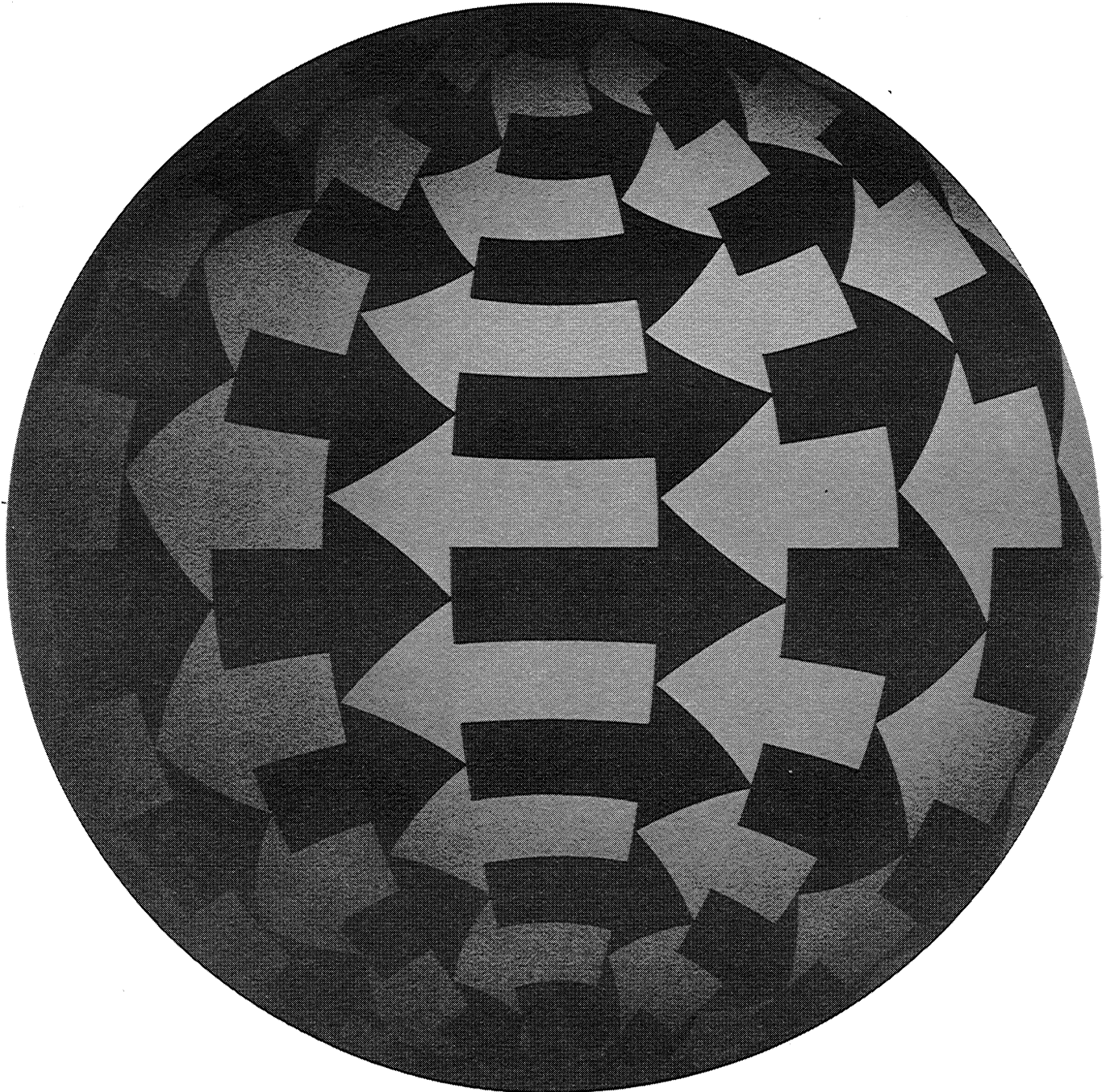


---

# U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas

**Third Quarter 1984**



# **UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION**

## **COMMISSIONERS**

**Paula Stern, Chairwoman**  
**Susan W. Liebeler, Vice Chairman**  
**Alfred E. Eckes**  
**Seeley G. Lodwick**  
**David B. Rohr**

Prepared by the Office of Industries  
and the Office of Data Systems

---

Office of Industries

Norris A. Lynch, Director

---

February 1985

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

## PREFACE

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

The basic components of the system are the 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 monitoring gates triggered for the most recent period. Appendix A contains a listing of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's system.

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

Appendix B contains data for U.S. trade in articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement; appendix C contains data for U.S. trade in motor-vehicle parts and accessories. 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.



## C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Preface-----	i
Overview of U.S. merchandise trade, third quarter of 1984-----	v
Analyses of trade shifts, by sectors-----	1
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	3
Forest products-----	37
Textiles, apparel, and footwear-----	49
Energy and chemicals-----	75
Minerals and metals-----	101
Machinery and equipment-----	131
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	183
Appendix A. Trade-monitoring gates used in the USITC monitoring system--	A-1
Appendix B. Trade data for articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement-----	B-1
Appendix C. Trade data for motor-vehicle parts and accessories-----	C-1
Appendix D. Alphabetical index for commodity groupings covered in the sector tables-----	D-1



## Overview of U.S. Merchandise Trade, Third Quarter 1984

During the first three quarters (January-September) of 1984, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit was \$86.6 billion, up 109 percent over the \$41.4 billion deficit during the first three quarters of 1983. In the third quarter (July-September) of 1984, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit was \$34.1 billion, 80 percent greater than the \$18.9 billion deficit during the corresponding period of 1983 (table 1). On a sector basis, merchandise trade deficits were experienced in the third quarter of 1984 for petroleum, natural gas, and related products (\$13.8 billion), machinery and equipment (\$9.5 billion), minerals and metals (\$6.5 billion), textiles and apparel (\$4.1 billion), miscellaneous manufactures (\$2.1 billion), footwear (\$1.6 billion), and forest products (\$1.4 billion). Trade surpluses existed for agriculture, animal, and vegetable products (\$2.6 billion), and coal, chemicals, and related products (\$2.9 billion). The \$15.2 billion increase in the U.S. merchandise trade deficit reflects significant declines in the net U.S. trade position in machinery and equipment, minerals and metals, textiles and apparel, and miscellaneous manufactures.

The most significant shifts in net trade balances on a country basis (table 2) occurred in trade with Japan and the European Community (EC). The U.S. net trade position with Japan declined by \$5.9 billion as U.S. imports, primarily in the areas of motor vehicles, semiconductors, and consumer electronics, rose by \$6.1 billion. The trade deficit with the EC rose by \$3.1 billion, as U.S. imports increased by \$3.9 billion, primarily in the areas of machinery and equipment and chemicals.

The continuing U.S. trade deficit is attributed in part to the strength of the U.S. economy and continuing high prices for U.S. goods, resulting from the appreciation of the U.S. dollar. Other factors such as international price competitiveness, technological advances by other supplying countries, impediments to market access, and supply constraints are, of course, simultaneously affecting the competitiveness of U.S. goods and trade levels. The International Monetary Fund's weighted-average foreign currency value of the U.S. dollar was up 6 percent from that in the second quarter of 1984 and up 8 percent from that in the third quarter of 1983. This increase suggests a continuing decrease in U.S. competitiveness in export markets. 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	: Third quarter : Third quarter : Percentage
	: 1983 : 1984 : change
	: -----Per U.S. dollar----- : Percent
Yen (Japan)-----	: 242.53 : 243.46 : 1/
Pound (United Kingdom)-----	: .6623 : .7710 : 16
Franc (France)-----	: 7.9601 : 8.9602 : 13
Dollar (Canada)-----	: 1.2328 : 1.3139 : 7
Lira (Italy)-----	: 1,573.65 : 1,799.49 : 14
Deutsche mark (West Germany)---	: 2.6429 : 2.9189 : 10
	: : : :

1/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 1.--U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major commodity sectors, 1983, January-September 1984, July-September 1983, and July-September 1984 <sup>1/</sup>

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item <sup>2/</sup>	1983	January- September 1984	July- September 1983	July- September 1984
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	36,523,114	27,676,350	8,569,466	8,544,515
Forest products-----	8,358,366	6,510,782	2,132,615	2,135,034
Textiles and apparel-----	5,677,188	4,916,625	1,323,247	1,413,224
Footwear-----	177,868	139,454	45,219	47,855
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products-----	4,547,988	2,854,822	964,666	939,195
Chemicals and related products-----	27,067,453	22,760,222	6,879,106	7,991,354
Minerals and metals-----	13,682,418	11,040,242	3,423,849	3,954,056
Machinery and equipment-----	82,353,638	66,432,870	19,439,597	21,678,769
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	15,003,014	11,376,785	3,900,001	3,775,060
Special provisions-----	2,578,300	4,009,459	621,241	1,359,113
<b>Total-----</b>	<b>195,969,353</b>	<b>157,717,615</b>	<b>47,299,011</b>	<b>51,838,180</b>
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	20,544,529	17,528,944	5,017,603	5,982,785
Forest products-----	10,808,405	9,953,884	2,840,640	3,583,301
Textiles and apparel-----	13,093,947	14,031,509	3,726,684	5,550,212
Footwear-----	4,185,444	4,152,980	1,137,599	1,643,541
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products-----	57,005,718	45,187,758	16,161,650	14,724,048
Chemicals and related products-----	15,138,370	14,647,392	3,641,515	5,131,052
Minerals and metals-----	29,332,725	29,611,604	7,800,414	10,415,304
Machinery and equipment-----	85,009,192	88,641,007	20,337,553	31,149,030
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	15,744,101	15,440,774	4,022,261	5,835,821
Special provisions-----	5,817,086	5,130,496	1,528,717	1,916,220
<b>Total-----</b>	<b>256,679,523</b>	<b>244,326,353</b>	<b>66,214,641</b>	<b>85,931,319</b>
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	15,978,585	10,147,405	3,551,862	2,561,729
Forest products-----	-2,450,039	-3,443,101	-708,025	-1,448,267
Textiles and apparel-----	-7,416,759	-9,114,884	-2,403,437	-4,136,987
Footwear-----	-4,007,576	-4,013,526	-1,092,380	-1,595,686
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products-----	-52,457,730	-42,332,936	-15,196,983	-13,784,852
Chemicals and related products-----	11,929,082	8,112,829	3,237,591	2,860,302
Minerals and metals-----	-15,650,306	-18,571,361	-4,376,565	-6,461,248
Machinery and equipment-----	-2,655,554	-22,208,136	-897,955	-9,470,261
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	-741,086	-4,063,988	-122,260	-2,060,760
Special provisions-----	-3,238,786	-1,121,037	-907,475	-557,107
<b>Total-----</b>	<b>-60,710,170</b>	<b>-86,608,738</b>	<b>-18,915,629</b>	<b>-34,093,139</b>

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

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

Table. 2--All merchandise sectors: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, January-September 1984, July-September 1983, and July-September 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1983	January- September 1984	July- September 1983	July- September 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada-----	36,544,896	33,570,032	8,648,323	10,597,521
Japan-----	21,225,748	16,870,700	5,411,314	5,647,367
EC-----	42,420,383	33,252,187	9,683,277	10,509,290
Brazil-----	2,519,976	1,820,908	666,936	708,904
Hong Kong-----	2,407,165	2,098,977	585,435	724,226
India-----	1,812,262	1,165,740	290,665	370,456
Korea-----	5,684,604	4,406,899	1,392,155	1,453,267
Mexico-----	8,755,231	8,337,136	2,333,614	2,876,740
Taiwan-----	4,296,134	3,401,215	1,154,927	1,116,770
OPEC-----	15,146,145	10,143,814	3,743,219	3,237,516
NMES-----	5,070,283	4,840,557	779,330	1,777,476
China-----	2,163,218	2,005,429	394,620	847,603
All other-----	50,086,520	37,809,444	12,609,811	12,818,642
Total-----	195,969,353	157,717,615	47,299,011	51,838,180
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada-----	51,982,346	49,263,817	12,265,893	15,921,695
Japan-----	40,887,305	42,897,151	10,059,306	16,168,110
EC-----	43,767,725	43,096,588	11,381,673	15,283,939
Brazil-----	4,943,437	5,286,933	1,357,213	2,070,833
Hong Kong-----	6,389,992	6,101,870	1,728,672	2,424,559
India-----	2,187,185	1,876,968	625,332	481,308
Korea-----	7,180,827	7,214,095	2,146,430	2,805,704
Mexico-----	16,618,937	13,318,169	4,141,986	4,390,037
Taiwan-----	11,193,076	11,333,324	3,030,928	4,358,092
OPEC-----	24,807,964	20,367,900	7,520,027	7,029,875
NMES-----	3,577,060	3,911,148	1,019,535	1,493,020
China-----	2,217,525	2,356,824	604,188	853,107
All other-----	43,143,665	39,658,385	10,937,640	13,504,141
Total-----	256,679,523	244,326,353	66,214,641	85,931,319
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada-----	-15,437,449	-15,693,784	-3,617,570	-5,324,174
Japan-----	-19,661,556	-26,026,450	-4,647,991	-10,520,742
EC-----	-1,347,341	-9,844,401	-1,698,396	-4,774,649
Brazil-----	-2,423,460	-3,466,024	-690,277	-1,361,929
Hong Kong-----	-3,982,827	-4,002,892	-1,143,236	-1,700,333
India-----	-374,923	-711,227	-334,666	-110,851
Korea-----	-1,496,222	-2,807,196	-754,275	-1,352,437
Mexico-----	-7,863,706	-4,981,032	-1,808,372	-1,513,297
Taiwan-----	-6,896,942	-7,932,109	-1,876,001	-3,241,322
OPEC-----	-9,661,818	-10,224,085	-3,776,808	-3,792,358
NMES-----	1,493,223	929,409	-240,205	284,456
China-----	-54,307	-351,395	-209,567	-5,503
All other-----	6,942,855	-1,848,941	1,672,171	-685,499
Total-----	-60,710,170	-86,608,738	-18,915,629	-34,093,139

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

### U.S. export developments

U.S. exports increased by 9.6 percent to \$51.8 billion in the third quarter of 1984 compared with that in the third quarter of 1983. The increase is attributed generally to the stronger foreign economies. 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 wheat rose from \$1.4 billion to \$2.1 billion between the third quarter of 1983 and the corresponding quarter of 1984, due to major sales increases to the U.S.S.R. and China. During the periods under review, oilseed exports dropped 44 percent, from \$1.3 billion to \$0.7 billion, due primarily to the tight supply in the United States, rising U.S. prices, European Community (EC) feed substitution policies, and a strong U.S. dollar vis-a-vis the ECU (European Unit of Currency). The drop in oilseeds was led by soybeans; there was also a 28-percent drop in soy-based animal feeds (soybean oilcake and meal) from \$577 million to \$414 million.

In the textile (including fibers), apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. exports increased by almost 7 percent, from \$1.3 billion during the third quarter of 1983 to \$1.4 billion during the corresponding period of 1984. The relatively small increase was distributed among a number of fiber and textile mill products. The Nonmarket Economies, most notably China, reported the most significant increase of almost \$94 million.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. exports of coal increased in the third quarter of 1984 to \$1.4 billion from \$1.2 billion in the third quarter of 1983. Exports of bituminous coal to Canada accounted for the change. The value of exports of fertilizers increased from \$519 million during the third quarter of 1983 to \$781 million during the third quarter of 1984. The increase was attributed to exports of compound fertilizers which contain more plant nitrogen and phosphorus, by weight, than fertilizers with a single plant food. U.S. miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals which were valued at \$679 million during the third quarter of 1983 rose to a value of \$749 million in the third quarter of 1984. Improving world chemical commodity demand was the basis for the increase.

In the minerals and metals sector, U.S. exports of gold bullion increased in the third quarter of 1984 to \$571 million from \$207 million in the third quarter of 1983 as a result of speculative activity.

In the machinery and equipment sector, exports of office machines including computers, rose by \$828 million to \$3.7 billion as U.S. producers maintained their leadership position. U.S. exports of motor-vehicle parts also rose sharply, increasing 40 percent to \$2.1 billion. In addition, exports of semiconductors increased by about 22 percent to \$1.4 billion.

### U.S. import developments

U.S. imports increased by 29.8 percent to \$85.9 billion in the third quarter of 1984 compared with \$66.2 billion in the third quarter of 1983. There were significant import increases in all sectors with the exception of

petroleum, natural gas, and related products where imports declined. There were major changes in the third quarter of 1984 in the value of U.S. imports for specific commodity groups in the various sectors.

In the agricultural sector, the increase in imports between the third quarter of 1983 and the corresponding quarter in 1984 was led by a 36-percent increase in the value of coffee imports, from \$709 million to \$977 million, due primarily to a sharp increase in unit values. There was a 93-percent increase in the value of fruit juice imports--due to the Florida freeze--from \$114 million to \$220 million. Tobacco imports on the other hand dropped 46 percent from \$339 million to \$187 million, due to a reclassification of imported merchandise by the U.S. Customs Service, which resulted in the imposition of a higher duty rate.

In the forest products sector, U.S. imports of newsprint and woodpulp, the largest two import commodities both increased by about one-third, in term of value, from the third quarter of 1983 to the third quarter of 1984. Newsprint imports increased from 1.7 million short ton, valued at \$670 million, to 2.1 million short tons, valued at \$881 million. Woodpulp imports increased from 1.0 million short tons, valued at \$362 million, to 1.1 million short tons, valued at \$483 million. The average price per ton of imported chemical grades of woodpulp (about 95 percent of all woodpulp imports in recent years) increased from \$365 per ton in the third quarter of 1983 to \$437 per ton in the corresponding quarter of 1984. U.S. imports of coated and uncoated grades of printing and writing paper doubled from 592 million pounds, valued at \$155 million, during the third quarter of 1983 to 1.2 billion pounds, valued at \$340 million, during the corresponding quarter of 1984. This increased level of imports was exacerbated by domestic shortages for these grades, as the demand for magazine and other publishing papers was much stronger in 1984.

In the textile (including fibers), apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. imports of apparel accounted for approximately three-fourths of total textile and apparel imports during the third quarter of 1983 and the corresponding quarter of 1984. Apparel imports increased by about 50 percent, from \$2.8 billion during the third quarter of 1983 to \$4.2 billion during the corresponding period of 1984. The apparel groups which experienced an increase of \$100 million or more included sweaters, women's shirts and blouses, men's shirts and suits, coats, and jackets. More than half of the increase in apparel imports was accounted for by Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, and China. U.S. imports of fibers and textile mill products also increased from \$0.9 billion to \$1.3 billion, or by almost 45 percent. During the third quarter of 1984, imports of footwear increased by about 45 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1983 to almost \$1.6 billion. Taiwan, Brazil, Italy, and the Republic of Korea were the major sources of footwear imports.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. imports of petroleum products increased from \$4.2 billion during the third quarter of 1983 to \$4.5 billion during the third quarter of 1984. Increased demand from a strengthening domestic economy and the strong U.S. dollar accounted for the change. U.S. imports of natural gas decreased from \$1.0 billion in the third quarter of 1983 to \$914 million in the corresponding period in 1984. Domestic product

prices remained lower than imports. Crude petroleum imports decreased to \$9.4 billion in the third quarter of 1984 from \$10.9 billion during the third quarter of 1983. The decrease was attributed to lowered world crude petroleum prices. U.S. imports of chemical elements, inorganic acids, and related products increased from \$422 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$520 million in the third quarter of 1984. Imports of miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals increased to \$457 million during July-September 1984 from \$311 million in the third quarter of 1983. The improved economy supported increased demand derived from sustained growth in domestic manufacturing.

In the minerals and metals sector, U.S. imports of iron and steel mill products in the third quarter of 1984 amounted to \$2.9 billion, representing an increase of \$1.2 billion. This increase, largely in pipe and tube, sheets and strip, and semifinished steel, reflects increased demand from the petroleum and construction industries. Imports of wrought aluminum were valued at \$334 million, representing a \$193 million increase from that in the corresponding quarter of 1983, and reflects the growing market demand that began in the first quarter of 1984. Silver bullion imports declined \$488 million to \$198 million in the third quarter of 1984 as the result of continuing lower speculative activity.

In the machinery and equipment sector, U.S. imports of passenger automobiles, principally from Japan, increased by about 41 percent in value over that in the third quarter of 1983, reaching \$7.2 billion. Imports of semiconductors rose 73 percent during the period, reaching \$2.2 billion. Imports of semiconductors from Japan were especially strong during July-September, increasing more than 153 percent over that in the third quarter of 1983. Imports of radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus also were strong, increasing 58 percent to \$3.8 billion. Video cassette recorders continue to be a large item of trade in these products.

In the miscellaneous manufactures sector, imports of furniture in the third quarter of 1984 continued to trend upward, reaching \$643 million compared with \$456 million, or by 41 percent, over that in the corresponding period of 1983. Most countries look to the United States as a major growth area for their exports in view of the continuing strong furniture market here. Imports of both scientific instruments and medical goods also registered substantial increases, rising from \$325 million to \$518 million (59 percent) and from \$250 million to \$386 million (54 percent), respectively. Improved economic conditions in the United States and the availability of competitively priced foreign goods meeting U.S. standards contributed to the increase in imports. In addition, commodity shifts were noted for photographic cameras, film, and papers as imports increased from \$380 million to \$541 million, or by 42 percent, primarily from a buildup of inventory by retailers in anticipation of Christmas sales. Imports of sporting goods increased from \$190 million to \$292 million, or by 54 percent. Another reason, besides the overvalued dollar, for the development in sporting goods was that certain companies, pleased with economies realized in their shift of production to Taiwan to avoid the EC quota against U.S.-made exercise equipment, ceased production of some items in the United States in favor of importing from their plants in Taiwan. Imports of dolls and stuffed toys increased by \$152 million to \$249 million, or by 157 percent, and imports of



toys and models increased by \$134 million to \$340 million, or by 65 percent. The primary reason for these increases is the great popularity of a number of new toy items, particularly certain dolls and toy figures and accessories for these products. A downward shift occurred in imports of game machines and parts which fell from \$148 million to \$35 million, or by 74 percent, due to the continuing absorption of the home video game industry by the home computer industry and the declining interest in coin-operated video games.



ANALYSES OF TRADE SHIFTS, BY SECTORS



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

For the first three quarters of 1984, the United States had a favorable merchandise trade balance of \$10.1 billion in agricultural, animal, and vegetable products. This was, however, 10 percent below the \$11.2 billion surplus registered during the corresponding period of 1983. Imports of agricultural products increased to \$17.5 billion during the first three quarters of 1984, 16 percent above the level for January-September 1983. During the same 9 months, exports increased by 5 percent to \$27.7 billion.

The U.S. trade balance in agricultural products in the third quarter of 1984 declined by 28 percent, falling to \$2.6 billion from a surplus of \$3.6 billion in the third quarter of 1983 (table 3, fig. 1). 2/ The surplus in the agricultural trade balance increased steadily from the second quarter to the fourth quarter of 1983, and declined from the first quarter to the third quarter of 1984. Total U.S. agricultural exports of \$8.5 billion were nearly unchanged in the third quarter of 1984, compared with the \$8.6 billion in the corresponding period of 1983. 3/ During the same period, total agricultural imports rose by 19 percent, from \$5.0 billion to \$6.0 billion. 4/

Although total agricultural exports remained virtually unchanged between the third quarter of 1983 and the third quarter of 1984, there were some notable fluctuations in the export of certain commodities. There was a 52-percent increase in wheat exports (21 percent for all grains); 32 percent of year-to-date 1984 wheat exports went to the U.S.S.R. and China. Such exports of wheat rose from \$1.4 billion to \$2.1 billion between the third quarter of 1983 and the corresponding quarter in 1984. Over the same period, oilseed exports dropped 44 percent, from \$1.3 billion to \$0.7 billion, due primarily to decreased supplies because of the drought that reduced the 1983 soybean crop, rising prices, European Community (EC) feed substitution policies, and a strong U.S. dollar vis-a-vis the ECU (European unit of currency). The drop in oilseed exports was led by soybeans; there was also a 28-percent drop in exports of soy-based animal feeds (soybean oilcake and oil meal) from \$576.6 million to \$413.5 million. Significant shifts also occurred in exports of hides and skins, and nuts.

The increase in total U.S. agricultural imports between the third quarter of 1983 and the corresponding quarter of 1984 was led by a 36-percent increase in the value of coffee imports, from \$709.2 million to \$977.4 million, due primarily to a sharp increase in unit values. There was a 93-percent increase in the value of fruit juice imports--due to the Florida freeze--from \$114.2 million to \$220.4 million. Tobacco imports, on the other hand, dropped 46 percent from \$339.2 million to \$187.0 million, due to a reclassification of imported merchandise by the U.S. Customs Service, which resulted in the imposition of a higher duty rate. Other significant shifts occurred in increased imports of live animals (mostly hogs), fresh fruit, and animal/vegetable oils.

---

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

2/ All percentage figures are computed on unrounded data.

3/ Value f.a.s., U.S. port of export.

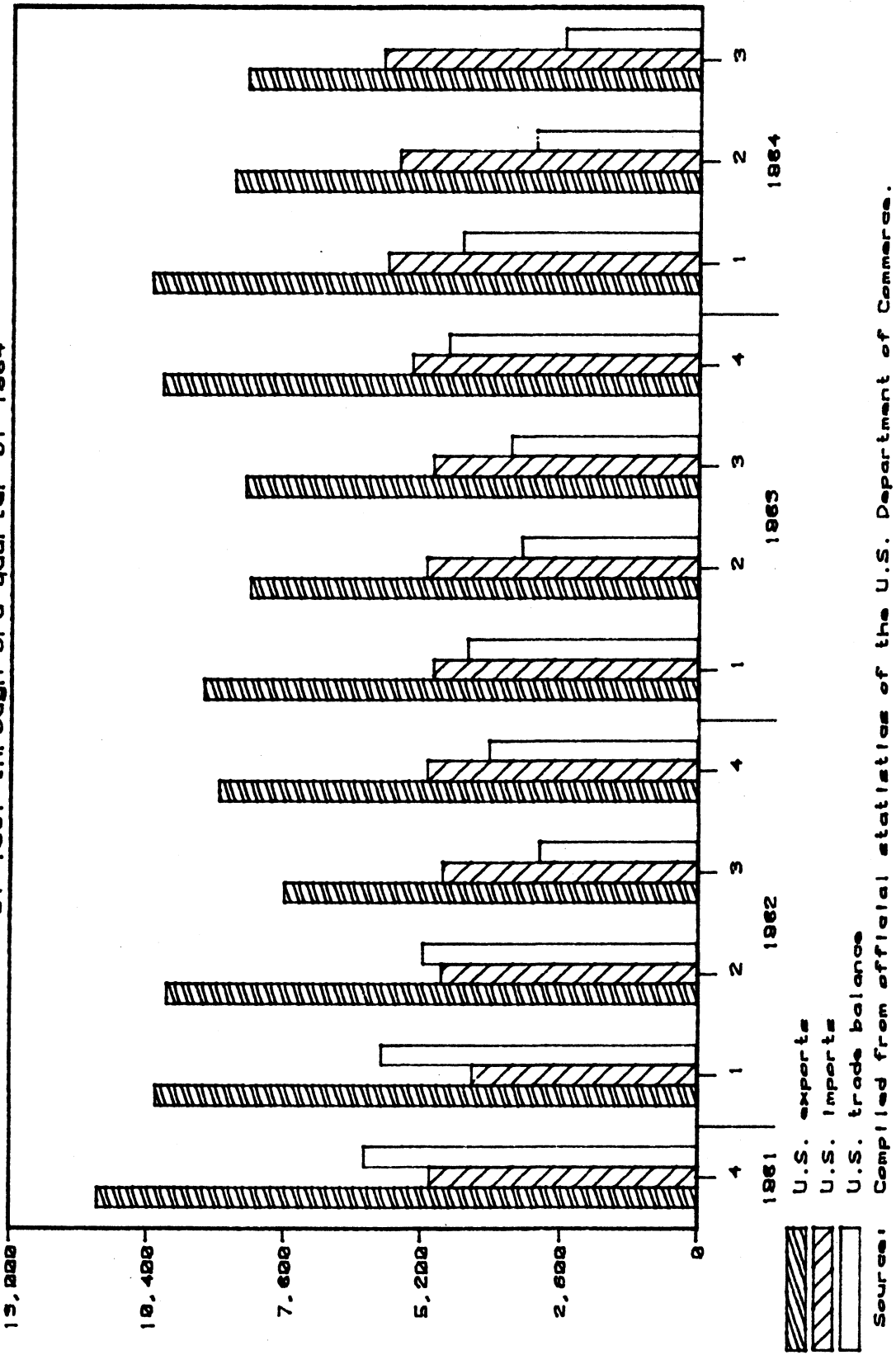
4/ Customs value, f.o.b., foreign port of export.

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, 1983, January-September 1984, July-September 1983, and July-September 1984 <sup>1/</sup>

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1983	January-September 1984	July-September 1983	July-September 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada-----	1,953,157	1,564,766	510,742	499,469
Japan-----	6,337,649	5,036,159	1,742,955	1,735,653
EC-----	7,535,301	4,727,009	1,603,555	1,121,561
Brazil-----	469,700	302,014	95,764	138,858
Hong Kong-----	439,298	338,420	119,341	125,579
India-----	699,622	206,178	37,002	35,952
Korea-----	1,547,795	1,058,180	367,203	311,145
Mexico-----	1,960,538	1,575,907	511,730	439,700
Taiwan-----	1,245,433	901,810	302,602	302,276
OPEC-----	2,743,361	2,246,210	743,047	724,416
WMEs-----	2,516,611	2,575,235	141,619	866,232
China-----	571,918	512,554	11,789	220,633
All other-----	9,074,645	7,144,457	2,393,901	2,243,669
Total-----	36,523,114	27,676,350	8,569,466	8,544,515
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada-----	2,679,814	2,235,381	694,406	801,227
Japan-----	394,502	355,184	100,816	122,927
EC-----	3,653,324	2,963,909	838,676	1,049,825
Brazil-----	1,751,032	1,616,054	506,721	685,246
Hong Kong-----	58,514	65,728	16,778	22,320
India-----	245,694	212,231	61,443	84,806
Korea-----	157,317	106,881	56,048	35,534
Mexico-----	1,735,949	1,345,729	314,142	338,310
Taiwan-----	243,904	266,613	60,549	85,446
OPEC-----	859,708	807,795	219,736	275,959
WMEs-----	382,645	325,460	93,819	109,026
China-----	133,964	154,414	39,325	52,291
All other-----	8,382,119	7,227,975	2,054,463	2,372,153
Total-----	20,544,529	17,528,944	5,017,603	5,982,785
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada-----	-726,656	-670,614	-183,664	-301,757
Japan-----	5,943,146	4,680,975	1,642,138	1,612,725
EC-----	3,881,976	1,763,099	764,879	71,736
Brazil-----	-1,281,331	-1,314,039	-410,956	-546,388
Hong Kong-----	380,783	272,691	102,562	103,258
India-----	453,927	-6,053	-24,441	-48,854
Korea-----	1,390,478	951,298	311,154	275,611
Mexico-----	224,588	230,178	197,587	101,390
Taiwan-----	1,001,528	635,197	242,053	216,830
OPEC-----	1,883,652	1,438,415	523,310	448,456
WMEs-----	2,133,965	2,249,774	47,800	757,205
China-----	437,954	358,140	-27,535	168,342
All other-----	692,525	-83,517	339,438	-128,483
Total-----	15,978,585	10,147,405	3,551,862	2,561,729

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

Figure 1.—Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 4th quarter of 1981 through 3rd quarter of 1984



On a country or regional basis, the major shifts in the trade balance between the third quarters of 1983 and 1984 involved a \$673 million drop in the positive balance with the EC; a \$118 million drop in the deficit with Canada; and a \$135 million drop in the deficit with Brazil. There was a \$196 million shift, from a deficit to a surplus, in U.S. trade with China; and trade with the nonmarket economies (NME's), as a whole, showed a positive increase of \$709 million.

Within the overall export statistics there were some marked shifts in trade. For example, there was a \$725 million increase in exports to NME's between the third quarters of 1983 and 1984, \$209 million of which was accounted for by China. There was a \$482 million drop in exports to the EC.

The 19-percent rise in U.S. agricultural imports between the third quarter of 1983 and the corresponding quarter of 1984 was due in part to a \$211 million increase in imports from the EC, a \$107 million increase in imports from Canada, and a \$179 million increase in imports from Brazil. These three trading partners accounted for over one-half of the shift in imports between the two quarters.

#### Grains

U.S. exports of all grains rose by 21 percent, from \$3.2 billion in the third quarter of 1983 to \$3.8 billion in the third quarter of 1984. Ninety-two percent of the increase was accounted for by increased sales of wheat. Exports of wheat rose from \$1.4 billion in the third quarter of 1983 to \$2.1 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1984, representing a 52-percent increase. This increase was due to wheat sales rising from nil to \$486 million for the U.S.S.R. and from nil to \$176 million for China. These two countries accounted for 34 percent of U.S. wheat exports in the third quarter of 1984. The U.S.S.R. demand was due to poor Soviet crops, stock rebuilding, and the U.S.-U.S.S.R. long-term trade agreement on grains. Chinese demand was partly a function of problems limiting grain shipments from grain surplus areas to deficit areas.

The gain in wheat exports between the third quarters of 1983 and 1984 obscures the facts that climbing values of the U.S. dollar, economic and financial problems in several wheat-importing countries, and trade agreement difficulties between the United States and China--previously the leading buyer of U.S. wheat--reduced buying. This helped lower total U.S. exports 5 percent, from 1.5 billion bushels in crop year 1982/83 to 1.4 billion bushels in crop year 1983/84, the third successive annual decline in overseas trading.

J. Pierre-Benoist  
724-0074

#### Fresh and frozen fish

A large increase in imports coupled with a slight decline in exports resulted in a worsening trade balance in fresh and frozen fish during the third quarter of 1984, as net exports fell from \$10 million during July-September 1983 to a negative \$1.5 million during July-September 1984.



The chief article contributing to the increase in imports was salmon. Imports of salmon rose 49 percent in quantity and 103 percent in value, from 4 million pounds, valued at \$9 million, during the third quarter of 1983 to 6 million pounds, valued at \$18 million, during July-September 1984. Prices were up sharply, from an average of \$2.11 per pound to \$2.88 per pound, representing a 36-percent increase. The increase in imports was largely attributed to rising supplies of farm-raised salmon from Norway, which more than doubled from 813,000 pounds, valued at \$3 million, to 2 million pounds, valued at \$6 million, between the two periods. Imports from Canada, the largest supplier, were also up.

Imports of freshwater fish also rose sharply, rising from 9 million pounds, valued at \$13 million, during July-September 1983 to 10 million pounds, valued at \$19 million, in July-September 1984, representing an increase of 8 percent in quantity and 49 percent in value. Rising imports from Canada, the major source, accounted for most of the change.

Rising prices of fresh and frozen tuna resulted in a reduced quantity of imports during the third quarter of 1984. Imports fell by 18 percent, from 125 million pounds during July-September 1983 to 102 million pounds during the corresponding period in 1984; prices rose by 25 percent, from an average of 44 cents per pound to 55 cents per pound. Consequently, total imports rose 2 percent from \$55 million to \$57 million between the two periods. Most of the decline in quantity was attributable to reduced imports of skipjack tuna from Brazil, Indonesia, and other sources.

Exports of fresh and frozen salmon were down slightly, from 179 million pounds, valued at \$269 million, during the third quarter of 1983 to 169 million pounds, valued at \$248 million, during the corresponding period of 1984. This decline was due solely to reduced exports to Japan, which accounts for between 80-90 percent of total exports, in terms of value.

Roger L. Corey, Jr.  
724-1759

### Canned fish

Total imports of fish packed in air-tight containers totaled \$80 million during July-September 1984, representing a 46-percent increase over the corresponding quarter of 1983 imports of \$55 million; exports totaled \$16 million in the third quarter of 1984, representing a 46-percent drop from the \$30 million of canned fish exported during the third quarter of 1983. As a result, the trade deficit in canned fish increased 164 percent between the two periods, rising from \$24 million to \$64 million.

The decline in exports was entirely attributable to canned salmon, exports of which fell 55 percent, in terms of both quantity and value, from 16 million pounds, valued at \$28 million, during July-September 1983 to 7 million pounds, valued at \$13 million, in the corresponding period of 1984. This decrease was due primarily to declining exports to Canada, which fell from 7 million pounds, valued at \$15 million, to 3 million pounds, valued at \$5 million, between the two quarters, following a 14-percent decline in price, from an average of \$2.01 per pound to \$1.72 per pound.

The increase in imports of canned fish was due in large part to increased imports of sardines, which rose from 8 million pounds, valued at \$7 million,

to 13 million pounds, valued at \$11 million, or by 60 percent in terms of quantity and by 54 percent in terms of value, between the third quarter of 1983 and the corresponding period of 1984. Also contributing to the increase were imports of canned tuna, which increased by 57 percent in quantity and by 48 percent in value, from 38 million pounds, valued at \$41 million, to 59 million pounds, valued at \$61 million, between the two quarters. Tuna imports increased throughout 1984 as domestic canners have closed west coast production facilities.

Roger L. Corey, Jr.  
724-1759

### Shellfish

U.S. imports of shellfish decreased from 152 million pounds, valued at \$528 million, during July-September 1983 to 147 million pounds, valued at \$503 million, during the corresponding period of 1984. This decrease represented declines of 3 percent in quantity and 5 percent in value. Imports of shrimp, the principal U.S. shellfish import item, fell from 86 million pounds, valued at \$303 million, during the third quarter of 1983 to 83 million pounds, valued at \$290 million, during the third quarter of 1984. The increase in U.S. shrimp landings in 1984 was the principal cause for the decline in shrimp imports.

U.S. imports of crabs also declined, falling from 10 million pounds, valued at \$40 million, during the third quarter of 1983 to 8 million pounds, valued at \$25 million, during the corresponding period of 1984. Most of the decline was accounted for by lower crab landings in Canada, the United States' primary source of crab imports.

U.S. imports of scallops declined from 10 million pounds, valued at \$52 million, during the third quarter of 1983 to 7 million pounds, valued at \$30 million, during the third quarter of 1984. As with crab imports, the decline in scallop imports was a result of the drop in scallop landings in Canada, the United States' principal foreign supplier.

Doug Newman  
724-0087

### Cattle

U.S. imports of cattle from Canada increased from 64,000 animals, valued at \$32 million, in the third quarter of 1983 to 114,000 animals, valued at \$66 million, in the third quarter of 1984. Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture reported that labor disputes and slaughter plant closings in Canada contributed to the rise in Canadian exports. Also, a severe drought in the prairie Provinces caused increased cattle marketing, contributing to the growth in exports. In contrast, near normal summer rainfall in Mexico led to better pasture conditions than existed in the drought-plagued summer of 1983. U.S. imports of cattle from Mexico declined from 152,000 head, valued at \$41 million, in the third quarter of 1983 to 26,000 head, valued at \$5 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1984.

David E. Ludwick  
724-1763

### Swine

U.S. imports of swine, all from Canada, amounted to 348,000 animals, valued at \$44 million, during July-September of 1984, rising to more than three times the quantity, 110,000 animals, and value, \$13 million, of imports in the corresponding quarter of 1983. The unit value increased 7 percent--from \$118.43 per animal during the third quarter of 1983 to \$126.78 per animal during the third quarter of 1984. The great bulk of U.S. imports consist of animals destined for immediate slaughter.

David E. Ludwick  
724-1763

### Pork

U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork increased from 73 million pounds, valued at \$51 million, during the third quarter of 1983 to 125 million pounds, valued at \$95 million, during the corresponding quarter of 1984. U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen meats, including pork, from Denmark were halted during the third quarter of 1983 because of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in that country. However, during the third quarter of 1984, imports from Denmark amounted to 33 million pounds, valued at \$24 million. Also, U.S. imports from Canada increased from 73 million pounds, valued at \$30 million, to 88 million pounds, valued at \$66 million. U.S. exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork declined from 24 million pounds, valued at \$25 million, during the third quarter of 1983 to 17 million pounds, valued at \$13 million, during the corresponding period of 1984. The bulk of the decline in exports was due to a drop in U.S. exports to Japan--from 10 million pounds, valued at \$15 million, to 3 million pounds, valued at \$5 million. Denmark had been excluded from the Japanese market during the third quarter of 1983 because of the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak but competed with the United States for Japanese market share during the third quarter of 1984.

David E. Ludwick  
724-1763

### Beef and veal

U.S. imports of beef and veal declined from 344 million pounds, valued at \$330 million, during the third quarter of 1983 to 318 million pounds, valued at \$288 million, during the third quarter of 1984, representing a decline of 8 percent in quantity and 13 percent in value. The unit value of imports declined from \$0.96 to \$0.91 per pound. U.S. imports from both Australia and New Zealand declined. Combined, they accounted for 82 percent, by quantity, of imports of beef and veal during the third quarter of 1983 and 84 percent during the third quarter of 1984. Cattle numbers in Australia had been sharply reduced by drought in recent years. Following the end of the drought, cattlemen appeared to be retaining animals to build up their herds. Consequently, Australian beef production and beef exports have been limited since early 1984. Cattle numbers in New Zealand were reduced by a less severe

drought and by some shift from cattle raising to sheep raising. By mid-1984, however, cattlemen in New Zealand appeared to have ended their selloff and had begun to retain animals to build up their herds.

David E. Ludwick  
724-1763

### Cattlehides

U.S. exports of cattlehides increased from 5.3 million pieces, valued at \$184 million, during July-September 1983 to 6.1 million pieces, valued at \$260 million, during the corresponding quarter of 1984. Although exports to all major markets except Romania rose, the largest increases were in sales to Japan and the Republic of Korea (Korea), which increased by \$20 million and \$19 million, respectively. U.S. exports to Mexico and China increased by \$10 million each. The unit value of exports rose 23 percent, from \$34.54 per piece to \$42.62 per piece. Increased demand for leather goods in many markets, including the United States (which exports hides that other countries process into leather goods for export), contributed to the rise in U.S. cattlehide prices and exports. A steady growth in Japan's exports of garment leather led to a demand for hides for processing. Also, U.S. cattlehide supplies available for export were up because of higher levels of cattle slaughter during the third quarter of 1984 compared with the level of slaughter a year earlier.

David E. Ludwick  
724-1763

### Leather

U.S. imports of leather increased from \$75 million during the third quarter of 1983 to 127 million during the corresponding quarter of 1984, representing an increase of 68 percent. The rise reflects higher leather prices caused in part by high demand for leather goods. Also, U.S. tanners contend that governmental policies in supplying countries continue to discourage exports of rawhides and encourage exports of value-added leather.

David E. Ludwick  
724-1763

### Furskins

U.S. imports of furskins increased from \$21 million in July-September 1983 to \$36 million during the corresponding period of 1984. Mink furskins, which accounted for 43 percent of the value of U.S. furskin imports in the third quarter of 1984, increased from 368,000 pieces, valued at \$8 million, in the third quarter of 1983 to 525,000 pieces, valued at \$15 million, in the corresponding period of 1984. U.S. imports of fox furskins increased from 63,000 pieces, valued at \$3 million, in the third quarter of 1983 to 92,000 pieces, valued at \$6 million, in the corresponding period of 1984. A stronger U.S. economy which has increased the demand for mink and fox furs contributed to the rise in U.S. furskin imports.

The value of U.S. exports of furskins increased from \$24 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$30 million during the corresponding period of 1984.

Mink furskins, which accounted for 45 percent of the total value of U.S. furskin exports in the third quarter of 1984, increased from 291,000 pieces, valued at \$8 million, in the third quarter of 1983 to 418,000 pieces, valued at \$14 million, in the corresponding period of 1984. Greece, Korea, Hong Kong, Canada, and Japan accounted for 74 percent of U.S. mink exports during the third quarter of 1984. A large share of the furskin exports to Greece, Korea, and Hong Kong are then processed into fur wearing apparel and imported back into the United States. The increase in furskin exports was aided by a strengthened U.S. economy which has increased the purchasing power of the U.S. consumer for imported wearing apparel.

Rose Steller  
724-2862

Nonfat dry milk and butter 1/

In July-September 1984, U.S. exports of nonfat dry milk totaled 215 million pounds, valued at \$62 million, or 56 percent above the 138 million pounds, valued at \$47 million, exported in the corresponding quarter of 1983. Exports of butter in the third quarter of 1984 totaled 38 million pounds, valued at \$25 million, or more than four times greater than the 9 million pounds, valued at \$5 million, exported in the third quarter of 1983. Exports of nonfat dry milk and butter, like those of other dairy products, historically have been small, in part because of the effects of national agricultural policies of certain major U.S. trading partners, such as the European Community, which provide restitution payments for agricultural exports. Also, U.S. prices for nonfat dry milk and butter, bolstered by the price-support program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), have been higher than those of major dairy product producing countries, such as New Zealand and Australia.

The increased exports of nonfat dry milk consisted mostly of donations to Brazil, India, and Chile, and the exports of butter, consisted of sales at, or below, world prices to Egypt and donations to Poland. Such exports, from inventories owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) of the USDA, had been purchased by the CCC in order to support the price of milk as required by law. The export sales of butter to Egypt were at about half of the original CCC purchase price.

J. Fred Warren  
724-0090

---

1/ On Aug. 29, 1984, the Commission published notice in the Federal Register requesting public comment on the proposed noninstitution of a review investigation, under sec. 104 (b) (1) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, regarding the proposed revocation of the countervailing duty order effective since Sept. 5, 1928, (T.D. 42937), concerning butter from Australia. In response to that notice, only one comment was received and that comment neither requested an investigation nor presented reasonable grounds on which material injury or threat could be found. Accordingly, the Commission determined not to institute an investigation. In these circumstances, the noninstitution of the investigation had the same effect as a determination of no material injury or threat thereof, and the Commission advised the Department of Commerce that the outstanding countervailing duty order should be revoked.

Miscellaneous cheese

During July-September 1984, U.S. imports of miscellaneous cheese totaled 39 million pounds, valued at \$43 million, or 70 percent above the 23 million pounds, valued at \$29 million, imported in the corresponding quarter of 1983. The increased imports were mostly from New Zealand and largely reflected changes in the timing by that country of cheese exports subject to quotas under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. Some of the imports consisted of a quota-type variety of cheese called Egmont. This variety of cheese has been developed in New Zealand within the last decade and appears to be gaining popularity in the United States.

J. Fred Warren  
724-0090

Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen

During July-September 1984, U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables amounted to 342 million pounds, valued at \$75 million, up 54 percent in quantity and 68 percent in value compared with such imports during the corresponding quarter of 1983. Nearly half of the increase (in quantity and value) was accounted for by fresh or chilled tomatoes; imports of such tomatoes, virtually all from Mexico, rose 144 percent in quantity to 55 million pounds and 232 percent in value to \$22 million between the two quarters. Mexico, the largest source of fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables, experienced improved yields from expanded harvests over the weather-damaged production of a year earlier, resulting in increased sales to the United States during the third quarter of 1984. Imports of onions, peppers and miscellaneous cut vegetables, almost all from Mexico and Canada, also rose during the third quarter of 1984 compared with that in the corresponding quarter of 1983.

Tim McCarty  
724-1753

Vegetables, dried, desiccated, or dehydrated

U.S. exports of dried, desiccated, or dehydrated vegetables amounted to 206 million pounds, valued at \$52 million, in the third quarter of 1984, down about 13 percent, in terms of quantity and value, compared with such exports in the corresponding period of 1983. Declining exports of dried beans and lentils, from 122 million pounds (\$27 million) and 26 million pounds (\$6 million), respectively, in the third quarter of 1983 to 85 million pounds (\$19 million) and 17 million pounds (\$4 million), respectively, in the third quarter of 1984, accounted for most of the decline. Shipments of dried beans, primarily to Mexico, fell as Mexican production rose; and, in response to internal debt problems and the resultant peso devaluations, Mexico became a net exporter of dried beans. Also, U.S. plantings were behind schedule due to heavy spring rains that forced some replanting. Argentina, a major competitor for U.S. dried bean markets, experienced increased production over that of previous years and is competing vigorously in the international market.

Tim McCarty  
724-1753

Nuts

U.S. imports of nuts in July-September 1984, at \$91 million, were 21 percent higher than the \$75 million imported in the corresponding period of 1983. Most of the increase was accounted for by pistachio nuts, which rose from 3.4 million pounds, valued at \$6 million, during the third quarter of 1983 to 8.4 million pounds, valued at \$16 million, in the third quarter of 1984, or by 147 percent, in terms of quantity, and 161 percent in terms of value. Imports from Iran accounted for almost all of the increase between the two periods.

U.S. exports of nuts increased from \$122 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$136 million in the corresponding period of 1984, representing an increase of 12 percent. Most of the rise was due to increased exports of almonds (up \$12 million), largely to West Germany and the U.S.S.R., and peanuts (up \$2 million). The gain in exports resulted from increased domestic supplies of almonds and peanuts.

Steve Burket  
724-0088

Fresh fruit

During the third quarter of 1984, compared with the corresponding period of 1983, the U.S. balance of trade for fresh fruit shifted in favor of imports. U.S. imports of fresh fruit rose 16 percent (\$30 million) to \$226 million, due primarily to increased imports of bananas from a number of countries, up \$13 million, and miscellaneous berries (primarily raspberries) from Canada, up \$5 million. The third quarter 1984 imports of bananas more closely approximate normal levels; imports were low during the third quarter of 1983 due to several storms in Central and South America severely damaging banana plantations. Raspberry imports rose following a year of above-average production in Canada. 1/

Tim McCarty  
724-1765

Fruit juices

U.S. imports of fruit juices amounted to \$220 million in the third quarter of 1984, up 93 percent from the \$114 million in the third quarter of 1983; imported orange juice from Brazil accounted for the bulk of the increase. The increased imports in July-September of 1984 supplemented a reduced domestic production, following a Florida freeze in early 1984, and also reflected higher domestic prices for orange juice, due to increased consumer demand.

Tim McCarty  
724-1753

---

1/ On Aug. 13, 1984, the Commission determined in investigation No. 731-TA-196 (Preliminary) that, pursuant to sec. 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports from Canada of red raspberries, provided for in items 146.54, 146.56, and 146.74 of the TSUS, which are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value.

### Sweeteners

U.S. imports of sugar in the third quarter of 1984 totaled 650,000 short tons, valued at \$239 million, compared with imports of 783,000 short tons, valued at \$258 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1983. Imports of sugar into the United States are limited by an absolute quota administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The quota system, imposed by the President (Presidential Proclamation No. 4941), has been in effect since May 11, 1982; it is designed to protect the domestic price-support program for sugar from imports of low-priced world sugar. On June 29, 1983, regulations became effective allowing raw sugar to be imported outside the quota system in amounts equivalent to exports of refined sugar. Importer/refiners used these regulations and the system of drawback (refund) of import duties to export 107,000 short tons of sugar, valued at \$27 million, in the third quarter of 1983. Such exports in the corresponding quarter of 1984 amounted to 40,000 short tons, valued at \$10 million, as less drawback was available. The drawback system allows the refund of import duties paid within the previous 3 years upon the export of a product made from the type of article which was previously imported. This "substitution" provision is particularly advantageous in a period of low import duties following a period of higher duties. Import duties (including fees) on sugar ranged from 6.88 cents per pound to free during the period since June 1982.

The U.S. price-support system for sugar and the import restriction on sugar encourage the importation of other sweeteners, particularly high-fructose corn sirup (HFCS). HFCS is directly substitutable for sugar in many liquid applications; in the United States it competes with U.S. price-supported sugar, and in the rest of the world it competes with world-priced sugar. Imports of HFCS into the United States in the third quarter of 1984 amounted to 112 million pounds, valued at \$13 million, compared with 68 million pounds, valued at \$7 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1983. Virtually all of the imports were from Canada.

Lowell Grant  
724-0099

### Wine and beer

U.S. consumption of foreign wine and beer rose to record levels in July-September 1984, with imports of wine valued at \$248 million, 25 percent above the level of consumption in the third quarter of 1983, and imports of beer and ale valued at \$189 million, 30 percent above the respective level of consumption in 1983. Wine imports rose by 21 percent, on the basis of volume, to 38 million gallons in the third quarter of 1984, primarily because imports from France, the principal supplier of imported wine, rose by 43 percent above the corresponding level in 1983. <sup>1/</sup> The volume of beer and ale imports rose by

---

<sup>1/</sup> In March 1984, the Commission determined that there was no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, nor is the establishment of an industry in the United States materially retarded, by reason of imports from France and Italy of certain table wine, provided for in item 167.30 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), which were alleged to be subsidized by the Governments of France and Italy (Certain Table Wine From France and Italy, Determination of the Commission in Investigation Nos. 701-TA-210 and 211 (Preliminary)), USITC Publication 1502, March 1984).



30 percent in the third quarter of 1984 to 73 million gallons. Beer and ale imports from all of the leading suppliers--the Netherlands, Canada, West Germany, Mexico, and the United Kingdom--registered gains. Expanded advertising of the imported beers and rising U.S. consumer incomes stimulated sales of the imported beers which tend to sell at premium prices relative to most domestic beers.

John Reeder  
724-1754

#### Tobacco

U.S. imports of tobacco products fell by 46 percent to \$334 million in the third quarter of 1984, compared with that in the third quarter of 1983. <sup>1/</sup> The primary reason for the unusually large decrease is presumed to be related to the sharply increased level of imports recorded in the third quarter of 1983. The U.S. Customs Service had announced on July 12, 1983 that imported cigarette tobacco that had been mechanically threshed or shredded (a product which accounts for a substantial portion of total U.S. tobacco imports) would be reclassified and a higher duty rate would be assessed after August 28, 1983. Consequently, imports increased substantially during the third quarter of 1983, in order to beat the August 28 reclassification date.

John Reeder  
724-1754

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

Tight domestic supplies and higher U.S. prices, magnified by the strong dollar in key foreign currency markets, restricted U.S. exports of oilseeds and fats and oils in the third quarter of 1984. Combined exports of oilseeds, composed mainly of soybeans and sunflowerseed, and of fats and oils, mainly soybean oil and tallow, declined by 32 percent in the third quarter of 1984, to \$1.2 billion, compared with that in the corresponding period in 1983. Domestic supplies of soybeans and sunflowerseed were in tight supply in the third quarter of 1984 largely because of the reduced crop harvested in 1983. The export price (the export unit value) of soybeans rose by only 5 percent to \$7.77 per bushel in the third quarter of 1984, but the strong dollar in the two key U.S. oilseed markets, the European Community and Japan, amplified, in foreign currency terms, this price increase. U.S. exports of soybeans declined in the third quarter of 1984 by 44 percent, on the basis of volume, to 89 million bushels (5.3 billion pounds), and by 46 percent, on the basis of value, to \$691 million, compared with that in the third quarter of 1983. However, tight world supplies of fats and oils paced a 9-percent rise in the

---

<sup>1/</sup> Following receipt on Sept. 10, 1984, of a request from the President for an investigation under sec. 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Commission instituted investigation No. 22-47 for the purpose of determining whether flue-, and dark air-cured tobacco and burley tobacco in unmanufactured form is being, or is practically certain to be, imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the price support and production adjustment programs for tobacco of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

value of U.S. fats and oils exports, to \$441 million in the third quarter of 1984, over the \$405 million exported in the corresponding quarter of 1983, despite a 12-percent drop in volume to 1.6 billion pounds. Sharply higher prices for fats and oils, evidenced by a 23-percent rise in the export price of soybean oil to 33 cents per pound in the third quarter of 1984, curtailed the export volume.

Sharply higher coconut oil prices, also reflecting the general price rise for fats and oils, led to a 64-percent increase in the value of U.S. imports of fats and oils, to \$179 million in the third quarter of 1984 1/, although the volume dropped by 5-percent to 392 million pounds.

John Reeder  
724-1754

#### Cut flowers

The value of U.S. cut flower imports rose from \$31 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$43 million in the corresponding period of 1984, or by 39 percent. Although imports from all major suppliers increased, much of the \$12 million increase was accounted for by Colombia 2/ and the Netherlands, whose combined imports rose from \$28 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$38 million in the third quarter of 1984. Roses and carnations from Colombia and miscellaneous flowers from the Netherlands experienced the largest increases. Improvement in the U.S. economy and the strength of the U.S. dollar were the principal factors contributing to the rise in U.S. imports of fresh cut flowers.

Steve Burket  
724-0088

---

1/ In January 1984, the Commission determined that an industry in the United States would be materially injured by reason of imports of hydrogenated castor oil from Brazil, if the outstanding countervailing duty order were to be revoked (Certain Castor Oil Products From Brazil, Determination of the Commission in investigation No. 104-TAA-20, USITC Publication 1483, January 1984). The outstanding countervailing duty order was issued on Mar. 16, 1976, as a result of an investigation by the U.S. Department of the Treasury after a countervailing duty petition was filed on Apr. 30, 1975. On July 17, 1981, the Brazilian Government requested the Commission to review the outstanding order under sec. 104(b)(1) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, to determine whether an industry in the United States would be materially injured, or threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry would be materially retarded by reason of imports of certain castor oil products from Brazil if the order were to be revoked.

2/ On Sept. 10, 1984, the Commission determined, pursuant to sec. 735(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports from Colombia of fresh cut roses sold at less than fair value.

Table 4.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Live animals, except birds and poultry:								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	484,690	548,784	409,606	476,872	16	128,982	156,387	21
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	269,194	302,888	201,474	195,628	-3	125,238	122,838	-2
Cattle								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,004	920	725	626	-14	215	140	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	297,720	312,643	244,656	226,528	-7	73,716	71,190	-3
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	57	55	39	42	8	13	17	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,096	44,035	30,056	33,994	13	9,661	14,331	48
Swine								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	294	447	353	951	169	110	348	216
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,886	56,753	45,729	113,063	147	13,063	44,126	238
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	36	23	18	8	-52	3	3	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,885	10,556	7,883	5,643	-28	1,797	1,673	-7
Poultry and poultry meat								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72,086	96,730	73,140	81,325	11	27,737	25,819	-7
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	403,161	371,428	278,191	269,028	-3	92,698	90,651	-2
Feathers and downs								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,913	18,477	13,477	15,757	17	5,432	4,777	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	52,567	74,931	57,501	63,443	10	21,317	19,809	-7
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,995	4,680	3,456	2,946	-15	1,187	845	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,029	33,415	28,537	23,869	-16	6,877	6,269	-9
Meat, except poultry meat								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,116,441	2,121,893	1,702,232	1,594,694	-6	553,962	594,278	7
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,041,940	979,188	726,132	739,893	2	226,732	244,805	8
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,337,675	1,246,800	1,039,101	831,043	-20	343,582	317,604	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,206,704	1,160,670	961,971	762,381	-21	330,454	288,408	-13
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	157,895	178,517	131,983	164,366	25	48,059	58,717	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	319,540	340,984	255,812	310,098	21	85,620	110,306	29

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

Table 4.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	276,194	268,313	207,010	340,149	64	73,335	125,427	71
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	239,477	196,664	155,044	248,259	60	51,049	94,715	86
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	117,011	124,845	90,785	72,226	-20	24,109	17,227	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	149,552	146,402	109,541	72,593	-34	24,952	13,158	-47
Sausage								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,129	10,660	7,613	8,498	12	2,677	3,242	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,978	15,886	11,455	11,958	4	3,997	4,436	11
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,505	6,921	4,940	4,314	-13	1,834	1,451	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,356	8,980	6,446	5,796	-10	2,338	2,104	-10
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	31,349	48,670	35,721	39,783	11	11,550	13,884	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	47,174	63,586	47,665	45,113	-5	14,083	16,151	15
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	36,153	31,265	21,871	16,742	-23	6,004	4,848	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,933	37,084	25,859	17,114	-34	6,144	4,841	-21
Fish, fresh or frozen								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,299,160	1,304,237	996,148	1,044,654	5	352,961	361,144	2
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	690,487	626,438	539,129	520,116	-4	363,291	359,674	-1
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	70,379	66,569	46,299	44,822	-3	16,593	14,248	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	75,239	68,891	46,649	45,648	-2	17,482	15,233	-13
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	19,192	13,385	12,800	3,073	-76	1,563	1,713	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,764	13,369	12,584	4,306	-66	1,799	2,025	13
Fish, in airtight containers								
Imports:								
Quantity (number)-----	158,797	180,342	151,537	185,222	22	50,887	77,852	53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	184,602	200,357	168,459	191,652	14	54,623	80,020	46
Exports:								
Quantity (number)-----	54,084	65,663	41,215	33,450	-19	18,824	10,950	-42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	77,725	106,397	63,725	53,872	-15	30,491	16,323	-46

Table 4.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sardines								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	50,044	35,247	26,646	32,912	24	7,943	12,733	60
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,309	33,700	24,631	30,791	25	7,169	11,028	54
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,049	1,012	677	678	0	318	324	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	870	689	543	458	-16	220	198	-10
Tuna								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	87,578	122,329	108,627	133,431	23	37,548	59,066	57
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	113,346	137,323	123,002	137,658	12	41,001	60,574	48
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	21,016	22,489	16,070	18,550	15	5,328	5,906	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,351	27,839	19,776	21,540	9	6,118	7,769	27
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	11,879	10,162	7,301	6,509	-11	2,585	3,459	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,971	8,714	6,669	6,839	3	2,015	3,339	66
Shellfish								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	457,794	568,141	388,622	413,068	6	151,591	147,389	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,592,703	2,018,382	1,389,568	1,456,641	5	528,415	503,193	-5
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	91,484	65,320	51,155	43,380	-15	15,371	11,147	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	213,582	180,348	136,115	108,705	-20	40,247	26,492	-34
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	2,608	2,879	1,877	1,288	-31	434	535	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,661	8,617	5,203	4,503	-13	985	1,652	68
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	2,603	2,053	1,318	2,126	61	538	720	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,466	5,649	3,975	5,292	33	1,463	1,744	19
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	9,573	13,939	7,918	9,495	20	3,231	2,296	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,535	6,087	2,941	3,979	35	1,125	897	-20
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	424,559	634,608	449,244	522,424	16	167,921	231,680	38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	156,035	251,148	182,478	167,739	-8	64,503	73,332	14

Table 4.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Butter								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,683	1,692	1,173	1,154	-2	447	285	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,197	2,063	1,431	1,228	-14	597	381	-36
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	138,187	60,795	47,553	77,491	63	8,794	37,588	327
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	104,100	38,855	30,010	50,203	67	5,375	24,603	358
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	62	31	21	112	416	5	7	40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	53	30	20	60	198	4	6	37
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,243	11,305	9,066	7,162	-21	2,343	2,209	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,767	5,201	4,187	3,687	-12	1,141	1,138	0
Cheeses								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	269,343	286,246	191,579	211,146	10	65,533	84,133	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	367,522	383,296	261,102	266,471	2	87,712	102,852	17
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	39,591	38,463	25,455	28,616	12	7,879	10,895	38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,869	31,074	20,751	25,304	22	6,353	8,520	34
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	67	32	29	58	98	8	24	188
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,606	3,932	3,128	3,112	-1	1,041	1,135	9
Ice cream								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----				16	-1		7	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				50	0		21	0
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	1,257	1,198	957	1,004	5	314	403	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,082	2,992	2,349	2,594	10	774	987	27
Eggs								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,837	12,107	8,165	23,423	187	3,364	5,404	61
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	111,660	56,216	41,951	36,303	-13	13,339	14,231	7

Table 4.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hides and skins								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	70,670	63,090	49,633	53,131	7	17,040	19,765	16
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	769,057	800,256	575,761	881,202	53	198,017	278,509	41
Cattle hides								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	666	667	461	456	-1	170	165	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,961	19,061	12,212	15,494	27	5,462	6,010	10
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	23,508	22,452	16,802	19,905	18	5,330	6,097	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	703,547	742,174	535,742	821,457	53	184,119	259,875	41
Leather								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	318,304	298,542	215,196	318,160	48	75,272	126,810	68
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	274,537	248,516	186,883	236,493	27	63,930	78,411	23
Cattle hide upper leather								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square feet)----	67,695	48,018	36,160	39,699	10	12,267	14,696	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	64,179	45,556	34,126	39,957	17	11,373	15,120	33
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square feet)----	21,411	17,891	13,589	11,812	-13	4,717	3,409	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,614	18,128	13,621	15,045	10	4,512	4,379	-3
Furskins								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	149,649	157,061	135,909	169,892	25	20,954	35,960	72
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	333,559	271,414	237,702	240,968	1	24,173	30,484	26
Mink furskins								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	2,840	3,148	2,707	3,116	15	368	525	43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	82,148	79,349	68,440	88,410	29	8,088	15,310	89
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	3,406	3,228	2,924	3,177	9	290	418	44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	110,593	90,489	82,355	93,938	14	8,212	13,801	68
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,068	44,082	27,909	33,208	19	20,164	21,589	7
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,595	3,667	2,207	2,218	0	700	599	-14

Table 4.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area		1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Live plants									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		27,812:	29,728:	21,982:	29,991:	36:	4,946:	7,209:	46
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		35,610:	36,264:	29,331:	24,307:	-17:	6,750:	4,751:	-30
Seeds									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		65,185:	79,742:	64,812:	54,469:	-16:	11,915:	14,327:	20
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		164,543:	186,732:	119,300:	130,741:	10:	35,892:	43,594:	21
Grains									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		68,770:	71,541:	57,288:	87,534:	53:	23,483:	28,227:	20
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		13,422,105:	13,817,392:	9,912,151:	10,961,208:	11:	3,151,595:	3,824,236:	21
Corn									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 bushels)-----		934:	815:	503:	1,932:	284:	211:	493:	136
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		13,501:	8,126:	5,105:	23,706:	364:	1,051:	2,078:	98
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 bushels)-----		1,924,115:	1,875,068:	1,348,654:	1,326,498:	-2:	385,770:	371,525:	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		5,676,593:	6,473,568:	4,478,105:	5,104,926:	14:	1,424,239:	1,402,117:	-2
Rice (paddy and brown)									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		1,814:	3,097:	2,502:	1,693:	-32:	1,062:	756:	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		675:	1,196:	981:	574:	-41:	403:	261:	-35
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		1,267,149:	1,258,941:	966,254:	569,928:	-41:	421,140:	184,765:	-56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		172,671:	170,807:	127,625:	78,231:	-39:	52,824:	18,495:	-65
Wheat									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 bushels)-----		2,093:	1,959:	1,950:	3,227:	65:	49:	1,961:	3,829
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		6,475:	5,838:	5,786:	13,071:	126:	201:	8,219:	3,987
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 bushels)-----		1,498,408:	1,413,320:	1,066,743:	1,185,622:	11:	323,765:	522,156:	61
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		6,675,574:	6,235,254:	4,693,811:	4,960,359:	6:	1,397,404:	2,128,917:	52
Milled grain products									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		16,462:	19,697:	14,230:	16,370:	15:	5,334:	5,214:	-2
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		1,127,650:	1,141,885:	889,749:	861,546:	-3:	303,457:	274,815:	-9



Table 4.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Milled rice								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	38,256	46,608	35,328	45,109	28	13,625	12,329	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,110	11,148	8,426	9,640	14	3,306	2,615	-21
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,368,875	4,031,278	3,077,224	3,163,120	3	1,096,997	1,156,257	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	824,643	754,816	564,733	585,441	4	203,562	212,623	4
Milled wheat								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)---	265	157	109	107	-2	32	40	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,038	2,105	1,500	1,651	10	465	647	39
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)---	39,517	52,092	44,903	22,804	-49	16,751	4,293	-74
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	244,280	320,289	270,444	229,457	-15	79,905	47,275	-41
Malts and starches								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,846	29,708	21,834	24,878	14	8,493	8,158	-4
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,709	34,143	25,083	37,726	50	7,700	13,701	78
Malts								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	89,659	66,214	47,116	44,079	-6	21,200	15,975	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,088	9,305	6,702	6,167	-8	2,935	2,125	-28
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	110,159	59,465	45,140	102,190	126	10,253	38,067	271
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,271	9,331	7,156	13,659	91	1,675	4,965	196
Starches								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,569	17,899	13,086	16,181	24	4,877	5,217	7
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,078	24,028	17,479	23,707	36	5,861	8,470	45
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,925,431	2,279,966	1,848,639	2,360,552	28	222,349	342,128	54
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	523,778	566,833	485,319	500,267	3	44,951	75,457	68
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,823,583	1,821,088	1,379,434	1,415,501	3	377,422	352,434	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	376,479	377,824	286,551	301,604	5	75,208	72,899	-3
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	304,546	390,585	314,274	315,696	0	6,452	3,433	-47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,172	54,466	47,394	28,975	-39	851	846	-1
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	31,487	31,001	22,029	23,164	5	8,106	10,790	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,595	4,628	3,275	2,970	-9	854	918	7

Table 4.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	592,618	738,195	637,818	740,108	16	38,535	93,932	144
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	174,124	228,870	212,229	158,045	-26	6,601	21,906	232
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	175,441	175,524	129,591	117,710	-9	43,146	35,912	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,916	48,007	37,076	33,426	-10	10,022	9,926	-1
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	77,187	81,740	58,822	69,847	19	18,610	22,198	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,701	37,686	28,343	35,274	24	8,489	12,264	44
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,622,382	1,098,955	757,763	688,736	-9	237,009	205,817	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	440,692	268,199	181,989	184,678	1	59,717	52,470	-12
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	228,957	212,118	147,793	189,745	28	43,318	55,380	28
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	120,576	107,782	78,553	72,627	-8	28,852	22,987	-20
Mushrooms and truffles								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	52,223	16,326	97,582	149,637	53	34,490	47,232	37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	56,581	30,024	98,690	158,107	60	37,203	53,025	43
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,324	4,440	2,639	1,564	-41	1,096	624	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,153	4,590	2,222	1,586	-29	1,353	635	-53
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	50,189	13,299	95,172	147,485	55	33,786	46,450	37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,261	12,328	86,180	142,999	66	31,318	46,959	50
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	256	294	731	584	-20	454	204	-55
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	232	230	772	522	-32	533	193	-64
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	277,733,375	310,620,620	223,413,384	231,578,908	4	87,904,648	81,986,705	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	226,710	251,699	170,333	238,379	40	75,391	91,256	21
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	1044,690,722	1047,056,703	684,962,031	759,844,267	11	207,146,473	220,510,055	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	582,984	534,061	342,172	388,774	14	121,575	135,662	12

Table 4.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Almonds								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	584,180	297,366	237,318	115,424	-51	66,102	52,297	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	766	522	432	297	-31	124	133	7
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	196,067,838	176,615,285	127,657,610	132,707,783	4	52,873,451	57,654,161	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	236,934	243,605	167,795	205,462	22	71,198	83,442	17
Filberts								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	15,807,517	13,718,876	11,197,900	19,501,216	74	1,802,425	5,654,613	214
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,235	5,966	4,892	7,928	62	846	2,353	178
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	9,931,604	11,957,909	6,925,549	4,342,447	-37	2,692,393	1,589,748	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,583	5,361	3,224	2,012	-38	1,319	854	-35
Pistachio nuts								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	6,440,023	6,310,288	4,598,659	15,108,033	229	3,397,409	8,394,938	147
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,883	13,398	8,553	28,157	229	6,009	15,656	161
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	2,753,536	3,880,938	3,584,346	2,350,657	-34	785,591	443,568	-44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,802	8,802	7,040	3,730	-47	1,344	716	-47
Fruit, fresh								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,237,536	7,089,526	5,389,604	6,142,796	14	1,430,778	1,597,944	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	880,563	931,323	730,982	847,888	16	195,173	225,603	16
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,613,904	3,443,051	2,632,598	2,214,059	-16	771,310	646,826	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	799,348	833,499	631,905	584,249	-8	210,786	197,636	-6
Berries, fresh								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	38,785	39,928	18,665	27,910	50	16,132	23,748	47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,154	18,962	10,707	15,955	49	8,132	11,360	40
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	62,840	54,461	44,364	41,461	-7	21,149	15,802	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,930	31,990	26,778	24,045	-10	14,209	10,784	-24
Cherries, fresh								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	311	991	784	1,336	70	16	304	1,790
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	393	742	604	893	48	7	150	2,002
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	620,407	17,269	17,264	17,493	1	14,908	13,269	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,412	14,010	14,005	14,490	3	11,760	11,085	-6

Table 4.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Citrus fruit								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	189,677:	198,822:	122,841:	182,721:	49:	33,184:	59,471:	79
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48,874:	49,990:	34,256:	49,718:	45:	10,089:	16,290:	61
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,672,859:	2,153,343:	1,734,359:	1,380,739:	-20:	363,726:	245,974:	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	386,229:	454,950:	364,829:	327,675:	-10:	88,646:	75,674:	-15
Fruit, dried								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	43,966:	59,064:	41,495:	48,466:	17:	6,439:	6,343:	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,656:	38,314:	27,120:	29,573:	9:	4,198:	4,140:	-1
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	271,012:	258,538:	184,201:	175,927:	-4:	62,576:	64,221:	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	204,015:	177,319:	127,508:	111,828:	-12:	44,714:	43,265:	-3
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	658,847:	666,206:	529,439:	655,949:	24:	183,192:	236,533:	29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	273,437:	258,208:	200,848:	247,002:	23:	69,179:	88,685:	28
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	343,969:	276,528:	219,232:	156,726:	-29:	65,297:	51,677:	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	144,591:	119,322:	92,579:	73,621:	-20:	28,446:	25,114:	-12
Olives								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	104,657:	106,744:	74,642:	87,093:	17:	25,640:	27,021:	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96,070:	77,026:	54,787:	64,939:	19:	17,468:	21,822:	25
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,497:	3,851:	2,300:	2,108:	-8:	949:	575:	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,365:	2,749:	1,768:	1,488:	-16:	684:	401:	-41
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,043:	11,153:	8,121:	7,388:	-9:	2,313:	2,823:	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,644:	8,690:	5,977:	6,527:	9:	2,134:	2,624:	23
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,549:	4,604:	3,655:	3,520:	-4:	773:	1,527:	98
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,418:	1,321:	1,037:	1,289:	24:	246:	633:	157
Sugar, sirups, and molasses								

Table 4.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	2,637,862	2,940,688	2,022,509	2,296,732	14	783,886	650,290	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	798,892	1,026,502	705,282	826,405	17	258,295	239,380	-7
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	77,705	215,027	135,328	235,473	74	113,939	48,116	-58
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,736	52,349	34,053	56,029	65	28,116	11,623	-59
Molasses								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	1,210,925	1,833,087	1,451,743	1,128,308	-22	251,755	274,319	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,741	83,701	60,876	76,828	26	11,552	18,246	58
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	277,255	285,455	190,791	144,294	-24	110,193	43,981	-60
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,105	17,295	10,734	11,488	7	6,027	2,532	-58
Corn sweeteners								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)----	653,096	9,338,853	6,179,198	16,599,334	169	3,111,117	8,068,364	159
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	267	1,545	990	2,823	185	522	1,374	163
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)----	36,383,168	36,921,774	28,833,602	26,977,163	-6	9,640,977	8,972,131	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,031	9,790	7,580	6,799	-10	2,654	2,167	-18
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	57,318	96,993	73,348	81,297	11	22,209	30,166	36
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,994	25,444	18,572	16,909	-9	6,685	5,055	-24
Cocoa and confectionery								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	900,488,524	1,097,602,725	889,550,920	922,321,042	4	199,455,659	288,385,378	45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	787,582	935,768	725,631	956,368	32	183,299	327,808	79
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	76,326,671	71,908,231	51,051,665	56,248,216	10	19,115,128	19,689,326	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	85,645	81,677	54,912	65,120	19	21,530	23,371	9
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,034,822	2,905,666	2,122,409	2,708,678	28	709,150	967,377	36
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	125,388	110,174	80,991	83,472	3	26,455	29,295	11

Table 4.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Coffee								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,903,114	2,771,052	2,026,147	2,555,520	26	678,325	913,659	35
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	114,678	98,398	72,342	71,756	-1	23,878	24,937	4
Spices								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	137,405	130,619	95,560	123,712	29	27,411	41,553	52
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,899	21,283	15,844	17,372	10	5,367	6,152	15
Fruit juices								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	469,057	455,559	327,078	543,183	66	114,207	220,403	93
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	230,363	219,824	169,591	173,011	2	56,604	58,053	3
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48,381	47,395	35,519	45,653	29	13,818	22,162	60
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,676	41,077	32,479	26,949	-17	11,231	9,705	-14
Ale, porter, stout, and beer								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	178,387	195,721	146,873	172,996	18	55,920	72,679	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	465,590	515,234	387,906	450,837	16	145,619	188,783	30
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	16,836	17,840	14,369	8,953	-38	4,919	2,634	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,373	38,110	30,951	19,634	-37	10,211	5,905	-42
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	122,533	131,304	93,157	101,876	9	31,195	37,823	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	782,846	854,674	586,822	675,189	15	198,203	247,948	25
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	9,131	7,609	5,762	4,799	-17	2,075	1,611	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,344	32,133	24,474	19,487	-20	8,881	6,479	-27
Distilled spirits								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)-----	106,032	116,351	78,584	84,317	7	23,654	27,646	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,159,399	1,191,649	769,670	835,365	9	243,741	278,251	14
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)-----	10,046	8,801	6,064	5,505	-9	1,706	2,144	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	66,472	60,621	43,438	46,866	8	14,604	18,067	24

Table 4.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Tobacco and tobacco products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	568,913	817,325	657,053	483,804	-26	334,220	181,995	-46
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,844,512	2,647,287	1,756,025	1,697,023	-3	572,990	516,162	-10
Cigarettes								
Imports:								
Quantity (thousands)-----	590,117	740,595	535,854	567,135	6	182,101	213,102	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,912	11,064	7,748	9,157	18	2,593	3,550	37
Exports:								
Quantity (thousands)-----	73,585	60,697	45,396	40,562	-11	14,597	14,088	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,234,754	1,125,711	831,970	798,136	-4	279,750	285,411	2
Cigars								
Imports:								
Quantity (thousands)-----	125,544	127,820	88,748	92,770	5	31,607	36,415	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,768	44,849	30,416	35,259	16	11,399	14,260	25
Exports:								
Quantity (thousands)-----	181	129	95	87	-8	32	29	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,516	8,510	6,475	6,319	-2	2,342	2,259	-4
Oilseeds								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,923	80,582	50,875	52,681	4	17,619	11,381	-35
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,657,716	6,162,342	4,374,809	4,363,237	0	1,308,243	730,220	-44
Cottonseed								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	189	100		86	0			-44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19	14		9	0			0
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	82,809	4,193	3,623	99,286	2,640	750	1,291	72
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,747	1,615	1,431	14,898	941	363	566	56
Flaxseed								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	112,255	192,881	104,324	150,243	44	62,698	21,235	-66
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,402	23,718	11,467	20,190	76	7,271	2,666	-63
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	33,171	6,277	4,673	2,185	-53	1,619	1,201	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,077	473	384	122	-68	112	68	-39
Soybeans								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	14,195	5,523	3,472	4,537	31	503	911	81
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,461	758	486	703	44	62	134	113
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	56,260,823	50,106,209	37,430,389	29,744,989	-21	9,944,719	5,334,261	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,239,860	5,925,420	4,183,630	3,988,578	-5	1,223,881	690,635	-44

Table 4.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sunflower seed								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	70,123:	85,156:	46,246:	29,753:	-36:	10,628:	2,230:	-79
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,194:	9,570:	4,311:	4,671:	8:	1,015:	453:	-55
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,218,813:	1,745,640:	1,502,867:	1,956,553:	30:	612,739:	143,441:	-77
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	397,307:	222,586:	182,300:	344,398:	89:	81,171:	28,638:	-65
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,554,754:	1,802,423:	1,265,091:	1,210,467:	-4:	412,515:	392,059:	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	386,042:	461,856:	298,180:	500,088:	68:	108,710:	178,753:	64
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,971,728:	6,737,966:	5,363,263:	5,285,351:	-1:	1,772,547:	1,567,245:	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,598,703:	1,504,393:	1,150,021:	1,503,318:	31:	405,223:	440,639:	9
Corn oil								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	11:	88:	75:	139:	86:	17:	22:	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9:	33:	26:	79:	199:	19:	13:	-29
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	207,037:	244,519:	180,886:	246,999:	37:	54,802:	64,921:	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	77,604:	89,560:	64,992:	96,151:	48:	18,307:	26,345:	44
Cottonseed oil								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		20,000:	2,332:		-100:	2,332:		-100
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		4,554:	531:		-100:	531:		-100
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	848,940:	422,233:	372,372:	246,444:	-34:	76,507:	49,992:	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	204,314:	106,262:	91,270:	79,311:	-13:	19,626:	20,225:	3
Soybean oil								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	114:	69:	69:	79:	14:		42:	5,488
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25:	15:	14:	41:	175:	1:	27:	2,245
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,920,723:	1,703,967:	1,504,181:	1,656,479:	10:	549,668:	428,761:	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	447,791:	414,548:	344,388:	537,247:	56:	145,385:	139,907:	-4
Other vegetable oils								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,517,934:	1,740,047:	1,234,904:	1,174,589:	-5:	397,504:	376,709:	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	373,194:	445,037:	289,354:	487,264:	68:	104,928:	173,948:	66
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	301,660:	705,202:	516,811:	395,349:	-24:	154,647:	48,320:	-69
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	87,694:	188,646:	129,917:	135,227:	4:	42,954:	20,952:	-51



Table 4.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Animal and marine-animal oils								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	26,771	31,962	21,637	25,978	20	10,555	11,143	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,149	7,586	5,466	6,785	24	2,220	2,460	11
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,431,390	3,561,867	2,712,553	2,636,720	-3	910,754	941,863	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	688,241	660,641	486,490	605,045	24	167,417	216,669	29
Shortening and cooking oils								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	9,923	10,253	6,071	9,680	59	2,104	4,140	97
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,662	4,628	2,787	5,917	112	1,009	2,303	128
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	261,975	100,177	76,457	103,359	35	26,166	33,386	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	93,056	44,733	32,961	50,335	53	11,532	16,539	43
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	193,600	121,908	91,953	105,139	14	27,235	41,759	53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	112,564	66,778	50,883	58,276	15	15,923	21,964	38
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	19,433	13,298	9,822	15,911	62	3,267	5,562	70
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,712	27,867	20,808	31,657	52	7,414	9,850	33
Edible preparations								
Bakery products, except bread								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	129,624,851	149,251,181	100,088,410	130,665,812	31	34,757,229	45,551,492	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	117,986	131,227	85,556	110,451	29	29,539	38,389	30
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	62,715,000	65,613,396	47,580,498	43,081,989	-9	17,004,174	13,991,045	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,003	41,108	29,555	28,237	-4	10,167	8,887	-13
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	58,528,300	60,630,404	43,793,054	44,077,646	1	16,232,101	16,625,920	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,597	24,853	17,829	19,547	10	6,530	7,518	15
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	10,598,099	15,098,906	10,762,330	11,270,694	5	3,797,606	3,347,578	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,006	5,860	4,195	4,660	11	1,459	1,393	-5
Cereal breakfast foods								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	25,310,452	14,860,639	9,832,003	28,507,229	190	2,999,825	13,817,793	361
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,223	7,950	5,793	8,999	55	1,854	3,609	95
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	55,043,867	43,746,530	33,886,135	32,143,286	-5	13,481,303	10,730,151	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,802	28,217	21,078	21,974	4	8,011	7,252	-9

Table 4.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Chewing gum								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	13,093,433	16,990,796	12,535,602	17,082,137	36	4,554,592	7,064,125	55
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,874	12,263	8,942	14,000	57	2,993	6,362	113
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	8,902,300	6,396,287	4,764,674	5,699,298	20	1,581,837	1,967,648	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,940	8,486	6,144	7,108	16	1,829	2,669	46
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	118,781,965	138,281,220	101,767,754	131,407,085	29	32,023,357	45,432,062	42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,762	50,754	37,762	45,129	20	11,795	15,355	30
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	14,785,327	14,342,615	10,611,403	11,095,668	5	3,846,420	3,793,925	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,636	7,993	6,096	6,712	10	2,281	2,406	5
Sauces								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,489	46,754	35,637	35,938	1	13,075	12,154	-7
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,902	38,921	28,767	28,642	0	8,603	9,605	12
Soups								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	13,339,577	16,006,773	11,102,056	12,551,597	13	3,834,964	3,901,745	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,896	26,262	18,694	19,041	2	6,171	5,944	-4
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	32,064,032	27,384,550	19,196,047	19,066,781	-1	5,612,008	7,313,718	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,479	14,668	10,335	11,320	10	3,060	4,382	43
Edible preparations, not specially provided for								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	156,035,567	257,830,382	198,409,914	340,173,164	71	69,985,045	142,517,443	104
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	103,148	157,233	115,398	171,800	49	39,299	61,092	55
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	722,753,441	695,250,231	495,000,287	533,870,536	8	169,414,148	182,478,885	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	451,250	399,416	294,230	319,515	9	97,787	96,768	-1
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	870	1,085	814	939	15	269	349	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	138,547	162,878	117,948	147,882	25	40,092	50,518	26
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	13,891	15,564	11,761	9,624	-18	3,201	2,550	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,487,932	2,819,347	2,070,004	1,714,212	-17	576,598	413,517	-28

Table 4.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Naval stores								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,324	7,337	5,086	4,122	-19	2,094	2,005	-4
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48,091	41,855	31,464	34,752	10	10,038	11,831	18
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)-----	130,231	163,033	122,125	163,892	34	30,735	42,893	40
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,835	9,803	7,173	6,712	-6	1,405	1,140	-19
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,616	32,319	25,964	30,924	19	24	949	3,796
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	70,266	66,016	40,352	35,185	-13	6,742	8,498	26
Tonka and vanilla beans								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	1,997,314	2,248,726	1,521,303	1,426,645	-6	409,797	336,716	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,384	51,140	32,564	35,317	8	8,517	8,863	4
Miscellaneous vegetable products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	109,119	99,896	67,658	69,080	2	24,814	26,581	7
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,612	53,400	39,249	39,058	0	12,395	12,949	4

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1984

1/

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Live animals, except birds and poultry-----	9			
Cattle-----	(4) 7 9	(4)	2 5 9	9
Swine-----	2 5	2 5	10	(5) 8 10
Poultry and poultry meat-----				
Feathers and downs-----	(4)	4	(4) 7 9	(4) 9
Meat, except poultry meat-----				
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----		(5)		
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	1 4 9	1 4 9	(1)(4)(7) 9	(1)(4)
Sausage-----	4	4	(4)	(4)
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams-----	4	4	(1)(4)	(1)(4) 9
Fish, fresh or frozen-----				
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered-----			9 10	(3)(6) 8 9
Fish, in airtight containers-----	3 6		(3)(6)	
Sardines-----	1 4	1 4	9	
Tuna-----	1 4	4 9		
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring-----	10	10	2 5 9	
Shellfish-----			(1)(4) 9	(1)(4)
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk-----	3 8 9	(6) 9	6	6 9
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream-----		9	6	9
Butter-----	(6) 9	9	1 4 9 10	1 4 9 10
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes-----	1 4 9 10	1 4 (7) 9 10		(4)
Cheeses-----	10		6 10	9 10
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream-----	3 9 10	3 9 10		
Ice cream-----	3 6 8 9 10	3 6 8 9 10	10	
Eggs-----	2	2 9		
Hides and skins-----			3	3
Cattle hides-----		1 7	1 4 7	1 4 7
Leather-----	3	3		
Cattle hide upper leather-----	1 4	4	(4) 7 9 10	(4) 7 10
Furskins-----	1	1	1	
Mink furskins-----	3 6 8		3 6	
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers-----			9	9
Live plants-----	3			
Seeds-----		9		
Grains-----	1 9	1 9	1	
Corn-----	1 4 9	1 4 7 9 10		
Rice (paddy and brown)-----	(1)(4) 9	(1)(4) 9	(1)(4)(7) 9 10	(1)(4)
Wheat-----	1 4	1 4 7	1 4 9 10	4
Milled grain products-----				
Milled rice-----	(1)(4)	4		
Milled wheat-----	1 4		(1)(4) 7 9	(4) 7

34

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

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1984

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Malts and starches-----			1	1
Malts-----	(1)(4)		1 4 9	1 4 9
Starches-----		1	1	1
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	1 4	4		
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	(4) 7 9	(1)(7)	4	
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	1 4 7	(1) 4 (7)	(4) 7	
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated-----	3			
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)---	9 10	10		
Mushrooms and truffles-----	1 4	1 4	(1)(4) 9	(1)(4) 7 9
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried-----	1 4	1 4	(1)(4)(7) 9 10	(1)(4) 9 10
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved-----		3 8		
Almonds-----	8	(6) 8 9		
Filberts-----	3 6	3 6	(6)	(6)
Pistachio nuts-----	3 6	3 6	(3)(6)	(3)(6) 10
Fruit, fresh-----				
Berries, fresh-----	3 6	3 6		
Cherries, fresh-----	3 6	3 6		
Citrus fruit-----	3 6 9	3 6 9	(6)	
Fruit, dried-----				
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)-----	1 4 9 10	1 4 9 10	(4)	(1)(4)
Olives-----	9 10	9 10	(3)(6)	
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances---	1 4		1 4 7 9	1 7 9 10
Sugar, sirups, and molasses-----				
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane-----			(3)(6) 9 10	3 6
Molasses-----	3 8 10	8	(3)(6) 9 10	8
Corn sweeteners-----	3 6 9	3 6 9		
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey---				
Cocoa and confectionery-----	3 6			
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate-----				
Coffee-----				
Spices-----	3			
Fruit juices-----	2	2		
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages-----	3			
Ale, porter, stout, and beer-----	6		(3)(6)	(6)
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages-----				
Distilled spirits-----				
Tobacco and tobacco products-----	(3)			
Cigarettes-----				
Cigars-----				
Oilseeds-----			(3)	
Cottonseed-----		3 6 8 9 10	3 6	3 6 (8) 9
Flaxseed-----	(3)(6)	3 6	9 10	(3)(6) 9

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1984

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Soybeans-----	3 6	3 6	(3)(6)	
Sunflower seed-----	(3)(6) 8 9	(6) 8	(3)(6) 8 9	3 6 8
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases-----	3 8	3 8	10	8
Corn oil-----	6 (8) 9 10	3 6 8 9	3 10	3 6
Cottonseed oil-----	(3)(6) 8 9 10	(3)(6) 8 9 10	(6) 8 9	(6)
Soybean oil-----	3 6 (8) 9	3 8 9	9 10	3 8
Other vegetable oils-----	3 8	3 8	(3)(6) 8 9	8
Animal and marine-animal oils-----				
Shortening and cooking oils-----	3 6 9	3 6 8 9	3	3 6
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum-----	6		6	3 6
Edible preparations				
Bakery products, except bread-----	6	6		
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance-----				
Cereal breakfast foods-----	3 6 (8) 9 10	3 6 (8) 9 10		
Chewing gum-----	3 6 8 9 10	3 6 9	3	
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar ailmentary pastes-----	6			
Sauces-----	9			
Soups-----			3 6	
Edible preparations, not specially provided for	3 6	3 6		
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor-----	6			
Naval stores-----	9			
Miscellaneous vegetable products				
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers				
or other fresh plant parts-----	3			
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin-----	3 9		9	
Tonka and vanilla beans-----				
Miscellaneous vegetable products-----				

Forest Products 1/

The United States posted a trade deficit of \$3.4 billion in the forest products sector during January-September 1984 compared with a \$1.6 billion deficit in the corresponding period of 1983. The January-September 1984 deficit was the result of a 26-percent increase in imports from the level in January-September 1983. The largest shift occurred in U.S. imports of fine papers (including newsprint) from Canada, which increased by \$1.0 billion from the corresponding 9-month period of 1983.

In the third quarter of 1984, the United States posted a trade deficit of \$1.4 billion in the forest products sector; this compares with a \$708 million deficit in the corresponding quarter of 1983 (table 6, fig. 2). Increased imports, especially of newsprint, were the major reason for the larger deficit. U.S. imports of all forest products increased 26 percent, in terms of value, from the third quarter of 1983 to the corresponding quarter of 1984. U.S. exports of forest products increased negligibly (0.1 percent) over that in the corresponding period of 1983.

U.S. imports of all forest products increased from \$2.8 billion 2/ in the third quarter of 1983 to \$3.6 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1984. Overall, third quarter imports from Canada increased by \$367 million over the level posted in the third quarter of 1983; however, the Canadian share of U.S. forest product imports fell from 76 percent in the third quarter of 1983 to 70 percent during the corresponding quarter of 1984. U.S. imports from Canada of newsprint, softwood lumber, and wood pulp collectively accounted for 55 percent and 61 percent of all forest product imports in the third quarters of 1983 and 1984, respectively. The U.S. trade deficit in forest products with Canada increased from \$1.7 billion in the third quarter of 1983 to \$2.1 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1984. Also, the United States posted trade deficits with Taiwan and Brazil, totaling \$149 million in the third quarter of 1984, representing an increase of 78 percent above the \$83 million deficit posted during the third quarter of 1983.

U.S. exports of forest products totaled \$2.1 billion 3/ during the third quarters in both 1983 and in 1984. Japan, the European Community, and Canada took about 60 percent of U.S. forest product exports during the third quarter of 1984 and the corresponding quarter of 1983. U.S. exports of forest products to China decreased by \$49 million (59 percent) from the third quarter of 1983 to the corresponding quarter of 1984.

---

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

2/ Customs value, f.o.b., foreign port of export.

3/ Value f.a.s., U.S. port of export.

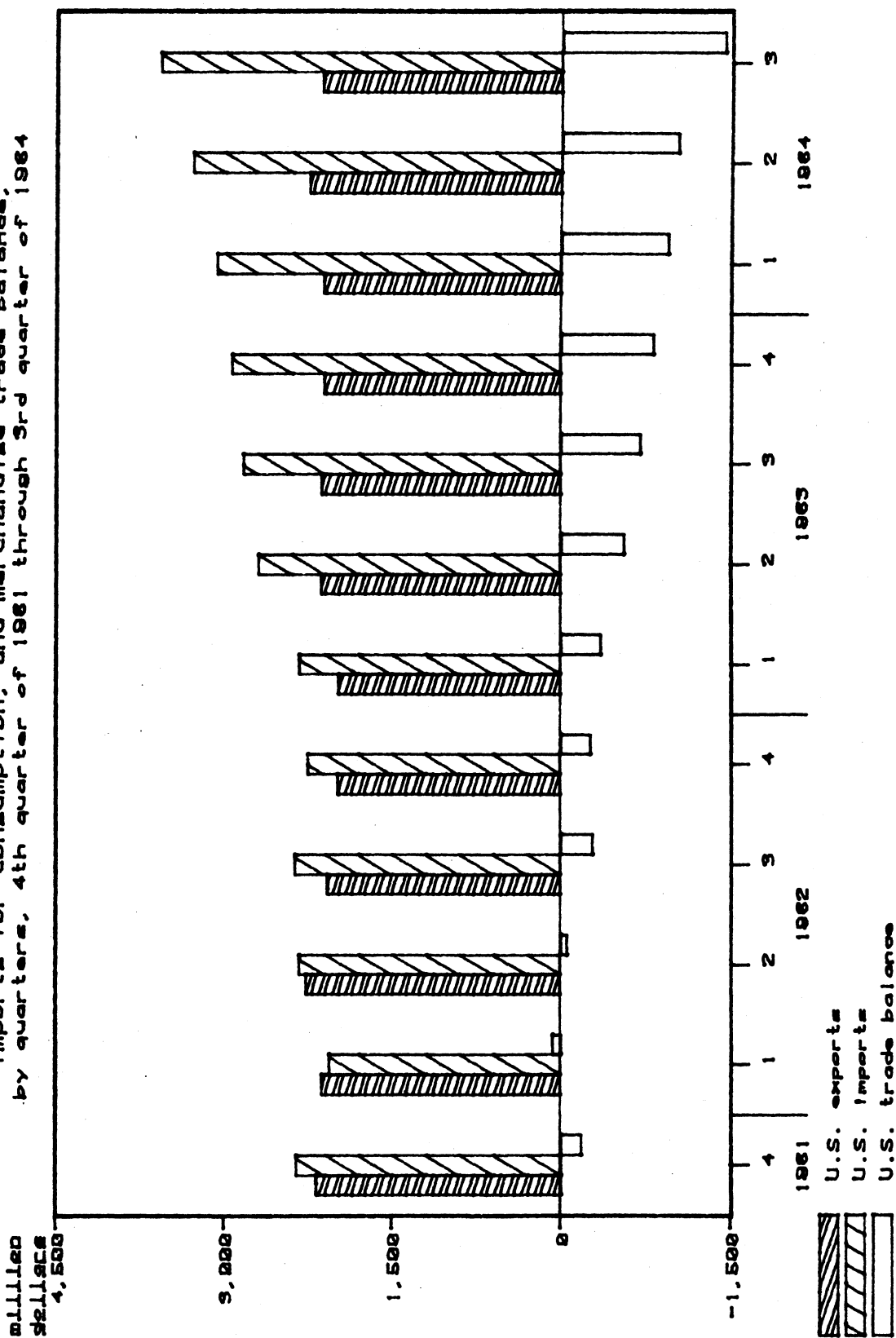
Table 6.--Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, January-September 1984, July-September 1983, and July-September 1984 <sup>1/</sup>

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1983	January- September 1984	July- September 1983	July- September 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada-----	1,558,091	1,237,009	406,072	415,087
Japan-----	1,752,774	1,351,817	437,989	427,590
EC-----	1,890,088	1,399,048	435,110	428,952
Brazil-----	40,394	30,652	9,705	12,250
Hong Kong-----	69,097	70,162	15,718	26,379
India-----	25,892	26,347	5,263	10,460
Korea-----	304,283	253,156	84,513	90,535
Mexico-----	457,239	381,266	128,898	128,538
Taiwan-----	157,621	153,891	44,405	49,527
OPEC-----	372,229	274,907	95,036	97,811
NMEs-----	316,980	247,727	121,389	75,130
China-----	307,370	238,801	119,066	70,065
All other-----	1,413,673	1,084,796	348,512	372,770
Total-----	8,358,366	6,510,782	2,132,615	2,135,034
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada-----	8,162,563	7,113,816	2,146,430	2,512,937
Japan-----	221,476	212,812	58,171	77,950
EC-----	564,945	738,237	147,555	301,019
Brazil-----	140,101	201,008	28,115	68,502
Hong Kong-----	69,764	63,935	19,271	25,995
India-----	4,759	4,416	1,139	1,734
Korea-----	90,574	68,778	25,674	20,997
Mexico-----	239,174	208,951	60,375	67,608
Taiwan-----	389,580	350,400	109,576	142,042
OPEC-----	161,698	140,303	51,641	50,125
NMEs-----	85,547	72,809	23,326	25,177
China-----	71,206	61,851	17,627	21,775
All other-----	678,217	778,415	169,363	289,207
Total-----	10,808,405	9,953,884	2,840,640	3,583,301
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada-----	-6,604,472	-5,876,806	-1,740,357	-2,097,849
Japan-----	1,531,297	1,139,005	379,817	349,640
EC-----	1,325,142	660,811	287,554	127,932
Brazil-----	-99,706	-170,355	-18,409	-56,252
Hong Kong-----	-666	6,226	-3,552	383
India-----	21,132	21,931	4,124	8,725
Korea-----	213,708	184,377	58,838	69,537
Mexico-----	218,064	172,315	68,522	60,929
Taiwan-----	-231,959	-196,509	-65,170	-92,515
OPEC-----	210,530	134,603	43,395	47,685
NMEs-----	231,432	174,917	98,062	49,953
China-----	236,163	176,949	101,439	48,290
All other-----	735,455	306,380	179,149	83,562
Total-----	-2,450,039	-3,443,101	-708,025	-1,448,267

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



Figure 2.--Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 4th quarter of 1961 through 3rd quarter of 1964



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

### Wood and wood products

In the wood and wood products area, the United States posted a \$693 million deficit during July-September 1984 compared with a \$507 million deficit during the third quarter of 1983. U.S. exports of wood and wood products increased by 8 percent from the third quarter of 1983 to the corresponding quarter of 1984; however, imports increased only by 6 percent.

U.S. imports of wood and wood products increased from \$1.2 billion in the third quarter of 1983 to \$1.3 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1984. The largest increase in imports was posted by miscellaneous articles of wood, which increased in value by \$55 million from the third quarter of 1983 to the third quarter of 1984. Softwood lumber imports rose 16 percent, by quantity, from 3.1 billion board feet in the third quarter of 1983 to 3.5 billion board feet in the corresponding quarter of 1984; the unit value decreased between the two quarters causing a 4-percent decrease in value. U.S. imports of plywood and building boards increased by \$15 million, or 7 percent, in terms of value, and by 25 percent, in terms of quantity, between the two quarters. The high quantitative increase in imports of softwood lumber and plywood was precipitated by the continued strong domestic demand for U.S. housing. U.S. imports of rough wood products increased by \$8 million (10 percent) to \$94 million from the third quarter of 1983 to the third quarter of 1984. In both quarters, 98 percent of rough wood imports were supplied by Canada.

U.S. exports of wood and wood products decreased from \$738 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$621 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984. Japan received 30 percent of U.S. exports of wood and wood products in the third quarter of 1983; in the third quarter of 1984 that share dropped to 28 percent. U.S. exports to Canada, as a share of the total, remained stable at 15 percent and the share of exports to China fell from 13 percent to 10 percent between the two quarters.

Fred Ruggles  
724-1766

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

U.S. imports of wood pulp, paper, and printed material totaled \$2.3 billion in the third quarter of 1984, up 42 percent from the \$1.6 billion posted in the corresponding quarter of 1983. U.S. exports reached \$1.5 billion in the third quarter of 1984, up 9 percent from the \$1.4 billion posted in the corresponding quarter of 1983. The trade deficit increased from \$201 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$756 million in the third quarter of 1984.

Imports of newsprint and wood pulp, the two largest import commodities, both increased by about one-third, in term of value, from the third quarter of 1983 to the third quarter of 1984. Newsprint imports increased from 1.7 million short tons, valued at \$670 million, to 2.1 million short tons, valued at \$881 million. During both quarters, Canada supplied over 97 percent of U.S. newsprint imports, or slightly over 50 percent of domestic newsprint consumption. Wood pulp imports increased from 1.0 million short tons, valued

---

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

at \$362 million, in the third quarter of 1983 to 1.1 million short tons, valued at \$483 million, in the third quarter of 1984. The average price per ton of imported chemical grades of wood pulp (about 95 percent of all wood pulp imports in recent years) increased from \$365 per ton in the third quarter of 1983 to \$437 per ton in the corresponding quarter of 1984. In the third quarter of 1983, Canada supplied about 95 percent of U.S. wood pulp imports; in the third quarter of 1984, Canada supplied 90 percent of U.S. wood pulp imports and Sweden, Brazil, and the Republic of South Africa combined to supply about 9 percent.

U.S. imports of coated and uncoated grades of printing and writing paper doubled in quantity from 592 million pounds, valued at \$155 million, during the third quarter of 1983 to 1.2 billion pounds, valued at \$340 million, during the corresponding quarter of 1984. The increased level of imports was exacerbated by domestic shortages for these grades as the demand for magazine and other publishing was much stronger in 1984 than in 1983. Imports from Canada of all printing and writing paper grades increased from 381 million pounds in the third quarter of 1983 to 485 million pounds in the corresponding quarter of 1984; however, Canada's market share of U.S. imports decreased from 64 percent to 42 percent between the corresponding quarters. U.S. imports of uncoated free sheet, generally the largest printing and writing paper grade, increased from 120 million pounds, valued at \$38 million, in the third quarter of 1983 to 226 million pounds, valued at \$70 million, in the third quarter of 1984. Canada supplied 82 percent of uncoated free sheet imports during the third quarter of 1983, but only 37 percent during the third quarter of 1984. Imports of uncoated free sheet from Brazil increased by 25-fold to capture 24 percent of the U.S. import market of uncoated free sheet during the third quarter of 1984.

All other major sectors of the pulp, paper, and printed material area experienced increased imports between the third quarter of 1983 and the third quarter of 1984. U.S. imports of industrial papers <sup>1/</sup> increased 37 percent in value from \$125 million to \$172 million between those quarters. Canada and Mexico supplied about 35 percent and 15 percent, respectively, of industrial paper imports during both quarters.

U.S. imports of miscellaneous books increased 38 percent in value, from \$94 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$129 million in the third quarter of 1984. The United Kingdom, Japan, and Canada combined accounted for about three-fifths of miscellaneous book imports during both quarters. U.S. imports of other printed matter increased 45 percent in value, from \$101 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$146 million in the third quarter of 1984. Together, Canada and the United Kingdom supplied slightly over one-half of imports of the other printed matter during both quarters. U.S. imports of paperboard increased 44 percent in quantity, from 71 million pounds, valued at \$11 million, in the third quarter of 1983 to 102 million pounds, valued at \$18 million, in the third quarter of 1984. U.S. imports of paperboard from Canada increased between those quarters from 66 million pounds to 76 million pounds, but in relation to total U.S. paperboard imports, the Canadian share dropped from 86 percent to 74 percent between the two quarters.

---

<sup>1/</sup> Includes packaging, wrapping, tissue, and specialty papers, and molded pulp and certain miscellaneous converted paper products.

U.S. imports of albums increased 4 percent, in terms of quantity, to 13.3 million pieces and 14 percent, in terms of value, to \$11.7 million from the third quarter of 1983 to the corresponding quarter of 1984. U.S. imports of albums from the Republic of Korea increased from 5.3 million pieces, valued at \$6.2 million, in the third quarter of 1983 to 6.5 million pieces, valued at \$6.7 million, in the third quarter of 1984. U.S. imports of wallpaper increased by 30 percent, in terms of quantity, to 19.1 million pounds, and by 23 percent, in terms of value, to \$39.4 million, from the third quarter of 1983 to the corresponding quarter of 1984.

Overall, U.S. exports of pulp, paper, and printed material increased by 9 percent from the third quarter of 1983 to \$1.5 billion in the third quarter of 1984. U.S. exports of wood pulp remained near 900,000 short tons during both quarters but the value of wood pulp exports increased from \$345 million to \$398 million. U.S. exports of waste paper increased in quantity from 920,000 short tons to 971,000 short tons and the value of waste paper exports also increased from \$80 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$107 million in the third quarter of 1984. The average value per ton for chemical grades of export wood pulp increased from \$382 to \$442 between the corresponding quarters, while the average value per ton for all grades of waste paper increased from \$87 to \$110 between those quarters.

U.S. exports of kraft linerboard decreased 7 percent in quantity from the third quarter of 1983 to 1.2 million pounds in the third quarter of 1984. The value per ton of these exports increased from \$255 in the third quarter of 1983 to \$321 in the corresponding quarter of 1984. The United Kingdom was the leading U.S. export market for linerboard, accounting for about 15 percent of U.S. exports during both quarters. From the third quarter of 1983 to the third quarter of 1984, U.S. exports of paper boxes increased by 11 percent in quantity, to 85 million pounds, and by 16 percent in value, to \$38 million. Canada and Mexico combined received about three-fourths of U.S. exports of paper boxes during both quarters.

U.S. exports of building papers doubled in quantity from 5.5 million pounds, valued at \$1.3 million, in the third quarter of 1983 to 10.4 million pounds, valued at \$3.3 million, in the third quarter of 1984. The increased level of building paper exports was dispersed throughout many foreign markets. U.S. exports of wallpaper decreased by 25 percent in quantity from 1.1 million pounds, valued at \$2.2 million, in the third quarter of 1983 to 849,000 pounds, valued at \$2.1 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1984. U.S. exports of albums also declined, by about 28 percent in quantity, from 804,000 pieces, valued at \$878,000, in the third quarter of 1983 to 576,000 pieces, valued at \$581,000, in the third quarter of 1984. U.S. exports of albums to Canada, the leading U.S. export market, declined from \$501,000 in the third quarter of 1983 to \$217,000 in the third quarter of 1984.

R. K. Rhodes  
724-1299

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rough wood products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	247,673	303,762	226,727	260,091	15	86,518	94,498	9
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,554,286	1,400,999	1,057,626	1,057,303	0	404,452	325,602	-19
Logs								
Imports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	117,032	164,999	130,268	114,954	-12	48,641	42,457	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,430	27,433	21,062	15,037	-29	7,927	5,319	-33
Exports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	3,208,149	3,502,126	2,667,218	2,551,403	-4	981,885	811,686	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,258,084	1,166,543	871,937	884,553	1	342,241	261,887	-23
Softwood logs								
Imports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	98,764	142,461	113,190	93,704	-17	44,792	35,188	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,930	24,102	18,577	11,692	-37	7,171	4,132	-42
Exports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	3,114,988	3,390,618	2,587,654	2,461,435	-5	960,697	788,718	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,174,179	1,068,481	799,017	808,397	1	326,116	247,666	-24
Hardwood logs								
Imports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	18,268	22,538	17,078	21,250	24	3,849	7,269	89
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,500	3,330	2,484	3,345	35	756	1,186	57
Exports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	93,161	111,508	79,564	89,968	13	21,188	22,968	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,905	98,062	72,920	76,155	4	16,125	14,220	-12
Lumber								
Imports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	9,287,454	12,162,388	9,087,434	10,146,141	12	3,164,908	3,664,856	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,725,265	2,700,689	2,059,269	2,178,164	6	763,612	748,393	-2
Exports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	1,986,186	2,321,654	1,774,872	1,580,346	-11	533,159	502,003	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	802,245	899,427	676,101	631,194	-7	218,158	199,347	-9
Softwood lumber								
Imports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	8,973,652	11,739,612	8,782,283	9,749,966	11	3,055,282	3,539,570	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,567,931	2,461,590	1,889,061	1,951,208	3	698,843	673,571	-4
Exports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	1,622,588	1,837,576	1,423,059	1,216,409	-15	406,252	388,195	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	577,633	602,442	458,768	409,596	-11	139,419	126,628	-9

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

Table 7.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hardwood lumber								
Imports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	200,216:	239,099:	165,039:	219,919:	33:	56,774:	63,945:	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	94,604:	120,071:	81,299:	106,957:	32:	28,583:	33,006:	15
Exports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	336,651:	449,508:	326,212:	342,399:	5:	118,642:	107,331:	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	217,064:	288,423:	211,022:	216,095:	2:	76,683:	71,144:	-7
Millwork								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	91,551:	121,941:	88,434:	110,424:	25:	34,062:	41,072:	21
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,912:	35,400:	28,369:	31,820:	12:	11,025:	10,001:	-9
Miscellaneous wood manufactures								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	464,712:	539,689:	370,623:	491,434:	33:	148,502:	203,039:	37
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	183,894:	170,216:	131,873:	113,301:	-14:	41,588:	35,438:	-15
Prefabricated buildings								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,772:	5,609:	3,934:	4,370:	11:	1,284:	2,027:	58
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,367:	33,551:	28,017:	18,088:	-35:	8,311:	5,500:	-34
Plywood and building boards								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	533,142:	754,032:	523,573:	680,369:	30:	211,649:	226,906:	7
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	265,596:	322,830:	244,286:	211,071:	-14:	62,569:	50,992:	-19
Hardwood veneer and plywood								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	402,797:	552,990:	382,437:	434,234:	14:	155,475:	135,575:	-13
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	82,517:	100,584:	75,439:	70,349:	-7:	22,989:	19,516:	-15
Softwood veneer and plywood								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,100:	26,236:	19,725:	25,620:	30:	6,722:	10,325:	54
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	122,400:	151,786:	115,919:	78,735:	-32:	22,252:	14,485:	-35
Particle board								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)--	444:	645:	458:	719:	57:	169:	289:	71
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	53,318:	83,704:	58,803:	97,614:	66:	23,447:	39,618:	69
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)--	82:	94:	68:	83:	23:	25:	24:	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,560:	22,723:	16,406:	20,824:	27:	6,201:	5,727:	-8

Table 7.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wood pulp								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	3,655:	4,093:	2,956:	3,315:	12:	1,008:	1,131:	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,493,240:	1,472,477:	1,063,876:	1,354,834:	27:	361,851:	482,806:	33
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	3,499:	3,746:	2,768:	2,790:	1:	902:	901:	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,486,883:	1,431,826:	1,047,057:	1,178,524:	13:	345,066:	398,425:	15
Waste paper								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	132:	159:	118:	126:	7:	42:	39:	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,291:	26,645:	19,311:	21,923:	14:	6,601:	7,237:	10
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	2,224:	3,742:	2,350:	2,960:	26:	920:	970:	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	238,932:	308,917:	214,993:	305,318:	42:	80,373:	106,795:	33
Building papers								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	374,370:	392,477:	312,807:	268,810:	-14:	106,839:	109,960:	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,099:	48,755:	38,955:	34,505:	-11:	13,869:	14,003:	1
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	31,138:	31,991:	16,869:	27,372:	62:	5,463:	10,415:	91
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,993:	8,373:	4,663:	9,069:	94:	1,294:	3,334:	158
Industrial paperboard								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	152,496:	270,076:	199,712:	304,286:	52:	71,098:	102,353:	44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,173:	43,479:	31,887:	50,966:	60:	11,328:	17,621:	56
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,470,259:	6,162,443:	4,671,452:	4,567,718:	-2:	1,620,066:	1,556,243:	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,060,893:	1,098,019:	826,779:	887,203:	7:	280,728:	306,800:	9
Containerboard (kraft linerboard)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	71,965:	96,236:	72,332:	106,620:	47:	22,117:	33,221:	50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,458:	13,041:	9,385:	16,427:	75:	3,029:	4,989:	65
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,818,557:	4,548,325:	3,464,582:	3,273,868:	-6:	1,232,428:	1,151,713:	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	551,969:	583,396:	437,143:	496,397:	14:	157,238:	185,024:	18
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,328,696:	3,569,885:	2,556,215:	3,564,282:	39:	882,347:	1,300,013:	47
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	628,419:	539,701:	407,052:	424,352:	4:	133,669:	134,250:	0

Table 7.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Newsprint								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	6,530	6,919	5,059	5,943	17	1,665	2,101	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,748,652	2,757,523	1,997,955	2,452,399	23	670,266	881,359	31
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1230,620,076	1179,479,286	220	231	5	79	75	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	142,963	127,118	95,340	101,268	6	33,865	32,458	-4
Wallpaper								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	40,235	54,519	40,992	57,250	40	14,659	19,122	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	90,488	119,636	90,180	117,879	31	32,075	39,438	23
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,036	5,927	4,646	2,546	-45	1,132	849	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,054	11,456	8,983	5,923	-34	2,189	2,059	-6
Albums								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	35,993	44,758	31,864	42,168	32	12,854	13,322	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,877	41,551	28,108	40,540	44	10,287	11,737	14
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	3,330	3,553	2,569	1,647	-36	804	576	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,872	3,362	2,771	1,977	-29	878	581	-34
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	406,336	485,665	347,885	462,957	33	125,463	171,783	37
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	862,630	803,517	602,213	614,736	2	200,783	197,792	-1
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	131,386	64,081	47,776	56,349	18	18,797	24,158	29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,268	78,407	59,146	61,965	5	23,039	26,127	13
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	340,388	318,154	228,102	321,513	41	76,228	84,919	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	140,594	136,894	98,867	118,355	20	33,026	38,431	16
Miscellaneous books								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	283,749	352,030	251,071	358,600	43	92,001	147,098	60
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	305,934	356,539	259,301	352,924	36	93,523	129,450	38
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	294,941	243,157	180,158	186,835	4	63,033	64,140	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	631,890	600,396	448,834	477,330	6	158,788	165,244	4



Table 7.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Printed matter								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	332,494:	384,840:	282,971:	391,001:	38:	101,308:	146,471:	45
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	723,490:	738,730:	552,586:	569,549:	3:	194,113:	201,005:	4
Newspapers								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,071:	70,290:	52,311:	65,712:	26:	19,423:	22,927:	18
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,385:	15,280:	10,717:	14,147:	32:	3,951:	6,182:	56
Periodicals								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,515:	45,861:	33,954:	44,424:	31:	11,462:	15,388:	34
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	381,945:	387,802:	287,844:	306,205:	6:	100,919:	107,681:	7
Decalcomanias								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	338:	385:	291:	329:	13:	115:	139:	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,710:	7,267:	5,767:	5,510:	-4:	2,058:	2,212:	8
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,007:	1,604:	1,215:	962:	-21:	379:	325:	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,348:	9,652:	7,441:	6,174:	-17:	2,318:	2,173:	-6

Table 8.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1984

1/

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Rough wood products-----				
Logs-----	(1)(4)(7)	(1)(4)	(1)(4)	
Softwood logs-----				
Hardwood logs-----				
Lumber-----	4	4		(4)
Softwood lumber-----	4	4		(4)
Hardwood lumber-----	4	1 4	(4)	
Millwork-----	1	1		
Miscellaneous wood manufactures-----	1	1		
Prefabricated buildings-----	1		(1)	(1)
Plywood and building boards-----		1		
Hardwood veneer and plywood-----				
Softwood veneer and plywood-----	1 9	1	(1)	(1)
Particle board-----	1 4	1 4		1 4
Wood pulp-----	1 4	1 4		
Waste paper-----			1 7	1 4
Building papers-----		(4)	1 4 7	1 4
Industrial paperboard-----	1 4	1 4		
Containerboard (kraft linerboard)-----	1 4	1 4	7	
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)-----	1	1		
Newsprint-----	1 4	1 4		
Wallpaper-----	1 4	1 4	(4) 7	(1)(4) 7
Albums-----		1 4	(1)(4)	(1)(4)
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers-----	1	1		
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)-----	4	4	4	1 4
Miscellaneous books-----	1 4	1 4		
Printed matter-----	1	1		
Newspapers-----		1 7	1 7 9	1 7 9
Periodicals-----	1 4	1 4		
Decalcomanias-----	4	4	(4)	(4)

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

Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear 1/

During January-September 1984, U.S. merchandise trade in the fiber, textile mill products, and apparel sector incurred a record \$9.1 billion deficit, an increase of almost 63 percent compared with the \$5.6 billion deficit reported during the corresponding period of 1983 (table 9, fig. 3). Despite the almost 14-percent increase in exports, from \$4.3 billion in January-September 1983 to \$4.9 billion during the corresponding period of 1984, it was not sufficient to offset the more than 41-percent increase in imports, which rose from \$9.9 billion to \$14.0 billion during the periods being compared.

The apparel deficit increased from \$6.6 billion during January-September 1983 to \$9.7 billion in the corresponding period of 1984, or by almost 47 percent. Conversely, fibers and textile mill products reported a surplus which declined from approximately \$994 million during January-September 1983 to \$503 million during the corresponding period of 1984.

U.S. trade in the fibers, textile mill products, and apparel sectors during the third quarter of 1984 was marked by a deficit of \$4.1 billion, 72 percent more than the deficit incurred during the corresponding period of 1983, and almost 58 percent greater than the previous record quarterly deficit which was reported during January-March 1984. Imports of textiles and apparel increased by more than one-half, from \$3.7 billion during the third quarter of 1983 to \$5.6 billion during the corresponding period of 1984. During the third quarter of 1984, apparel accounted for approximately three-fourths of total textile and apparel imports. Exports, on the other hand, increased from \$1.3 billion to \$1.4 billion, or by almost 8 percent. Because the fiber and textile mill product sector reported a deficit for the first time, which was valued at \$111 million during the third quarter of 1984, the apparel sector is no longer responsible for the entire deficit. However, the apparel deficit did reach a record \$4.0 billion during the third quarter of 1984 and was more than 50 percent greater than the \$2.6 billion deficit reported during the corresponding period of 1983.

Vigorous retail activity prompted by the upcoming holiday season, in addition to exporters increasing shipments to the United States prior to the enforcement of the new rules of origin, resulted in an alltime record level of U.S. imports of textiles and apparel for any given quarter. The most notable increases were reported in various types of women's and men's outer garments. The small increase in exports was mainly a result of increased shipments of manmade fiber and raw cotton offsetting declines in fabric exports.

The footwear sector incurred a \$1.6 billion deficit during the third quarter of 1984, 55 percent and 46 percent more than the footwear deficit reported in the corresponding periods of 1982 and 1983, respectively. The bulk of the footwear deficit, as in past quarters, was due to increased imports of nonrubber footwear, which increased from a little over \$1.0 billion during the third quarter of 1983 to almost \$1.5 billion during the corresponding quarter of 1984.

---

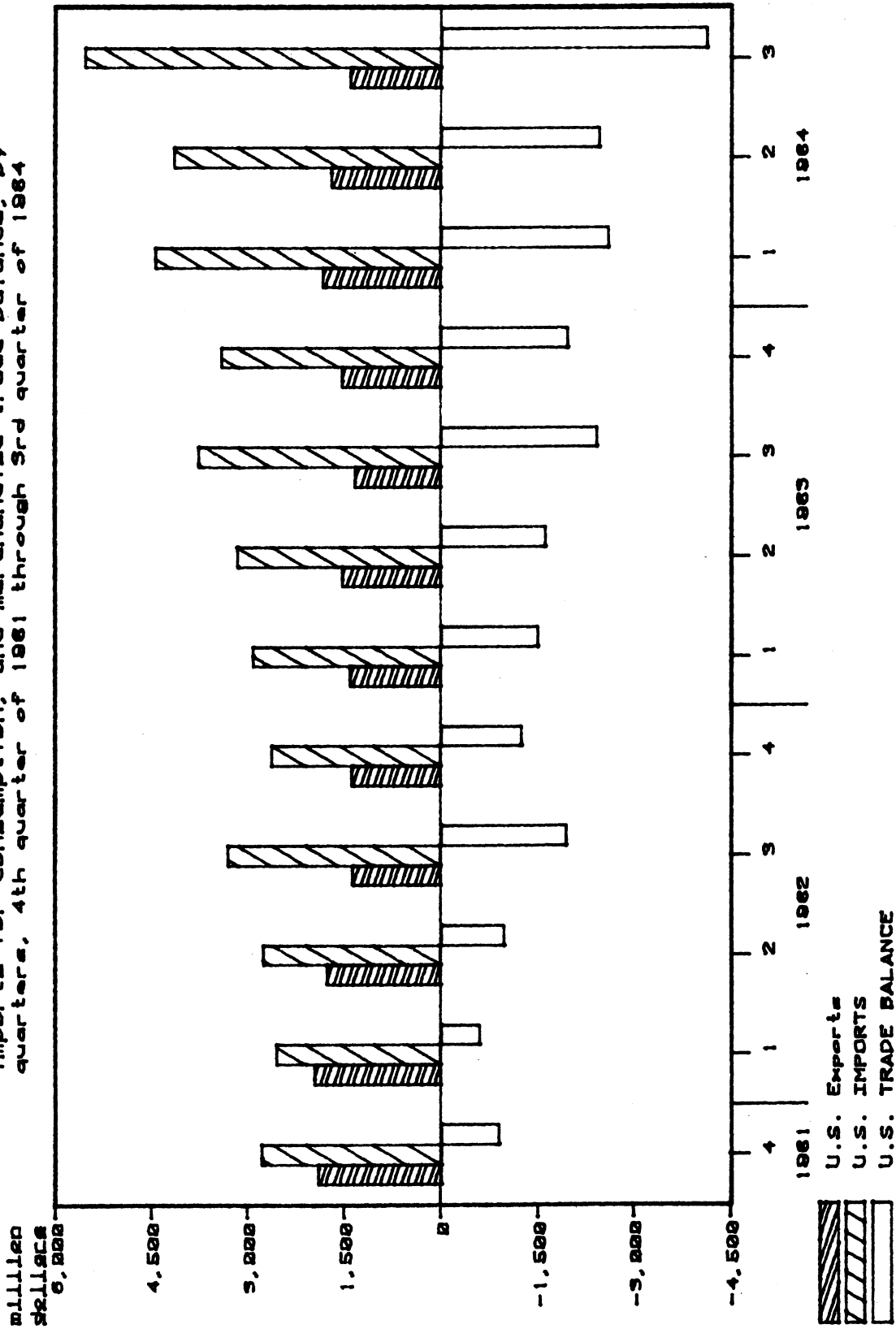
1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 3 (Textile fibers and textile products), and pts. 1(A), 1(B), 12(C (pt.)), 12(D (pt.)), and 13(B) of schedule 7 (Specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products).

Table 9.--Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups; 1983, January-September 1984, July-September 1983, and July-September 1984 <sup>1/</sup>

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1983	January-September 1984	July-September 1983	July-September 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada-----	808,587	571,826	190,964	174,880
Japan-----	648,959	579,175	168,889	139,937
EC-----	1,036,484	847,496	212,582	219,513
Brazil-----	19,979	16,256	3,749	4,063
Hong Kong-----	92,644	112,879	19,081	25,877
India-----	11,600	12,443	2,945	4,210
Korea-----	436,074	389,168	98,666	105,988
Mexico-----	226,665	226,268	63,805	79,679
Taiwan-----	150,973	179,253	32,044	31,753
OPEC-----	503,874	401,713	122,856	119,006
WMEs-----	149,640	272,888	18,145	111,902
China-----	48,651	83,778	6,426	42,121
All other-----	1,591,702	1,307,253	389,515	396,410
Total-----	5,677,188	4,916,625	1,323,247	1,413,224
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada-----	232,055	253,142	63,905	97,924
Japan-----	927,122	914,579	264,287	342,685
EC-----	1,307,552	1,644,827	366,207	676,836
Brazil-----	137,998	195,096	31,149	65,918
Hong Kong-----	2,423,391	2,371,763	677,808	961,381
India-----	351,507	393,682	75,912	110,324
Korea-----	1,852,567	1,979,312	568,185	823,953
Mexico-----	280,407	274,947	69,914	99,034
Taiwan-----	1,980,017	2,001,196	607,269	845,554
OPEC-----	112,176	189,139	29,639	89,875
WMEs-----	1,133,234	1,219,803	341,065	424,223
China-----	1,011,935	1,076,877	300,102	359,712
All other-----	2,355,916	2,594,019	631,339	1,012,499
Total-----	13,093,947	14,031,509	3,726,684	5,550,212
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada-----	576,532	318,684	127,059	76,955
Japan-----	-278,163	-335,403	-95,398	-202,748
EC-----	-271,067	-797,331	-153,625	-457,322
Brazil-----	-118,019	-178,839	-27,399	-61,854
Hong Kong-----	-2,330,746	-2,258,884	-658,727	-935,504
India-----	-339,907	-381,238	-72,967	-106,113
Korea-----	-1,416,492	-1,590,143	-469,518	-717,964
Mexico-----	-53,741	-48,678	-6,108	-19,355
Taiwan-----	-1,829,043	-1,821,942	-575,224	-813,801
OPEC-----	391,697	212,574	93,217	29,131
WMEs-----	-983,594	-946,914	-322,919	-312,321
China-----	-963,284	-993,099	-293,675	-317,591
All other-----	-764,213	-1,286,765	-241,823	-616,089
Total-----	-7,416,759	-9,114,884	-2,403,437	-4,136,987

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

Figure 3.—Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 4th quarter of 1961 through 3rd quarter of 1964



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

The textile, apparel, and footwear items that showed significant increases in imports during the third quarter of 1984 compared with those in 1983 were manmade fibers, filament and spun yarns, broadwoven fabrics, belts and belting, coated fabrics, webs, wadding, and batting, sweaters, women's dresses, men's shirts, leather apparel, and nonrubber footwear. Significant export increases occurred in cotton, manmade fibers, filament yarns, and webs, wadding, and batting, whereas exports of broadwoven fabrics decreased.

### Fibers and textiles

Imports of fibers and textile mill products (including textile furnishings) during the third quarter of 1984 increased by \$433 million, from \$898 million in July-September 1983 to \$1.3 billion during the corresponding period of 1984. Exports also increased but by a smaller amount--\$96 million--from \$1.1 billion to \$1.2 billion. The larger increase in imports resulted in a shift in the trade balance from a positive \$226 million to a negative balance of \$111 million.

The trade surplus for raw fibers increased by \$42 million, from \$478 million to \$520 million. Imports of raw fibers were up by \$34 million, mainly due to increases in manmade fibers (up \$17 million), raw wool (up \$7 million), and waste and linters (up \$8 million). Meanwhile, exports of raw fibers increased by \$76 million, two thirds of which was due to increased shipments of manmade fibers and one third due to greater shipments of raw cotton.

The unfavorable trade balance for textile mill products (not including fibers) worsened from a deficit of \$251 million to \$630 million. Imports increased by \$399 million whereas exports increased by only \$20 million. The large increase in imports was mainly due to increases in coated fabrics (up \$12 million), spun yarns (up \$23 million), filament yarn (up \$17 million), textile furnishings (up \$102 million), belts and belting (up \$9 million), and broadwoven fabrics (up \$166 million). The much smaller increase in exports was due to increases in shipments of manmade filament yarns (up \$13 million), wadding, batting, and nonwovens (up \$15 million), and other smaller increases which together were sufficient to more than offset declines in broadwoven fabrics (down \$12 million) and textile furnishings (down \$15 million).

Cotton.--Despite a 2-percent decline in volume, the value of U.S. exports of cotton during the third quarter of 1984 was \$28 million greater than during the corresponding period of 1983. The average value per pound of cotton exports during the third quarter of 1984 was 77 cents in contrast with 70 cents during the third quarter of 1983. This increase in unit value can be partially attributed to a shift to longer staple lengths in the exports. Also contributing to the lower unit values of the 1983 cotton exports was the inclusion of cotton from previous crops which growers had received from storage in exchange for participation in the payment-in-kind (PIK) program.

Exports to most major markets followed the overall trends with two exceptions. Cotton exports to Japan declined both in quantity and in value, falling from 174 million pounds, valued at \$127 million, to 121 million pounds, valued at \$95 million. The value per pound of these exports increased from 73 cents per pound in 1983 to 78 cents per pound in 1984, representing a 7-percent increase in contrast to the 10-percent increase for total exports.

Cotton exports to the Soviet Union were 88 million pounds, valued at \$66 million, during the third quarter of 1984, in contrast with 10 million pounds, valued at \$7 million, in the third quarter of 1983. The Soviet Union had not been an importer of cotton until 1982 when it had a poor crop and needed imports to meet domestic demand and export obligations.

The reduced cotton crop of 1983/84 resulting from the PIK program continued to affect trade in cotton linters during the third quarter of 1984. Imports of linters of 18 million pounds during that period were nine times greater than they were during the corresponding period of 1983. Conversely, exports of linters during the 1984 period of 11 million pounds were only 40 percent of the volume of linters exports during the corresponding period of 1983.

Mary Elizabeth Sweet  
523-0394

Manmade fibers.---Imports of manmade fibers rose 56 percent, from \$30.5 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$47.7 million in the corresponding period of 1984. The rise primarily reflected increases in nylon fiber imports which almost doubled from \$10.4 million to \$19.0 million in the comparable periods. Almost all the import increase in nylon fibers was accounted for by West Germany which expanded its exports to the United States by \$7.7 million from the third quarter of 1983 to the corresponding period of 1984. West Germany was the only major supplier to show an overall price decline for nylon fibers in the third quarter of 1984 compared with the corresponding period of 1983.

With the reappearance of China as one of the leading U.S. markets in 1984, total exports of manmade fibers rose 38 percent, from \$135.3 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$186.6 million in the corresponding period of 1984. Exports to China, especially polyester and acrylic fibers, increased more than fivefold, from \$4.5 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$27.6 million in the third period of 1984. The exports to China accounted for the greatest increase to any one country between July-September 1983 and July-September 1984, and reflected an increasing demand in that nation for manmade fibers.

A. Chiriaco  
523-0109

Processed fibers.---The favorable U.S. trade balance for processed fibers of \$26 million in the third quarter of 1983 disappeared, becoming a deficit of \$3 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984. Imports increased by \$42 million and exports by \$13 million. Yarns account for 95 percent or more of both exports and imports of total processed fibers considered here.

Filament yarn of manmade fibers.---Imports of filament yarn of manmade fibers almost doubled from \$23.0 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$40.1 million in the corresponding period of 1984. The chief increases were in nylon and polyester yarns, which together rose from \$13.5 million to

\$29.9 million in the two periods. All major suppliers of filament yarn increased exports to the United States between the two periods, increases which can be partly attributed to the strong U.S. dollar. However, nylon filament yarn exports to the United States expanded partly because of price declines, whereas polyester filament yarn exports to the United States were prompted largely by a demand in this country for certain specialty yarns made by Japanese and European suppliers.

U.S. exports of filament yarn of manmade fibers also increased and rose over 57 percent, from \$21.3 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$33.6 million in the corresponding period of 1984. The increase was accounted for chiefly by a rise in exports to China--from \$0.4 million during the third quarter of 1983 to \$12.0 million in the corresponding period of 1984. The big jump in exports to China has been credited mainly to increased production of fabric and apparel which use these yarns.

A. Chiriaco  
523-0109

Spun yarns.--The trade deficit for spun yarns has increased from \$31 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$54 million in the third quarter of 1984. Imports increased by \$23 million. There was no change in the volume of exports. France, Japan, and Italy accounted for most of the increase in U.S. imports.

Imports of yarns of manmade fibers increased by \$9 million, from \$19 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$28 million in the third quarter of 1984. Much of this increase was due to more entries of noncellulosic manmade fiber yarn. Imports of wool yarns increased by \$8 million, primarily due to increased trade with Japan, Italy, and France. Most of the increase in imports of yarns of cotton, up \$5 million, was reflected in more entries of cotton/manmade fiber blends from Thailand and the Republic of Korea.

Larry Clayton  
523-5701

Broadwoven fabrics.--Imports of broadwoven fabrics in July-September 1984 increased 40 percent in value compared with that in the corresponding quarter of 1983; exports declined 8 percent. Imports were valued at about \$579 million in the latest period and exports were valued at about \$138 million, resulting in a trade deficit of \$441 million in these fabrics. This compares with a deficit of \$263 million in the corresponding period of 1983 and continues the trend of increasing deficits since the first quarterly deficit in 1981.

Imports increased to 748 million square yards, valued at \$579 million, in the third quarter of 1984, from 652 million square yards, valued at \$413 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1983. A large part of the \$166 million increase in all broadwoven fabrics is attributable to an increase of \$83 million in imports of broadwoven cotton fabrics, from \$147 million to nearly \$230 million. Imports increased in nearly all cotton fabrics except denim, with a particularly large increase in printcloth, from \$18 million to



\$34 million. Imports of cotton fabrics from China, Japan, and Indonesia increased sharply. The increase from Indonesia was particularly significant, jumping from \$3 million to \$14 million and making Indonesia the fifth largest supplier.

Imports of fabrics of manmade fibers increased by \$48 million, reaching \$217 million in the third quarter of 1984 compared with \$169 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983. The most notable increase was in imports from Italy that totaled nearly \$57 million in the third quarter of 1984 compared with \$33 million in the third quarter of 1983. Italy shipped increased quantities of most types of manmade-fiber fabrics but the largest increase was in fabrics wholly of spun polyester yarn.

Imports of silk fabrics increased nearly \$14 million, imports of wool fabrics increased \$18 million, and those of other vegetable fibers increased \$3 million.

Exports of all broadwoven fabrics in the third quarter of 1984 were down about 8 percent in both quantity and value from that in the corresponding quarter of 1983. The value of exports declined \$11 million, from \$149 million to \$138 million, with cotton fabrics declining about \$5 million and manmade-fiber fabrics declining about \$6 million. The major decline in cotton fabrics was in corduroys and the major decline in manmade-fiber fabrics was in fabrics of polyester filament yarn.

Joseph L. Williams  
523-5702

Coated, filled, or laminated fabrics.--Imports of coated, filled, or laminated fabrics increased from 14.8 million square yards, valued at \$21.5 million, in the third quarter of 1983 to 27.6 million square yards, valued at \$33.6 million, during the corresponding period of 1984. The overall increase of 86 percent, in terms of quantity, and 56 percent, in terms of value, can be attributed primarily to the increase in shipments from Canada, Japan, Switzerland, West Germany, and Italy, the major foreign sources that account for two-thirds of the value of such U.S. imports. The improved world economic conditions over those of several years ago and the strong U.S. dollar in international trade have been factors causing the average unit value of these increasing imports to decline from \$1.45 per square yard in the third quarter of 1983 to \$1.22 per square yard in the corresponding period of 1984. The rise in U.S. imports of these fabrics is also the result of the increased 1984 output of the U.S. automobile industry, which is the largest domestic consumer of coated, filled, and laminated fabrics.

C. Lee Cook  
523-0348

Belts and belting, of textile materials.--Imports of belts and belting of textile materials increased from 4 million pounds, valued at \$11.2 million, in the third quarter of 1983 to 8.9 million pounds, valued at \$20.4 million, during the corresponding period of 1984. The overall increase of more than 100 percent in quantity and 82 percent in value can be attributed primarily to

the increased shipments from Japan, West Germany, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Canada, and Taiwan, the major foreign sources for U.S. imports of these items. These countries accounted for 80 percent of such U.S. imports in the third quarter of 1984. U.S. imports of belts and belting of textile materials have increased consistently from the first quarter of 1983 through the third quarter of 1984, reflecting the continued improvement in the U.S. economy. These imports consist mostly of lower valued flat belts and belting used chiefly for food transmission and package handling.

C. Lee Cook  
523-0348

Webs, wadding, batting, and nonwoven fabrics.--Both imports and exports of webs, wadding, batting, and nonwoven fabrics in July-September 1984 were larger than those in the corresponding quarter of 1983. Imports increased from 9.3 million pounds, valued at \$17.7 million, in the third quarter of 1983 to 14.8 million pounds, valued at \$22.4 million, in the third quarter of 1984. Exports increased from 21.2 million pounds, valued at \$37.4 million, in the third quarter of 1983 to 50.9 million pounds, valued at \$52.8 million, during the corresponding period of 1984. The U.S. import value of these fabrics has increased in each of the past three quarters, whereas the U.S. export value increased in each quarter, except for the third quarter in 1984.

The overall increase of 60 percent in quantity and 26 percent in value of such imports can be attributed primarily to the increased shipments from Japan, Italy, the United Kingdom, and Taiwan, the major foreign sources for U.S. imports of these fabrics. These countries accounted for more than half of the quantity of U.S. imports in the third quarter of 1984, with the vast majority consisting of nonwoven fabrics of manmade fibers.

The overall increase in exports was 140 percent in terms of quantity and 41 percent in terms of value. This was largely the result of increased shipments to Canada that accounted for approximately two-thirds of the total quantity of exports in the third quarter of 1984. The unit value of exports to Canada of 29 cents per pound was the lowest unit value and far below the average total unit value of \$1.04 per pound in the third quarter of 1984.

The increased demand for both imports and exports of webs, wadding, batting, and nonwoven fabrics is due mostly to the large consumption and new applications of nonwovens in the industrial, commercial, and institutional markets. Nonwoven disposables account for an increasing segment of these markets with products ranging from diapers, sanitary napkins, and medical packs to surgical gowns, apparel, and footwear.

C. Lee Cook  
523-0348

### Apparel

U.S. imports of apparel continued to increase significantly during the third quarter of 1984, rising by 49 percent over that of the corresponding quarter of 1983 to a record total of \$4.2 billion. Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea continued to be the major suppliers, together accounting for over

one-half of the imports as well as one-half of the increase for the quarter. Overall, major increases were shown in imports of sweaters, up 80 percent to \$685 million; men's and boys' suits, coats, and jackets, up 53 percent to \$365 million; men's and boys' shirts, up 53 percent to \$559 million; and dresses, up 50 percent to \$103 million.

The tight quota situation on imports of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber apparel, particularly from the major suppliers, had an important effect on trade in this quarter. Of the items not restricted by quota, silk sweater imports rose by 382 percent to \$160 million for the quarter and linen and silk blouses, fur apparel, and leather apparel imports rose by 65 percent, 80 percent, and 52 percent, respectively, to \$41 million, \$101 million, and \$131 million for the quarter. Imports from China, faced with embargoes on many products due to filled quotas, rose by only 8 percent to \$259 million for the quarter, compared with that of the third quarter of 1983. In contrast, imports from Italy, which are not subject to quotas, rose by 152 percent to \$197 million for the quarter.

U.S. exports of apparel continued at a low level during the third quarter of 1984, decreasing to \$193 million from \$199 million in the corresponding period of 1983. The major export products were garment parts shipped to Mexico and the Caribbean for assembly and return to the United States as finished apparel.

Sweaters.--U.S. imports of sweaters continued to rise significantly during the third quarter of 1984, increasing by 36 percent in quantity and 80 percent in value over that of the corresponding period of 1983, to 8 million dozen, valued at \$685 million. A major part of the increased imports came in quota-free shipments of sweaters, primarily of silk and linen, which rose by slightly more than 300 percent, in terms of quantity, to 2 million dozen, and by almost 400 percent, in terms of value, to \$160 million. Sweater imports subject to quotas also rose during the period, with imports of cotton sweaters increasing 54 percent to 226,000 dozen (valued at \$22 million); wool sweaters, 47 percent to 1.6 million dozen (\$222 million); and manmade-fiber sweaters, 6 percent to 4.5 million dozen (\$281 million).

Imports from Hong Kong in the third quarter of 1984 rose 46 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1983 to almost 2 million dozen, valued at \$217 million. The increased imports from Hong Kong came almost entirely in the quota-free sweaters.

Although Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea continued to be the major sources, Italy surpassed China as the fourth largest source of sweaters. Imports from quota-free Italy, primarily wool sweaters, rose by roughly 500 percent in quantity and 300 percent in value to 481,000 dozen, valued at \$62 million. Overall, sweater imports of wool rose by 71 percent to \$222 million, those of cotton rose by 69 percent to \$22 million, and those of manmade fibers rose by 37 percent to \$281 million.

Peggy MacKnight  
523-5585

Men's and boys' shirts.--U.S. imports of men's and boys' shirts continued to show significant growth in the third quarter of 1984, increasing by 39 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1983 to 12.3 million dozen. The value of imports rose even more, increasing 53 percent to \$559 million. This followed year-to-year increases in the second quarter of 32 percent in quantity and 46 percent in value.

Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and China (Big Four) remained the major shirt suppliers, with their shipments in the third quarter of 1984 rising 19 percent over those in the third quarter of 1983 to 7.7 million dozen. Nevertheless, their share of total imports dropped during the period from 71 percent to 62 percent, because of significant increases in shipments from smaller suppliers. Indonesia showed the greatest growth, increasing its shipments by 275 percent to 450,000 dozen. Other countries showing significant growth included India, whose shipments rose 169 percent to 353,000 dozen, and the Philippines, 108 percent to 325,000 dozen.

U.S. imports of knit shirts rose 45 percent to 5.4 million dozen, valued at \$230 million. A large part of the increased imports consisted of low-valued outerwear T-shirts from Pakistan, whose shipments rose 86 percent to just over 1 million dozen, valued at \$6.48 a dozen versus \$51.44 for all other suppliers. The Big Four increased their shipments by a combined 32 percent to 2.9 million dozen. Other countries showing significant growth in knit shirts included the Philippines, whose shipments rose by 122 percent to 204,000 dozen, and Singapore, 76 percent to 194,000 dozen.

U.S. imports of woven shirts increased 35 percent to 7.0 million dozen, valued at \$329 million. Most of the growth was generated by countries other than the Big Four, such as India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Thailand, all of whose shipments increased between twofold and threefold. Imports from the Big Four rose only 12 percent to 4.7 million dozen versus 140 percent to 2.2 million dozen for all other suppliers. Imports of woven shirts from China, after rising 32 percent in January-June 1984 from that in January-June 1983, declined an unprecedented 11 percent in the third quarter to 520,000 dozen. This decline came in woven cotton shirts, for which China filled its quota on July 31, 1984, and which have since been embargoed.

The Big Four continued to shift to higher value-added products to maximize the use of their quotas, which are based on quantity rather than value. The average unit value of their shirts in the third quarter of 1984 of \$52 per dozen was 16 percent higher than that in the corresponding period of 1983, compared with an increase of only 7 percent for other nations whose shirts averaged \$35 a dozen.

Sundar Shetty  
523-5930

Dresses.--U.S. imports of dresses rose 34 percent to 862,000 dozen, valued at approximately \$103 million, in the third quarter of 1984, compared with the corresponding period of 1983. The largest suppliers, in terms of value, continued to be Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea, whose combined shipments rose 14 percent in quantity, to 218,000 dozen, and 30 percent in value, to \$45 million. The third largest supplier, Taiwan, increased its shipments by 51 percent to 89,000 dozen, valued at \$9 million. Dresses from

Taiwan were among the lower priced imports in the marketplace, averaging \$104 a dozen versus \$193 for Hong Kong and \$229 for Korea.

A number of other countries also expanded their dress shipments to the U.S. market during the third quarter, especially Italy and the Philippines. Imports from Italy, whose dresses averaged \$330 a dozen and were mostly of wool, showed the greatest percentage growth among the suppliers, increasing by 420 percent to 26,000 dozen, valued at \$9 million. Shipments from the Philippines, which were heavily concentrated in infants' dresses, thereby explaining their low unit value of \$27 a dozen, showed the greatest absolute increase, rising by 74,000 dozen, or 77 percent, to 170,000 dozen, valued at \$5 million, during the period.

By contrast, imports from China, the largest supplier in terms of quantity so far this year, declined 31 percent to 68,000 dozen in the third quarter of 1984 from that in the corresponding period of 1983. Most of the decline came in cotton dresses, which have been embargoed since China filled its quota on April 19, 1984. China's shipments of manmade-fiber dresses also declined, but this was more than offset by a considerable increase in wool dresses, which have since been embargoed after China filled that quota on October 16, 1984.

Judith M. Bryant  
523-1744

Leather apparel.--Imports of leather apparel in the third quarter of 1984 increased by 50 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1983 to 3.8 million units, valued at \$131 million, marking a continuation of a trend prevailing since the 1970's. Most of the increased imports came from Korea, which is by far the largest supplier, accounting for almost two-thirds of the imports in the third quarter of 1984, and whose shipments increased 42 percent over that in the corresponding quarter of 1983. Low labor costs and a skilled labor force have enabled Korea to offer competitive prices and good product quality. Increased demand for leather apparel--pants and skirts, as well as jackets--resulting from current fashion trends has been an important contribution to the increased imports.

Jackie Worrell  
523-0452

#### Footwear 1/

The U.S. footwear trade deficit amounted to \$1.6 billion in the third quarter of 1984, representing an increase of \$503 million, or 46 percent, over that in the third quarter of 1983 (table 10, fig. 4). Although U.S. exports

---

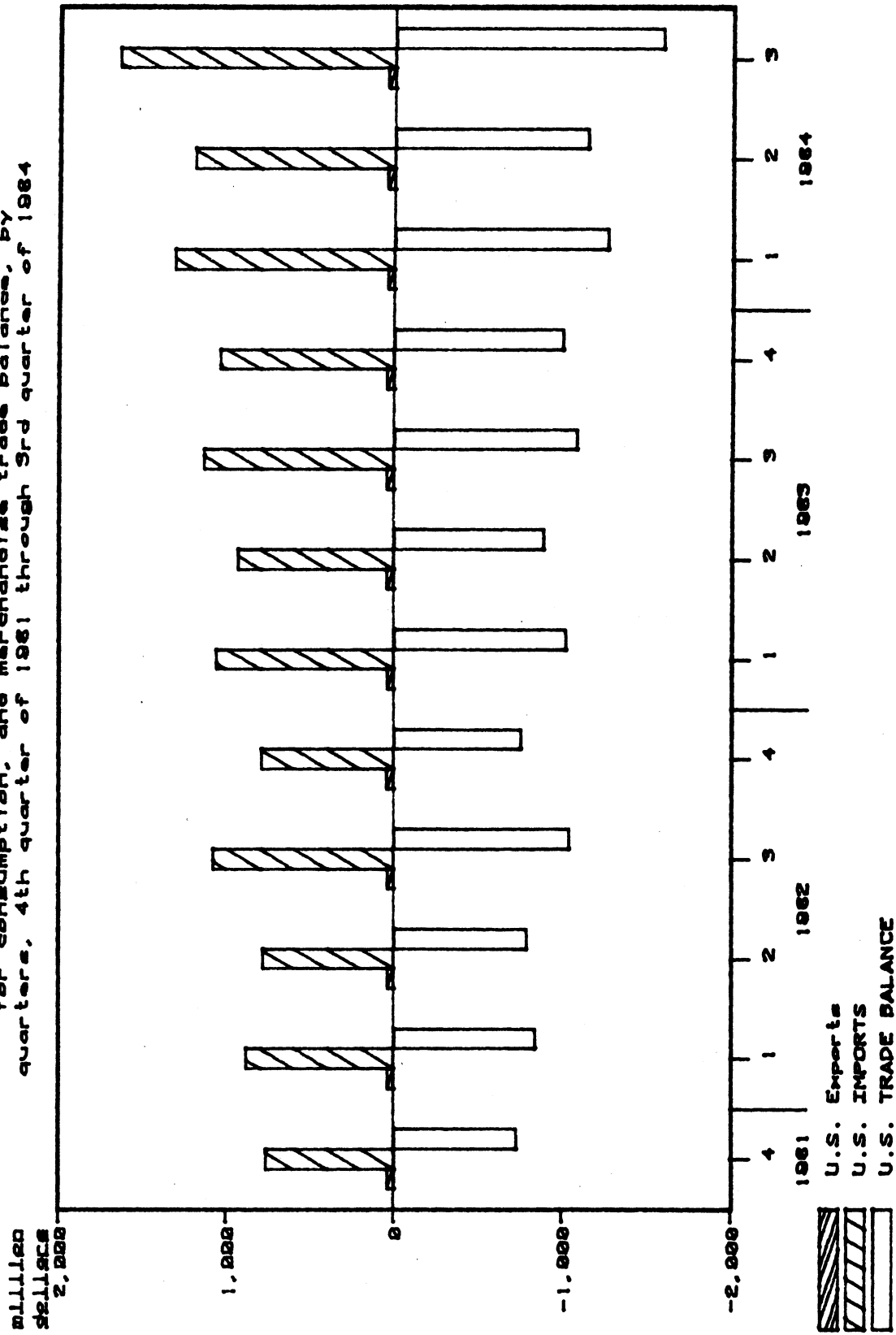
1/ On June 6, 1984, the U.S. International Trade Commission unanimously determined that nonrubber footwear was not being imported in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause or threat of serious injury to the domestic industry. On Dec. 31, 1984, the Commission received a resolution from the Senate Committee on Finance requesting the Commission to institute a new investigation on nonrubber footwear on or about Jan. 1, 1985.

Table 10.--Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, January-September 1984, July-September 1983, and July-September 1984 <sup>1/</sup>

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1983	January- September 1984	July- September 1983	July- September 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada-----	15,595	9,064	3,313	2,028
Japan-----	18,243	26,076	5,453	10,884
EC-----	29,504	24,025	7,485	8,314
Brazil-----	693	543	152	124
Hong Kong-----	1,261	960	289	310
India-----	1,404	1,310	184	929
Korea-----	4,812	2,820	1,066	1,124
Mexico-----	21,304	22,095	6,023	7,461
Taiwan-----	1,159	1,162	203	199
OPEC-----	7,277	3,703	1,423	1,161
WMEs-----	35	71	20	31
China-----	04	52	00	30
All other-----	76,576	47,618	19,603	15,283
Total-----	177,868	139,454	45,219	47,855
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada-----	38,456	30,650	11,954	12,436
Japan-----	22,710	22,241	5,090	9,772
EC-----	805,044	764,587	232,528	320,023
Brazil-----	530,952	653,782	147,164	277,107
Hong Kong-----	55,995	60,429	13,676	22,910
India-----	33,179	34,522	7,499	15,548
Korea-----	867,185	782,855	231,731	297,526
Mexico-----	72,036	70,452	17,307	23,625
Taiwan-----	1,223,927	1,216,048	314,131	465,564
OPEC-----	700	871	103	160
WMEs-----	91,794	69,079	28,800	28,004
China-----	35,688	35,623	6,864	10,968
All other-----	443,461	447,460	127,609	170,862
Total-----	4,185,444	4,152,980	1,137,599	1,643,541
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada-----	-22,860	-21,585	-8,641	-10,407
Japan-----	-4,467	3,835	362	1,112
EC-----	-775,540	-740,561	-225,043	-311,709
Brazil-----	-530,259	-653,238	-147,011	-276,983
Hong Kong-----	-54,734	-59,468	-13,386	-22,599
India-----	-31,774	-33,211	-7,315	-14,619
Korea-----	-862,372	-780,034	-230,664	-296,402
Mexico-----	-50,732	-48,357	-11,284	-16,163
Taiwan-----	-1,222,767	-1,214,886	-313,928	-465,364
OPEC-----	6,576	2,831	1,319	1,000
WMEs-----	-91,759	-69,007	-28,780	-27,973
China-----	-35,684	-35,570	-6,863	-10,937
All other-----	-366,884	-399,842	-108,006	-155,578
Total-----	-4,007,576	-4,013,526	-1,092,380	-1,595,686

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

Figure 4.--Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balances, by quarters, 4th quarter of 1981 through 3rd quarter of 1984



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

increased by 6 percent to \$48 million (2.7 million pairs) during the period, imports continued their rapid growth, increasing by 44 percent to \$1.6 billion (294 million pairs). The deficit for January-September 1984 of \$4.01 billion is already slightly higher than the record deficit set in calendar year 1983.

Approximately 90 percent of the imports, in terms of value, during the third quarter consisted of nonrubber (primarily leather and vinyl) footwear. Such imports during the period increased 49 percent over that of the 1983 level, a record quarterly gain, to 211.6 million pairs, valued at almost \$1.5 billion. All major suppliers increased their shipments significantly in the third quarter, with Taiwan, the largest supplier, increasing its shipments by 53 percent during the period, to almost 90.3 million pairs (valued at \$425 million). Korea's shipments rose by 14 percent to 35.9 million pairs (\$244 million), and Brazil's, by 102 percent to 32.9 million pairs (\$271 million). Italy, whose shipments earlier this year had remained relatively stable, raised its shipments by 45 percent in the third quarter to 16.2 million pairs (\$263 million). Spain's shipments rose 43 percent to 10.9 million pairs (\$115 million).

The import growth in nonrubber footwear during the third quarter occurred in virtually all categories. Shipments of athletic footwear, most of which were of leather, showed the largest gain, as imports increased 79 percent to 39 million pairs (\$323 million). Shipments of women's and misses' shoes expanded by 59 percent to 118 million pairs (\$799 million). Imports of children's and infants' shoes rose by 28 percent to 15 million pairs (\$50 million), and men's, youths', and boys' shoes advanced by 12 percent to 35 million pairs (\$271 million).

Total imports of rubber footwear in the third quarter of 1984 increased by 41 percent over those in the third quarter of 1983 to 34 million pairs (\$98 million). Mexico showed the greatest growth of the major suppliers, increasing its shipments of primarily rubber-soled footwear with fabric uppers by 124 percent to nearly 5 million pairs (\$6 million). Shipments from Korea and Taiwan, together accounting for about three-fourths of the total value of imports in the 1984 period, also increased significantly, with Korea's shipments rising by 13 percent to 11 million pairs (\$47 million) and Taiwan's, by 43 percent to 9 million pairs (\$29 million).

J. Gail Burns  
523-0200



Table 11.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Raw fibers:								
Cotton								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	19,281:	3,920:	2,970:	5,156:	74:	1,440:	2,944:	104
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,132:	3,286:	2,588:	4,695:	81:	1,530:	2,812:	84
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,068,280:	2,647,643:	1,975,936:	2,593,404:	31:	563,641:	550,239:	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,955,270:	1,817,087:	1,337,715:	1,915,219:	43:	396,912:	424,899:	7
Wool and fine animal hair:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	63,612:	80,196:	54,239:	77,205:	42:	17,730:	22,669:	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	133,514:	149,407:	101,980:	145,450:	43:	31,875:	38,734:	22
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	9,857:	11,921:	8,085:	5,556:	-31:	2,556:	1,538:	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,411:	53,541:	32,666:	28,883:	-12:	10,915:	6,518:	-40
Man-made fibers:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	80,643:	139,520:	90,724:	134,498:	48:	30,157:	46,624:	55
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	77,417:	130,026:	88,375:	135,704:	54:	30,514:	47,745:	56
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----					0:			0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	655,551:	569,817:	435,520:	514,949:	18:	135,320:	186,605:	38
Noncellulosic man-made fibers								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	67,202:	125,855:	80,844:	121,759:	51:	26,680:	42,255:	58
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	66,479:	119,858:	81,223:	125,595:	55:	27,899:	44,194:	58
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----					0:			0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	484,605:	400,477:	303,158:	369,255:	22:	93,099:	137,796:	48
Cellulosic man-made fibers								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,440:	13,665:	9,879:	12,738:	29:	3,476:	4,369:	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,938:	10,168:	7,152:	10,108:	41:	2,614:	3,551:	36
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----					0:			0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	170,945:	169,339:	132,362:	145,694:	10:	42,221:	48,809:	16
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage):								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	144,236:	195,394:	137,806:	218,639:	59:	50,550:	70,177:	39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	222,181:	292,402:	207,117:	344,777:	66:	75,638:	117,917:	56
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	442,441:	306,998:	238,343:	236,013:	-1:	69,350:	84,318:	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	620,965:	452,557:	342,809:	336,396:	-2:	101,365:	114,526:	13

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

Table 11.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	79,238	104,678	74,477	109,161	47	26,988	35,978	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	156,490	187,527	134,665	207,336	54	49,917	73,507	47
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	44,521	42,340	33,548	26,250	-22	8,663	9,733	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	94,727	86,512	66,679	57,205	-14	18,955	19,199	1
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	52,180	76,930	54,196	80,727	49	21,086	26,100	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	107,156	137,205	97,105	143,831	48	36,259	49,661	37
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	42,645	40,725	32,157	25,163	-22	8,285	9,411	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	90,816	82,926	63,744	54,302	-15	18,155	18,445	2
Spun yarn, of wool or hair								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,221	7,531	5,580	10,344	85	2,116	3,806	80
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,970	38,678	28,932	51,337	77	11,167	19,478	74
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	663	249	203	334	65	46	63	37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,431	1,413	1,077	1,661	54	216	481	123
Filament yarn of manmade fibers:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	35,728	64,781	44,061	86,512	96	15,868	28,783	81
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	57,637	93,235	64,481	120,459	87	22,972	40,095	75
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	382,868	253,978	197,026	201,014	2	57,820	72,428	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	497,599	345,653	261,391	263,440	1	76,565	90,055	18
Sewing thread:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,300	2,439	1,613	3,192	98	516	1,214	135
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,311	7,333	4,909	9,805	100	1,659	3,553	114
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,290	12,805	9,331	10,690	15	2,898	3,531	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,008	27,197	20,074	22,661	13	6,076	7,935	31
Cordage and fish netting and nets								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	176,534	239,814	189,981	211,364	11	32,612	43,063	32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	89,164	94,329	74,901	75,765	1	12,311	16,241	32
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,189	5,678	4,442	3,756	-15	1,589	1,333	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,826	15,027	12,049	9,820	-19	4,747	3,553	-25

Table 11.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Fish netting and nets								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,080:	2,126:	1,627:	1,695:	4:	434:	498:	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,602:	7,332:	5,956:	5,760:	-3:	1,318:	1,311:	-1
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	403:	246:	210:	148:	-30:	39:	28:	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,085:	705:	634:	510:	-20:	233:	126:	-46
Cordage								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	174,453:	237,688:	188,354:	209,669:	11:	32,178:	42,565:	32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,561:	86,997:	68,945:	70,004:	2:	10,993:	14,930:	36
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,786:	5,431:	4,231:	3,608:	-15:	1,549:	1,304:	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,741:	14,321:	11,414:	9,309:	-18:	4,513:	3,426:	-24
Broadwoven fabrics:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	2,053,142:	2,521,022:	1,861,533:	2,382,956:	28:	652,190:	747,737:	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,345,731:	1,523,745:	1,140,269:	1,632,405:	43:	412,715:	578,755:	40
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	503,513:	396,909:	298,876:	280,532:	-6:	94,065:	86,893:	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	742,934:	614,105:	462,942:	438,063:	-5:	149,304:	137,788:	-8
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	836,499:	1,092,706:	778,756:	1,293,953:	66:	277,021:	397,897:	44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	481,869:	566,384:	403,910:	665,883:	65:	146,738:	229,488:	56
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	170,744:	137,200:	102,450:	98,539:	-4:	30,038:	29,506:	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	238,402:	188,833:	143,268:	129,117:	-10:	45,326:	40,434:	-11
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	455,516:	593,379:	459,145:	531,062:	16:	158,027:	203,826:	29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	524,041:	586,730:	450,372:	558,106:	24:	169,073:	216,912:	28
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	316,850:	246,584:	186,027:	172,590:	-7:	60,721:	54,014:	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	463,380:	388,424:	291,892:	281,521:	-4:	94,588:	88,111:	-7
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	20,756:	25,397:	18,380:	25,268:	37:	7,290:	9,915:	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	109,305:	120,807:	90,193:	127,303:	41:	33,160:	46,636:	41
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	2,449:	1,471:	1,129:	1,141:	1:	551:	382:	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,907:	5,846:	4,255:	4,301:	1:	1,987:	1,580:	-20

Table 11.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)---	26,217	29,903	25,142	37,417	49	7,677	12,521	63
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	112,338	120,280	100,782	150,566	49	30,757	49,050	59
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)---	1,066	863	649	734	13	212	178	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,827	5,473	4,234	4,817	14	1,395	1,233	-12
Knit fabrics:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,846	3,003	2,120	3,705	75	741	1,288	74
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,559	18,090	13,189	20,283	54	4,665	7,256	56
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	20,544	16,303	12,213	11,869	-3	4,201	4,201	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	70,368	60,492	45,309	49,795	10	15,691	18,156	16
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials								
Narrow fabrics								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,478	10,709	8,003	9,224	15	3,069	3,357	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,494	34,412	25,782	34,524	34	8,501	12,349	45
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	35,524	35,761	26,182	26,602	2	9,637	10,346	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	62,428	66,525	47,473	54,111	14	16,481	17,652	7
Wools, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	19,088	31,676	21,732	35,270	62	9,265	14,777	59
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	61,344	68,388	51,571	64,540	25	17,728	22,360	26
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	78,425	82,353	61,980	110,252	78	21,170	50,885	140
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	145,891	153,481	115,038	162,048	41	37,425	52,813	41
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,079	1,340	1,199	421	-65	39	75	91
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,539	1,793	1,582	615	-61	53	123	130
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	34,178	28,876	20,574	28,164	37	8,318	9,512	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	80,267	62,631	44,806	62,027	38	17,699	21,729	23

Table 11.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
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)-----	57,466	60,819	42,483	72,941	72	14,838	27,553	86
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	76,961	86,227	61,771	89,791	45	21,540	33,561	56
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	121,504	110,654	83,440	79,878	-4	25,866	24,332	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	222,291	203,531	152,654	157,989	3	50,025	50,002	0
Textile furnishings								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	519,329	621,275	445,830	686,701	54	155,381	257,567	66
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	462,743	398,729	311,475	253,357	-19	92,207	77,418	-16
Floor coverings								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)---	21,280	29,792	20,573	33,764	64	7,201	11,232	56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	276,763	333,105	244,675	369,019	51	82,030	134,801	64
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)---	54,540	52,517	40,511	30,175	-26	11,776	7,875	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	292,914	270,192	209,167	173,838	-17	61,205	50,610	-17
Curtains and draperies								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,765	1,841	1,415	1,855	31	374	694	85
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,680	15,008	11,521	15,790	37	3,105	5,545	79
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,177	1,592	1,073	1,405	31	388	534	38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,003	13,581	10,192	8,703	-15	3,513	2,654	-24
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	324,294	344,313	257,433	392,844	53	86,227	130,512	51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	229,885	273,160	189,633	301,890	59	70,245	117,219	67
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	33,629	23,920	19,367	14,015	-28	6,413	4,834	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	158,825	114,955	92,114	70,815	-23	27,489	24,153	-12

Table 11.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups.

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,114,457	9,574,489	7,153,147	10,284,101	44	2,828,400	4,219,204	49
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	931,447	796,182	600,882	591,322	-2	198,533	192,748	-3
Sweaters								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	13,463	15,635	12,610	15,587	24	5,932	8,059	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	843,437	984,427	751,087	1,218,704	62	381,267	685,288	80
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	83	64	43	52	20	19	24	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,646	2,721	2,049	1,747	-15	845	959	13
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	36,408	42,068	32,777	37,764	15	9,742	10,795	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,279,142	1,541,109	1,163,921	1,498,412	29	407,325	518,085	27
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,200	1,498	1,133	1,260	11	402	353	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,873	37,361	28,284	29,053	3	9,457	7,870	-17
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats and jackets								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	7,875	9,317	7,230	8,854	22	2,673	3,164	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	900,692	1,049,246	813,376	992,335	22	359,255	430,150	20
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	505	473	344	392	14	131	104	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,551	32,909	24,441	24,439	0	9,091	7,209	-21
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	17,449	20,062	16,244	17,989	11	5,069	5,470	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	769,040	919,360	725,454	911,426	26	248,274	327,162	32
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	738	719	521	580	11	240	171	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,385	19,233	13,334	16,658	25	4,540	5,292	17
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	2,097	3,107	2,442	3,119	28	642	861	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	181,658	290,880	227,959	326,337	43	68,317	102,713	50
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,651	1,419	1,098	706	-36	352	248	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	66,214	43,476	32,747	27,848	-15	10,690	8,393	-21

Table 11.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Men's and boys' shirts								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	31,998	33,482	25,171	33,647	34	8,849	12,342	39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,234,469	1,288,423	953,131	1,395,804	46	364,638	559,379	53
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	3,662	2,815	2,173	1,753	-19	554	539	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	99,911	74,416	58,637	47,847	-18	15,071	16,547	10
Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	4,858	5,075	3,817	4,754	25	1,642	2,107	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	661,189	710,173	530,681	754,116	42	237,903	364,506	53
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	698	536	394	614	56	168	184	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,987	21,631	15,272	17,304	13	5,546	7,504	35
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	9,450	11,648	9,251	10,752	16	2,568	3,360	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	505,403	614,209	477,901	625,219	31	150,080	222,273	48
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	2,064	1,916	1,356	2,008	48	469	662	41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	89,122	78,209	58,116	74,042	27	20,164	24,038	19
Robes and dressing gowns								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	552	716	476	676	42	161	216	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,393	45,497	29,728	45,058	52	10,631	16,984	60
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,302	136	104	74	-29	34	28	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,393	7,728	5,878	4,297	-27	2,672	1,470	-45
Body-supporting garments								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	12,147	13,175	9,469	10,376	10	3,534	3,522	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	163,685	181,606	129,371	149,480	16	48,057	50,934	6
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	7,558	9,180	6,694	7,660	14	2,464	1,988	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	73,233	84,779	62,390	67,538	8	22,849	19,975	-13
Hosiery								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	2,382	3,734	2,600	4,581	76	1,020	1,831	79
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,915	23,230	16,773	27,743	65	6,922	12,026	74
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	5,646	4,692	3,567	2,581	-28	1,149	861	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48,440	42,563	31,753	23,879	-25	11,231	8,090	-28

Table 11.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Gloves								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	37,997	47,850	34,920	51,062	46	13,198	21,300	61
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	215,095	243,742	175,540	234,391	34	78,839	120,071	52
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	23,997	23,268	16,972	18,989	12	5,782	5,774	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	68,466	71,587	52,050	65,531	26	17,085	21,892	28
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	131,801	201,901	140,094	229,442	64	62,799	107,715	72
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	47,672	38,824	33,304	26,045	-22	9,021	8,326	-8
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	6,697	7,959	5,100	8,054	58	2,526	3,798	50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	251,969	271,580	177,706	278,054	56	86,502	131,201	52
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----					56			52
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,122	6,552	5,122	3,721	-27	2,312	1,371	-41
Other wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped								
Neckwear								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	562	948	698	1,226	76	299	414	38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,392	27,227	20,590	33,652	63	7,807	12,244	57
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	171	154	112	146	30	36	57	56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,774	2,518	1,945	2,524	30	596	930	56
Headwear								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	26,312	34,663	26,581	29,636	11	8,614	10,888	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	127,534	139,928	103,522	147,623	43	39,659	57,579	45
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,721	1,593	1,138	1,242	9	385	343	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,286	21,824	15,466	16,076	4	5,510	4,765	-14



Table 11.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Footwear								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	715,033:	854,982:	676,582:	845,849:	25:	214,476:	293,808:	37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,433,638:	4,007,341:	3,140,384:	4,152,980:	32:	1,137,599:	1,643,541:	44
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	10,847:	9,003:	6,905:	7,220:	5:	2,398:	2,718:	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	119,579:	102,212:	132,401:	139,454:	5:	45,219:	47,855:	6
Rubber footwear								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	127,748:	132,292:	101,976:	117,860:	16:	23,911:	33,649:	41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	334,744:	331,146:	244,671:	288,100:	18:	69,900:	98,466:	41
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	1,958:	1,508:	1,184:	1,089:	-8:	401:	258:	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,000:	12,209:	9,654:	9,533:	-1:	3,576:	2,508:	-30
Nonrubber footwear								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	479,663:	581,857:	440,017:	591,605:	34:	142,387:	211,574:	49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,083,859:	3,661,958:	2,752,439:	3,680,782:	34:	1,016,320:	1,483,346:	46
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	8,889:	7,495:	5,721:	6,131:	7:	1,996:	2,460:	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	101,578:	90,003:	68,199:	71,379:	5:	21,926:	25,724:	17

Table 12.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1984

Commodity area	Imports			Exports		
	July-September	January-September		July-September	January-September	
Raw fibers:						
Cotton-----	2 5 9 10	2 5 9			1 4	
Wool and fine animal hair:-----	1 4	1 4		(1)(4)	(4)	
Man-made fibers:-----	3 6	3 6		10		
Noncellulosic man-made fibers-----	3 6	3 6		3 10		
Cellulosic man-made fibers-----		3				
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage):-----	1 4	1 4		4		
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns:-----	1 4	1 4			(5)	
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk:-----	1 4	1 4		4	(4)	
Spun yarn, of wool or hair-----	2 4	2 4		3 5 8	3 5	
Filament yarn of manmade fibers:-----	3 6	3 6		10		
Sewing thread:-----	2 5	2 5		2 5		
Cordage and fish netting and nets-----	6					
Fish netting and nets-----	4			(1)(4)(7) 9	(1)(4)	
Cordage-----	6					
Broadwoven fabrics:-----	1 4 7	1 4				
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:-----	1 4	1 4				
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:-----						
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk-----	3 6	3 6		(6)		
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool-----	1 4	1 4				
Knit fabrics:-----	3 5	3 5				
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials-----						
Narrow fabrics-----	3 8					
Wools, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.-----	6	6		3 6 (8)	3 6	
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires-----	3 6 9	(3)(6) 9			6	
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f.-----	3 6	3 6				
Textile furnishings-----	2	2				
Floor coverings-----	2 5	2 5		(6)		
Curtains and draperies-----	3 6	6		6 (8)	6 (8)	
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies-----	3 6	3 6				
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics-----	1	1				
Sweaters-----	1 4 7	1 4 7		4 9	4 9	
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses-----	1 4	1 4		(4)	4	
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats and jackets-----	1 4	1 4		(1)(4)	4	
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	1	1 4		(4) 8	1 4	

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

Table 12.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1984

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses-----	3 6	3		(6) 8
Men's and boys' shirts-----	1 4	1 4		10
Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets-----	1 4	1 4		6
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts---	1 4	1 4	4	1 4
Robes and dressing gowns-----	3 6	3 6	(3)(8) 9	
Body-supporting garments-----		4		
Hosiery-----	3 6	3 6		
Gloves-----	1 4	1 4		
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur : on the skin-----	3	3		
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import				
restraints-----	1 4	1 4	(3)(6)(8)	(6)(8)
Other wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped	3	3		
Neckwear-----	3 6	3 6	3 6	6
Headwear-----	2 5	2		
Footwear-----	1 4	1 4		
Rubber footwear-----	1 4	4	(2)(6)	
Nonrubber footwear-----	1 4	1 4		



Energy and Chemicals 1/

During January-September 1984, the U.S. trade deficit in chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products increased by 16 percent to \$34 billion, compared with the deficit in the corresponding period of 1983. For the third quarter of 1984, U.S. trade in these articles showed a deficit of \$11 billion, which was \$1 billion less than the deficit for the corresponding quarter in 1983. The increase in the deficit over the first 9 months in 1984 was accounted for by a decrease of \$1 billion in the positive balance for chemicals, coal, and related products, and an increase of \$4 billion in the negative balance for petroleum, natural gas, and related products (tables 13 and 14, figs. 5 and 6).

The positive trade balance for chemicals, coal, and related products (not including petroleum and natural gas and related products) decreased 11 percent during January-September 1984, to \$8 billion from that of the corresponding period in 1983. In the third quarter of 1984, the positive trade balance decreased 12 percent to \$3 billion compared with that in the corresponding quarter of 1983. Imports of these products increased 32 percent to \$15 billion in January-September 1984 compared with those in the corresponding period of 1983, and increased 41 percent to \$5 billion in the third quarter of 1984 from that of the corresponding quarter of 1983. The increase in imports was attributed mainly to nonbenzenoid specialty compounds and drugs. Exports of chemicals, coal, and related products in January-September 1984 increased by 13 percent to \$23 billion compared with the level of such exports during the corresponding period in 1983. Exports rose by 16 percent to \$8 billion in the third quarter of 1984 compared with that of the corresponding quarter in 1983. The increase in exports was accounted for mainly by benzenoid organic chemicals and fertilizers.

For petroleum, natural gas, and related products, the negative balance of trade increased by 10 percent to \$42 billion for January-September 1984 compared with that of the corresponding period of 1983. Third quarter 1984 figures showed a decrease of 9 percent to \$14 billion compared with those in the corresponding period of 1983. Imports of petroleum, natural gas, and related products rose by 8 percent to \$45 billion in January-September 1984, and declined by 9 percent to \$15 billion for the third quarter of 1984 compared with that of the corresponding period in 1983. The overall increase in imports of these products in January-September 1984, compared with that in January-September 1983, was due to the higher demand for crude oil and petroleum products as the U.S. economy strengthened. The value of imports in the third quarter decreased, however, as a result of lowered prices for crude oil. U.S. exports of these items decreased by 21 percent to \$3 billion in January-September 1984 compared with those in the corresponding period of 1983, and decreased by 26 percent to \$939 million in the third quarter of 1984 compared with that in the corresponding quarter of 1983.

---

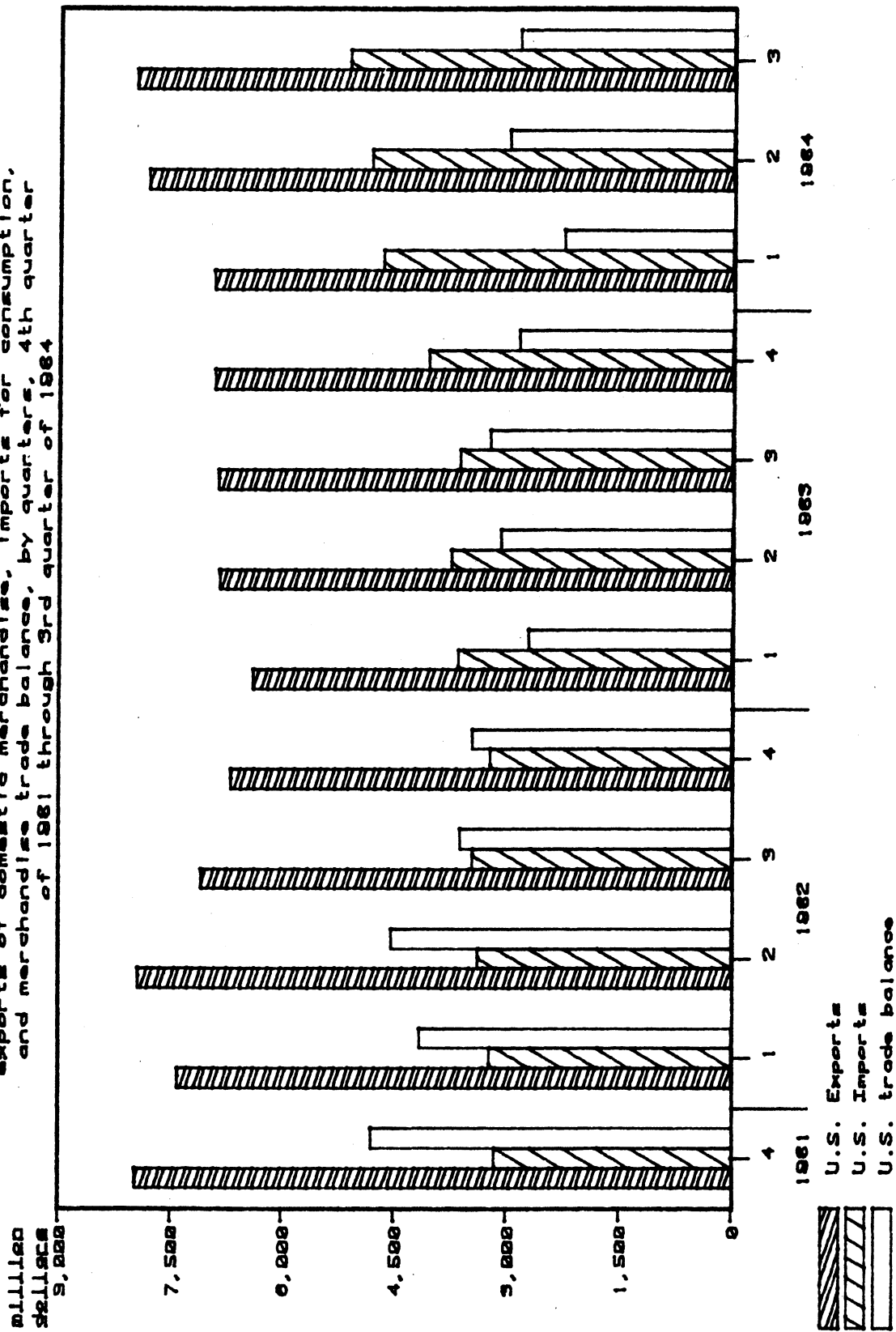
1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 4 (Chemicals and related products), pt. 1 (J (pt.)) of schedule 5 (Nonmetallic minerals and products), and pts. 12(A), 12(B), 12(C), and 12 (D (pt.)) of schedule 7 (Specified 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, 1983, January-September 1984, July-September 1983, and July-September 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1983	January- September 1984	July- September 1983	July- September 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada-----	4,267,145	3,662,512	1,131,805	1,298,728
Japan-----	3,930,106	3,132,474	981,776	1,133,027
EC-----	6,817,596	5,747,164	1,579,574	1,885,068
Brazil-----	718,072	648,744	201,562	247,692
Hong Kong-----	346,209	268,829	77,899	92,827
India-----	181,105	336,760	50,185	129,989
Korea-----	708,255	661,149	197,728	219,673
Mexico-----	1,261,211	1,112,018	315,775	393,328
Taiwan-----	827,004	636,838	265,095	232,001
OPEC-----	1,307,004	1,116,458	291,340	374,768
WMEs-----	737,716	746,739	184,827	315,132
China-----	359,554	465,496	69,833	200,460
All other-----	5,966,023	4,690,533	1,601,537	1,669,116
Total-----	27,067,453	22,760,222	6,879,106	7,991,354
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada-----	3,187,195	2,973,514	745,776	1,016,690
Japan-----	1,669,364	1,584,029	408,620	564,116
EC-----	4,921,260	4,979,026	1,242,197	1,877,715
Brazil-----	288,082	371,170	78,577	111,818
Hong Kong-----	126,405	128,318	36,811	56,552
India-----	49,991	56,001	8,178	24,238
Korea-----	252,850	245,745	63,520	89,486
Mexico-----	431,896	490,979	96,503	152,039
Taiwan-----	463,891	477,190	115,423	167,318
OPEC-----	535,170	440,891	76,887	139,245
WMEs-----	364,054	395,755	82,050	134,556
China-----	132,774	127,419	32,777	48,172
All other-----	2,848,207	2,504,769	686,967	797,274
Total-----	15,138,370	14,647,392	3,641,515	5,131,052
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada-----	1,079,950	688,997	386,028	282,038
Japan-----	2,260,742	1,548,445	573,156	568,911
EC-----	1,896,336	768,137	337,377	7,352
Brazil-----	429,989	277,574	122,984	135,874
Hong Kong-----	219,804	140,510	41,087	36,275
India-----	131,114	280,758	42,006	105,751
Korea-----	455,405	415,404	134,207	130,186
Mexico-----	829,314	621,038	219,271	241,288
Taiwan-----	363,112	159,647	149,671	64,683
OPEC-----	771,834	675,567	214,452	235,522
WMEs-----	373,661	350,983	102,776	180,575
China-----	226,779	338,076	37,056	152,288
All other-----	3,117,816	2,185,764	914,569	871,841
Total-----	11,929,082	8,112,829	3,237,591	2,860,302

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

Figure 5.--Chemicals and related products (except petroleum): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 4th quarter of 1981 through 3rd quarter of 1984



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

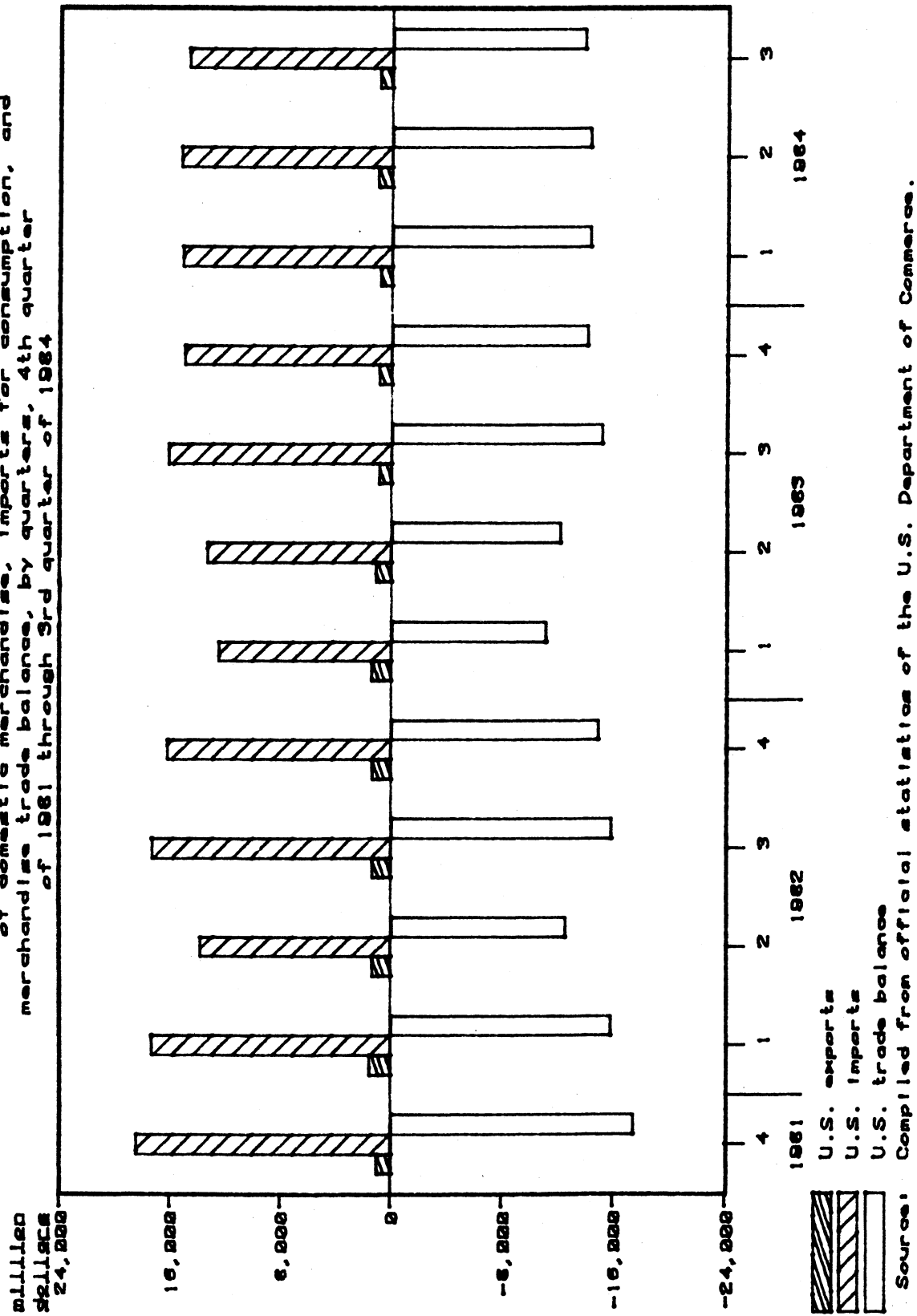
Table 14.--Petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, January-September 1984, July-September 1983, and July-September 1984 <sup>1/</sup>

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1983	January- September 1984	July- September 1983	July- September 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada-----	656,778	402,421	147,994	137,865
Japan-----	842,213	587,011	191,422	238,411
EC-----	720,900	391,019	104,622	96,567
Brazil-----	18,164	2,251	2,442	733
Hong Kong-----	51,911	52,942	830	14,677
India-----	13,234	5,156	5,608	2,232
Korea-----	132,723	104,119	32,695	44,530
Mexico-----	223,103	188,779	55,614	79,408
Taiwan-----	116,202	141,839	47,267	38,395
OPEC-----	256,250	82,216	81,255	10,291
WMEs-----	19,860	14,852	6,007	5,735
China-----	365	380	61	175
All other-----	1,496,646	882,212	288,904	270,348
Total-----	4,547,988	2,854,822	964,666	939,195
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada-----	8,116,399	6,647,801	1,864,993	2,017,285
Japan-----	6,646	4,847	1,383	2,424
EC-----	5,573,210	4,778,058	1,704,498	1,382,862
Brazil-----	558,380	506,231	152,351	204,295
Hong Kong-----	04	2,674	00	3
India-----	862,577	537,442	286,124	32,840
Korea-----	1,956	4,884	1,652	0
Mexico-----	8,503,662	5,827,955	2,251,008	1,875,650
Taiwan-----	20,865	22,802	1,429	6,388
OPEC-----	22,449,818	17,984,064	6,934,143	6,167,842
WMEs-----	756,057	923,690	247,474	385,418
China-----	419,609	438,446	105,640	175,531
All other-----	10,156,137	7,947,306	2,716,589	2,649,035
Total-----	57,005,718	45,187,758	16,161,650	14,724,048
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada-----	-7,459,620	-6,245,379	-1,716,999	-1,879,419
Japan-----	835,566	582,164	190,039	235,987
EC-----	-4,852,309	-4,387,039	-1,599,875	-1,286,295
Brazil-----	-540,216	-503,980	-149,909	-203,562
Hong Kong-----	51,907	50,268	830	14,674
India-----	-849,343	-532,285	-280,516	-30,608
Korea-----	130,766	99,234	31,043	44,529
Mexico-----	-8,280,559	-5,639,176	-2,195,394	-1,796,242
Taiwan-----	95,336	119,036	45,837	32,006
OPEC-----	-22,193,568	-17,901,847	-6,852,887	-6,157,550
WMEs-----	-736,197	-908,838	-241,467	-379,683
China-----	-419,244	-438,065	-105,578	-175,355
All other-----	-8,659,491	-7,065,093	-2,427,684	-2,378,687
Total-----	-52,457,730	-42,332,936	-15,196,983	-13,784,852

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



Figure 6.--Petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 4th quarter of 1961 through 3rd quarter of 1964



The EC showed the most significant changes by a trading partner for the first 9 months of 1984 with an increase in exports of chemicals, coal, and related products to the United States, increasing by 17 percent to a total of \$5 billion compared with that in the corresponding period of 1983. OPEC, in the equivalent period, increased its exports of petroleum, natural gas, and related products to the United States by 12 percent, valued at \$18 billion.

#### Benzene

U.S. imports of benzene decreased from 46 million gallons, valued at \$64 million, during the third quarter of 1983 to 33 million gallons, valued at \$44 million, during the third quarter of 1984. The 28-percent decrease in quantity and 32-percent decrease in value were the result of reduced imports from Western Europe which, in turn, were the result of lower domestic benzene pricing. Three price reductions during the third quarter lowered benzene contract prices from \$1.43 to \$1.27 per gallon.

James P. Raftery  
523-0453

#### Passenger car tires

U.S. imports of passenger car tires increased from 6 million tires, valued at \$167 million, during the third quarter of 1983 to 8 million tires, valued at \$218 million, during the third quarter of 1984. The 37-percent increase in quantity and 31-percent increase in value were the result of increased imports from Brazil, the Republic of Korea, Canada, and Japan. Passenger tire imports from Brazil increased from 300,000 tires, valued at \$6 million, during the third quarter of 1983, to 963,000 tires, valued at \$20 million, during the third quarter of 1984, a quantity increase of 221 percent. These increased tire imports were the result of a strong U.S. dollar in export markets and the tight domestic supply which has existed since 1983. 1/

James P. Raftery  
523-0453

#### Certain inorganic chemicals (excluding uranium compounds)

U.S. imports of chemical elements, inorganic acids, and certain other inorganic chemicals (excluding uranium compounds) increased 23 percent, from \$422 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$520 million in the third quarter of 1984. U.S. exports increased by 15 percent from \$427 million to \$491 million. The trade balance for these inorganic chemicals, which was a

---

1/ In July 1984, the Commission, at the request of the Armstrong Rubber Co., Cooper Tire & Rubber Co., the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., the B.F. Goodrich Co., and the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., instituted an investigation as to whether radial ply tires for passenger cars from the Republic of Korea were being sold at less than fair value [investigation No. 731-200 (preliminary)]. In August 1984, the Commission unanimously determined that the domestic industry is not faced with material injury, or threat thereof, by reason of imports of the subject commodity allegedly sold at less than fair value.

positive \$6 million in the third quarter of 1983, decreased to a negative \$29 million in the third quarter of 1984. <sup>1/</sup>

Sulfur.--Trade in sulfur between the United States and other countries increased in the third quarter of 1984 relative to the third quarter of 1983 as demand for sulfur (predominantly used in the manufacture of phosphatic fertilizers) increased in both domestic and international markets. U.S. imports of sulfur increased from 340,000 long tons, valued at \$25 million, in the third quarter of 1983 to 577,000 long tons, valued at \$46 million, in the third quarter of 1984, whereas U.S. exports of sulfur increased from 248,000 long tons, valued at \$29 million, to 479,000 long tons, valued at \$59 million. U.S. exports of sulfur rose in the third quarter of 1984 relative to the third quarter of the previous year because the United States was able to increase exports of sulfur to a number of Third World countries including Morocco, Brazil, India, and Egypt. These countries have been attempting to increase their production of phosphatic fertilizers so as to reduce their need for importing these materials.

Aluminum oxide.--U.S. imports of aluminum oxide (a chemical intermediate used in the production of aluminum metal) increased from 2.0 billion pounds, valued at \$187 million, in the third quarter of 1983 to 2.3 billion pounds, valued at \$205 million, in the third quarter of 1984. Increased foreign production capacity and increased domestic demand for aluminum metal were two principal reasons for the increase in these imports. U.S. imports of aluminum oxide were able to compete favorably with domestically produced aluminum oxide because imported aluminum oxide is less expensive to produce than the domestic material. Most imports of aluminum oxide to the United States during the third quarter of 1983 and 1984 came from Australia, Surinam, and Jamaica.

J. Greenblatt  
523-1212

#### Benzenoid intermediate chemicals

U.S. exports of benzenoid organic chemicals increased by 6 percent to 850 million pounds, valued at \$383 million, during the third quarter of 1984 compared with that in the third quarter of 1983. The increase was primarily due to greater exports of various benzenoid specialty chemicals.

Third quarter 1984 exports of the benzenoid commodity chemicals, including styrene, cumene, caprolactam monomer, terephthalic acid, and dimethylterephthalate, cyclohexane, alkylbenzenes and polyalkylbenzenes, phenol, and phthalic acid and anhydrides, increased 10 percent, in terms of quantity, to 444 million pounds and 12 percent, in terms of value, to \$130 million compared with 402 million pounds and \$115 million, respectively, during July-September 1983. Exports of individual chemicals within the benzenoid commodities varied, depending on increases in domestic demand and the strength of the U.S. dollar in traditional export markets.

---

<sup>1/</sup> The Commission instituted an investigation under sec. 201 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, involving imports of potassium permanganate. Final action is tentatively scheduled for late April 1985.

Imports of benzenoid organic chemicals increased during July-September 1984 by 208 million pounds compared with such imports during the corresponding period of 1983. Third quarter 1984 imports for consumption of benzenoid organic chemicals amounted to 538 million pounds, valued at \$275 million. Approximately 94 percent of the 208-million-pound increase was accounted for by sulfur-containing benzenoid intermediates.

The majority of these thiobenzenoid chemicals are used to produce pesticides and rubber-processing chemicals. Demand for pesticide increased in 1984 over the 1983 level, reflecting greater farm acreage in production in 1984 than in 1983 due to the elimination of the payment-in-kind (PIK) program. 1/ Tight supply in the U.S. rubber tire market generated increased demand for rubber-processing chemicals.

U.S. imports for consumption of sulfonamides, sultones, sultams, and similar organic compounds increased by 68 percent during July-September 1984 compared with July-September 1983. A total of 286 million pounds of these compounds, valued at \$71 million, were imported in the third quarter of 1984.

Ed Matusik  
523-0492

### Fertilizers

U.S. imports of fertilizers in the third quarter of 1984 increased by 774,000 short tons to 3,890,000 short tons over that of the third quarter of 1983. The value of U.S. fertilizer imports increased by 32 percent, from

---

1/ The payment-in-kind program, instituted in 1983, was an acreage conservation program involving corn, cotton, rice, wheat, and grain sorghum. Farmers received cash and surplus crops, valued at 95 percent of the market price for wheat and 80 percent for the balance, for allowing land to lie fallow.

\$277 million to \$366 million. Most of the increase in imports was accounted for by increased shipments from Canada. 1/

For nitrogenous fertilizers, the value of U.S. imports increased 26 percent, from \$141 million to \$178 million in the third quarter, with quantities increasing 24 percent to 1,450,000 short tons. U.S. exports of nitrogenous fertilizers increased 92 percent, from \$45 million to \$88 million, leaving net imports into the United States nearly unchanged. Potash imports increased nearly 45 percent between the third quarter of 1983 and the third quarter of 1984, from \$115 million to \$166 million. The increase was largely in shipments from Canada, which increased from 1.5 million short tons to 2.1 million short tons.

Fertilizer consumption in the third quarter of 1983 was lower than normal due to the PIK program. Because the effect of the PIK program was to reduce U.S. consumption of fertilizers, and hence imports, the increases in imports noted above resulted from an abnormally low basis of comparison.

U.S. exports of fertilizers increased slightly over 50 percent in the third quarter 1984 over that in the third quarter 1983, from \$519 million to \$781 million. Much of this increase, from \$212 million to \$394 million, was in combination fertilizer products shipped to the People's Republic of China, India, Pakistan, Italy, and Belgium. Combination products like diammonium phosphate (DAP) are especially attractive in these markets because the greater

---

1/ In March 1984, the Commission, at the request of AMAX Chemical Inc. and Kerr-McGee Chemical Corp., instituted countervailing duty cases involving imports of potassium chloride, upon which bounties or grants are alleged to be paid, from Israel and Spain [investigation No. 303-TA-15 (preliminary) and investigation No. 701-TA-213, (preliminary), respectively]. In May 1984, the Commission determined that there was reasonable indication that injury did exist in both cases. In June 1984, the Commission instituted countervailing duty cases involving imports of potassium chloride from Israel and Spain [investigation No. 303-TA-15 (final) and investigation No. 701-TA-213 (final)]. In October 1984, the Commission determined that the domestic industry is faced with material injury, or threat thereof, by reason of imports of the subject commodity.

In March 1984, the Commission, at the request of the above firms, instituted antidumping investigations involving imports of potassium chloride from Israel, Spain, East Germany, and the U.S.S.R., allegedly being sold at less than fair value (LTFV) [investigation No. 731-TA-184 (preliminary), investigation No. 731-TA-185 (preliminary), investigation No. 731-TA-186 (preliminary), and investigation No. 731-TA-187 (preliminary), respectively]. In May 1984, the Commission determined that there was reasonable indication that an industry in the United States was materially injured by reason of the allegedly LTFV imports of potassium chloride from Israel, Spain, East Germany, and the U.S.S.R. In June 1984, the Commission instituted final investigations under the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 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 reason of such imports of potassium chloride into the United States. Effective November 1984, the case involving such imports from Spain [investigation No. 731-TA-186 (final)] was cancelled because the original petition was withdrawn. The other investigations are scheduled to be completed in March 1985.

potency per unit weight and volume provides important savings in transportation and handling costs that help offset their higher cost at the production point.

Rob Randall  
523-1145

#### Nonbenzenoid organic chemicals

Imports of these products increased by more than 44 percent, by quantity, to 1.3 billion pounds, valued at \$457 million, during the third quarter of 1984 compared with 889 million pounds, valued at \$311 million, during the corresponding period of 1983. The largest increases in imports accounting for this overall increase were those of nitrogenous compounds and monohydric alcohols.

Imports of nitrogenous compounds increased by \$66 million, or 58 percent, in terms of quantity, from 103 million pounds, valued at \$114 million, in the third quarter of 1983 to 162 million pounds, valued at \$180 million, in the corresponding period of 1984. The increases recorded occurred largely as a result of increased imports of nitriles, rubber-processing chemicals, and miscellaneous nitrogenous compounds from the EC.

Imports of monohydric alcohols reached a level of 481 million pounds, valued at \$60 million, in the third quarter of 1984, representing an increase of over 43 percent, by quantity from 335 million pounds, valued at \$44 million, in the corresponding period of 1983. This rise in imports during the third quarter of 1984 was mainly caused by increases of imports of ethanol from Brazil and the EC. Most ethanol from these areas of the world is surplus from fuel alcohol programs currently underway in Brazil and throughout Europe.

D.G. Michels  
523-0293

#### Fabricated rubber and plastics products

U.S. imports of fabricated rubber and plastics products increased to \$401 million in the third quarter of 1984 from \$277 million in the corresponding period of 1983. Taiwan was the major source of these products. The items in the category "Articles Not Specially Provided For, of Rubber or Plastics" accounted for the largest increase, from \$142 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$201 million in the third quarter of 1984. The increase in imports was attributed to the strength of the U.S. dollar, the increasing production of the items at offshore facilities, and the strengthened economy, which encouraged consumer spending.

U.S. exports of fabricated rubber and plastics products increased in the third quarter of 1984, to \$277 million, from \$259 million in the third quarter of 1983. Exports have not increased at the same rate as imports mainly due to the continued strength of the U.S. dollar, according to industry sources.

Elizabeth Nesbitt  
523-1768

Table 15.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	776,226	865,379	622,567	738,681	19	248,736	264,611	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	435,593	436,815	340,971	372,587	9	137,658	105,778	-23
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	1,294,886	674,553	472,856	738,801	56	197,609	238,196	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	561,304	432,723	312,161	357,424	14	121,147	129,862	7
Benzenoid organic chemicals								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	957,980	2,050,699	1,781,030	1,304,879	-27	329,776	538,024	63
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	600,585	877,914	689,369	749,944	9	183,178	274,747	50
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,984,848	3,234,720	2,323,356	2,981,749	28	799,961	850,828	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,325,133	1,393,827	1,002,799	1,278,298	27	340,556	383,099	12
Synthetic organic pesticides, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	153,905	157,313	132,540	150,011	13	42,462	45,534	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	283,112	276,997	231,486	291,477	26	61,945	81,398	31
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	516,007	501,096	379,753	467,611	23	119,503	154,944	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,256,632	1,280,029	938,856	1,102,850	17	278,915	329,857	18
Botanical pesticides, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,530	1,648	1,269	1,262	-1	506	599	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,056	11,758	9,314	11,594	24	3,577	4,318	21
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	122	183	159	21	-87	25	8	-67
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	270	686	671	140	-79	188	72	-62
Chemical elements								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	230,444	207,264	152,833	203,150	33	43,714	65,087	49
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	222,007	214,194	160,518	184,297	15	56,285	83,663	49
Inorganic acids								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,360,150	1,438,629	1,107,461	1,144,018	3	275,302	313,412	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	128,354	111,615	89,304	112,612	26	24,809	41,700	68
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	766,147	848,980	749,806	342,280	-54	127,734	97,835	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	78,950	83,773	62,034	74,468	20	19,691	16,219	-18

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

Table 15.-Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Certain inorganic chemical compounds								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,412,301	2,295,687	1,657,272	2,126,772	28	510,478	760,364	49
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,541,083	2,527,627	1,990,168	2,144,627	8	742,716	920,877	24
Aluminum compounds								
Aluminum oxide								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,725,264	8,587,795	6,260,536	7,108,324	14	2,038,660	2,274,290	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	718,992	743,616	526,467	661,034	26	186,670	205,140	10
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,225,385	1,285,593	1,047,356	1,077,313	3	238,192	316,180	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	170,700	160,149	131,900	144,698	10	33,824	41,422	22
Antimony compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	20,959	21,470	14,462	29,166	102	5,092	9,917	95
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,173	13,459	9,344	20,692	121	3,329	6,983	110
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,263	7,140	5,384	6,617	23	2,067	2,103	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,401	8,823	6,934	9,435	36	2,721	3,219	18
Calcium compounds								
Calcium chloride								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	121,247	27,568	20,549	33,541	63	5,384	11,515	114
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,010	1,292	1,048	1,123	7	367	406	10
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	110,114	81,194	59,473	51,867	-13	29,348	18,887	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,065	9,550	7,735	19,130	147	4,202	1,664	-60
Magnesium compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	89,682	100,126	82,916	82,275	-1	27,646	12,096	-56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,021	9,802	7,310	8,436	15	2,440	2,643	8
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	54,353	41,908	29,600	44,598	51	10,568	19,291	83
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,310	10,915	8,084	9,356	16	3,318	4,398	33
Manganese compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	41,654	45,201	32,861	51,806	58	10,746	23,125	115
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,920	28,517	20,872	27,933	34	6,657	11,701	76
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	53,334	49,108	39,768	31,531	-21	9,620	7,849	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,372	12,420	9,863	8,823	-11	2,829	2,616	-8



Table 15.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Molybdenum compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,905:	4,313:	2,012:	1,293:	-36:	552:	481:	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,901:	7,583:	5,066:	3,567:	-30:	1,687:	1,252:	-26
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,440:	8,596:	6,706:	19,810:	195:	1,550:	6,714:	333
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,805:	22,157:	16,579:	41,534:	151:	4,538:	14,005:	209
Phosphorus compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,103:	5,985:	4,747:	6,893:	45:	1,266:	1,994:	58
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,461:	3,682:	2,786:	4,739:	70:	840:	1,406:	67
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,674:	12,430:	9,633:	11,702:	21:	3,634:	4,416:	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,572:	6,529:	5,092:	6,466:	27:	1,973:	2,504:	27
Silver compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	193,493:	418,150:	292,000:	261,685:	-10:	198,618:	119,089:	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,969:	30,539:	19,672:	21,077:	7:	10,075:	9,096:	-10
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	44,407:	38,812:	28,438:	42,794:	50:	6,955:	11,080:	59
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,455:	3,650:	2,572:	2,867:	11:	763:	883:	16
Sodium compounds								
Sodium bicarbonate								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	14,031:	33,234:	24,967:	28,444:	14:	9,476:	7,502:	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,360:	3,522:	2,671:	2,823:	6:	1,056:	741:	-30
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	39,923:	36,212:	26,520:	30,595:	15:	9,530:	10,539:	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,306:	5,640:	4,169:	4,778:	15:	1,505:	1,676:	11
Sodium carbonate								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	36,244:	39,981:	31,686:	27,226:	-14:	11,795:	10,247:	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,410:	2,700:	2,136:	1,873:	-12:	799:	623:	-22
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,217,146:	3,271,960:	2,129,533:	2,332,880:	10:	882,153:	778,327:	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	140,615:	154,584:	104,356:	115,526:	11:	40,365:	38,658:	-4
Sodium chloride								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)---	5,450:	9,085:	4,597:	5,551:	21:	1,595:	2,084:	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	56,183:	60,211:	43,860:	52,325:	19:	16,075:	19,813:	23
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)---	1,001:	517:	371:	530:	43:	156:	300:	92
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,647:	12,368:	9,105:	10,256:	13:	3,023:	4,646:	54

Table 15.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sodium hydrosulfite								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,303	10,328	8,256	9,181	11	3,013	3,437	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,724	4,673	3,762	3,543	-6	1,387	1,314	-5
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	35,345	33,698	25,535	22,047	-14	8,142	4,232	-48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,631	13,746	10,336	7,373	-29	3,407	1,771	-48
Sodium sulfate								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	394,266	343,404	273,589	202,711	-26	85,219	67,709	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,757	27,331	21,560	16,291	-24	6,515	5,324	-18
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	110,785	90,563	63,001	51,423	-18	22,500	7,815	-65
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,162	11,379	8,271	6,486	-22	3,050	1,219	-60
Tungsten compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,378	2,492	1,703	4,261	150	735	2,792	280
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,347	15,380	11,613	19,888	71	4,707	11,014	134
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,348	1,309	1,110	1,357	22	268	574	114
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,761	12,036	9,194	13,446	46	2,833	5,467	93
Uranium compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	37,213,515	26,340,199	20,050,531	22,228,433	11	3,600,379	6,394,971	78
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,102,942	910,135	653,804	885,934	36	157,339	346,665	120
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	4,730,934	3,644,016	3,016,363	2,569,999	-15	1,182,654	1,838,872	55
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,036,410	1,104,386	907,380	915,513	1	391,529	529,264	35
Vanadium compounds								
Vanadium pentoxide								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	465	1,345	1,179	496	-58	77	1	-99
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,067	2,362	1,956	1,228	-37	189	5	-97
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,215	5,257	4,497	5,962	33	984	1,367	39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,773	7,677	6,568	11,470	75	1,572	2,775	76
Zinc compounds								
Zinc sulfate								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,081	7,106	5,247	5,065	-3	1,977	1,865	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	982	1,496	1,096	1,274	16	376	527	40
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,097	4,693	4,236	995	-77	105	442	319
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	968	1,359	1,174	819	-30	93	346	271

Table 15.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Zirconium compounds								
Zirconium oxide								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	663:	901:	596:	1,286:	116:	196:	714:	264
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,117:	1,863:	1,253:	1,725:	38:	414:	718:	73
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,033:	1,396:	1,062:	634:	-40:	510:	257:	-50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,420:	1,898:	1,439:	945:	-34:	513:	405:	-21
Sulfur dioxide								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	24:	29:	19:	31:	60:	9:	11:	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,569:	3,051:	2,030:	3,255:	60:	1,011:	1,156:	14
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	8:	5:	5:	1:	-74:	1:		-39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,530:	1,799:	1,578:	632:	-60:	342:	293:	-14
Hydrogen peroxide								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,594:	10,119:	6,375:	33,796:	430:	3,094:	13,247:	328
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,732:	1,757:	1,139:	6,903:	506:	549:	2,970:	441
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	27,241:	37,373:	27,654:	34,911:	26:	9,993:	10,597:	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,189:	12,792:	9,496:	11,667:	23:	3,587:	3,618:	1
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,456,066:	3,668,563:	2,591,603:	3,775,346:	46:	889,151:	1,284,931:	45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,067,718:	1,327,883:	941,943:	1,281,606:	36:	310,567:	457,431:	47
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	9,196,448:	8,373,055:	6,127,704:	6,650,885:	9:	1,995,709:	2,025,186:	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,916,225:	2,806,060:	2,056,739:	2,375,315:	15:	679,086:	749,259:	10
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	14,646:	9,813:	7,932:	9,426:	19:	1,744:	2,695:	55
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,407:	8,125:	6,664:	7,193:	8:	2,319:	2,558:	10
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	28,852:	12,153:	9,838:	32,340:	229:	2,517:	7,315:	191
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,040:	7,044:	5,737:	11,327:	97:	1,441:	2,815:	95
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	41,398:	50,826:	41,493:	43,233:	4:	13,898:	14,732:	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,565:	42,121:	32,774:	42,036:	28:	9,724:	16,176:	66
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	24,257:	19,727:	15,633:	13,061:	-16:	5,265:	3,787:	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,288:	19,366:	15,115:	14,481:	-4:	4,961:	3,843:	-23

Table 15.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	59,797	78,559	61,559	70,310	14	17,126	21,135	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,764	26,703	21,320	24,453	15	5,565	7,323	32
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	68,919	123,786	80,814	129,007	60	19,086	50,932	167
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,923	36,839	25,299	37,862	50	6,580	14,376	118
Ketones (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	101,413	153,467	99,777	117,830	18	34,172	42,640	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,943	41,564	32,169	29,367	-9	11,764	11,015	-6
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	212,310	184,009	143,035	152,024	6	56,226	45,810	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	66,016	54,656	41,577	47,865	15	15,504	14,799	-5
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	778,943	1,628,595	1,114,081	1,664,810	49	335,329	481,214	44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	126,211	222,246	155,694	200,824	29	43,511	59,658	37
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,989,076	1,218,863	954,731	755,207	-21	239,199	197,865	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	318,132	182,847	142,893	151,193	6	37,819	45,289	20
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	131,278	206,763	147,419	323,288	119	74,083	162,794	120
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	65,580	81,900	60,371	104,862	74	24,066	43,166	79
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,146,328	1,250,618	867,632	1,126,572	30	296,445	320,015	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	360,266	366,622	259,763	340,950	31	82,398	102,802	25
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	49,657	45,881	34,335	52,369	53	18,235	23,664	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,809	24,343	18,266	29,274	60	8,202	12,856	57
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,177,131	1,040,114	770,648	790,022	3	223,498	255,555	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	377,855	336,304	244,588	274,123	12	79,759	88,069	10

Table 15.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Epoxides and halogenated epoxides (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	65,071	46,769	35,956	41,726	16	10,646	16,975	59
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,312	19,823	14,524	17,699	22	4,997	6,688	34
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	177,899	199,269	133,872	192,870	44	40,303	48,849	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	69,503	76,560	51,524	75,438	46	16,601	21,051	27
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	404	1,091	524	20,107	3,733	215	2,081	867
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	543	888	629	9,338	1,383	153	1,823	1,089
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	64,868	18,530	14,333	14,520	1	3,939	5,952	51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,205	6,997	5,374	7,239	35	1,337	3,474	160
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	336,212	388,196	289,810	445,260	54	149,246	171,282	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,530	83,437	62,865	97,821	56	25,912	38,056	47
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,171,085	2,108,482	1,526,246	1,653,006	8	589,002	532,729	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	316,204	373,103	267,167	313,915	17	109,665	106,196	-3
Organo sulfur compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,824	10,550	7,916	8,734	10	2,145	2,737	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,516	4,515	3,408	5,882	73	1,088	2,206	103
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	19,052	20,221	16,498	17,833	8	5,451	6,567	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,274	20,144	16,702	14,827	-11	4,979	4,750	-5
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	290,774	367,747	310,748	280,500	-10	80,072	90,916	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	111,973	148,337	110,996	126,558	14	38,789	42,731	10
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	611,732	627,374	488,102	460,197	-6	166,253	169,639	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	610,542	623,727	475,909	479,796	1	159,972	161,719	1

Table 15.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,599,907	1,737,948	1,370,397	1,808,338	32	388,259	517,424	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	369,834	370,826	299,743	348,546	16	83,202	100,935	21
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	646,125	737,698	552,383	702,374	27	165,846	225,333	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	188,747	203,060	149,663	192,424	29	48,429	65,764	36
Drugs and related products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,095,900	1,343,291	998,627	1,323,147	32	356,478	504,174	41
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,319,392	2,552,667	1,863,541	1,971,348	6	602,242	642,051	7
Plastics and resin materials								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	373,437	711,908	472,939	870,743	84	200,239	281,341	41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	252,071	454,010	305,723	546,848	79	126,478	190,588	51
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,090,651	4,967,095	3,789,723	3,363,446	-11	1,267,661	1,245,140	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,585,803	2,636,390	1,966,240	2,078,193	6	673,779	729,244	8
Elastomers, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	1756,709,483	1967,662,175	1399,175,161	1777,323,032	27	421,529,850	600,494,936	42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	750,749	928,140	643,317	905,513	41	214,605	300,175	40
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	716,329,907	704,736,064	532,290,026	640,546,647	20	167,921,434	223,149,222	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	613,144	612,259	461,497	534,795	16	146,718	186,624	27
Flavoring extracts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,910	31,446	25,194	29,417	17	7,673	9,136	19
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	107,283	115,532	85,990	93,806	9	27,380	32,183	18
Essential oils								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	16,603,504	24,283,530	18,226,184	19,010,582	4	5,210,849	5,969,119	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,879	98,245	73,492	84,751	15	29,774	30,744	3
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	26,160,284	29,456,056	22,154,478	24,736,078	12	7,252,902	7,280,420	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96,294	100,471	72,499	74,511	3	23,190	22,239	-4
Blue, gelatin and related products								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	59,360	54,325	40,708	46,514	14	14,251	15,404	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	62,848	50,096	38,609	45,310	17	13,142	16,266	24
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	22,601	23,543	17,261	26,940	56	5,462	8,411	54
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,914	34,029	25,481	30,289	19	8,368	9,775	17

Table 15.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Aromatic or odoriferous substances								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	288,277:	371,351:	280,484:	428,044:	53:	108,440:	174,872:	61
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	430,939:	414,863:	306,757:	316,402:	3:	105,222:	103,442:	-2
Surface-active agents								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	113,392:	131,402:	100,746:	130,805:	30:	36,179:	49,132:	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	58,715:	65,433:	49,225:	70,437:	43:	18,126:	26,008:	43
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	325,289:	321,146:	249,087:	277,497:	11:	82,460:	94,737:	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	128,146:	110,666:	84,808:	90,145:	6:	27,388:	29,112:	6
Soaps and synthetic detergents								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	39,645:	43,222:	31,338:	31,192:	0:	12,174:	12,133:	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,795:	29,885:	21,595:	23,967:	11:	8,784:	9,646:	10
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	194,946:	199,381:	147,771:	162,250:	10:	48,449:	60,208:	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	147,054:	150,029:	111,476:	120,770:	8:	37,367:	43,298:	16
Synthetic dyes, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	34,390:	52,923:	39,050:	47,911:	23:	13,978:	17,566:	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	163,526:	230,532:	172,923:	211,165:	22:	60,750:	80,393:	32
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	28,953:	28,065:	21,768:	21,396:	-2:	6,770:	6,595:	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	80,380:	81,068:	61,748:	55,891:	-9:	19,098:	17,464:	-9
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,957:	12,198:	8,555:	13,924:	63:	3,148:	5,545:	76
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,539:	62,373:	44,380:	66,817:	51:	15,565:	25,707:	65
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	20,541:	23,274:	17,307:	15,233:	-12:	5,758:	4,509:	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	75,770:	77,461:	57,178:	59,615:	4:	20,417:	18,665:	-9
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	50,703:	53,368:	39,971:	42,167:	5:	13,835:	10,577:	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,574:	25,655:	19,042:	22,797:	20:	7,249:	7,029:	-3
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,230:	3,463:	2,619:	2,266:	-13:	815:	491:	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,241:	3,935:	3,048:	3,259:	7:	1,144:	945:	-17

Table 15.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Synthetic tanning materials								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	846:	1,505:	973:	1,136:	17:	372:	400:	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	344:	680:	399:	421:	5:	163:	157:	-4
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,378:	2,564:	1,949:	1,526:	-22:	563:	256:	-54
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,452:	1,590:	1,200:	1,142:	-5:	293:	310:	6
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	4825,292,416:	3309,399,252:	2757,444,695:	3060,161,467:	11:	647,024,294:	1011,456,810:	56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	340,101:	354,839:	263,886:	358,283:	36:	81,280:	134,599:	66
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	369,290,191:	373,284,207:	258,410,322:	282,841,458:	9:	91,035,382:	98,546,365:	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	196,399:	224,523:	157,267:	179,881:	14:	53,684:	61,062:	14
Inks and ink powders, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	10,361,405:	11,989,401:	9,117,379:	10,434,200:	14:	3,022,098:	4,455,749:	47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,130:	25,340:	18,951:	24,501:	29:	6,109:	9,466:	55
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	27,403,611:	33,108,186:	23,963,558:	23,661,081:	-1:	8,677,040:	7,750,582:	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,360:	51,941:	38,004:	40,581:	7:	13,111:	13,157:	0
Paints and related items, total								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,829:	37,839:	26,770:	38,944:	45:	9,839:	15,157:	54
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	243,144:	230,138:	171,680:	172,009:	0:	59,049:	59,494:	1
Crude petroleum								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 barrels)-----	1,416,884:	1,283,218:	940,200:	983,992:	5:	388,840:	337,484:	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,723,820:	36,491,953:	26,884,997:	27,292,851:	2:	10,921,043:	9,351,872:	-14
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 barrels)-----	13,083:	6,780:	5,830:	4,377:	-25:	1,257:	1,753:	39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	468,870:	224,088:	192,899:	138,739:	-28:	42,619:	57,345:	35
Petroleum products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,063,407:	14,983,982:	10,875,633:	14,287,699:	31:	4,225,125:	4,458,570:	6
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,791,893:	3,768,687:	2,948,253:	2,425,348:	-18:	808,016:	784,135:	-3



Table 15.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Natural gas and products derived therefrom								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,934,187	5,529,782	4,257,130	3,607,208	-15	1,015,481	913,605	-10
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	456,086	555,211	462,022	290,733	-37	114,030	97,715	-14
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	12,551	14,893	10,609	13,151	24	3,115	3,890	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,299,706	1,394,247	1,006,886	1,300,673	29	276,788	366,261	32
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	22,712	24,605	18,768	21,308	14	6,238	7,614	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,279,744	2,064,755	1,568,584	2,074,020	32	518,817	781,130	51
Explosives, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	15,270,138	13,035,826	9,213,235	25,261,987	174	2,279,134	4,781,432	110
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,483	22,243	15,772	26,585	69	4,416	8,538	93
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	26,512,172	22,542,832	16,695,199	17,085,849	2	6,151,293	5,794,070	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	55,619	52,667	37,215	84,821	128	13,090	15,826	21
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,653	8,927	6,429	7,896	23	2,233	2,566	15
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,760	40,963	30,624	26,722	-13	10,138	8,137	-20
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	454,870	434,937	324,360	380,096	17	110,987	156,266	41
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	378,012	391,597	287,540	333,224	16	98,443	109,278	11
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	21,081	22,533	15,453	29,453	91	5,393	11,951	122
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,895	6,252	4,444	8,058	81	1,494	3,309	121
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,189	6,005	4,639	4,305	-7	1,522	1,438	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,343	2,288	1,730	1,645	-5	590	574	-3

Table 15.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Coal and other carbonaceous material								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	884:	1,325:	977:	1,400:	43:	313:	582:	86
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,828:	45,193:	33,211:	67,552:	103:	11,004:	29,134:	165
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	116,443:	90,420:	67,146:	73,689:	10:	24,871:	28,320:	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,440,538:	4,503,734:	3,352,181:	3,647,183:	9:	1,234,927:	1,409,041:	14
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	405,310:	508,999:	365,905:	470,969:	29:	128,127:	166,777:	30
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	747,750:	742,989:	548,150:	643,540:	17:	178,493:	214,091:	20
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)-----	186,737:	199,001:	144,803:	216,821:	50:	48,783:	78,485:	61
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	215,309:	211,335:	157,320:	165,874:	5:	52,522:	51,031:	-3
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,780:	11,401:	8,702:	9,214:	6:	2,927:	3,051:	4
Pneumatic tires								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	40,425:	57,432:	43,042:	53,638:	25:	14,206:	17,219:	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,181,598:	1,346,323:	956,713:	1,326,053:	39:	335,313:	463,693:	38
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	6,636:	5,788:	4,097:	5,498:	34:	1,281:	1,884:	47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	342,813:	281,875:	202,660:	275,164:	36:	67,405:	87,361:	30
Tires other than pneumatic tires								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	16,495,914:	12,647,337:	5,745,039:	10,465,660:	82:	1,844,307:	2,769,880:	50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,236:	7,305:	5,092:	8,554:	68:	2,162:	3,658:	69
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	2,190,747:	1,802,527:	1,273,581:	1,123,427:	-12:	291,535:	256,029:	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,033:	6,066:	4,268:	5,529:	30:	1,424:	1,611:	13

Table 15.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Tubes for tires								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	28,775	41,489	33,073	32,733	-1	9,480	9,598	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,756	50,219	39,106	40,207	3	11,725	13,764	17
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	2,024	1,829	1,286	1,086	-16	416	358	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,034	15,852	11,611	13,223	14	3,953	3,743	-5
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,498	3,648	2,544	3,906	54	927	1,109	20
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,434	26,943	19,164	21,767	14	8,448	6,959	-18
Fabricated rubber and plastics products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	836,995	1,055,161	752,227	1,080,546	44	276,853	400,615	45
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	998,645	1,063,600	782,626	835,710	7	258,888	276,792	7

Table 16.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1984

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)-----	(1)(7)	4	4	4 (7)
Benzenoid organic chemicals-----	3 6	8		
Synthetic organic pesticides, total-----			6	
Botanical pesticides, total-----			(3)(6) 9 10	(3)(6) 8 9 10
Chemical elements-----	3		3	
Inorganic acids-----	3 8		9 10	(6) 8 9 10
Certain inorganic chemical compounds-----	3			
Aluminum compounds-----				
Aluminum oxide-----			6	
Antimony compounds-----	3 6 9	3 6 9		
Calcium compounds-----				
Calcium chloride-----	6 (8) 9	6 (8) 9	(3)(6)(8) 9	3 8 9
Magnesium compounds-----	(6) 8		6 9 10	6
Manganese compounds-----	3 6	6	9	
Molybdenum compounds-----	9	(6) 9 10	3 6 9	3 6 9
Phosphorus compounds-----	3 6 9	3 6 9		
Silver compounds-----	(6) 8		6	6 9
Sodium compounds-----				
Sodium bicarbonate-----	9			
Sodium carbonate-----			10	
Sodium chloride-----	6		3 6	6
Sodium hydrosulfite-----			(3)(6)	
Sodium sulfate-----			(3)(6) 9 10	
Tungsten compounds-----	3 6 (8)	3 6 (8)	3 6 9 10	3
Uranium compounds-----	1 4 7	1 4 7	1 4	(4)
Vanadium compounds-----				
Vanadium pentoxide-----	(3)(6) 8 9 10	(6) 8	3 6	3 6 8
Zinc compounds-----				
Zinc sulfate-----	3 8 9		3 6 9	(6) 8 9
Zirconium compounds-----				
Zirconium oxide-----	3 6 (8) 9	6 (8)	(6) 8 9 10	(6)
Sulfur dioxide-----		3 6	(6) 8 9	(3)(6) 8 9
Hydrogen peroxide-----	3 6 9	3 6		
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds-----	3 6	6		
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides-----	6		3 6 (8) 9	3 6 (8)
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)-----	3 8			
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)-----			3 6 9	3 6
Ketones (non benzenoid)-----				
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)-----	6 9	6	8	8
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)-----	3 6	3 6		6
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)-----	3 6 10	3 6		
Epoxides and halogenated epoxides (non benzenoid)-----	6	9		3 6
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)-----	3 6 9 10	3 6 (8) 9 10	3 6 8 9	8 10

98

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

Table 16.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1984

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)-----	3	3 6		
Organo sulfur compounds-----	3 8	3 8		
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid):				
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)-----	6 9	6	6	
Drugs and related products-----	3			
Plastics and resin materials-----	3 6	3 6		
Elastomers, total-----	3 6	3	6	
Flavoring extracts-----			10	
Essential oils-----				
Glue, gelatin and related products-----			6	6
Aromatic or odoriferous substances-----	2	2		
Surface-active agents-----	3 6	3 6		
Soaps and synthetic detergents-----			5	
Synthetic dyes, total-----	2			
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total-----	3 6	3 6	(4)	(4)
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin,				
total-----			(4) 7	(4) 7
Synthetic tanning materials-----		4	(6) 7	7
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials,				
total-----	3 6			
Inks and ink powders, total-----	3 6			
Paints and related items, total-----	3	3		
Crude petroleum-----	(4)		1 4	(1)(4)
Petroleum products-----		1		
Natural gas and products derived therefrom-----				(1)
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----			3 10	10
Explosives, total-----	3 6	3 6 (8)		3 8 9 10
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each				
or less-----				
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13-----	3 10			
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated				
starches-----	3 6	3 6		
Coal and other carbonaceous material-----	1 4 7 9	1 4 7 9 10	4	4
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film,				
strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total--				
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for				
conducting gases or liquids, including				
gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or				
plastics-----	3	3		
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or				
plastics and not containing textile fibers--				
Pneumatic tires-----	2 5	2 5	2 5	2 5
Tires other than pneumatic tires-----	2 5 9	2 5	7 9 10	2 7
Tubes for tires-----				7
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation				
coverings-----		3		
Fabricated rubber and plastics products-----	3	3		



### Minerals and Metals 1/

The trade deficit in the minerals and metals sector for January-September 1984 was \$18.6 billion, or 60 percent greater than the deficit of \$11.6 billion in January-September 1983. The cumulative deficit gain in this sector reflects another strong quarterly deficit increase to \$6.5 billion in the third quarter of 1984, or 48 percent greater than the \$4.4 billion deficit during the third quarter of 1983.

Total sector imports for the third quarter of 1984 showed a 33-percent increase to \$10.4 billion from the \$7.8 billion in the third quarter of 1983 (table 17, fig. 7). An upward trend continued during the third quarter of 1984 in total sector exports, which increased 18 percent, from \$3.4 billion in the third quarter of 1983 to \$4.0 billion in the third quarter of 1984.

The increased deficit in the third quarter is largely attributable to an average gain of 78 percent in sector imports in the following items: iron and steel mill products, gold bullion, wrought aluminum, lead, hydraulic cement and cement clinker, ceramic floor and wall tile, pottery products, and industrial fasteners.

These significant import increases, totaling \$1.7 billion, were partially offset by the \$488 million decrease in the value of imports of silver bullion. The growth in sector exports was largely the result of the \$364 million increase in exports of gold bullion. The only significant trade shifts on a country basis were the \$423 million decrease in silver bullion imports from the United Kingdom and \$239 million increase in exports of gold bullion to the United Kingdom.

### Iron and steel mill products, all grades 2/

U.S. imports of iron and steel mill products totaled 7.4 million tons (\$2.9 billion) in the third quarter of 1984, compared with 4.5 million tons (\$1.7 billion) in the third quarter of 1983. The largest increase occurred in

---

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

2/ Since June 1984, the Commission has considered a number of unfair trade complaints involving steel. Final affirmative countervailing duty injury determinations were made affecting imports of hot-rolled carbon steel coiled plate and hot-rolled and cold-rolled carbon steel sheet from Brazil, and carbon steel wire rod from Argentina and Spain. Final affirmative antidumping injury determinations were made in cases involving hot-rolled carbon steel plate from Korea, hot-rolled carbon steel sheet from Brazil, and carbon steel wire rod from Spain. On Sept. 18, 1984, the President determined that it was not in the national economic interest to grant import relief under sec. 203 of the Trade Act of 1974 for certain carbon and alloy steel products. However, at the same time, the President announced the establishment of a new policy under which arrangements would be negotiated to control surges of imports that result from unfair or restrictive trade practices.

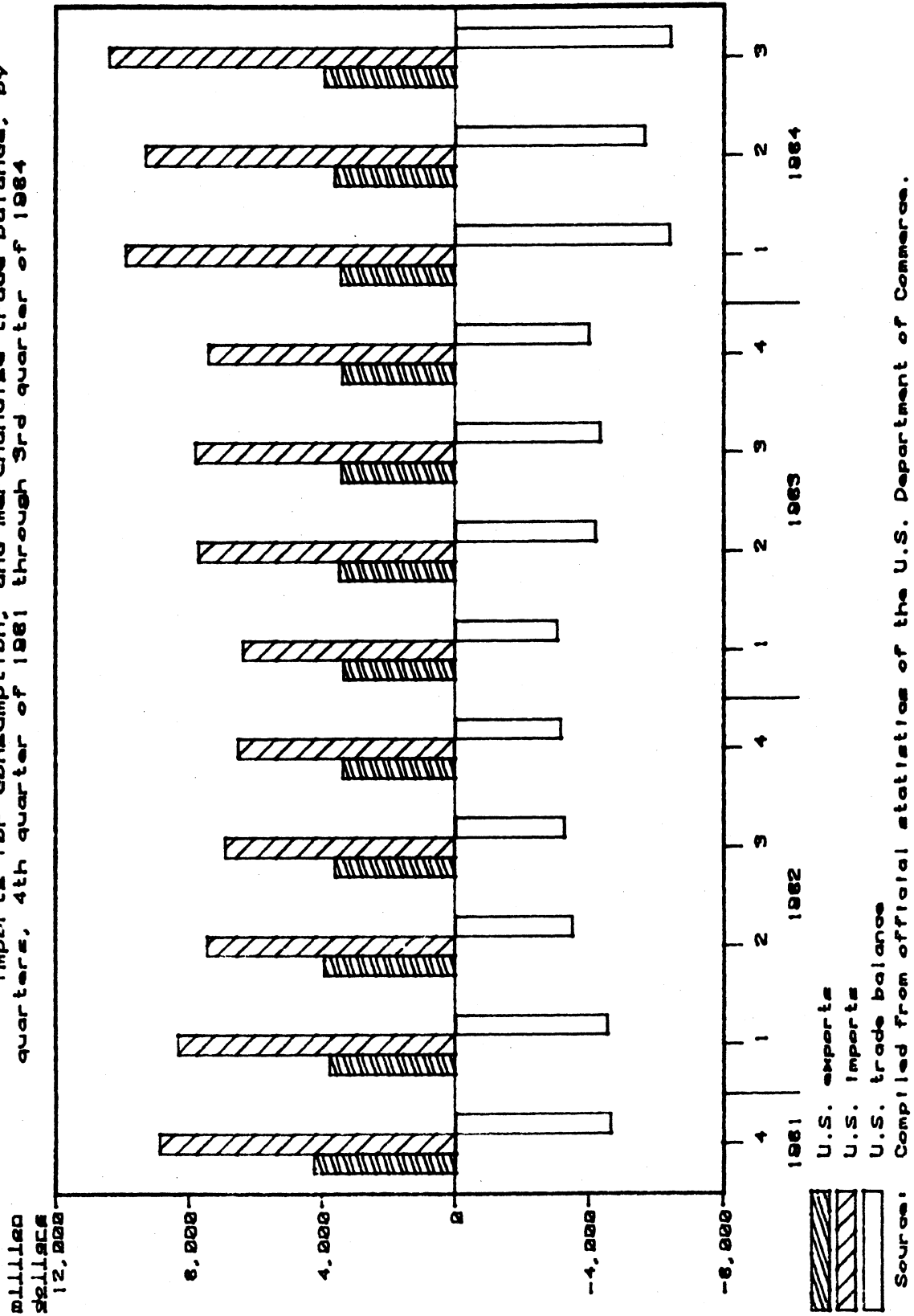
Table 17.--Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, January-September 1984, July-September 1983, and July-September 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1983	January-September 1984	July-September 1983	July-September 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada-----	3,830,530	3,445,897	972,484	1,214,698
Japan-----	1,631,942	1,303,105	435,299	410,674
EC-----	2,817,037	2,292,394	678,916	943,017
Brazil-----	121,691	67,936	30,149	27,031
Hong Kong-----	209,140	198,606	50,550	89,210
India-----	76,065	60,918	15,921	23,649
Korea-----	351,621	325,950	78,946	114,497
Mexico-----	634,701	625,787	172,257	216,390
Taiwan-----	278,905	195,613	71,257	65,888
OPEC-----	1,165,463	677,834	261,838	206,039
NMEs-----	167,620	68,940	56,518	29,874
China-----	132,929	41,282	50,268	23,492
All other-----	2,397,697	1,777,257	599,711	613,085
Total-----	13,682,418	11,040,242	3,423,849	3,954,056
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada-----	6,291,261	6,313,407	1,631,401	2,044,271
Japan-----	4,098,101	4,393,351	1,032,039	1,650,613
EC-----	6,393,908	5,937,319	1,766,860	2,255,964
Brazil-----	690,025	855,297	206,621	315,014
Hong Kong-----	258,730	226,216	59,403	89,980
India-----	558,384	535,660	163,794	169,823
Korea-----	967,071	1,062,500	262,669	399,478
Mexico-----	1,089,629	1,054,898	287,949	339,114
Taiwan-----	1,108,598	1,098,910	297,953	439,857
OPEC-----	425,534	536,038	135,920	209,707
NMEs-----	341,877	443,404	90,455	197,506
China-----	163,184	164,759	37,004	60,812
All other-----	7,109,600	7,154,598	1,865,344	2,303,969
Total-----	29,332,725	29,611,604	7,800,414	10,415,304
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada-----	-2,460,730	-2,867,510	-658,917	-829,573
Japan-----	-2,466,159	-3,090,246	-596,740	-1,239,938
EC-----	-3,576,871	-3,644,925	-1,087,943	-1,312,946
Brazil-----	-568,333	-787,361	-176,472	-287,983
Hong Kong-----	-49,589	-27,609	-8,853	-769
India-----	-482,319	-474,741	-147,873	-146,174
Korea-----	-615,450	-736,550	-183,722	-284,981
Mexico-----	-454,927	-429,111	-115,692	-122,724
Taiwan-----	-829,692	-903,296	-226,695	-373,969
OPEC-----	739,928	141,796	125,917	-3,668
NMEs-----	-174,257	-374,464	-33,937	-167,632
China-----	-30,255	-123,477	13,264	-37,320
All other-----	-4,711,902	-5,377,341	-1,265,632	-1,690,884
Total-----	-15,650,306	-18,571,361	-4,376,565	-6,461,248

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



Figure 7.--Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 4th quarter of 1981 through 3rd quarter of 1984



imports of pipes and tubes which rose 933,000 tons, to 1.7 million tons. The increase was due principally to the strengthening of demand from the oil industry. Imports of sheets and strip, which are used in the automotive and home appliance industries, rose by 833,000 tons to 2.9 million tons. Imports of semifinished steel, which are imported by steelmakers to produce more advanced products such as plates, sheets, and structural shapes, increased 415,000 tons in the 1984 period to 826,000 tons.

On a country-by-country basis, imports of iron and steel products from Japan (the principal source, accounting for 25 percent of total imports) increased 73 percent, from 1.1 million tons (\$477 million) in the third quarter of 1983 to 1.8 million tons (\$878 million) in the third quarter of 1984. Increases also occurred in imports from other major suppliers, including Canada (up 131,000 tons to 715,000 tons), West Germany (up 378,000 tons to 682,000 tons), and the Republic of Korea (up 202,000 tons to 683,000 tons). Imports from Brazil, the eighth largest source, declined 23 percent to 325,000 during the third quarter of 1984. The decline is believed to reflect the effects of trade actions taken against a broad range of Brazilian steel products.

U.S. exports of iron and steel products declined from 317,000 tons (\$258 million) in the third quarter of 1983 to 268,000 tons (\$226 million) during the corresponding period of 1984. The 15-percent-volume decline largely reflects the continued strength of the dollar and the competitive global pricing of steel. Noteworthy declines in exports of products occurred in carbon steel bars (down 13,000 tons to 15,000 tons), carbon and alloy pipes and tubes, carbon steel sheets and strip, and alloy billets, blooms, slabs, and sheet bars. Canada remained the principal export market, accounting for 94,000 tons (\$84 million) of U.S. exports of iron and steel products in the third quarter of 1984, down 10 percent from 105,000 tons (\$89 million) during the corresponding period of 1983. Shipments to Saudi Arabia and Egypt, the third and fifth largest markets, also declined. Increases occurred in exports to Mexico (up 7,000 tons to 39,000 tons), and Italy (up 7,000 tons to 15,000 tons).

Nita Kavalauskas  
523-5413

#### Gold bullion

Exports of gold bullion more than tripled to 1.6 million troy ounces (\$571 million) in the third quarter of 1984 from 492,000 troy ounces (\$207 million) during the corresponding period of 1983. The bulk of the increase in exports reflects increased speculative activity in foreign markets such as the United Kingdom and Canada.

Pamela Woods  
523-0277

#### Silver bullion

Continuing a second quarter trend, imports of silver bullion (largely from the United Kingdom) declined 53 percent to 25.4 million troy ounces (\$198

million) in the third quarter of 1984 from 54.2 million troy ounces (\$686 million) during the corresponding period of 1983. The decline is believed to reflect a decline in speculative trade between the two countries.

Pamela Woods  
523-0277

#### Wrought aluminum

Continuing a first quarter trend, imports of wrought aluminum, including foil, more than doubled to 157,895 short tons (\$334 million) in the third quarter of 1984, from 73,733 short tons (\$141 million) during the corresponding period of 1983. The principal import increases came from Japan, Canada, the European Community, Venezuela, Australia, and Brazil. The increase in domestic wrought aluminum prices due to strong demand, coupled with the strong U.S. dollar and lower foreign prices, has resulted in the increase in these imports.

Pamela Woods  
523-0277

#### Lead

Imports of lead metal and waste and scrap increased 25 percent to 52,838 short tons (\$29 million) during the third quarter of 1984, from 42,275 short tons (\$19 million) during the corresponding period of 1983. Imports increased as all three U.S. primary producers experienced strikes, and reported consumption increased 18 percent during January-August 1984, compared with the rate of consumption in the corresponding period of 1983.

Therese Palmer Weise  
523-0270

#### Industrial fasteners

Continuing a second quarter trend, U.S. imports of industrial fasteners (bolts, nuts, and screws) increased 70 percent, in terms of quantity, and 82 percent, in terms of value, from 231 million pounds (\$120 million) during the third quarter of 1983 to 392 million pounds (\$218 million) during the third quarter of 1984. On the basis of quantity, the largest increase (84 percent) occurred in imports of bolts. The principal sources of imports of industrial fasteners during the third quarter of 1984 were Japan (47 percent of total import, in terms of quantity) and Taiwan (25 percent). The rise in imports is largely the result of increased purchases of automobiles, appliances, and other durable goods.

James Brandon  
523-5437

Hydraulic cement and cement clinker

Imports of hydraulic cement and cement clinker increased 53 percent, from 1.9 million short tons (\$53 million) in the third quarter of 1983 to 2.9 million short tons (\$97 million) during the corresponding period of 1984. The principal sources of imports were Canada (38 percent) and Mexico (22 percent). Demand for hydraulic cement and cement clinker has been expanding, reflecting the growth in residential and commercial construction.

Stanley Garil  
523-0304

Ceramic floor and wall tiles

Imports of ceramic floor and wall tiles increased by 56 million square feet (71 percent) and \$28 million (62 percent) in the third quarter of 1984 to 135 million square feet (\$73 million), compared with imports in the corresponding period of 1983. There was a general expansion of imports from all major sources during the third quarter; however, imports from Italy, which increased by 28 million square feet (\$13 million) to 63 million square feet (\$33 million), accounted for the bulk of the import growth. Tiles are typically installed in the latter stages of construction; residual demand for tiles generated by construction began during the first two quarters of 1984 and a decline in the cost of imports are believed largely responsible for the import growth. The average unit value of imports declined by 5 percent during the third quarter as the U.S. dollar remained strong.

James J. Lukes  
523-0279

Pottery products

Imports of pottery products, largely decorative ceramic articles from Taiwan and Japan, increased 51 percent to \$132 million during the third quarter of 1984 compared with imports in the third quarter of 1983, reflecting the general economic upturn in the United States.

Deborah A. McNay  
523-0445

Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups <sup>1/</sup>

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products								
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	2,929:	4,736:	3,454:	6,095:	76:	1,872:	2,902:	55
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	110,886:	161,706:	113,909:	205,821:	81:	52,920:	96,712:	83
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	203:	118:	96:	62:	-35:	38:	19:	-49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,455:	17,359:	13,936:	10,491:	-25:	5,336:	3,482:	-35
Concrete mixes and articles thereof								
Imports:								
Quantity (number)-----	1,212:	712:	587:	820:	40:	216:	436:	101
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,321:	17,630:	13,679:	17,160:	25:	5,656:	8,164:	44
Exports:								
Quantity (number)-----	299,171:	193,180:	146,331:	164,507:	12:	49,558:	61,267:	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,830:	25,993:	20,141:	21,664:	8:	6,385:	7,503:	18
Lime								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	348,376:	282,562:	229,461:	184,002:	-20:	82,791:	71,674:	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,807:	14,775:	11,883:	10,073:	-15:	4,466:	3,925:	-12
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	22,477:	28,106:	23,502:	17,067:	-27:	10,769:	4,377:	-59
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,198:	4,814:	3,903:	5,256:	35:	1,929:	1,128:	-42
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	65,458:	59,757:	45,143:	64,016:	42:	25,689:	37,355:	45
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,918:	20,492:	14,861:	13,927:	-6:	4,665:	4,532:	-3
Sand								
Imports:								
Quantity (long tons)-----	245,633:	161,229:	101,492:	114,108:	12:	34,653:	23,983:	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,913:	1,415:	850:	1,072:	26:	213:	290:	36
Exports:								
Quantity (long tons)-----	1,737,838:	2,098,742:	1,620,643:	2,177,721:	34:	688,782:	926,197:	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,396:	32,487:	24,312:	28,005:	15:	8,573:	9,663:	13
Crushed stone								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,739:	5,921:	4,273:	7,080:	66:	1,885:	3,988:	112
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,644:	21,136:	15,416:	15,913:	3:	5,998:	6,044:	1

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

Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Dimension stone and articles thereof:								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	170,581	196,015	149,333	177,105	19	49,257	68,000	38
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,826	21,286	15,446	20,338	32	5,545	7,421	34
Mica and mica products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,497	5,758	4,397	5,337	21	1,380	2,110	53
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,680	6,766	4,935	5,050	2	1,209	1,663	37
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	123,279	135,996	102,764	152,518	48	38,867	55,931	44
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	542,652	427,115	322,767	327,321	1	110,527	99,375	-10
Asbestos and asbestos products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	92,736	80,602	61,293	67,347	10	20,397	25,628	26
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	86,514	57,240	43,197	40,139	-7	13,602	13,490	-1
Abrasives								
Imports:								
Quantity (long tons)-----	27,479	23,576	14,761	31,508	113	5,192	11,616	124
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	87,673	115,211	82,902	111,862	35	29,485	35,384	20
Exports:								
Quantity (long tons)-----	47,432	28,938	21,732	20,341	-6	8,788	6,461	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,016	28,589	20,957	24,795	18	8,130	7,860	-3
Abrasive articles								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	69,191	83,554	58,376	93,058	59	20,685	32,884	59
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	67,194	65,990	48,393	55,406	14	15,926	19,026	19
Industrial diamonds								
Imports:								
Quantity (carats)-----	19,131,731	24,893,696	17,151,516	33,947,811	98	8,181,481	10,726,370	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	86,673	89,375	66,242	85,462	29	22,523	29,170	30
Exports:								
Quantity (carats)-----	30,002,184	42,323,069	31,437,581	35,848,764	14	8,963,567	12,250,218	37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	67,491	93,641	70,508	57,579	-18	18,488	20,152	9

Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Natural gemstones								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	295,508	318,628	260,302	276,258	6	65,027	88,950	37
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,928	15,606	12,454	10,255	-18	3,860	3,379	-12
Cut gemstones and articles thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,951,976	2,327,850	1,842,213	2,227,728	21	617,084	762,736	24
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	322,535	406,093	305,089	293,916	-4	95,140	90,752	-5
Synthetic gemstones								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,134	20,484	15,023	18,340	22	5,219	5,615	8
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,349	6,934	4,234	13,304	214	1,432	5,141	259
Clays								
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)---	14	11	10	11	10	8	4	-50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,165	1,033	893	881	-1	538	282	-47
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)---	1,440	1,483	1,106	1,223	11	403	423	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	152,147	162,709	119,546	134,463	12	45,819	47,498	4
Clays, fuller's earth								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)---	1/			1/	12			4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8			1	0			0
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)---	92	102	75	86	15	25	28	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,619	8,693	6,304	6,990	11	2,137	2,337	9
Clays, bentonite								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)---	1/		1/	3	905	1/	1	1,322
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51	78	48	304	527	17	103	505
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)---	667	553	396	388	-2	155	134	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	54,711	42,579	31,403	32,641	4	13,034	10,451	-20
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)---	9	8	5	9	64	2	3	75
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,287	2,376	1,715	2,454	43	602	864	43
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)---	458	379	274	353	29	102	150	46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	78,277	77,494	58,833	63,889	9	20,959	24,685	18

Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	347,688	405,677	296,955	392,107	32	117,815	173,140	47
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	364,065	318,655	246,919	222,335	-10	72,725	59,293	-18
Fluorspar								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	543	453	286	528	84	103	177	71
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	59,374	43,235	27,703	45,871	66	10,337	15,167	47
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	10	9	7	9	35	2	2	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,083	962	738	987	34	271	257	-5
Ceramic products								
Refractory and heat-insulating products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,704	67,489	51,321	97,242	89	20,155	35,672	77
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	195,162	175,742	132,303	145,321	10	50,024	48,922	-2
Ceramic construction articles								
Ceramic floor and wall tiles								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square feet)---	225,780	297,497	215,490	344,128	60	78,687	134,865	71
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	144,924	174,007	127,576	190,433	49	44,950	72,773	62
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square feet)---	11,827	10,007	7,565	6,907	-9	2,769	1,974	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,639	13,820	9,855	10,169	3	3,284	3,267	0
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,458	13,900	10,451	11,675	12	3,825	3,837	0
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,898	5,464	3,616	5,157	43	1,522	2,389	57
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,204	5,091	3,562	6,602	85	1,382	2,309	67
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,321	6,948	5,856	4,136	-29	2,559	1,415	-45



Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery								
Pottery products, n.e.c.								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	306,848	327,598	233,260	307,597	32	86,827	131,531	51
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,873	7,684	5,878	6,888	17	1,713	2,101	23
Fine earthenware food utensils								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	28,225	37,877	26,408	30,125	14	9,496	11,337	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	192,605	240,737	168,165	208,159	24	60,530	82,489	36
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	589	560	397	534	35	132	149	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,263	3,231	2,446	2,981	22	714	752	5
Vitreous china food utensils								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	17,158	21,999	15,451	17,093	11	6,527	5,487	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	168,489	197,872	139,715	169,390	21	53,489	61,340	15
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,496	1,523	1,222	1,806	48	287	697	143
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,963	16,197	12,618	14,665	16	3,440	5,399	57
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.								
Ceramic electrical ware								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	52,452	80,631	56,516	83,217	47	21,031	29,115	38
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	90,874	116,484	82,349	100,160	22	31,030	29,474	-5
Ceramic sanitary ware								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,929	15,418	10,041	19,492	94	3,472	7,571	118
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,130	23,903	18,801	14,297	-24	5,683	4,540	-20
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,592	16,973	12,697	20,024	58	6,216	8,229	32
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,060	35,897	24,605	32,252	31	9,336	11,022	18

Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Glass and glass products								
Flat glass and products thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	234,884	303,330	215,708	294,572	37	77,623	105,030	35
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	306,039	303,860	226,207	243,583	8	71,294	76,461	7
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square feet)--	98,690	137,601	103,804	105,525	2	38,377	37,855	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,106	49,891	37,164	38,283	3	12,692	13,832	9
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square feet)--	213,739	213,692	156,588	157,808	1	50,680	49,927	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	133,882	130,518	97,232	89,525	-8	28,816	28,668	-1
Tempered glass								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square feet)--	28,896	48,210	34,361	59,124	72	14,892	19,039	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	65,395	79,819	57,183	88,272	54	20,136	30,058	49
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square feet)--	49,747	42,184	30,688	30,001	-2	9,993	8,892	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	87,318	83,337	61,306	65,989	8	20,032	18,089	-10
Laminated glass								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	58,139	81,980	57,596	87,128	51	21,599	30,313	40
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	43,469	47,333	34,669	54,854	58	11,563	18,523	60
Mirrors of glass								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,457	58,295	39,201	53,306	36	14,013	20,644	47
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,771	18,042	13,467	15,728	17	4,296	4,989	16
Glassware and other glass products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	477,775	572,660	413,191	538,288	30	152,665	203,336	33
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	499,254	432,376	323,666	347,705	7	105,811	113,301	7
Fiber glass								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,321	16,386	12,264	17,164	40	3,324	6,120	84
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	84,604	81,330	60,017	68,977	15	20,271	24,477	21

Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Glass containers								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	77,177	85,299	64,622	75,879	17	24,093	26,078	8
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,573	38,460	30,343	51,330	69	10,402	15,516	49
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	346,335	421,119	299,955	385,908	29	112,498	146,858	31
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	219,763	165,889	124,877	123,636	-1	39,748	37,342	-6
Precious metals								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	125,982	188,372	164,620	99,437	-40	60,944	33,408	-45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,379,916	4,858,008	4,150,806	3,883,162	-6	1,497,082	1,254,238	-16
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	30,350	37,843	30,637	25,106	-18	7,651	9,474	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,516,361	2,059,767	1,636,804	1,793,290	10	476,861	861,362	81
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	21,570	20,129	15,218	20,275	33	4,671	5,263	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	426,609	644,853	495,131	701,490	42	160,171	209,761	31
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	13,961	19,665	15,882	12,444	-22	4,484	4,115	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	602,084	717,706	574,778	538,671	-6	169,243	196,086	16
Platinum group metals								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	2,154	2,795	2,277	3,151	38	810	998	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	511,904	707,226	573,985	846,944	48	211,199	268,337	27
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	766	1,116	857	715	-17	242	232	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	166,305	283,579	208,419	170,868	-18	64,883	52,221	-20
Gold bullion								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	4,237	3,599	3,001	4,405	47	1,030	1,533	49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,650,718	1,575,569	1,333,868	1,711,188	28	438,711	577,413	32
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	1,637	1,881	1,486	2,575	73	492	1,559	217
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	590,946	825,418	664,997	971,541	46	206,685	571,277	176

Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Silver bullion								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)----	96,917	161,198	143,765	71,075	-51	54,177	25,410	-53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	786,153	1,926,101	1,744,843	619,526	-64	685,747	197,646	-71
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)----	12,875	13,658	11,238	8,224	-27	2,129	3,282	54
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	105,976	169,382	143,912	70,820	-51	25,805	26,438	2
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys								
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)----	321	242	113	547	381	26	191	623
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48,964	32,013	13,304	64,713	386	3,323	23,833	617
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)----	54	6	5	52	881	1	13	863
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,783	528	402	5,121	1,173	109	1,394	1,170
Ferroalloys								
Ferrochromium								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	174,997	327,152	242,878	385,466	59	101,760	95,006	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	80,816	109,682	79,313	146,755	85	34,915	38,842	11
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	9,885	8,493	6,273	10,897	74	2,954	5,653	91
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,085	4,822	3,811	4,372	15	1,583	1,883	19
Ferromanganese								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	838,895	716,564	531,275	691,608	30	165,597	247,059	49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	172,712	133,200	98,862	134,547	36	30,389	46,744	54
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	26,741	29,720	25,096	18,593	-26	6,218	3,800	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,242	7,514	6,217	4,990	-20	1,633	1,335	-18
Ferrosilicon								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	106,256	213,332	142,212	135,227	-5	44,413	29,841	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,342	67,834	45,609	50,092	10	14,926	12,375	-17
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	29,225	27,124	20,726	52,058	151	3,828	24,242	533
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,745	10,907	7,876	18,107	130	2,026	7,882	289

Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Iron and steel mill products, all grades								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	16,710:	17,108:	11,768:	19,834:	69:	4,545:	7,356:	62
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,985,086:	6,417,575:	4,451,267:	7,637,741:	72:	1,670,376:	2,913,119:	74
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1,891:	1,241:	913:	774:	-15:	316:	268:	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,604,242:	1,043,451:	781,257:	684,015:	-12:	257,752:	225,786:	-12
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)-----	173,513:	164,034:	134,347:	58,576:	-56:	38,408:	18,773:	-51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	189,895:	166,792:	134,721:	71,229:	-47:	43,260:	21,847:	-49
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	379,166:	205,262:	163,071:	202,340:	24:	46,520:	53,263:	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	393,079:	233,516:	182,292:	217,809:	19:	57,325:	56,656:	-1
Copper, unwrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	394,320:	562,401:	472,674:	422,179:	-11:	156,270:	123,448:	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	542,653:	775,921:	649,208:	547,606:	-16:	211,575:	150,543:	-29
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	41,406:	105,585:	72,719:	97,643:	34:	42,235:	21,771:	-48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	62,282:	155,508:	107,070:	138,352:	29:	65,169:	31,702:	-51
Copper, wrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	160,915:	204,497:	148,067:	284,764:	92:	52,123:	80,824:	55
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	395,482:	466,069:	333,502:	519,114:	56:	118,725:	182,065:	53
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	84,168:	61,805:	47,165:	44,073:	-7:	13,614:	14,121:	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	264,583:	232,684:	172,433:	177,901:	3:	54,822:	60,139:	10

Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Bauxite and aluminum metals								
Bauxite								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	12,180	8,711	6,301	9,934	58	2,590	3,293	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	360,411	226,891	162,500	267,244	64	68,823	81,309	18
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	20	22	13	30	116	3	6	120
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,753	3,077	2,022	4,424	119	575	771	34
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	755,537	923,441	708,445	876,414	24	241,687	274,263	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	912,609	1,110,495	825,174	1,148,733	39	300,445	333,160	11
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	615,038	686,472	484,774	387,357	-20	203,978	155,954	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	633,852	785,542	551,835	480,588	-13	247,995	184,486	-26
Aluminum, wrought other than foil								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	218,050	292,438	209,723	400,095	91	70,742	149,426	111
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	422,704	547,273	388,219	822,553	112	131,061	306,087	134
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	205,865	187,353	138,041	179,782	30	44,567	60,129	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	498,133	432,573	315,613	427,177	35	100,744	141,888	41
Aluminum foil								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	9,655	14,614	10,496	20,351	94	2,991	8,469	183
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,180	47,077	33,004	68,611	108	10,367	28,267	173
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	18,270	18,981	15,241	15,822	4	5,255	5,135	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,162	31,741	25,076	24,663	-2	8,224	7,312	-11
Nickel ore and metal								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	262,323	288,931	204,778	264,941	29	68,021	78,147	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	687,379	622,310	442,216	566,065	28	150,467	161,879	8
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	108,309	81,496	60,411	69,733	15	13,324	21,577	62
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	295,441	177,784	127,248	168,417	32	31,930	51,024	60
Tin ore and metal								
Imports:								
Quantity (long tons)-----	33	37	27	37	39	8	10	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	401,132	463,537	338,454	422,422	25	116,146	122,249	5
Exports:								
Quantity (long tons)-----	14	11	7	16	117	2	6	186
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	106,553	31,931	24,352	26,384	8	7,647	9,136	19

Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Lead								
Lead ore and concentrate								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	21,809:	24,383:	19,363:	32,680:	69:	6,718:	10,003:	49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,089:	6,173:	4,811:	11,159:	132:	1,764:	4,212:	139
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	55,410:	26,441:	20,944:	18,287:	-13:	5,569:	4,780:	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,585:	10,583:	8,151:	7,734:	-5:	1,983:	2,641:	33
Lead metal and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	112,779:	155,297:	109,056:	135,123:	24:	42,275:	52,838:	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	66,707:	72,066:	50,515:	70,613:	40:	18,838:	29,397:	56
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	119,269:	80,523:	64,163:	38,009:	-41:	23,572:	14,811:	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72,498:	40,705:	32,852:	22,510:	-31:	10,190:	7,027:	-31
Zinc								
Zinc ore and concentrate								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	82,651:	79,008:	59,259:	51,180:	-14:	26,699:	17,818:	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,272:	20,286:	14,520:	19,064:	31:	5,377:	6,973:	30
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	98,860:	74,349:	60,004:	35,804:	-40:	22,881:	15,107:	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	47,231:	30,087:	24,319:	15,427:	-37:	9,125:	6,498:	-29
Zinc metal and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	514,704:	695,508:	482,398:	567,072:	18:	174,711:	143,498:	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	383,849:	520,329:	346,934:	524,980:	51:	129,182:	135,400:	5
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	24,319:	28,363:	19,240:	29,253:	52:	7,023:	10,032:	43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,264:	17,370:	11,915:	18,149:	52:	4,226:	6,576:	56
Miscellaneous base metals and ores								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,153,963:	935,488:	644,052:	971,469:	51:	259,698:	400,285:	54
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	957,889:	892,977:	660,246:	825,091:	25:	226,672:	330,858:	46
Ores of cerium and thorium								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	3:	2:	2:	2:	11:			22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,070:	1,517:	1,517:	1,725:	14:	431:	563:	31
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	201:	4:	4:	4:	0:			31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	103:	51:	51:	28:	-45:			0

Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Chrome ore and metal								
Chrome ore								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)-----	186:	76:	62:	93:	51:	25:	23:	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,669:	10,391:	8,823:	12,434:	41:	3,369:	3,642:	8
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)-----	7:	9:	8:	16:	106:	5:	8:	47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,573:	1,874:	1,419:	1,662:	17:	843:	411:	-51
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1:	2:	1:	3:	85:		1:	159
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,078:	13,684:	9,413:	20,388:	117:	2,816:	8,419:	199
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1/:	1/:	1/:	1/:	-9:	1/:	1/:	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,684:	2,555:	1,971:	2,424:	23:	675:	903:	34
Cobalt ore and metal								
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	11,898:	15,853:	13,169:	18,688:	42:	3,218:	7,333:	128
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	137,165:	110,075:	92,776:	154,013:	66:	24,782:	69,532:	181
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	837:	1,088:	852:	794:	-7:	360:	260:	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,648:	5,714:	4,574:	6,405:	40:	1,300:	1,710:	32
Columbium ore and metal								
Columbium ore								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,353:	2,613:	1,612:	3,322:	106:	634:	1,054:	66
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,007:	10,765:	7,029:	9,792:	39:	2,409:	3,505:	45
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	14:	4:	3:	48:	1,133:	1/:	4:	12,833
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	155:	44:	34:	249:	626:	2:	113:	5,336
Iron ore								
Imports:								
Quantity (long tons)-----	14,715:	13,327:	8,251:	12,437:	51:	4,039:	6,286:	56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	496,687:	452,255:	286,519:	380,019:	33:	141,500:	173,498:	23
Exports:								
Quantity (long tons)-----	3,177:	3,781:	2,570:	3,941:	53:	1,302:	2,287:	76
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	150,522:	182,743:	123,328:	188,108:	53:	62,566:	107,698:	72



Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Magnesium metal								
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	4,607	6,116	4,331	7,479	73	1,325	2,086	57
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,621	13,324	8,999	18,756	108	3,066	5,407	76
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)-----	37,330	44,528	35,454	34,308	-3	11,758	11,771	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	92,903	113,669	89,951	92,915	3	29,425	31,387	7
Magnesium, wrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	2	183	122	317	160	62	160	158
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72	606	420	930	121	202	468	132
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	2,082	1,952	1,438	1,338	-7	380	395	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,941	11,045	8,152	8,641	6	2,513	2,533	1
Manganese ore and metal								
Manganese ore								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	217,801	356,158	253,441	292,787	16	106,818	88,560	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,727	19,867	14,681	13,463	-8	5,927	4,600	-22
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	28,227	18,730	16,045	149,859	834	8,134	139,563	1,616
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,601	2,167	1,935	10,582	447	907	9,587	956
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,452	11,899	8,160	20,570	152	2,899	8,699	200
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,215	5,323	3,576	9,814	174	1,334	4,163	212
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,200	12,804	8,950	5,889	-34	1,689	2,074	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,570	8,739	6,066	4,001	-34	1,196	1,343	12
Mercury ore and metal								
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (flasks of 76 pounds each)-----	9,055	14,219	8,951	20,682	131	2,347	3,999	70
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,053	4,354	2,903	5,920	104	682	1,204	77

Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Molybdenum ore and metal								
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	5,863	4,565	3,723	3,971	7	868	1,603	84
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,572	15,634	12,668	14,955	18	3,792	6,073	60
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	49,782	47,067	39,844	40,072	1	10,622	14,857	40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	232,214	185,122	152,510	156,179	2	42,553	55,822	31
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	324	1,201	1,006	450	-55	204	73	-64
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,843	4,441	3,262	3,310	1	833	733	-12
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	1,123	973	784	1,092	39	351	280	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,673	4,597	3,407	3,556	4	1,096	1,024	-7
Molybdenum wrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	79	93	64	95	48	21	39	89
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,959	2,331	1,547	2,163	40	524	595	14
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	821	826	630	521	-17	143	210	47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,834	11,624	8,864	9,102	3	2,801	3,187	14
Rhenium metal								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1/		1/	1	401	1/	1/	-81
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	91	179	77	286	269	30	8	-72
Silicon metal								
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	50,765	53,916	41,935	40,350	-4	18,323	18,991	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,777	26,016	19,780	19,652	-1	8,830	7,604	-14
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,821	5,571	3,318	7,577	128	1,010	1,690	67
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,335	47,846	29,512	65,180	121	12,547	25,726	105

Table 18.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,885	1,370	969	1,314	36	301	401	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,598	25,658	18,100	21,274	18	5,530	6,346	15
Tantalum ore and metal								
Tantalum ore								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,740	1,668	1,152	2,599	125	255	1,211	375
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,527	11,466	7,881	19,909	153	1,994	7,860	294
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8				153			294
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	505				0			0
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	164	149	102	164	61	40	58	43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,534	5,055	3,398	7,151	110	1,226	1,902	55
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	469	281	217	314	45	50	113	127
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,842	20,315	14,930	19,985	34	4,591	5,868	28
Tantalum, wrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1	1/	1/		116	1/	1/	805
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	146	26	25	37	47	2	6	187
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	48	57	34	68	97	10	24	136
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,834	7,030	4,558	9,349	105	1,494	3,442	130
Titanium ore and metal								
Titanium ore and slag								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)---	766	511	339	565	67	123	241	96
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,576	53,062	34,612	59,280	71	12,682	25,597	102
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)---	21	4	3	7	115		1	39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,279	1,006	792	1,684	112	243	639	163
Titanium sponge								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)---	2,708	2,398	1,914	10,011	423	398	2,440	513
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,232	7,855	6,285	28,023	346	1,215	6,341	422
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)---	1/	1/	1/	1/	767	1/	1/	2,240
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	255	203	145	708	387	19	609	3,001

Table 18.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)---	2,977:	3,304:	2,588:	2,815:	9:	1,202:	977:	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,208:	5,689:	4,566:	5,839:	28:	2,292:	2,459:	7
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)---	6:	6:	5:	4:	-13:	1:	1:	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	68,174:	38,201:	29,495:	36,873:	25:	10,387:	9,412:	-9
Titanium, wrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)---					-2:	1/:	1/:	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,240:	14,354:	11,083:	9,407:	-15:	3,931:	3,706:	-6
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)---	1:		1/:		35:	1/:	1/:	53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,367:	22,965:	13,612:	14,247:	5:	3,509:	4,608:	31
Tungsten ore and metal								
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)-----	7,781:	6,320:	4,144:	10,413:	151:	2,048:	3,326:	62
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,764:	25,743:	17,493:	42,003:	140:	8,723:	14,287:	64
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)-----	672:	2:	2:	229:	11,343:	1/:	114:	58,690
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,387:	10:	10:	1,077:	10,045:		477:	94,450
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap								
Tungsten, unwrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)-----	604:	195:	152:	190:	24:	33:	58:	75
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,582:	2,071:	1,622:	1,917:	18:	370:	655:	77
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)-----	2,338:	1,596:	1,232:	2,392:	94:	396:	1,089:	175
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,117:	10,261:	8,212:	16,009:	95:	2,438:	7,269:	198
Tungsten, wrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	47:	49:	32:	66:	101:	16:	25:	51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,255:	2,073:	1,467:	2,769:	89:	605:	973:	61
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	474:	326:	240:	288:	20:	80:	85:	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,058:	18,220:	12,973:	14,598:	13:	4,547:	4,760:	5

Table 18.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Metallic containers								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,146	90,888	66,545	119,296	79	19,191	50,596	164
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	247,916	222,106	170,176	177,589	4	58,943	54,718	-7
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing; bale ties								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	668,486,946	654,701,319	476,744,673	632,602,394	33	155,244,322	239,078,592	54
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	378,139	376,382	269,366	381,611	42	87,492	141,704	62
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	93,593,137	91,259,718	74,760,799	58,670,226	-22	20,395,621	13,952,878	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	108,996	99,186	75,050	69,978	-7	24,320	20,765	-15
Wire strand and rope								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	583,485,628	569,417,645	410,856,889	550,555,977	34	134,492,061	210,355,721	56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	320,553	324,520	230,436	328,394	43	75,103	121,943	62
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	41,621,497	32,484,301	24,194,077	17,290,278	-29	8,558,190	5,990,070	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	62,030	50,649	37,390	30,901	-17	12,712	10,068	-21
Fencing								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	20,089,296	25,996,942	20,408,513	24,263,391	19	6,925,569	7,239,693	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,721	8,948	7,051	7,908	12	2,285	2,397	5
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	2,285,692	1,747,675	1,500,103	1,228,142	-18	282,194	222,023	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,750	2,708	2,252	1,710	-24	437	467	7
Wire cloth								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	10,293,185	8,696,049	6,668,249	11,555,648	73	2,134,475	3,725,631	75
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,112	23,864	17,722	27,082	53	5,577	10,029	80
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	26,201,063	37,276,451	33,035,578	26,317,330	-20	7,087,685	4,423,730	-38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,805	18,762	14,782	13,300	-10	3,751	3,930	5
Welded wire mesh								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	39,928,464	34,339,312	26,607,897	34,826,409	31	8,138,029	13,770,716	69
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,863	10,752	8,271	11,342	37	2,709	4,846	79
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	15,780,852	10,212,649	8,764,776	5,027,894	-43	1,856,864	1,057,818	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,781	8,108	6,550	5,260	-20	1,693	1,107	-35

Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	950,695	1,104,361	633,174	1,046,867	65	231,637	399,860	73
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	544,510	527,243	392,201	432,266	10	130,765	140,952	8
Fasteners								
Bolts, nuts, and screws								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	842,244,952	898,311,668	634,273,992	1,045,841,341	65	231,261,352	392,354,406	70
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	462,295	468,631	330,643	560,969	70	119,708	217,724	82
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	156,874,868	159,934,976	115,284,858	146,693,114	27	41,170,626	45,602,383	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	153,749	144,241	104,779	128,423	23	36,022	42,352	18
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	940,990	1,036,147	762,357	934,464	23	256,581	342,626	34
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	931,204	802,332	592,403	604,173	2	197,385	203,195	3
Handtools								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	577,987	640,136	476,535	557,708	17	153,700	200,813	31
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	843,549	636,006	457,040	463,580	1	153,938	156,065	1
Table flatware								
Table flatware, precious metals								
Imports:								
Quantity (pieces)-----	3,953,380	4,997,501	3,347,937	6,116,851	83	1,400,364	2,453,467	75
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,461	8,085	6,241	8,231	32	2,345	3,290	40
Exports:								
Quantity (pieces)-----	93,972	16,290	11,657	27,426	135	2,480	12,478	403
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,020	1,803	1,307	981	-25	518	331	-36
Table flatware, stainless steel								
Imports:								
Quantity (pieces)-----	399,671,687	516,903,193	386,453,766	532,710,076	38	143,666,522	189,306,907	32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	70,223	84,192	63,455	93,829	48	24,136	34,760	44
Exports:								
Quantity (pieces)-----	7,252,337	7,176,384	5,131,154	4,366,493	-15	1,622,119	242,972	-85
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	68,843	86,009	62,026	35,811	-42	20,849	483	-98

Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Scissors and shears								
Imports:								
Quantity (number)-----	38,770,703	46,244,181	35,125,842	41,750,966	19	15,162,269	14,858,021	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,511	29,345	21,285	24,218	14	8,578	8,983	5
Exports:								
Quantity (number)-----	402,177	295,352	209,731	94,679	-55	79,956	30,799	-61
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,162	1,318	943	541	-43	306	175	-43
Miscellaneous metal products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,146,323	2,919,508	2,145,651	2,934,556	37	683,831	917,062	34
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,042,216	1,778,712	1,339,295	1,394,588	4	439,658	453,590	3
Chain of base metals								
Power transmission chain of iron and steel								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	43,457,225	53,802,793	38,738,134	55,237,891	43	14,258,295	19,538,143	37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	58,133	64,402	47,038	64,402	37	16,067	23,286	45
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	12,187,230	9,366,513	7,213,014	7,212,994	0	2,750,352	2,404,853	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,638	27,113	20,621	22,724	10	7,949	7,842	-1
Anchor chain of iron or steel								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	16,013,589	23,212,477	15,130,343	17,932,019	19	3,231,964	6,902,222	114
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,639	8,845	5,569	6,966	25	1,328	2,721	105
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	11,171,025	1,706,054	1,323,444	2,298,669	74	327,835	712,184	117
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,909	3,000	2,402	3,512	46	680	1,407	107
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)-----	38,380,554	42,030,937	30,532,455	38,685,479	27	9,028,083	14,112,059	56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,907	27,806	20,117	27,174	35	6,285	9,935	58
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)-----	13,363,906	12,048,649	8,841,591	9,471,016	7	3,140,323	3,273,489	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,026	17,149	12,576	12,404	-1	4,194	3,659	-13
Structures of base metal								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	151,761	170,958	121,496	157,546	30	45,278	56,229	24
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	723,723	507,105	398,685	388,396	-3	125,349	141,131	13

Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1984

1/

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products				
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker-----	3 6 9	3 6	(6)	(6)
Concrete mixes and articles thereof-----	3 6	6		
Lime-----			(3)(6) 8 9	8 9
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof-----	3	3		
Sand-----	(6) 8 9		6	6
Crushed stone-----	3 9	3		
Dimension stone and articles thereof-----	(8)	(8)	8	
Mica and mica products-----	3 9			
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel-----	3	3		
Asbestos and asbestos products-----				
Abrasives-----	6 (8)	6 (8)	8	
Abrasive articles-----	3	3		
Industrial diamonds-----	6	6 (8)	6	
Natural gemstones-----				
Cut gemstones and articles thereof-----				
Synthetic gemstones-----			3 9	3 9
Clays				
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay----	(3)(6)			
Clays, fuller's earth-----		3 6 8 9 10		
Clays, bentonite-----	3 6 (8) 9 10	3 6 (8) 9 10		
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays-----	3 6	3 6 9	6	
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.-----	3			
Fluorspar-----	3 6	3 6		6
Ceramic products				
Refractory and heat-insulating products-----	3	3		
Ceramic construction articles				
Ceramic floor and wall tiles-----	3 6	3 6	8 9	
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles-----			3 9	3
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.-----	3	3	(3) 9	9
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery				
Pottery products, n.e.c.-----	3			
Fine earthenware food utensils-----			9	6
Vitreous china food utensils-----	8		3 6 (8)	6 10
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.				
Ceramic electrical ware-----		3	9	
Ceramic sanitary ware-----	3	3		
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.-----		3	9	
Glass and glass products				
Flat glass and products thereof-----				

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



Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1984

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)-----				
Tempered glass-----	3	3 6		
Laminated glass-----	3	3	3	3
Mirrors of glass-----	3			
Glassware and other glass products-----				
Fiber glass-----	3	3		
Glass containers-----			3	3
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.-----				
Precious metals-----	(6) 8	(6) 8	3 8	8
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap--		3 6		
Platinum group metals-----		3 6		9
Gold bullion-----	6	6	3 6 9 10	3 6 9
Silver bullion-----	(3)(6)(8) 9	(3)(6) 9	6 (8) 9	(3)(8)
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys				
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen-----	3 6 9	3 6 9	3 6 8 9 10	3 6 8 9 10
Ferroalloys				
Ferrochromium-----	9	3 6	6 (8) 9	6 (8)
Ferromanganese-----	3 6	6	(6) 8 9	9
Ferrosilicon-----	(6)		3 6 (8) 9	3 6
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	3 6	3 6		
Copper ore and metal				
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper				
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap-----	(3)(6)	(3)(6)	9 10	
Copper, unwrought-----	9	9	(3)(6) 9	6 9
Copper, wrought-----	3 6	3 6		
Bauxite and aluminum metals				
Bauxite-----		3 6	6 (8)	3 6 9
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap-----			9	
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	3 6	3 6	3 6	6
Aluminum foil-----	3 6	3 6		
Nickel ore and metal-----			3 6	
Tin ore and metal-----		6	6 (8)	6 (8)
Lead				
Lead ore and concentrate-----	3 6 8 9	3 6 8	8 9	
Lead metal and waste and scrap-----	3	3	(6)	(6)
Zinc				
Zinc ore and concentrate-----	(6) 8	8	(6) 9	(6)
Zinc metal and waste and scrap-----		3	3 6	3 6
Miscellaneous base metals and ores-----	3	3	3	
Ores of cerium and thorium-----				(3)(8)
Chrome ore and metal				
Chrome ore-----	9	3 6	(3) 6 (8) 9 10	6 (8) 9

Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1984

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap-----	3 6	3 6		8
Cobalt ore and metal				
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap-----	3 6	3 6	8	3 8
Columbium ore and metal				
Columbium ore-----	3 6	6 (8)		
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap-----	3 6 (8) 9 10	3 6 (8) 9		
Iron ore-----	6	6	3 6	3 6
Magnesium metal				
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	3 6	3 6		
Magnesium, wrought-----	3 6 9	3 6		
Manganese ore and metal				
Manganese ore-----	9 10		3 6 (8) 9 10	3 6 (8) 9 10
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	3 6	3 6	9	(6) 9
Mercury ore and metal				
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap-----	3 6 9 10	3 6 9 10		
Molybdenum ore and metal				
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials-----	3 6 9	9	6	
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap-----	(6) 8	(6) 8	9	6
Molybdenum wrought-----	6 (8)	3 6 9	6	
Rhenium metal-----	(3)(6) 8	3 6		
Silicon metal				
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----			3 6	3 6
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon-----	6	6		
Tantalum ore and metal				
Tantalum ore-----	3 6 9	3 6 9		
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	3 6 9	3 6 8	6 (8)	6
Tantalum, wrought-----	3 6 (8) 9	3 6 (8)	3 6	3 6
Titanium ore and metal				
Titanium ore and slag-----	3 6 9	3 6	3 6 8	3 6
Titanium sponge-----	3 6 9	3 6	3 6 8 9 10	3 6 (8) 9 10
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap-----	8 9	9	(6) 8	8
Titanium, wrought-----			6	6
Tungsten ore and metal				
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials-----	3 6	3 6	3 6 (8) 9 10	3 6 9
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----				
Tungsten, unwrought-----	3 6	9	3 6 9	3 6
Tungsten, wrought-----	3 6 9	3 6 9		
Metallic containers-----	3	3		
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing; bale ties-----	3 6	3 6	(6)	
Wire strand and rope-----	3 6	3 6	(6)	
Fencing-----			8	9

Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1984

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Wire cloth-----	3 6	3 6	(6) 8	
Welded wire mesh-----	3 6	6	(6)	(6) 8
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware-----	3	3		
Fasteners-----				
Bolts, nuts, and screws-----	3 6	3 6		
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons-----				
Handtools-----				
Table flatware-----				
Table flatware, precious metals-----	3 6	6	6 (8)	6 (8)
Table flatware, stainless steel-----	3 6	3 6	(3)(6)(8) 9	(3)(8)
Scissors and shears-----			(3)(6) 8	(3)(6)
Miscellaneous metal products-----				
Chain of base metals-----				
Power transmission chain of iron and steel---	3 6	6		
Anchor chain of iron or steel-----	3 6 9		3 6 9	3 6
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel-----	3 6			
Structures of base metal-----			9	



### Machinery and Equipment 1/

U.S. exports of machinery and equipment were valued at \$66.4 billion during January-September 1984 compared with \$61.4 billion during the corresponding period of 1983, representing an increase of \$5.0 billion, or 8.1 percent. U.S. imports increased during the corresponding periods by 46.7 percent, from \$60.3 billion to \$88.6 billion. The resulting effect was a negative shift of \$23.3 billion in the U.S. balance of trade from a surplus of \$1.1 billion during the first three quarters of 1983 to a deficit of \$22.2 billion during the corresponding period of 1984.

U.S. merchandise trade in machinery and equipment deteriorated rapidly during the third quarter of 1984, reaching a deficit of \$9.5 billion, compared with a deficit of only \$898 million during the corresponding period of 1983 (table 20, fig. 8). U.S. imports of these products were valued at \$31 billion during the third quarter of 1984, representing a 53-percent increase over imports in the third quarter of 1983. Principal sources of imports were Canada, Japan, and the EC, which combined accounted for more than 76 percent of total imports. Japan alone accounted for 38 percent of total imports during the period. U.S. exports of machinery and equipment rose about 12 percent during July-September of 1984, increasing to \$21.7 billion. Principal export markets were Canada, Japan, and OPEC. Together these markets absorbed 54 percent of U.S. exports during the third quarter of 1984. Significant trade shifts in July-September 1984 occurred in passenger automobiles, office machines, semiconductors, motor-vehicle parts and accessories, and telephone and telegraph apparatus.

The major U.S. trading partners in machinery and equipment were Japan, Canada, and the EC. The trade deficit with Japan increased more than 77 percent during July-September 1984, reaching \$10.9 billion compared with a deficit of \$6.1 billion during the corresponding quarter of 1983. The trade surplus with Canada of \$337 million and with the EC of \$301 million in the third quarter of 1983 changed to deficits of \$704 million and \$716 million, respectively, in the corresponding period of 1984.

The continued deterioration of U.S. trade in machinery and equipment was related to a significant increase in imports which was almost five times larger than the increase in exports. The surge in imports was caused by the relatively strong U.S. economy and the demand for lower priced foreign products. These foreign products, principally from Japan, include motor vehicles and parts, semiconductors, and consumer electronic products.

#### Pumps for liquids and parts

U.S. imports of pumps for liquids and parts showed a significant increase during July-September 1984 compared with the corresponding quarter of 1983, rising by 77 percent to \$172 million. The increase in imports was the result of a strong demand for lower priced foreign products which was related to the

---

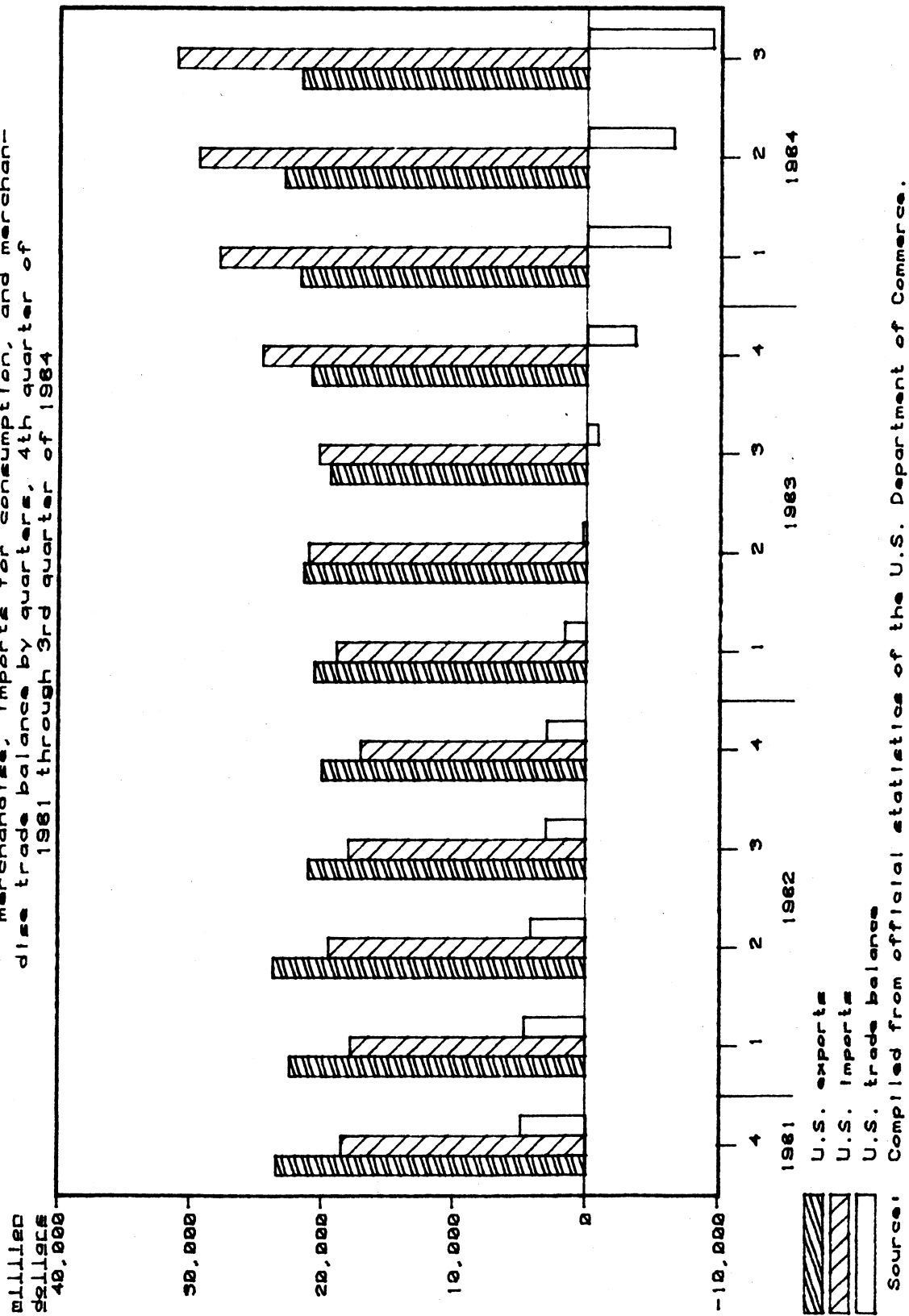
<sup>1/</sup> Included here are products classified in pts. 4, 5, and 6 of schedule 6 (Metals and metal products) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated.

Table 20.--Machinery and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, January-September 1984, July-September 1983, and July-September 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1983	January- September 1984	July- September 1983	July- September 1984
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>				
Canada-----	20,589,042	19,248,057	4,599,932	5,732,047
Japan-----	4,663,969	3,666,424	1,089,048	1,143,520
EC-----	17,076,510	14,053,713	3,974,121	4,577,057
Brazil-----	972,615	653,579	286,245	240,928
Hong Kong-----	942,664	838,965	235,916	272,699
India-----	666,182	414,542	139,933	129,526
Korea-----	1,969,304	1,407,995	473,484	499,921
Mexico-----	3,480,244	3,630,557	941,937	1,324,470
Taiwan-----	1,279,371	1,010,833	334,756	337,453
OPEC-----	7,622,959	4,616,058	1,836,831	1,479,019
NMEs-----	791,443	629,996	151,769	269,317
China-----	564,847	496,353	96,112	228,090
All other-----	22,299,329	16,262,146	5,375,620	5,672,809
<b>Total-----</b>	<b>82,353,638</b>	<b>66,432,870</b>	<b>19,439,597</b>	<b>21,678,769</b>
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>				
Canada-----	20,064,788	20,910,035	4,262,563	6,435,727
Japan-----	29,651,691	31,615,699	7,210,926	11,994,751
EC-----	15,104,227	15,809,789	3,672,934	5,292,865
Brazil-----	690,480	731,956	173,901	268,477
Hong Kong-----	2,162,562	2,081,125	558,563	764,288
India-----	43,551	51,841	10,774	19,491
Korea-----	2,106,868	2,049,187	704,595	790,403
Mexico-----	3,453,982	3,351,666	842,521	1,240,972
Taiwan-----	3,354,854	3,579,338	900,251	1,382,050
OPEC-----	95,714	91,351	25,566	29,878
NMEs-----	151,900	163,615	43,693	68,283
China-----	40,977	51,259	11,410	22,640
All other-----	8,128,570	8,205,400	1,931,260	2,861,839
<b>Total-----</b>	<b>85,009,192</b>	<b>88,641,007</b>	<b>20,337,553</b>	<b>31,149,030</b>
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>				
Canada-----	524,254	-1,661,978	337,368	-703,680
Japan-----	-24,987,721	-27,949,275	-6,121,878	-10,851,230
EC-----	1,972,282	-1,756,076	301,187	-715,808
Brazil-----	282,135	-78,376	112,343	-27,549
Hong Kong-----	-1,219,898	-1,242,159	-322,646	-491,588
India-----	622,630	362,700	129,158	110,034
Korea-----	-137,563	-641,192	-231,110	-290,482
Mexico-----	28,261	278,891	99,415	83,497
Taiwan-----	-2,075,482	-2,568,504	-565,494	-1,044,597
OPEC-----	7,527,244	4,524,706	1,811,264	1,449,140
NMEs-----	639,543	466,380	108,076	201,034
China-----	523,870	445,094	84,701	205,449
All other-----	14,170,759	8,056,746	3,444,359	2,810,969
<b>Total-----</b>	<b>-2,655,554</b>	<b>-22,208,136</b>	<b>-897,955</b>	<b>-9,470,261</b>

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, 4th quarter of 1981 through 3rd quarter of 1984



continued strength of the dollar. The principal foreign suppliers of these products were West Germany, Japan, Canada, and the United Kingdom, which together accounted for 65 percent of the value of total imports.

Ruben E. Mata  
523-0262

#### Compressors and parts

U.S. imports of compressors and parts were valued at \$153 million during July-September 1984, compared with \$79 million during the corresponding quarter of 1983, representing an increase of 92 percent. The increase in imports of these products is attributed both to the strong U.S. dollar and the continued strength in the U.S. economy. Japan was the major supplier during the period, accounting for \$68 million, or 45 percent of total imports. Other significant suppliers include Canada and Taiwan, which combined accounted for \$38 million, or 25 percent of all imported compressors and parts.

Ruben E. Mata  
523-0262

#### Construction, mining, and material-handling equipment

U.S. imports of construction, mining, and material-handling equipment were valued at \$411 million in July-September 1984, compared with \$167 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983, representing an increase of 147 percent. Although U.S. imports increased from several countries in that quarter of 1984, the majority of the increase came from Japan. Imports from Japan increased by more than 200 percent, reaching \$166 million compared with \$55 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983. The rise in imports reflected the continued efforts by Japanese manufacturers to increase their share of the U.S. market, especially in front-end loaders and excavating machines. In addition, the increase in imports was spurred on by rising construction and mining activity in the United States.

Ronald DeMarines  
523-0259

#### Agricultural and horticultural machinery 1/

U.S. imports of agricultural and horticultural machinery were valued at \$86 million in July-September 1984, representing an increase of 50 percent

---

1/ On Sept. 28, 1984, the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted investigation No. 701-TA-223 (Preliminary), Agricultural Tillage Tools from Brazil, to determine whether there was a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States was threatened with material injury by reason of imports from Brazil of agricultural tillage tools, which are alleged to be subsidized by the Government of Brazil. On Nov. 12, 1984, the Commission made a preliminary determination that there was a reasonable indication of material injury or threat of material injury to a U.S. industry and the investigation will continue.



over imports in the corresponding period of 1983. Canada continued to be the leading source of such imports, accounting for 61 percent of the total in the third quarter of 1984, compared with 63 percent in the corresponding period of 1983. Imports from West Germany, the second largest source in both periods, increased to \$11 million from \$5 million. Harvesting machines accounted for 53 percent of imports during the third quarter of 1984, whereas miscellaneous agricultural machinery and implements accounted for 37 percent. The increase in imports was attributed to a strong U.S. dollar resulting in lower priced imports, and also to increased demand as farm income improved slightly.

U.S. exports of agricultural and horticultural machinery increased by 11 percent to \$145 million in the third quarter of 1984 from \$130 million in the corresponding period of 1983. Most of the increase in exports occurred in harvesting machines shipped to Mexico, France, and Spain.

Dennis Fravel  
523-0411

#### Printing trades machinery

U.S. imports of printing trades machinery rose to \$165 million in July-September 1984, compared with \$120 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983, representing an increase of 38 percent. While imports of sheet-fed offset presses, principally supplied by West Germany and Japan, continued to be the major category of printing trades machinery imported, other categories showed more significant gains in the third quarter of 1984. U.S. imports of bookbinding machinery rose 51 percent to \$21 million (principally supplied by Switzerland and West Germany); imports of printing presses, other than letter and offset (including gravure), increased 194 percent to \$13 million (Japan and Italy); imports of parts of printing presses rose 91 percent to \$78 million (West Germany and Japan); and imports of parts of other printing machinery increased 117 percent to \$10 million (West Germany and the United Kingdom).

The strength of the U.S. dollar compared with many foreign currencies continued to make purchases of printing trades machinery from West Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Italy more attractive to U.S. customers, particularly since these products enjoy a reputation for excellent technology. In addition, industry sources indicate that more favorable financing was obtained by foreign producers for their customers.

U.S. exports of printing trades machinery rose to \$108 million in the third quarter of 1984, compared with \$94 million in the third quarter of 1983, representing an increase of 17 percent.

David W. Slingerland  
523-0263

#### Textile machines, laundry and dry-cleaning machines, and sewing machines

U.S. imports of textile machines, laundry and dry cleaning machines, and sewing machines increased from \$270 million during July-September of 1983 to \$331.1 million during the corresponding period of 1984, or by almost

23 percent. Imports of yarn-producing and sewing machines showed the most significant increases during the quarter, rising by 28 percent and 63 percent, respectively. West Germany, Japan, and Switzerland were the principal foreign suppliers, accounting for 66 percent of total imports during the third quarter of 1984. Industry sources indicate that imports increased primarily because of the strength of the U.S. dollar, resulting in lower priced imports, and because of the lack of competitive U.S. technology in several key machinery categories.

William Greene  
523-0265

#### Metalworking machine tools and parts

U.S. imports of metalworking machine tools and parts rose by 107 percent in July-September 1984, reaching \$550 million, compared with \$266 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983; Japan, West Germany, Canada, and Switzerland accounted for most of the increase. Of these countries, the largest import gain was made by Japan, whose shipments to the United States of metal-shaping and metal-forming machine tools doubled in almost every category. The value of imports from Japan accounted for 47 percent of total imports. Industry sources indicate that the increase in demand by the U.S. automotive industry for machine tools was a major reason for the import increase.

Carol Howell  
523-4587

#### Office machines

Although the United States enjoyed a trade surplus of \$776 million in office machines in July-September 1984, this surplus was significantly less than the surplus of 1.8 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1983. The decline in trade surplus was largely caused by increased imports of automatic data processing machines, peripherals, copying machines, and parts of office machines. Imports of office machine and parts rose to \$2.9 billion in the third quarter of 1984, or by 73 percent, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1983. Exports rose by 29 percent, comparing the third quarter of 1984 with the third quarter of 1983. Imports from Japan accounted for 49 percent of the value of total imports in July-September 1984.

Automatic data processing machines.---U.S. imports of automatic data processing machines and peripherals increased from \$480 million in July-September 1983 to \$970 million in the third quarter of 1984, or by 102 percent. Imports from Japan, which accounted for 53 percent of the total imports during the third quarter of 1984, increased by 80 percent compared with the corresponding quarter in 1983. Imports from Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, and Hong Kong each increased by more than 200 percent in the third quarter of 1984 compared with that of 1983. U.S. exports during the third quarter of 1984 rose by 42 percent to \$784 million. The resulting balance of trade in the third quarter of 1984 amounted to a deficit of \$186 million, compared with a surplus of \$71 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983.

Increased purchasing of foreign-made parts of automatic data processing machines and consumer-oriented, low-end computers contributed significantly to the trade deficit.

William Fletcher  
523-0378

Copying machines.--U.S. imports of copying machines increased from \$173 million in July-September 1983 to \$251 million in the corresponding period in 1984, or by 45 percent. Japan and the Netherlands were the principal sources of imports, together accounting for 95 percent of total imports in the third quarter of 1984. The increase in imports reflected continued U.S. demand for the smaller, low-speed copying machines which made up the bulk of imports. U.S. exports of copying machines declined from \$76 million to \$51 million comparing the two periods, representing a decrease of 32 percent. Accordingly, the negative trade balance increased from a deficit of \$97 million to a deficit of \$200 million, or by 106 percent.

Scott Baker  
523-0361

Parts of office machines.--U.S. imports of parts of office machines rose from \$840 million in July-September 1983 to \$1.4 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1984, representing an increase of 70 percent. Japan was the principal source of imports in the third quarter of 1984 accounting for 37 percent of the total. Other significant sources were Singapore (15 percent of the total), Hong Kong (11 percent), and Canada (8 percent). U.S. exports increased from \$2.2 billion in July-September 1983 to \$2.8 billion in the corresponding period of 1984, or by 29 percent. The principal markets for U.S. exports were Canada (15 percent of the total), the United Kingdom (13 percent), and West Germany (10 percent). The U.S. trade surplus increased by \$39 million, or 3 percent, in the periods compared.

Scott Baker  
523-0361

Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices 1/

U.S. imports of taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices totaled \$188 million during July-September 1984, compared with \$107 million during the corresponding period in 1983, representing an increase of 75 percent. Canada continued to be the major source of these products, followed by West Germany and Mexico. These countries accounted for 72 percent of the value of total

---

1/ On March 8, 1984, the U.S. International Trade Commission made a preliminary determination that there was a reasonable indication of material injury or threat of material injury to a U.S. industry of imports from Italy of certain valves, nozzles, and connectors of brass for use in fire protection systems. The investigation No. 731-TA-165 (Preliminary), Certain Valves, Nozzles, and Connectors of Brass from Italy for Use in Fire Protection Systems, was continued.

U.S. imports in the third quarter of 1984. The increase in imports is attributed to the lower prices of foreign-manufactured products and to the continued strength of the U.S. economy.

Ruben E. Mata  
523-0262

#### Motors and generators

U.S. imports of electrical motors and generators increased by more than \$63 million during July-September 1984, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1983, rising to \$174 million. Motors, largely fractional horsepower motors, accounted for 74 percent of imports during the period. Fractional horsepower motors are usually permanent-magnet devices incorporated into a variety of consumer and industrial products, such as lawn care equipment, electric razors, and hairdryers. Japan accounted for 34 percent of imports during the period, followed by Mexico (18 percent). Imports from Mexico reflect the activities of U.S. producers operating assembly plants along the border.

U.S. exports of electric motors and generators decreased during the third quarter of 1984, declining to \$128 million, or by 13 percent; the decline was related almost entirely to reduced shipments to Saudi Arabia. Exports to that country were valued at \$25 million during July-September 1983, compared with \$9 million during July-September 1984.

Nelson Hogge  
523-0377

#### Portable electric hand tools

U.S. imports of portable electric hand tools increased by 88 percent to \$60 million in July-September 1984, from \$32 million in the corresponding period of 1983. Japan was the primary source of such imports, accounting for 70 percent of the increase and representing 58 percent of total imports in the third quarter of 1984, compared with 48 percent in the corresponding quarter of 1983.

Dennis Fravel  
523-0411

#### Vacuum cleaners and parts

U.S. imports of vacuum cleaners and parts increased nearly 60 percent in July-September 1984 over that in the corresponding period of 1983, from \$11.3 million to \$18.8 million. Hong Kong, Japan, and Mexico, the principal supplying countries, accounted for 70 percent of total U.S. imports during the period. Hong Kong, with a 5-percent share (\$0.6 million) of imports in the third quarter of 1983, increased its share to 24 percent (\$4.5 million) in the third quarter of 1984. It is believed by trade sources that the substantial increase from Hong Kong reflects the activities of a major multinational company shifting its production of vacuum cleaners to an affiliate in

Hong Kong. Exports of such products increased to \$24.6 million in the third quarter of 1984 from \$22.0 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983. Canada, Japan, and West Germany were the principal foreign markets during the period, together accounting for \$17.1 million, or 69 percent of total U.S. exports.

Georgia P. Jackson  
523-4604

#### Electric cooking stoves and ranges

U.S. imports of electric cooking stoves and ranges increased to \$219 million during July-September 1984, from \$136 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983, or by nearly 60 percent. Japan continued to be the principal supplier, accounting for \$136 million, or 62 percent of the total U.S. imports. Imports in the third quarter of 1984 were chiefly microwave ovens and magnetron tubes (an integral component of a microwave oven). The increase in imports was largely due to the continued economic growth in the United States which has fueled increased sales in the replacement market for household appliances. U.S. exports of these products (the bulk of which is microwave ovens) rose 25 percent during the third quarter of 1984, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1983, increasing from \$36 million to \$37 million. The primary U.S. markets for these products, Canada (\$10 million), Japan (\$5 million) and the United Kingdom (\$2 million), together accounted for 64 percent of total U.S. exports.

Georgia P. Jackson  
523-4604

#### Telephone and telegraph apparatus

Imports of telephone and telegraph apparatus grew 53 percent, from \$326 million in July-September 1983 to \$499 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984. Imports of telephone instruments and telephone apparatus grew more slowly than imports of telephone switching and switchboard equipment and telegraph apparatus. Imports from Japan registered the largest single gain in imports, increasing from \$121 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$272 million in the third quarter of 1984, or by 126 percent. As a result of the growth in U.S. imports and the decline in U.S. exports from \$210 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$192 million in the third quarter of 1984, the negative trade balance in these products more than doubled to a deficit of \$306 million. The increase in imports was due to the increased demand for all types of foreign-produced telecommunications equipment and to efforts by foreign manufacturers to gain increased U.S.-market share.

Telephone switching and switchboard equipment.--Imports of telephone switching and switchboard equipment increased 120 percent, from \$69 million in July-September 1983 to \$153 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984. The principal sources of these imports were Japan, which posted a 135-percent increase, and Canada which posted an 82-percent increase. These increases, together with a 25-percent decline in exports, caused the trade balance to change from a surplus of \$59 million in the third quarter of 1983 to a deficit of \$58 million in the third quarter of 1984. The increase in imports was in response to increased demand for customer premises switching equipment, including PBX's.

Telephone instruments.--The number of telephone instruments imported in July-September 1984 fell by 36 percent compared with the 7 million units imported in the corresponding quarter of 1983. However, the value of imports increased by 30 percent to \$144 million over the same period because of a rise in the average unit price from \$16.20 to \$32.89. Japan was the primary source of foreign-produced phones, with U.S. imports from that country growing from \$29 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$59 million in the corresponding period of 1984. Hong Kong was also a primary source, although imports from Hong Kong decreased from nearly \$29 million to \$22 million during the corresponding period. These changes are attributable in part to a glut of inexpensive, low-quality telephone sets in the U.S. market and to an increasing demand for more sophisticated instruments.

Telegraph apparatus.--Imports of telegraph apparatus grew 87 percent, from \$43 million in July-September 1983 to \$80 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984. The greatest increase was due to imports from Japan, which rose from \$28 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$55 million in the third quarter of 1984. Imports exceeded exports by \$15 million in the third quarter of 1983. However, in the third quarter of 1984, imports rose sharply and exports remained fairly static, producing a negative trade balance of \$47 million. The increase in imports was due mainly to increased demand for digital telecommunications equipment.

Sylvia McDonough  
523-4587

#### Television cameras

U.S. imports of television cameras totaled \$146 million in July-September 1984, compared with \$75 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983, representing an increase of 95 percent. This increase is attributable to increased demand for consumer-type color television cameras used in conjunction with home video cassette recorders. The market for combination video cameras and recorders (camcorders) also increased, as these products were substituted for home movie cameras and projectors. Japan was the leading source of U.S. imports of television cameras, accounting for 97 percent of the value of imports in the third quarter of 1984 compared with 94 percent in the corresponding period of 1983.

Ross Reynolds  
523-0230

Color television receivers 1/

U.S. imports of color television receivers increased from 1.5 million units, valued at \$224 million, in the third quarter of 1983 to 2.0 million units, valued at \$337 million, in the third quarter of 1984, representing an increase of 30 percent, in quantity, and 51 percent, in value. Japan was the leading source of imports of color television receivers, accounting for 681,000 sets in the third quarter of 1984, compared with 470,000 sets in the corresponding quarter of 1983, representing an increase of 45 percent. Japan was followed by Korea, Taiwan, and Mexico, in that order, in terms of both quantity and value. Most U.S. imports were small-screen receivers which are not manufactured in large quantities in the United States.

Ross Reynolds  
523-0230

Automobile radio receivers

Imports of automobile radios increased 23 percent, from \$62 million in July-September 1983 to \$76 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984. The leading source of such imports continued to be Mexico, which accounted for 64 percent of total imports in the third quarter of 1983 and 43 percent in the corresponding period of 1984. Imports from Brazil, the second largest source in both periods, increased from \$8 million to \$17 million.

The reason for the increase in imports is the continuing vitality of the U.S. automobile industry. Two U.S. auto makers have set up facilities in Mexico and Brazil to produce automobile radios primarily for export to the United States.

Eric Nelson  
523-4585

Broadcast band radio receivers, other than automotive types

Imports of broadcast band radio receivers, other than automotive types, increased by 32 percent from \$148 million in July-September 1983 to \$196 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984. By far the largest sources of such imports in both periods were Japan and Hong Kong. These sources represented 36 percent and 30 percent, respectively, of such imports in the third quarter of 1983 and 38 percent and 34 percent, respectively, of such imports in the third quarter of 1984. The primary reason for the surge in

---

1/ On Apr. 5, 1984, the U.S. International Trade Commission determined that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports from the Republic of Korea (investigation No. 731-TA-134 (Final) and Taiwan (investigation No. 731-TA-135 (Final) of color television receivers, provided for in items 685.11 and 685.14 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, which have been found by the Department of Commerce to be sold in the United States at less than fair value.

imports is the popularity of radios like the "walkman" and "boom-box" coupled with the continuing economic prosperity and consumer demand for leisure goods.

Eric Nelson  
523-4585

#### Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables

Imports of record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables increased 45 percent, from July-September 1983 (\$57 million) to July-September 1984 (\$83 million). Japan was the largest source of such imports in both periods, although Japanese imports as a share of total imports, decreased slightly from 85 percent to 83 percent during the periods compared. The reason for the increase in such imports was the continuing growth in the U.S. economy coupled with the increasing popularity of the compact disc player (CDP). The CDP is a new product which utilizes digital technology by having a laser "read" the music off discs on which music has been digitally encoded. Prices of these products dropped from over \$1,000 per unit on average in 1983 to as low as \$300-\$400 in 1984. This market expansion is evidenced by a large increase in U.S. imports from Belgium, where one of the major manufacturers is located. Imports from Belgium were valued at \$254,000 in the third quarter of 1984 compared with \$62,000 in the corresponding period of 1983.

Eric Nelson  
523-4585

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

Imports of tape players, tape recorders, and dictation machines increased from \$880 million in July-September 1983, to \$1.6 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1984, representing an increase of 82 percent. Japan was the leading supplier, accounting for approximately 80 percent of total imports in both periods. The majority of these imported products were video cassette recorders. According to industry sources, the increased consumption of color television receivers in the United States, coupled with the increased popularity of recorded television programs and prerecorded cassettes providing entertainment and educational features, accounted for most of this increase.

Ross Reynolds  
523-0230

#### Electric sound and visual signaling apparatus

Imports of electric sound and visual signaling apparatus grew from \$70 million in July-September 1983 to \$131 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984, representing an increase of 87 percent. Japan, Singapore, Canada, Hong Kong, and Mexico posted large gains in imports of these products. U.S. exports fell by 3 percent between the two quarters, resulting in a shift from a trade surplus of \$15 million in the third quarter of 1983 to a deficit of \$36 million in the third quarter of 1984. The majority of the increase in



such imports was in apparatus other than burglar and fire alarms and was fueled by the demand for liquid crystal and light-emitting diode displays.

Sylvia McDonough  
523-4587

#### Electrical capacitors

U.S. imports of capacitors increased to \$132 million during July-September 1984, or by 84 percent from the \$72 million imported during the corresponding period in 1983. The import rise reflected the strong U.S. demand for these components by producers of military, consumer electronic, and communications equipment. The most pronounced rise in imports was of aluminum electrolytic, fixed ceramic, and metalized paper and film capacitors. Imports of electrical capacitors from Japan, the largest foreign supplier, rose by 103 percent to \$51 million during the third quarter of 1984 compared with the corresponding quarter of 1983. Imports from Mexico, largely entered under TSUS item 807.00 by U.S. producers, increased by 73 percent to \$34 million. Imports from El Salvador and Taiwan increased by 72 and 61 percent, respectively, each reaching \$9 million. The top four foreign sources accounted for 78 percent of total imports in the third quarter of 1984.

U.S. exports of capacitors increased by 33 percent to \$74 million during the third quarter of 1984. The principal foreign markets for these U.S. products were Hong Kong and Canada.

John Cutchin  
523-0231

#### Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits

Compared with July-September 1983, U.S. imports of articles for making and breaking electrical circuits increased by 60 percent during the corresponding quarter of 1984, rising to \$532 million. Imports from all major sources increased during the period, with Japan, the principal supplier, accounting for 27 percent of total imports. Japan accounted for 23 percent of total imports during the third quarter of 1983. Mexico, West Germany, and Canada were also large suppliers during the period, together accounting for 35 percent of total imports. Articles for making and breaking circuits include a variety of components which are incorporated into virtually all electrical or electronic end products produced in the United States. Electrical switches and relays were the largest group of components imported during the third quarter of 1984.

Exports of articles for making and breaking circuits increased by 27 percent during the period, rising to \$546 million. Principal foreign markets were Canada, Mexico, and the United Kingdom.

Nelson Hogge  
523-0377

### Semiconductors

U.S. imports of semiconductors rose more than 73 percent during July-September 1984 compared with the corresponding quarter of 1983, increasing to \$2.2 billion. The increase was largely accounted for by imports of integrated circuits that were valued at \$1.8 billion during the period, representing 76 percent of total semiconductor imports. The principal source of imports during the period was Japan, which accounted for 27 percent of total imports. Imports of these devices from Japan represent an increase of more than 153 percent over imports during July-September 1983. As the surge in imports from Japan occurred, new orders for U.S. producers declined sharply and excess capacity rapidly developed in the industry. However, U.S. producers accounted for a large share of semiconductor imports during the third quarter of 1984, with imports from Malaysia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, and Singapore, where U.S. assembly plants are located, amounting to 50 percent of total imports.

Exports of semiconductors during the third quarter of 1984 increased by 22 percent over the third quarter of 1983, reaching \$1.4 billion. Exports consisted principally of semiconductor parts that were shipped to assembly plants in the Far East. Other than exports which reflected U.S. producers' operations, major foreign markets for U.S. exports were Japan, Canada, and West Germany. Shipments to these countries accounted for 18 percent of total exports during the period. The U.S. balance of trade in semiconductors during the third quarter of 1984 reached a deficit of \$844 million, compared with a deficit of \$148 million during the corresponding quarter of 1983.

Nelson Hogge  
523-0377

### Electrical conductors

U.S. imports of electrical conductors increased by 67 percent during July-September 1984 to \$301 million, compared with \$181 million during the corresponding period of 1983. This increase was due to strong demand for these products for use by U.S. industries producing automobiles and consumer electrical and electronic products. The principal items imported during the quarter were vehicular wiring harnesses and cable sets, and electrical and electronic product appliance cords and interconnection wire. Imports from Mexico, which were predominantly entered under TSUS item 807.00 by U.S. producers, increased by 75 percent during the third quarter of 1984 to \$127 million, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1983. At the same time, imports from Taiwan rose by 46 percent to \$61 million; imports from Canada rose by 59 percent to \$47 million; and imports from Japan rose by 53 percent to \$20 million. The four largest import sources accounted for 85 percent of total imports in the third quarter 1984.

U.S. exports of electrical conductors also increased substantially (by 26 percent) to \$181 million during the third quarter of 1984 from \$144 million during the corresponding period in 1983. Mexico and Canada absorbed 65 percent of total U.S. exports during the third quarter of 1984.

John Cutchin  
523-0231

Self-propelled rail vehicles

U.S. imports of self-propelled rail vehicles rose from 2 cars, valued at \$1 million, during July-September 1983, to 88 cars, valued at \$54 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1984. Industry officials attribute the increase to deliveries of Japanese-built subway cars for the New York subway system. U.S. exports of self-propelled rail vehicles also increased, rising from 7 cars, valued at \$412,000, in the third quarter of 1983, to 16 cars, valued at \$704,000 in the comparable period of 1984. The trade deficit in these products rose from \$766,000 during the third quarter of 1983 to \$53 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984.

Debby Ladomirak  
523-0131

Automobile trucks and truck tractors

U.S. imports of automobile trucks, and truck tractors amounted to 251,778 units, valued at \$1.47 billion, in July-September 1984 compared with 176,000 units, valued at \$1.02 billion, in the corresponding quarter of 1983. This represents a 43-percent increase in the number of units imported and a 44-percent increase in value.

Virtually all of the increase in U.S. imports of these vehicles was accounted for by an increase in imports of gasoline-powered lightweight trucks. Imports of these types of trucks amounted to 232,157 units, valued at \$1.29 billion, in the third quarter of 1984, compared with 156,420 units, valued at \$861.1 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983. This increase was caused principally by the rising U.S. demand for compact pickup trucks from Japan, standard-sized pickup trucks and vans from Canada, and the introduction of a new compact van produced in Canada by a U.S.-based motor-vehicle manufacturer.

Jim McElroy  
523-0258

Passenger automobiles 1/

U.S. imports of automobiles reached 1,247,591 units, valued at \$7.19 billion, in July-September 1984 compared with 827,784 units, valued at \$5.09 billion, in the corresponding quarter of 1983. This difference represented an increase of 51 percent, in terms of units, and 41 percent, in terms of value. U.S. exports of automobiles also were higher, reaching 122,763 units, valued at \$945 million, during July-September 1984, compared with 114,219 units, valued at \$876 million, during the corresponding period in 1983. The trade deficit in automobiles increased from \$4.2 billion in the third quarter of 1983 to \$6.3 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1984, or by 50 percent.

---

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

The growth in imports was due primarily to increased demand for imported Canadian automobiles and increased demand for automobiles produced in U.S. foreign trade zones by U.S. subsidiaries of Japanese and West German automobile manufacturers. In addition, the major U.S. automobile manufacturers also began to utilize foreign trade zones, thus some of the foreign trade zone production data also was included in U.S. data on imported automobiles. The average unit value of imported automobiles declined from \$6,097 during the third quarter of 1983 to \$5,681 during the corresponding quarter of 1984. The decrease in average unit value was due to increased imports from foreign trade zones in which only the non-U.S. value is included in the value of imports. Although the actual unit value of autos produced in foreign trade zones cannot be determined, the unit value of these automobiles is thought to be about one-half the value of comparable imported automobiles.

Jim McElroy  
523-0258

#### Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles

U.S. imports of fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles and parts were valued at \$136 million in July-September 1984, compared with \$48 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983. Japan accounted for 54 percent of these imports; the United Kingdom and Canada ranked a distant second and third with 15 percent and 14 percent shares, respectively. Imports from the United Kingdom and Canada originated primarily in U.S.-owned production facilities in those countries. Japanese dominance of fork-lift truck imports reflected their efficiency at producing and exporting low-cost, no-frills vehicles.

John Creamer  
523-0299

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

U.S. imports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories, including duty-free parts imported from Canada under the United States-Canadian Automotive Products Trade Act (APTA) were valued at \$4.3 billion in July-September 1984 compared with \$3.0 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1983, representing an increase of 42 percent. U.S. exports also increased, rising from \$2.5 billion in the third quarter of 1983 to \$3.3 billion during the corresponding quarter of 1984, or by 32 percent. The increase in both imports and exports was attributed primarily to the resurgence of automobiles and lightweight truck production in the United States, which was brought about by improving economic conditions in both the United States and Canada. Because of the close interrelationship of motor-vehicle production between the United States and Canada, when the demand for motor vehicles increases, imports and exports of parts and accessories used in the production of these motor vehicles usually increase. In addition to the large increase in imports from Canada,

---

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

there were also significant increases of imports of parts and accessories from Japan, Mexico, West Germany, and Brazil. Total U.S. imports from these four countries were valued at \$1.5 billion during July-September 1984 compared with \$1.1 billion during the corresponding quarter of 1983, representing an increase of 30 percent. Most of this increase was due to increased demand for automobile components used by U.S. manufacturers in the assembly of new vehicles. The United States experienced a trade deficit in parts and accessories of \$1.1 billion during the third quarter of 1984 compared with a trade deficit of \$573 million during the corresponding quarter of 1983. Products showing a significant change in activity are discussed in the following sections.

Certain motor-vehicles parts.--The primary parts contained in this group are body stampings, bumpers, wheel, radiators, exhaust systems, brakes, shock absorbers, transmissions, and miscellaneous motor-vehicles parts, such as clutches, tire valves, differentials, unwired joints, and steering wheels (app. C). U.S. imports of products in this group increased from \$1.2 billion in July-September 1983 to \$1.8 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1984, or by 47 percent.

Canada, Japan, Mexico, and West Germany were the primary sources of imports of these parts during the third quarter of 1984, accounting for \$1.5 billion, or 85 percent of total imports. Imports from Canada rose by 39 percent, from Japan by 53 percent, from Mexico by 75 percent, and from West Germany by 39 percent, compared with imports in the third quarter of 1983. U.S. exports increased by 40 percent, from \$1.5 billion in the third quarter of 1983 to \$2.1 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1984. Most of the increases can be attributed to an increase in original-equipment parts exported to Canada which was caused by an increase in demand for Canadian-produced autos and trucks. The principal export markets for these parts during both periods were Canada, Mexico, and Venezuela. Exports to these three countries amounted to \$1.8 billion during the third quarter of 1984, or 85 percent of total exports. The U.S. trade surplus increased from \$295 million posted in the third quarter of 1983 to \$325 million in the third quarter of 1984, or by 10 percent.

Motor-vehicle engines and parts.--U.S. imports of motor-vehicle engines and parts increased from \$581 million in July-September 1983 to \$793 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984, or by 36 percent. U.S. exports of motor-vehicle engines and parts also increased, rising from \$460 million during the third quarter of 1983 to \$548 million during the corresponding quarter of 1984, or by 19 percent. In the third quarter of 1983, the United States experienced a trade deficit in engines and parts of \$121 million, and in the third quarter of 1984, a trade deficit of \$244 million.

Most of the increase in imports of motor-vehicle parts and engines was due to increased demand for gasoline engines from Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Japan, and West Germany by U.S. motor-vehicle producers for use in new automobiles. Imports of gasoline engines from these five countries increased from 463,608 units, valued at \$417 million, during the third quarter of 1983 to 651,863 units, valued at \$565 million, during the corresponding quarter of 1984.

Tractors including parts.--U.S. imports of these articles increased sharply to \$359 million in July-September of 1984, compared with \$247 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983, or by 45 percent. A large portion of this increase in imports was accounted for by imports of wheel-type agricultural tractors which increased to \$190 million in the third quarter of 1984 compared with \$159 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983. Japan accounted for both the largest share of U.S. imports of wheel-type agricultural tractors as well as the largest increase in imports of such tractors. Imports from Japan climbed 92 percent to \$75 million in the third quarter of 1984, from \$39 million in the third quarter of 1983. Such imports consisted mainly of agricultural tractors rated under 40 horsepower. Few of these tractors are produced in the United States and those that are produced are sold by U.S. producers under licensing agreements with Japanese manufacturers. The increase in imports of these types of tractors is a reflection of the increase in U.S. demand for such low-powered devices.

John Creamer  
523-0299

Articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement 1/

U.S. imports of articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement were valued at \$1.01 billion in July-September 1984, compared with \$675 million during the corresponding period of 1983, representing an increase of 50 percent. Industry sources attribute the rise to increased delivery of new and used foreign-built transport airplanes. U.S. exports also increased during the third quarter of 1984 compared with the corresponding period in 1983, to \$2.02 billion from \$1.89 billion. As a result, the U.S. balance of trade in articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement declined from a surplus of \$1.22 billion in the third quarter of 1983 to a surplus of \$1.01 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1984. Nonpiston-type aircraft engines and used airplanes showed the most significant change in trade activity.

U.S. imports of nonpiston-type aircraft engines increased from \$112 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$185 million in the corresponding period of 1984, or by 65 percent. Exports also increased, rising from \$196 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$230 million in the corresponding period of 1984. The growth in imports reflected increased shipments of nonpiston-type engines from France and Canada. These imported engines from France were the result of a joint venture between a U.S. firm and a French firm manufacturing engines to be used on large transport aircraft. A major U.S. producer of engines also operates a subsidiary in Canada, producing nonpiston engines for general aviation aircraft.

U.S. imports of used or rebuilt aircraft rose to \$133 million in July-September 1984, increasing from \$17 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983. Imports from France, Canada, and the Netherlands accounted for the vast majority of the increase in imports during the third quarter of 1984. Industry analysts indicate that the increase primarily represented deliveries

---

1/ Included are aircraft parts and accessories classified in schedules 5 to 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

of used commercial transports. U.S. exports of these used or rebuilt airplanes rose from \$54 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$69 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984. Major foreign markets for these exports included West Germany, Canada, and Brazil.

Debby Lodomirak  
523-0131

Table 21.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups <sup>1/</sup>

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery								
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,335	37,775	29,353	29,205	-1	4,488	8,811	96
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	793,723	564,477	391,664	321,173	-18	142,047	76,408	-46
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,427	6,322	5,580	7,220	29	773	5,490	610
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,893	31,889	27,170	52,466	93	5,879	4,521	-23
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	78,466	77,290	60,604	69,581	15	9,506	25,871	172
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	404,442	375,154	282,354	190,899	-32	104,219	39,499	-62
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,309,396	2,986,326	2,110,519	3,122,110	48	719,720	1,038,628	44
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,847,672	3,575,114	2,627,374	3,089,278	18	841,185	958,187	14
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,399,434	1,175,483	863,975	1,213,247	40	254,228	453,725	78
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,189,747	3,335,769	2,432,874	2,559,673	5	773,810	783,752	1
Non-piston type aircraft engines:								
Imports:								
Quantity (number)-----	1,978	1,448	1,091	1,615	48	345	555	61
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	802,635	605,103	433,516	583,515	35	112,015	216,460	93
Exports:								
Quantity (number)-----	2,137	1,781	1,435	1,205	-16	394	341	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	857,505	1,076,562	815,347	877,026	8	249,513	247,427	-1

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



Table 21.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,972	23,057	13,611	26,079	92	3,969	13,494	240
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,365	18,184	14,062	18,811	34	3,259	8,277	154
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,223	44,362	31,455	54,141	72	11,184	21,248	90
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,485	35,549	27,412	34,589	26	9,619	10,114	5
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	528,554	413,654	297,921	450,694	51	97,192	171,656	77
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,184,380	947,967	704,661	724,692	3	250,160	251,976	1
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)-----	412,784	506,240	397,073	632,407	59	158,930	237,199	49
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	121,654	83,224	60,869	64,231	6	21,003	20,197	-4
Compressors and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	269,887	339,562	237,743	445,226	87	79,772	153,008	92
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	865,233	690,476	540,768	446,604	-17	154,177	138,326	-10
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	69,445	69,431	50,537	86,870	72	17,552	32,098	83
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	61,730	55,127	40,643	46,703	15	13,139	14,403	10
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	100,979	75,176	110,560	159,349	44	37,606	47,276	26
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,093,400	924,918	705,046	726,887	3	214,445	214,407	0

Table 21.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,045	38,634	31,551	30,600	-3	7,247	12,160	68
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	139,611	101,844	76,646	76,611	0	25,369	25,982	2
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	102,094	159,078	103,910	179,284	73	41,569	63,318	52
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	559,702	483,687	362,186	380,425	5	123,825	117,920	-5
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,148	11,320	9,680	16,161	67	2,176	6,308	190
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,068	16,609	11,185	10,753	-4	3,028	2,429	-20
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,574	11,611	7,937	11,768	48	2,979	4,034	35
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,923	23,484	16,957	18,645	10	5,050	4,371	-13
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	347,321	258,770	213,803	140,844	-34	67,442	60,456	-10
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	469,440	290,920	232,961	200,493	-14	54,643	57,362	5
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	204,844	154,721	118,962	135,493	14	41,478	46,889	13
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	773,464	734,081	551,434	494,176	-10	192,893	150,199	-22

Table 21.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying; containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	257,034	297,840	227,023	290,106	28	73,348	115,889	58
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	368,284	305,491	223,348	250,352	12	70,732	81,325	15
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,377	60,210	44,787	58,512	31	14,609	22,060	51
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	76,669	61,105	47,324	46,160	-2	15,367	15,428	0
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	85,435	102,220	78,096	111,083	42	24,592	43,884	78
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	449,259	545,838	423,475	426,300	1	167,128	174,932	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)-----	754,571	589,564	409,198	957,719	134	166,714	410,968	147
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,983,225	4,249,299	3,287,340	3,023,439	-8	1,065,293	958,327	-10
Drilling and boring machinery								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	1,500	940	737	1,781	142	293	547	87
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	58,809	16,237	11,655	18,700	60	4,258	8,264	94
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	1,670	1,278	937	724	-23	282	249	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	536,821	273,839	221,340	119,674	-46	83,172	40,700	-51

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Front-end loaders								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	108,792	159,245	106,519	243,624	129	47,024	99,888	112
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	456,844	257,795	190,455	230,942	21	73,582	61,918	-16
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	319	798	521	2,302	342	257	984	283
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,867	45,951	30,078	133,608	344	13,869	59,294	328
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	1,543	744	492	846	72	170	251	48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	140,257	90,782	64,379	106,465	65	20,138	21,808	8
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	579,880	575,431	433,438	513,655	19	159,993	198,241	24
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	828,659	532,683	411,148	372,283	-9	126,132	111,955	-11
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink								
Agricultural and horticultural machinery								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	296,796	275,265	203,856	253,378	24	57,013	85,613	50
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	725,790	495,987	393,124	484,967	23	129,915	144,656	11
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	154,610	149,990	113,865	156,539	37	35,610	50,572	42
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	265,970	227,678	173,362	207,327	20	56,579	68,171	20
Lawnmowers and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,047	29,991	19,903	33,129	66	5,043	10,782	114
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	120,468	94,144	77,687	89,084	15	12,007	14,044	17

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
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)-----	2,658	5,063	4,127	6,584	60	2,261	2,293	1
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,514	29,469	21,917	16,847	-23	6,823	4,461	-35
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,591	17,717	11,923	14,023	18	3,433	5,057	47
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	69,563	58,201	42,008	47,181	12	13,905	16,611	19
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,305	5,462	4,376	4,036	-8	1,845	810	-56
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,321	31,059	22,696	17,349	-24	8,688	5,446	-37
Bakery machinery and parts thereof:								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,654	35,852	26,745	33,405	25	11,100	11,617	5
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,719	44,942	36,796	21,890	-41	16,315	6,540	-60
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,040	10,645	8,854	12,244	38	5,381	6,450	20
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	56,073	43,633	33,468	34,606	3	12,310	14,298	16
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	58,511	71,150	52,316	66,680	27	18,905	25,053	33
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	139,698	122,221	89,528	103,963	16	29,328	35,907	22

Table 21.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
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)-----	198,711	200,614	155,885	206,850	33	46,486	78,091	68
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	301,416	195,114	146,692	167,845	14	51,681	56,849	10
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	436,885	459,721	333,300	495,389	49	119,949	165,249	38
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	599,679	478,000	364,209	336,430	-8	94,345	108,158	15
Duplicating machines and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,227	23,349	17,206	17,179	0	5,725	6,935	21
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	65,730	52,190	39,954	40,857	2	12,397	11,600	-6
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,488	9,453	7,757	10,775	39	1,967	3,027	54
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,615	9,599	7,184	7,403	3	2,156	2,138	-1
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines								
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	31	187	175	229	31	29	45	55
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,355	4,516	3,566	6,059	70	676	1,516	124
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	60	21	12	26	117	5	5	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,281	455	266	597	124	72	245	240

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Textile yarn-producing machinery								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	6,960:	8,424:	6,393:	9,524:	49:	2,574:	2,178:	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	119,829:	139,659:	94,516:	144,889:	53:	36,965:	47,194:	28
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	1,862:	1,569:	1,162:	1,274:	10:	321:	426:	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,947:	12,690:	9,297:	13,540:	46:	4,270:	4,109:	-4
Textile yarn-preparing machines								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	7,628:	4,696:	3,638:	2,683:	-26:	2,181:	1,517:	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,635:	50,593:	39,206:	37,513:	-4:	15,488:	11,885:	-23
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	1,491:	899:	763:	1,006:	32:	267:	471:	76
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,261:	10,844:	9,322:	11,085:	19:	3,917:	5,693:	45
Weaving machines								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	95,710:	26,755:	18,434:	64,297:	249:	10,901:	37,926:	248
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	196,002:	163,804:	112,730:	122,537:	9:	44,355:	42,195:	-5
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	871:	583:	453:	925:	104:	145:	343:	137
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,031:	4,850:	3,489:	4,000:	15:	1,040:	1,490:	43
Knitting machines								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	18,922:	30,077:	22,671:	36,092:	59:	8,722:	14,416:	65
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,365:	68,161:	51,490:	74,985:	46:	20,178:	23,147:	15
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	2,707:	1,729:	1,509:	1,207:	-20:	656:	371:	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,333:	9,018:	7,345:	10,134:	38:	1,894:	3,522:	86
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	4,442:	4,167:	3,550:	1,749:	-51:	724:	830:	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,958:	17,041:	12,896:	10,776:	-16:	4,811:	4,495:	-7
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	1,312:	974:	710:	312:	-56:	144:	106:	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,631:	6,127:	4,601:	3,958:	-14:	1,237:	1,595:	29
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:			0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,732:	16,288:	11,172:	7,303:	-35:	4,204:	1,861:	-56
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----					0:			0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,003:	4,448:	2,555:	5,322:	108:	940:	2,194:	133

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,034	60,916	45,401	55,625	23	15,881	19,057	20
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	175,064	151,985	116,226	126,720	9	38,620	40,822	6
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,312	45,972	30,918	42,600	38	12,535	12,837	2
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,442	18,462	15,250	24,107	58	6,017	10,925	82
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	3,303	3,049	2,292	2,389	4	807	813	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,573	6,184	3,987	7,757	95	1,525	2,748	80
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	12,146	9,946	7,256	7,091	-2	2,131	2,417	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,667	22,587	17,192	19,717	15	6,407	8,327	30
Parts of textile machinery								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	167,324	195,872	138,675	183,333	32	50,151	60,579	21
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	139,683	109,111	81,327	95,971	18	27,879	31,544	13
Cordage machines and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----					0			0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,345	3,522	2,875	5,740	100	1,155	2,223	92
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----					0			0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,244	3,999	3,664	1,608	-56	670	304	-55
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	258,470	270,847	195,988	275,407	41	62,117	101,347	63
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	118,580	100,836	75,755	76,795	1	23,368	26,412	13



Table 21.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials								
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	85,511	142,975	130,583	32,069	-75	32,334	13,411	-59
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,409	54,174	40,212	51,188	27	14,058	20,934	49
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	47,242	80,647	68,146	46,344	-32	27,461	18,730	-32
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	134,619	82,266	65,096	54,165	-17	16,059	21,371	33
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,497,496	1,092,067	839,328	1,272,950	52	265,831	550,185	107
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,010,855	681,542	497,233	535,699	8	155,734	181,083	16
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	146,642	167,468	122,168	205,762	68	54,667	82,882	52
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	247,951	239,425	179,640	186,831	4	58,191	67,061	15
Tool holders and accessories								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,568	46,644	33,478	50,455	51	11,847	19,560	65
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	147,558	118,269	87,069	101,499	17	27,857	32,387	16
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	214,703	255,712	183,343	266,694	45	68,933	101,567	47
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	277,837	228,244	168,910	183,722	9	56,583	59,407	5
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,576	5,839	3,950	10,676	170	1,847	3,664	98
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	73,754	55,730	42,480	34,931	-18	11,421	12,772	12

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Office machines								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,233,768	6,647,749	4,616,050	7,945,735	72	1,690,290	2,921,322	73
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,136,657	11,611,345	8,392,583	10,550,524	26	2,869,385	3,696,778	29
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,922	2,135	1,507	2,364	57	596	884	48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	363,898	395,280	286,700	370,571	29	94,074	110,002	17
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	162	122	88	84	-5	30	31	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	176,227	152,007	108,549	110,040	1	37,754	31,181	-17
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,862	2,030	1,432	2,251	57	572	850	49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	317,102	327,309	237,349	311,510	31	78,779	92,528	17
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	107	92	68	57	-15	24	24	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,922	50,390	36,138	32,662	-10	15,314	11,217	-27
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	60	104	75	113	51	24	34	40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,795	67,971	49,351	59,061	20	15,294	17,473	14
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	55	30	20	26	28	6	7	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	143,304	101,617	72,411	77,377	7	22,439	19,963	-11
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism								
Automatic data processing machines:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	2,195	7,169	4,887	9,272	90	1,757	3,403	94
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	977,227	1,887,366	1,293,482	2,560,670	98	479,691	970,191	102
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	378	567	421	620	47	117	197	68
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,041,817	2,309,287	1,621,358	2,163,029	33	551,645	784,441	42

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	271,880	283,390	203,134	300,463	48	70,889	109,770	55
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,253	23,931	19,007	12,130	-36	6,440	4,343	-33
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	21,331	29,136	20,389	28,173	38	7,924	10,367	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	117,759	120,455	85,964	117,429	37	32,735	43,175	32
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	529	393	297	202	-32	137	77	-44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,176	13,950	10,812	8,043	-26	4,179	3,209	-23
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	6,794	9,223	6,471	9,418	46	2,339	3,694	58
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	154,120	162,934	117,169	183,034	56	38,153	66,594	75
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	31	18	14	9	-36	3	2	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,076	9,980	8,194	4,086	-50	2,261	1,134	-50
Office machines and parts								
Copying machines								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	450	627	442	634	44	167	225	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	556,690	654,186	447,423	679,702	52	172,938	251,488	45
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	50	51	36	40	12	13	10	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	170,126	280,026	186,814	173,070	-7	75,716	51,161	-32
Miscellaneous machines								
Shoe machinery and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,328	20,508	15,110	15,012	-1	6,090	5,668	-7
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,585	18,802	13,047	14,734	13	4,555	4,877	7

Table 21.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	75,350	84,393	61,651	90,996	48	24,586	34,088	39
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	340,873	217,527	161,937	148,117	-9	43,419	52,662	21
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,569	26,055	17,502	32,386	85	3,748	21,225	466
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	100,495	75,120	63,368	55,928	-12	11,291	18,241	62
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	179,106	189,062	136,873	242,531	77	54,055	95,586	77
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	308,121	214,204	158,606	184,229	16	47,845	60,654	27
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,813	9,457	7,122	16,117	126	2,113	6,513	208
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,173	36,114	27,574	27,892	1	8,254	8,580	4
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,165	49,880	40,158	35,781	-11	9,419	12,762	35
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,802	16,929	10,999	11,992	9	2,483	3,965	60
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	695,139	777,132	561,974	1,055,808	88	206,171	364,053	77
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,536,238	1,536,476	1,142,168	1,525,119	34	362,823	552,342	52

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Parts of machines								
Industrial molds								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	148,542:	168,902:	132,439:	166,804:	26:	44,188:	61,552:	39
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	148,842:	145,835:	111,986:	105,355:	-6:	39,415:	36,524:	-7
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	6,161:	9,351:	3,368:	9,564:	184:	1,904:	2,882:	51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,055:	1,874:	1,603:	882:	-45:	839:	365:	-56
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	1,250:	1,520:	1,016:	1,528:	50:	370:	245:	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,025:	2,625:	1,603:	2,449:	53:	552:	670:	22
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	605,407:	458,963:	339,687:	503,368:	48:	107,592:	188,654:	75
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	854,400:	715,563:	551,642:	502,383:	-9:	176,007:	163,318:	-7
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	452,372:	412,637:	300,305:	464,060:	55:	107,893:	187,903:	74
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	283,372:	229,579:	168,329:	226,619:	35:	57,303:	77,811:	36
Forged steel grinding balls								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,603:	1,034:	1,009:	2,796:	177:	715:	444:	-38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,966:	675:	657:	823:	25:	556:	244:	-56
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	63,910:	47,630:	34,467:	49,616:	44:	9,435:	20,745:	120
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,939:	10,874:	8,074:	11,658:	44:	2,088:	4,967:	138
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)-----	212,383:	179,181:	132,261:	181,676:	37:	44,731:	66,309:	48
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	278,255:	215,900:	162,167:	176,743:	9:	53,893:	59,460:	10

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Miscellaneous machinery parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	89,307	72,960	55,303	86,079	56	17,452	22,067	26
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	178,454	157,306	114,757	145,015	26	38,844	48,389	25
Electrical machinery and equipment								
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,061,997	1,293,877	916,577	1,395,374	52	300,701	522,394	74
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,646,898	1,279,274	971,079	949,220	-2	313,026	278,845	-11
Transformers								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	130,643	120,281	88,884	138,560	56	32,677	55,369	69
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	144,627	152,709	111,102	163,441	47	36,318	60,085	65
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	4,835	4,116	3,068	4,084	33	1,012	1,335	32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	165,571	164,055	125,750	91,035	-28	40,461	28,910	-29
Motors and generators								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	406,701	490,217	358,669	480,539	34	111,542	174,116	56
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	903,489	539,157	403,784	394,232	-2	139,245	121,462	-13
Generator sets								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	464	526	426	338	-21	146	147	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,693	81,415	54,688	84,936	55	13,548	35,802	164
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	51	37	30	36	21	8	6	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	474,573	230,550	176,292	144,184	-18	58,154	40,854	-30
Magnets and electromagnetic devices								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,739	65,055	46,035	63,233	37	15,183	19,913	31
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,337	19,149	14,375	18,460	28	4,632	6,149	33
Primary cells and batteries								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	214,345	237,066	167,553	224,921	34	59,483	81,445	37
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	275,678	202,379	182,075	206,525	13	64,063	66,968	5

Table 21.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Storage batteries								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	124,822	135,606	92,486	141,774	53	32,181	46,928	46
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	150,294	80,823	92,428	112,328	22	31,551	36,473	16
Portable electric hand tools								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	91,958	118,265	84,406	138,702	64	32,007	60,297	88
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	89,079	75,280	57,267	64,977	13	19,926	22,192	11
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,914	45,137	31,826	46,051	45	11,692	19,707	69
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	84,768	96,959	70,661	85,900	22	24,897	27,459	10
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	89,586	109,927	77,213	93,211	21	28,150	37,834	34
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,955	63,455	48,533	48,859	1	18,071	18,930	5
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	65,714	65,075	41,566	53,940	30	16,103	23,540	46
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,481	11,885	8,753	10,590	21	3,606	3,257	-10
Ignition equipment								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	206,291	226,648	160,040	237,071	48	51,879	84,557	63
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	257,386	239,695	172,889	220,286	27	57,166	73,536	29
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	59,303	84,379	60,793	85,361	40	19,855	28,074	41
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,194	24,193	17,669	27,500	56	5,945	9,627	62

Table 21.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Portable electric lamps								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,170	22,810	12,944	34,462	166	4,890	13,740	181
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,059	12,163	9,784	11,856	21	2,792	4,489	61
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	107,579	152,475	126,731	165,245	30	60,762	59,939	-1
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	337,675	293,440	209,325	213,880	2	66,615	70,315	6
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	313,635	373,387	257,266	310,854	21	90,718	115,071	27
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	141,968	133,256	97,809	100,869	3	36,090	36,729	2
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	297,034	481,764	326,920	557,634	71	136,217	218,545	60
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	125,827	115,895	84,320	102,794	22	29,540	36,882	25
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,320	76,092	51,789	49,516	-4	21,704	20,234	-7
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,065	22,517	17,311	16,033	-7	5,678	5,244	-8
Telephone and telegraph apparatus								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	626,335	1,208,487	808,989	1,365,127	69	325,529	498,642	53
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	829,144	789,960	587,675	593,398	1	210,418	192,834	-8
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	167,618	276,089	194,155	402,889	108	69,541	153,279	120
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	378,903	439,906	321,807	308,494	-4	128,162	95,565	-25



Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Telephone instruments								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	5,453	25,768	20,064	13,043	-35	6,858	4,382	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	136,011	415,058	284,817	364,872	28	111,132	144,132	30
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	305	334	265	477	80	97	170	74
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,258	27,714	21,634	28,291	31	6,619	9,379	42
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	475,604	557,661	383,116	606,591	58	136,545	240,479	76
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	211,230	193,451	142,084	140,821	-1	46,047	47,893	4
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,745,610	9,218,265	6,252,805	9,552,952	53	2,385,235	3,763,581	58
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,094,305	2,077,874	1,531,571	1,623,290	6	542,408	539,558	-1
Television cameras								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	267,681	297,490	196,800	360,428	83	75,289	145,896	94
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	59,348	44,725	35,153	27,485	-22	9,416	10,861	15
Television apparatus								
Television receivers								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	832,897	1,095,546	728,802	1,124,825	54	290,569	426,069	47
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	220,578	186,904	137,814	142,207	3	55,106	49,610	-10
Radio receivers and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,253,842	1,678,603	1,146,608	1,455,736	27	432,533	515,411	19
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	790,335	960,175	705,828	783,367	11	273,972	253,369	-8
Automobile radio receivers								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	3,597	4,516	3,149	3,903	24	1,078	1,258	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	154,874	246,138	162,990	223,971	37	61,501	75,811	23
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	758	742	541	641	19	139	151	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	71,561	75,884	56,829	73,231	29	13,147	17,015	29

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Broadcast band radio receivers: other than automobile type:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)----	33,762	38,642	25,819	35,948	39	10,147	14,504	43
Value (1,000 dollars)----	544,975	568,021	385,979	502,994	30	148,116	195,955	32
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)----	416	281	220	261	18	78	87	12
Value (1,000 dollars)----	12,728	9,776	7,674	8,674	13	2,757	2,980	8
Transceivers								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	4,635	4,492	3,052	4,976	63	1,218	2,557	110
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	162,643	140,041	102,563	190,254	85	34,415	94,530	175
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	192	143	105	107	2	31	27	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	287,238	252,990	171,735	180,970	5	50,215	65,256	30
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	187,514	214,142	149,368	224,327	50	57,206	83,050	45
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,360	25,738	19,550	12,558	-36	6,157	4,297	-30
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,522,000	3,347,314	2,240,216	3,879,124	73	879,581	1,600,503	82
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	269,313	212,181	163,743	148,277	-9	46,380	50,489	9
Radio navigational, radar, and radio: remote control apparatus and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	125,224	118,175	87,245	148,885	71	34,850	46,604	34
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	623,932	651,347	499,262	520,320	4	189,598	150,873	-20
Radar								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	55,452	37,139	28,106	57,502	105	7,102	19,800	179
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	411,112	429,126	333,926	346,522	4	136,468	100,802	-26

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Electric sound and visual signalling: apparatus								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	226,504	269,136	187,785	336,298	79	70,014	130,889	87
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	263,833	311,511	236,266	228,441	-3	75,386	72,830	-3
Electrical capacitors								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	288,765	288,958	210,666	338,181	61	71,476	131,605	84
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	209,208	226,423	166,497	205,392	23	55,908	74,141	33
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	824,833	867,410	627,484	1,094,003	74	219,467	476,255	117
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	62,538	56,465	41,589	71,319	71	14,345	31,035	116
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	9,626	12,998	9,940	13,143	32	3,398	4,528	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,606	11,972	8,592	10,745	25	3,275	4,089	25
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	205,439	172,876	129,508	170,523	32	42,674	62,867	47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,789	21,810	15,742	23,710	51	5,300	8,282	56
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	100,202	116,639	92,949	94,173	1	28,114	33,259	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	56,355	53,715	41,037	42,011	2	12,102	13,951	15
Ceramic fixed capacitors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	3,393,271	3,828,180	2,992,659	3,791,636	27	1,027,338	1,463,242	42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	110,446	119,730	87,741	135,449	54	30,048	52,035	73
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	699,761	1,007,946	787,652	804,984	2	315,798	229,081	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,847	83,966	61,989	89,219	44	21,511	34,029	58
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,180,778	1,365,130	986,896	1,435,527	45	331,847	532,460	60
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,798,117	1,757,688	1,276,632	1,608,289	26	429,229	545,988	27

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Electrical switches and relays								
Circuit breakers								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	17,599:	17,710:	14,137:	13,374:	-5:	3,090:	5,103:	65
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,925:	60,692:	44,680:	45,065:	1:	11,925:	16,089:	35
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	31,229:	33,210:	25,805:	24,187:	-6:	6,934:	7,066:	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	166,845:	146,008:	110,658:	102,508:	-7:	35,974:	30,509:	-15
Switches other than circuit breakers								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	408,124:	454,855:	342,814:	449,469:	31:	114,808:	173,699:	51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	232,982:	281,734:	199,692:	256,289:	28:	71,793:	102,135:	42
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	174,532:	164,088:	122,331:	203,736:	67:	39,680:	71,017:	79
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	256,555:	244,105:	176,155:	214,757:	22:	57,645:	71,306:	24
Fuses								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	87,946:	96,197:	73,777:	70,001:	-5:	21,954:	23,529:	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,566:	14,252:	10,688:	12,753:	19:	3,462:	5,220:	51
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----					19:			51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,334:	40,547:	28,960:	34,820:	20:	10,579:	12,078:	14
Connectors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,198,407:	1,282,962:	995,266:	1,104,179:	11:	329,342:	423,597:	29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	167,640:	214,710:	153,474:	221,205:	44:	56,375:	79,743:	41
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	591,046:	886,233:	619,100:	1,069,400:	73:	243,768:	359,472:	47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	258,098:	302,275:	213,454:	298,682:	40:	76,863:	105,057:	37
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	423:	463:	389:	233:	-40:	199:	97:	-51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,146:	11,537:	9,081:	10,317:	14:	1,711:	2,710:	58
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	110:	97:	79:	45:	-42:	18:	13:	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	106,172:	61,258:	48,119:	31,771:	-34:	13,073:	10,934:	-16
Ac motor starters and contactors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,447:	2,559:	1,663:	2,816:	69:	996:	659:	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,240:	14,041:	9,211:	13,922:	51:	4,358:	4,925:	13
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,562:	1,437:	1,124:	1,280:	14:	273:	408:	49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,768:	16,688:	12,375:	14,645:	18:	3,537:	4,799:	36

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Electrical resistors								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	185,691	208,927	145,582	237,536	63	53,957	88,492	64
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	139,305	149,355	107,074	142,517	33	40,236	45,481	13
Fixed resistors								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	98,417	108,224	76,042	126,269	66	26,512	45,825	73
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	86,528	98,385	70,025	97,954	40	26,948	30,297	12
Carbon composition resistors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	961,760	805,216	557,659	893,966	60	165,121	283,382	72
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,967	10,202	7,195	9,853	37	2,153	3,321	54
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	67,276	81,753	52,407	137,525	162	23,675	39,426	67
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,794	8,772	6,370	9,755	53	2,562	3,266	27
Film resistors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	6,145,622	7,878,990	5,711,997	7,549,733	32	1,900,748	2,770,822	46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,548	43,237	31,143	42,825	38	10,521	16,275	55
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	104,134	151,484	70,744	281,082	297	25,998	73,543	183
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,099	15,671	11,154	18,467	66	3,901	5,917	52
Wirewound resistors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	144,132	81,767	69,715	42,830	-39	12,863	18,434	43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,148	6,480	4,814	6,467	34	1,668	2,496	50
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	41,122	45,712	30,521	45,541	49	11,429	13,608	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,867	8,433	6,250	6,968	11	2,145	2,382	11
Automatic voltage regulators								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,950	21,756	15,313	24,321	59	6,546	8,983	37
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,782	34,542	24,842	28,668	15	6,942	7,940	14
Electric lamps								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	187,876	209,467	152,484	222,979	46	54,183	85,564	58
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	155,328	125,696	93,606	102,670	10	28,556	33,429	17

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Electronic tubes (except x-ray)								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	200,651	211,451	153,463	206,371	34	50,014	74,909	50
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	247,582	260,104	188,874	220,806	17	64,735	69,854	8
Television picture tubes								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,795	39,362	28,636	33,682	18	10,529	14,051	33
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,330	30,464	21,831	26,742	22	8,296	8,251	-1
Semiconductors								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,205,115	5,050,852	3,551,972	5,914,144	67	1,298,704	2,243,538	73
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,821,714	4,388,521	3,200,831	4,100,603	28	1,150,721	1,400,468	22
Transistors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,922,484	1,754,590	1,294,983	1,525,597	18	386,967	525,811	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	259,661	253,038	178,095	259,487	46	57,799	90,545	57
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	173,627	296,519	211,054	313,436	49	81,804	110,534	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,764	97,896	72,107	88,855	23	26,162	31,321	20
Integrated circuits								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,461,332	4,179,186	2,979,128	4,695,656	58	1,076,633	1,789,821	66
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	836,260	1,025,724	737,960	1,038,944	41	264,420	359,566	36
Electrical conductors								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	545,457	725,669	499,766	767,059	53	180,969	301,356	67
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	559,005	641,079	466,384	525,931	13	143,991	181,028	26
Miscellaneous electrical articles								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	525,906	572,952	362,228	640,542	77	127,174	232,002	82
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	994,037	1,027,386	755,855	892,845	18	255,708	289,789	13
Rail locomotives and rolling stock								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	117,990	153,614	114,527	236,093	106	38,929	109,001	180
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	432,519	402,068	300,130	351,831	17	103,468	148,016	43

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Motor vehicles								
Automobile trucks and truck tractors:								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	682,460	765,876	532,098	760,023	43	176,438	251,778	43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,130,020	4,531,263	3,096,136	4,647,826	50	1,016,882	1,474,794	45
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	102,642	100,627	75,070	94,908	26	24,531	28,621	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,697,395	1,357,358	1,020,579	1,145,633	12	359,757	398,701	11
Motor buses								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	14,651	17,853	13,336	15,285	15	4,121	4,659	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	249,320	276,871	202,747	246,624	22	73,352	84,581	15
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	3,309	2,030	1,669	1,896	14	480	887	85
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	88,841	60,391	50,842	48,451	-5	10,952	17,643	61
Passenger automobiles								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	3,076,647	3,707,796	2,644,217	3,656,016	38	827,784	1,247,591	51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,480,827	24,344,512	17,383,511	23,297,426	34	5,094,966	7,185,184	41
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	390,089	558,264	412,966	477,411	16	114,219	122,763	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,922,853	4,242,617	3,090,545	3,682,440	19	875,814	944,697	8
Snowmobiles								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	32,986	29,839	17,581	24,637	40	11,947	18,994	59
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	52,212	50,403	28,475	42,012	48	20,283	32,061	58
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	7,236	3,786	3,103	3,344	8	2,350	3,029	29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,386	6,975	5,498	6,517	19	4,638	6,083	31
Special purpose motor vehicles								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----					0			0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	327,456	398,882	265,490	445,486	68	92,314	179,764	95
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	10,011	6,811	5,495	5,401	-2	1,816	1,304	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	932,742	473,196	361,376	323,685	-10	115,166	111,321	-3
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	45,094	67,600	53,837	47,615	-12	13,641	14,751	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	497,275	752,689	570,783	668,411	17	144,308	249,713	73
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	69,158	72,039	53,443	58,029	9	18,418	15,831	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	349,975	465,057	333,383	439,482	32	116,451	108,854	-7

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,550,177	4,918,135	3,400,554	5,272,999	55	1,200,587	1,764,141	47
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,663,116	6,752,689	4,904,058	6,524,901	33	1,495,617	2,089,422	40
Tractors, including parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	785,446	968,419	688,774	1,026,556	49	247,499	359,239	45
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,417,663	1,728,999	1,270,351	1,471,050	16	469,407	449,215	-4
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	152,083	176,063	114,223	335,146	193	48,539	135,981	180
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	305,583	221,532	163,515	181,556	11	61,909	62,232	1
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,042	19,112	15,202	39,271	158	10,109	21,459	112
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,125,065	901,719	741,177	667,309	-10	309,458	232,048	-25
Motorcycles, including parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,120,482	773,650	614,090	539,769	-12	116,242	140,108	21
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	87,535	85,236	54,439	59,261	9	9,305	11,485	23
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,536	50,186	40,571	48,270	19	10,388	17,718	71
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	194,515	147,945	83,067	45,729	-45	20,849	13,272	-36
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,481,131	2,011,994	1,504,872	2,230,435	48	493,548	728,051	48
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,645,736	12,070,942	9,345,135	7,635,367	-18	2,364,861	2,603,521	10



Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary):								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	741	457	380	429	13	112	148	32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,156,993	887,002	675,913	1,092,341	62	200,605	364,206	82
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	2,194	2,024	1,764	1,013	-43	920	343	-63
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,121,361	7,391,069	5,883,405	3,766,179	-36	1,242,243	1,317,746	6
Pleasure boats; floating structures								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	254,397	534,511	458,516	320,851	-30	293,304	135,796	-54
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	941,399	629,992	518,987	284,704	-45	160,699	81,420	-49
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	188,986	266,163	205,376	292,136	42	76,019	119,496	57
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	327,726	332,028	258,665	272,512	5	87,081	78,681	-10

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1984

1/

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery				
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof	1 9		(1) 10	
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof	1 9	1 9	(1)	1 9 10
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof	1 9	9	(1) 10	(1)
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	1	1		
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	1	1		
Non-piston type aircraft engines	1 4 7	1 4	(4)	(4) 7
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor	1	1 9	1 9 10	1 9
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof	1	1		1
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	1	1		
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof				
Fans and blowers and parts thereof	1	1		
Compressors and parts thereof	1	1		
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	1	1		
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	1	1		
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof	1	10		
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof	1	1		
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof	1 9	1 9	(1)	
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof	1	1		
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof	9	(1)		
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof			(1)	
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	1	1		
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof	1	1		
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof	1	1		
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery				

176

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

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1984

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
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-----	1	1		
Drilling and boring machinery-----	1 4	1 4 (7)	(1)(4)(7)	(1)(4)(7)
Front-end loaders-----	1	1		1
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines-----	1 4 9	1 4 9	4 (7)	1 4 9
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	1			
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink-----	1	1		1
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery-----	1	1	1	1
Lawnmowers and parts thereof-----	1	1		
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof-----				
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof-----		1	(1) 9	(1) 9
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof-----	1			
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof-----	(1)	9 10	(1)	(1)
Bakery machinery and parts thereof-----		1	(1)	(1)
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof-----	1	1		
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof-----	1	1	1	
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-----	1	1		
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof-----	1	1		
Duplicating machines and parts thereof-----	1			
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof---	1	1	9	
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines-----				
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments-----	1 4 7 9	1 4 7	1 7 9 10	1 4 9 10
Textile yarn-producing machinery-----	1 (4) 7	1 4	4 (7)	1 4 7
Textile yarn-preparing machines-----	(1)(4)	(4) 7	1 4 9 10	4 10

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1984

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Weaving machines-----	4 (7)	4 (7)	1 4 (7) 9 10	4 (7) 10
Knitting machines-----	4 (7)	1 4	1 (4) 7 9 10	1 (4) 7
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles-----	4 9	(4) 7 9	1 (4) 7	(4) 7 10
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-----	(1) 4 7 9	(1) 4 7 9	1 4 7 9 10	1 4 7 10
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof-----	1	1		
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof-----		1	1 9 10	1
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines---	1 7	1 7 9	1 4 9 10	10
Parts of textile machinery-----	1	1	10	
Cordage machines and parts thereof-----	1 4 7 9 10	1 4 7 9 10	(1)(4)(7)	(1)(4)(7) 9
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----	1	1		
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials-----				
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof-----	(1)	(1) 9	1	1
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof-----	(1) 9	(1) 9	1 9 10	9 10
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof---	1	1		
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----	1	1		
Tool holders and accessories-----	1	1		
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof-----	1	1		
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof-----	1	1		
Office machines-----	1	1	1	1
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism-----	4 (7)	1 4		
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard-----	4 (7)	1 4	(1)(7)	(4)
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters-----	4 9	1 4 (7) 9		4
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism-----				
Automatic data processing machines-----	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing-----	1	1	(1) 9	(1) 9

Table 22.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1984

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type-----	1 4	1 4	(1)(4) 7 9	(1)(4) 9
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism-----	1 4	1 4	(1)(4)(7) 9	(1)(4)(7)
Office machines and parts				
Copying machines-----				
Miscellaneous machines				
Shoe machinery and parts thereof-----				
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof-----	1	1	1	
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof-----	1 9 10	1	1	10
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof-----	1	1	1	
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof--	1 9 10	1		
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof-----	1		1 10	10
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof-----	1	1	1	1
Parts of machines				
Industrial molds-----	1	1		
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings--	(1) 4 (7) 9	(1) 4 (7)	1 (4) 7	1 4 9
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	1	1		
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts-----	1	1	1	1
Forged steel grinding balls-----	(1)(4)(7) 9	1 4 (7) 9	1 4 9	1 4
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-----	1	1		
Miscellaneous machinery parts-----	1	1 9 10	1	1
Electrical machinery and equipment				
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment-----	1	1		
Transformers-----	1 4	1 4	(1) 4 (7)	(1) 4 (7)
Motors and generators-----	1	1		
Generator sets-----	1 7 9	1 (4) 7 9	(1)(4)	4 (7)
Magnets and electromagnetic devices-----	1	1	1	1
Primary cells and batteries-----	1	1		
Storage batteries-----	1	1		1
Portable electric hand tools-----	1	1		

Table 22.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1984

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof-----	1 10	1		1
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof-----	1	1		
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof-----	1	1		1
Ignition equipment-----	1	1	1	1
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles-----	1	1	1	1
Portable electric lamps-----	1	1	1	1
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment-----	9	1		
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof-----	1	1		
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof-----	1	1	1	1
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof-----				
Telephone and telegraph apparatus-----	1	1		
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment-----	1	1	(1)	
Telephone instruments-----	1 (4) 7	1 (4) 7	1 4	1 4 (7) 10
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment-----	1	1		
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment-----	1	1		
Television cameras-----	1	1		(1)
Television apparatus-----	1	1		
Television receivers-----	1	1		
Radio receivers and parts-----	1	1		
Automobile radio receivers-----	1 4 9	1 4	1	1 4
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type-----	1 4	1 4	4	4
Transceivers-----	1 4 7	1 4	1 (4) 7 9 10	
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----	1	1	(1)	(1)
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines-----	1	1		
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof-----	1	1	(1) 10	
Radar-----	1 9	1	(1) 9 10	
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus-----	1	1		
Electrical capacitors-----	1	1	1 10	1
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors-----	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors-----	1 5	1 5		
Ceramic fixed capacitors-----	1 5 8	1 5 8	1 (5) 8 10	1 8
Articles for making and breaking electrical				

Table 22.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1984

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
circuits-----	1	1	1	1
Electrical switches and relays				
Circuit breakers-----	1 4			
Switches other than circuit breakers-----	1 4	1 4	1 4 (7)	1 4 (7)
Fuses-----	1 7	7	4 7	1 4 7
Connectors-----	1 4	1 4 7	1 4	1 4
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies-----	1 (4) 7 9	(4) 7 9	(4)	(1)(4)
Ac motor starters and contactors-----	(4) 7	1 4	1 4	4
Electrical resistors-----	1	1		1
Fixed resistors-----	1	1		1
Carbon composition resistors-----	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5 (8)
Film resistors-----	1 5	1 5	1 5 (8)	1 5 (8)
Wirewound resistors-----	1 5	1 (5) 8		5
Automatic voltage regulators-----	1	1		
Electric lamps-----	1	1		
Electronic tubes (except x-ray)-----	1	1		
Television picture tubes-----	1 9	9		1
Semiconductors-----	1	1	1	1
Transistors-----	1 4	1 4 7	1 4	1 4
Integrated circuits-----	1	1	1	1
Electrical conductors-----	1	1	1	
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	1	1		
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	1 9	1	1 9 10	9 10
Motor vehicles				
Automobile trucks and truck tractors-----	1 4	1 4	4 9	4 9
Motor buses-----	4	1 4	1 4	4 9
Passenger automobiles-----	1 4	1 4		4
Snowmobiles-----	1 4	1 4	1 4	
Special purpose motor vehicles-----	1	1	(4) 7	
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles-----	1 7	(4) 7 9	(4)	1 7
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis-----	1	1	1	1
Tractors, including parts-----	1	1		
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts-----	1	1		
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts-----	1 9	1	(1)	
Motorcycles, including parts-----	1		1 9 10	
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts-----	1		(1) 9	(1) 9
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts-----	1	1		
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)-----	2 5 7	2 7	(5) 7	(2)(5)
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts-----	1	1		





### Miscellaneous Manufactures 1/

In the first three quarters of 1984 the U.S. merchandise trade balance for miscellaneous manufactures registered a deficit of more than \$4 billion compared with the deficit of \$43 million for the corresponding quarters of 1983. This shift in the U.S. trade position was due principally to a \$4.1 billion increase in imports, a gain of 36 percent, whereas exports rose only \$100 million, or by less than 1 percent. The major trading partners in the first three quarters of 1984 were the same as those in the first three quarters of 1983, Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Canada, the EC, and the OPEC countries. Thus, trade with the OPEC countries and Canada resulted in surpluses of \$601 million and \$448 million, respectively, down from \$789 million and \$644 million, respectively, in the first three quarters of 1983. The largest trade deficits were recorded with Japan and Taiwan, \$2.4 billion and \$2.1 billion, respectively, up from \$1.6 billion and \$1.5 billion, respectively, in the first three quarters of 1983.

The U.S. merchandise trade balance for miscellaneous manufactures in the third quarter of 1984 continued to show a growing deficit for the sixth consecutive quarter and a steady deterioration in the trade balance for the eighth consecutive quarter. The trade deficit in the third quarter of 1984 reached \$2.1 billion compared with \$122 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983, representing a sixteenfold increase. This deterioration in the trade balance reflected a \$125 million, or 3 percent, decrease in exports and a \$1,814 million, or 45 percent, increase in imports. The largest trade surpluses were registered with OPEC and Canada at \$184 million and \$129 million, respectively, down about 30 percent for each country in the third quarter of 1984 compared with the third quarter of 1983. Among the major trading partners, the largest deficits in descending order were recorded with Japan (\$940 million), Taiwan (\$753 million), the EC (\$459 million), and Hong Kong (\$388 million). The deficits with Japan and Taiwan increased by \$381 million, or 68 percent, and \$214 million, or 40 percent, respectively; the deficit with the EC, however, showed the sharpest percentage increase, up by \$445 million from \$14 million between the third quarter of 1983 and the third quarter of 1984 (table 23, fig. 9).

Imports from all except the OPEC countries increased in the third quarter of 1984 compared with the corresponding quarter of 1983. The largest expansion occurred in trade with the EC as imports increased by \$503 million, or 49 percent, and with Japan by \$402 million, or 45 percent. Taiwan ranked third as imports increased by \$210 million, or 35 percent. Some increase in U.S. exports was noted for most countries, except Brazil, India, Taiwan, and the OPEC. Of these increases in exports, the largest were with the EC (\$58 million, or 6 percent), Mexico (\$35 million, or 33 percent), Canada (\$30 million, or 6 percent), and Japan (\$21 million, or 6 percent).

### Furniture

In the third quarter of 1984, imports of furniture continued their upward spiral of the past several years. In the third quarter, such imports rose

---

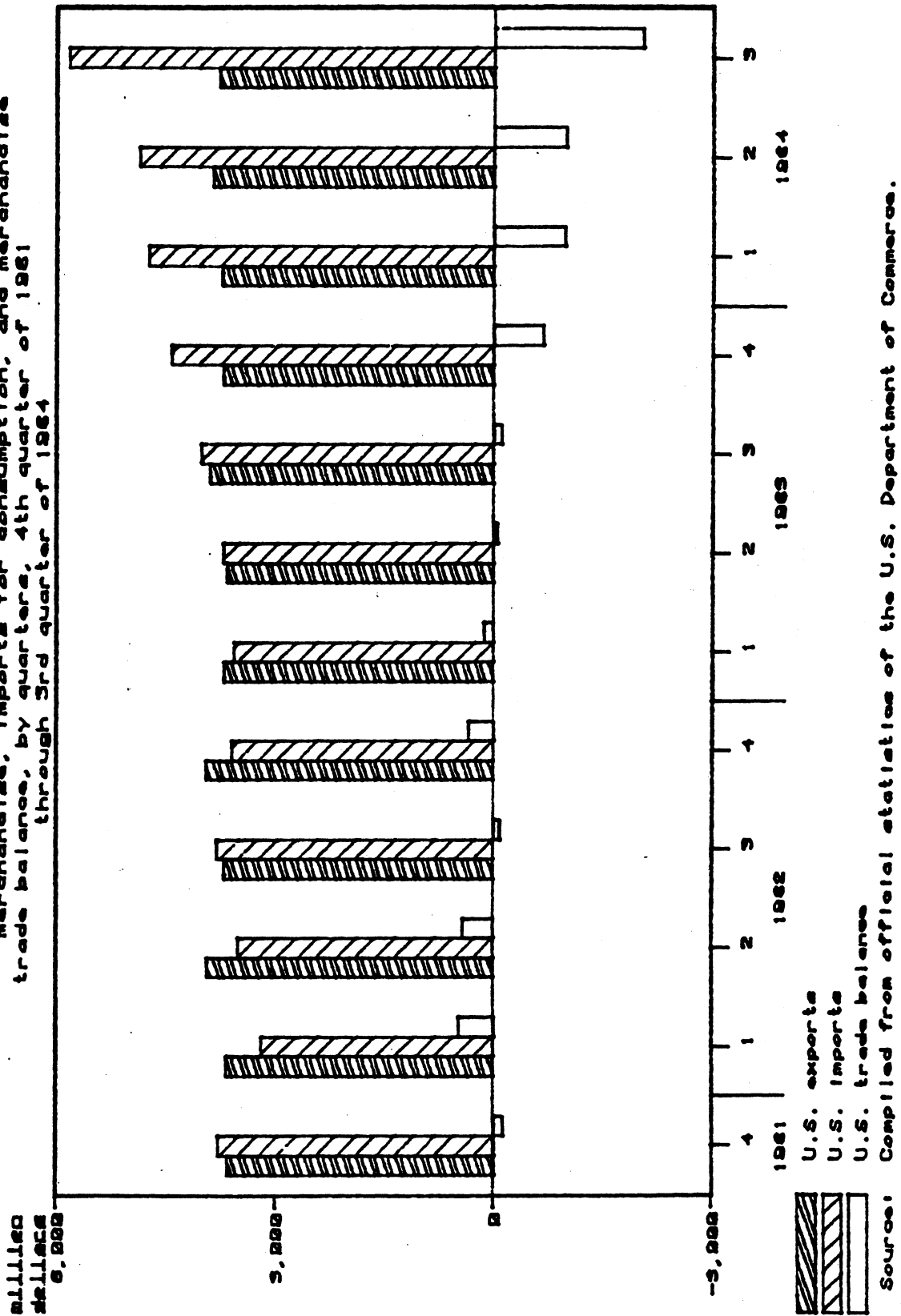
1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portion of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 7 (Specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products) except pts. 1(a), 1(b), 1(c), 12, and 13(b).

Table 23.--Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, January-September 1984, July-September 1983, and July-September 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1983	January-September 1984	July-September 1983	July-September 1984
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>				
Canada-----	1,972,292	1,543,430	471,678	501,805
Japan-----	1,337,205	1,058,223	339,818	360,645
EC-----	4,164,219	3,272,102	1,004,547	1,062,057
Brazil-----	142,312	76,991	33,216	28,969
Hong Kong-----	238,053	180,658	61,875	64,079
India-----	103,776	72,410	26,465	23,473
Korea-----	215,912	179,556	55,419	58,256
Mexico-----	376,496	393,092	107,322	142,167
Taiwan-----	219,157	149,120	53,374	49,561
OPEC-----	1,040,813	616,898	284,129	190,771
NMEs-----	282,630	215,744	77,156	80,398
China-----	173,685	160,162	40,239	59,783
All other-----	4,910,144	3,618,554	1,384,995	1,212,874
Total-----	15,003,014	11,376,785	3,900,001	3,775,060
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>				
Canada-----	1,138,140	1,094,952	284,169	372,743
Japan-----	3,580,409	3,505,937	897,946	1,300,210
EC-----	4,065,824	4,036,996	1,019,003	1,521,528
Brazil-----	75,448	88,263	16,736	41,131
Hong Kong-----	1,106,977	1,021,388	312,683	452,044
India-----	25,379	35,622	6,365	15,105
Korea-----	835,886	882,127	218,759	337,352
Mexico-----	399,090	351,190	98,609	132,531
Taiwan-----	2,295,720	2,261,134	592,830	802,812
OPEC-----	22,219	16,245	9,213	6,463
NMEs-----	229,963	276,985	57,552	115,279
China-----	172,508	229,407	43,561	96,914
All other-----	1,969,039	1,869,928	508,392	738,617
Total-----	15,744,101	15,440,774	4,022,261	5,835,821
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>				
Canada-----	834,151	448,478	187,509	129,061
Japan-----	-2,243,204	-2,447,714	-558,128	-939,565
EC-----	98,394	-764,894	-14,455	-459,470
Brazil-----	66,863	-11,271	16,479	-12,161
Hong Kong-----	-868,923	-840,730	-250,807	-387,965
India-----	78,396	36,787	20,100	8,367
Korea-----	-619,973	-702,570	-163,339	-279,095
Mexico-----	-22,593	41,901	8,713	9,635
Taiwan-----	-2,076,562	-2,112,013	-539,456	-753,251
OPEC-----	1,018,594	600,652	274,915	184,308
NMEs-----	52,666	-61,240	19,604	-34,881
China-----	1,177	-69,244	-3,321	-37,130
All other-----	2,941,104	1,748,626	876,603	474,256
Total-----	-741,086	-4,063,988	-122,260	-2,060,760

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, 4th quarter of 1981  
through 3rd quarter of 1984



41 percent to \$643 million from \$456 million in the third quarter of 1983. Canada continued to be the principal source, followed by Taiwan and less significantly by Italy. Imports from Canada alone increased 32 percent between the third quarter of 1983 and that of 1984, rising from \$131 million to \$173 million. Imports from the three top sources accounted for 55 percent of total imports at \$351 million in July-September 1984.

Imports of wood furniture, the largest single category of furniture imports, increased 43 percent in the third quarter of 1984 over that of the third quarter of 1983, rising from \$221 million to \$318 million; in the latter period, imports from the top suppliers, Taiwan, Denmark, and Yugoslavia accounted for 48 percent of total imports, with each country showing significant increases in its shipments to the United States. Imports of metal furniture also continued an upward trend, rising 47 percent in the third quarter of 1984 over that in the corresponding quarter of 1983, from \$94 million to \$139 million. Canada, Taiwan, and Italy remained the principal sources. As the market for furniture in the United States remains strong, most countries look to the United States as a major growth area for exports.

Continuing the trend begun last quarter, U.S. exports again rose 2 percent in the third quarter of 1984 over that in the corresponding period of 1983, increasing to \$138 million from \$136 million. Canada and Saudi Arabia were the two primary markets; there was also a significant increase in exports to Mexico; together, these countries accounted for 59 percent of total U.S. exports. Exports of wood and metal furniture each declined slightly in the 1984 period, while exports of all other types of furniture showed increases. The export picture is continuing to brighten as U.S. manufacturers concentrate on the export market.

Rhett Leverett  
724-1725

#### Toys, models, and dolls

Imports of toys, models, and dolls increased dramatically during July-September 1984 compared with imports in the corresponding quarter of 1983, with imports of dolls and stuffed toys up 157 percent to \$249 million and imports of toys and models up 65 percent to \$340 million. The primary reason for these increases is the great popularity of a number of new toy items, particularly certain dolls and toy figures and accessories for these products. In addition, 1984 represents a year of recovery from a number of years of stagnant sales. Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea remained the primary sources of imports of dolls and stuffed toys, accounting for \$193 million in the third quarter of 1984, or 78 percent of the total. China advanced to become the fourth largest supplier with \$27 million in July-September 1984. Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, and Korea remained the largest import sources of toys and models, accounting for \$247 million during the third quarter of 1984, or 73 percent of the total.

U.S. exports of dolls and stuffed toys remained insignificant, declining from \$3.4 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$3.1 million during the corresponding period of 1984. The strength of the U.S. dollar served to

retard any great expansion in exports of toys and models, with a growth rate of less than 4 percent from the third quarter of 1983 to that of 1984.

Mark Estes  
724-0977

#### Photographic equipment and supplies

The U.S. trade deficit for photographic equipment and supplies totaled \$109 million in July-September 1984. This was a reversal from the \$68 million trade surplus recorded in the third quarter of 1983 and was substantially higher than the \$4 million trade deficit incurred in the second quarter of 1984.

The value of U.S. imports in the third quarter of 1984 amounted to \$541 million, up 42 percent from the \$380 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983. Consistent with the pattern established in previous quarters, the predominant share of the value of imports (84 percent) was accounted for by photographic cameras, film, and papers. The aggregate value of imports of these three product categories rose from \$318 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$456 million in the third quarter of 1984, or by 43 percent. The primary reason for the increase was a buildup of inventory by retailers in anticipation of Christmas sales. In terms of value, Japan maintained its position as the leading foreign supplier of photographic equipment and supplies to the U.S. market during the quarter.

The value of U.S. exports of photographic equipment and supplies declined from \$448 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$433 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984, or by 3 percent. The decrease in the overall value was attributable to decreases for several product groups, chief among these being hand-held still-picture cameras and sensitized but unexposed photographic papers. The value of these particular exports declined from \$22 million and \$76 million, respectively, in the third quarter of 1983 to \$15 million and \$70 million, respectively, in the third quarter of 1984. Exports in general were hampered by the strength of the U.S. dollar with respect to other foreign currencies. Contributing to the decline in exports of hand-held still-picture cameras was the somewhat limited growth potential in foreign sales of instant-print cameras which are U.S. producers' primary camera export product. Principal export markets for U.S.-produced photographic equipment and supplies in the third quarter of 1984 were Canada, Japan, France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

Woodley Timberlake  
724-1730

#### Jewelry

The U.S. trade deficit for jewelry in the third quarter of 1984, compared with that in the corresponding quarter of 1983, increased from \$277 million to \$486 million, or by 75 percent.

This growth was the result of a \$190 million, or 56 percent, increase in U.S. imports and a \$19 million, or 32 percent, decrease in U.S. exports. The three classes of jewelry showing the most significant increases in imports were precious metal, by \$90 million, or 39 percent; costume, by \$60 million, or 114 percent; and natural or cultured pearls, by \$18 million, or 60 percent. The deficit also reflected reductions in U.S. exports of precious metal jewelry by \$18 million, or 43 percent, and costume jewelry by \$0.5 million, or 3 percent. U.S. exports of natural or cultured pearls, however, almost tripled to \$610,000 in response to the increasing popularity of pearls. U.S. exports consisted mostly of natural pearls shipped to Hong Kong, Japan, and Switzerland.

The most significant U.S. supplier of jewelry and related products continued to be Italy, concentrating in precious metal jewelry; Japan remained second, specializing in natural or cultured pearls, and Hong Kong continued to be third, providing a variety of jewelry.

The marked increase in imports resulted primarily from the resurgence of fashion jewelry, the popularity of "twister" necklaces, the stylishness of pearl jewelry accessories, the economic recovery, and the strength of the U.S. dollar.

Brian Garbecki  
724-1731

### Scientific instruments

The U.S. trade surplus for scientific instruments amounted to \$752 million in July-September 1984, down about 12 percent from a surplus of \$859 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983. The decline in the trade surplus was the result of a substantial increase in imports (by 60 percent, from \$325 million to \$518 million) together with a markedly smaller growth in exports (by 7 percent, from about \$1.2 billion to \$1.3 billion). Although the U.S. balance of trade continues to favor the United States a number of factors have contributed to the declining U.S. trade surplus. Foremost is the strong U.S. dollar. In addition, a growing number of foreign manufacturers have achieved the ability to produce an increasing number of competitively priced instruments. A number of the larger foreign producers have also established distribution and servicing facilities in the United States thereby making foreign goods more available.

Increased capital expenditures for new equipment in the United States also contributed to the growth in imports. Japan was the largest source, and, in terms of value, accounted for 24 percent of total imports in July-September 1984, followed by the United Kingdom (15 percent), and West Germany (14 percent). Certain major commodity groups showing significant growth in imports were as follows: Drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments, and other measuring and checking instruments increased 78 percent, from \$98 million to \$174 million; apparatus for measuring, checking, or controlling liquids or gases, or controlling temperature rose from \$66 million to \$102 million, or by 54 percent; and instruments to measure or check electrical quantities increased 69 percent, from \$38 million to \$65 million.

Whereas exports overall increased by about 7 percent, as already noted, U.S. manufacturers continued to experience intense competition abroad from a growing number of foreign producers capable of manufacturing competitively priced products. However, exports of the following commodity groups, encompassing a high percentage of advanced technology products, experienced marked growth. Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities grew from \$365 million to \$400 million, or by 9 percent; the growth was generated mostly by increased demand for advanced testers of semiconductors. Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, and similar instruments increased 13 percent, from \$215 million to \$243 million, principally because of a growing demand for meteorological, hydrological, and geophysical instruments by the Peoples' Republic of China and Canada. Physical or chemical analysis instruments rose from \$206 million to \$225 million, or by 9 percent, as a result of increased demand for technically advanced electrochemical instruments and spectrophotometers.

Ruben Moller  
724-1732

#### Medical goods

The U.S. trade surplus in medical goods reached \$158 million in July-September 1984, down 45 percent from a surplus of \$286 million in the corresponding period of 1983. A substantial increase in imports, (by 54 percent to \$386 million) and a smaller growth of exports (by 1 percent to \$544 million) accounted for the deterioration in the U.S. trade position.

Improved economic conditions in the United States, as well as the availability of competitively priced foreign-made goods meeting U.S. standards, contributed to the sizable increase in imports. Substantial growth in imports by two major commodity groups contributed significantly to the weakened U.S. trade position. Imports of X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus increased from \$159 million to \$242 million, or by 52 percent, and imports of surgical and medical instruments and apparatus rose 59 percent, from \$61 million to \$97 million. West Germany and Japan remained the leading sources of both these commodity groups, and together supplied 54 percent of total imports in the third quarter of 1984.

Although exports of X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts declined 7 percent, from \$284 million to \$265 million, exports of orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances increased from \$86 million to \$102 million, or by 19 percent, and exports of surgical and medical instruments rose by 8 percent, from \$138 million to \$149 million. The deteriorating position of U.S. exports of medical goods as a whole can be attributed primarily to the strong U.S. dollar, and intensified competition abroad from a growing number of foreign producers capable of manufacturing advanced technology products such as CT scanners, ultrasound diagnostic systems, magnetic resonance imaging systems, as well as therapeutic apparatus.

Ruben Moller  
724-1732

Horological devices

The U.S. trade deficit in horological devices in July-September 1984, compared with that in the corresponding quarter of 1983, increased to 57 million units, valued at \$322 million, from 54 million units, valued at \$262 million, or by 6 percent and 23 percent, respectively.

In terms of quantity, the deficit growth was the result of an increase in imports from 55 million units to 58 million units, or by 6 percent, and a drop in exports from 464,000 units to 322,000 units, or by 31 percent. In terms of value, imports increased from \$267 million to \$326 million, or by 22 percent, and exports decreased from \$4.9 million to \$3.6 million, or by 27 percent.

In the third quarter of 1984, the leading supplier of horological devices was Japan, which accounted for 39 percent of the total, in terms of value. In terms of quantity, however, Hong Kong was the leading supplier and accounted for 57 percent of the total. The unit value of imports from Japan and Hong Kong was \$10.82 and \$2.80, respectively.

The increased domestic demand was the result of improvements in the economy, retailers' bullish attitudes toward higher inventory levels in expectation of a good Christmas season, and an increasing trend by domestic manufacturers and retailers toward off-shore sourcing for clocks and components.

Brian Garbecki  
724-1731

Sporting goods

The U.S. trade deficit in sporting goods more than doubled in July-September 1984 compared with the third quarter of 1983, rising from \$106 million to \$217 million, as U.S. imports climbed from \$190 million to \$292 million, and U.S. exports fell from \$84 million to \$74 million. Taiwan and the Republic of Korea (Korea) combined for a 52-percent share (\$150 million) of total U.S. imports of sporting goods in the third quarter of 1984.

The product areas which showed the greatest increases in imports when comparing the two quarters were playground, gymnasium, gymnastic, and exercise equipment, up \$33 million (chiefly from Taiwan); ski equipment, \$19 million (Austria, France, and Taiwan); fishing tackle, \$10 million (Korea, Japan, and Taiwan); golf clubs and parts, \$8 million (Taiwan); and tennis rackets, \$8 million (Taiwan). The sporting goods line which exhibited the most dramatic decline in exports from the third quarter of 1983 with the third quarter of 1984 was golf equipment, \$8 million (chiefly to Japan).

Ralph Watkins  
724-0976



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

The value of imports of phonograph records, related sound recordings, and blank magnetic recording media amounted to \$240 million in July-September 1984, up 47 percent over such imports in the third quarter of 1983. Although imports of phonograph records were stable, increasing only by about 3 percent over that in the 1983 period, related sound recordings (other than phonograph records) and blank magnetic recording media showed significant increases, in terms of value. In the aggregate, imports of the latter two product groups increased in value from \$141 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$223 million in third quarter 1984, or by 58 percent. The upward movement in related sound recordings was due to increasing acceptance by consumers of prerecorded music in the compact disc format, which resulted from the availability of wider title selection coupled with lower prices, and the growing popularity of home music videos. Significant increases in consumer purchases of video and audio recording devices also resulted in increased sales of blank magnetic recording media, such as video and audio cassettes. Imports during the quarter were supplied chiefly by Japan, Singapore, and the United Kingdom.

The value of U.S. exports of phonograph records, related sound recordings, and blank magnetic recording media amounted to \$202 million in the third quarter of 1984, up 19 percent from \$170 million in the corresponding period of 1983. A substantial share of the increase was accounted for by exports of recordings other than sound recordings on magnetic tape. Such exports, consisting principally of pre-packaged computer software, increased from the third quarter of 1983 to the third quarter of 1984 by 87 percent, rising from \$32 million to \$60 million. The general insensitivity of these exports to fluctuations in exchange rates and the rising worldwide demand for personal computers provided much of the impetus for the increase.

Woodley Timberlake  
724-1730

Handbags

For the fifth consecutive quarter, U.S. imports of handbags increased compared with the corresponding quarter in the previous year, surging from 50 million bags, valued at \$138 million, during the third quarter of 1983, to 57 million bags, valued at \$182 million, during the third quarter of 1984, or by 15 percent, in terms of quantity, and 32 percent, in terms of value. As in the second quarter, the share of total imports supplied by Taiwan decreased, slipping from 58 percent of the quantity and 37 percent of the value during the third quarter of 1983 to 50 percent of the quantity and 29 percent of the value during the third quarter of 1984. China experienced the largest gain in share of total imports. It registered 9 percent of the quantity and 7 percent of the value in the third quarter of 1983 compared with 15 percent of the quantity and 12 percent of the value in the third quarter of 1984. Comparing the third quarter of 1984 to that of 1983, most of the increase in the value of imported handbags occurred in those made of leather.

Carl Seastrum  
724-1733

Luggage

The value of U.S. imports of luggage in July-September 1984, \$165 million, was the second highest level recorded compared with previous quarters, surpassed only by the \$171 million imported in April-June 1984. Such imports in the third quarter of 1984 were up from \$111 million during the third quarter of 1983, or by 48 percent. As in each of the first two quarters of 1984, Taiwan and Korea experienced most of this gain, \$22 million and \$13 million, respectively. During the third quarter of 1984, Taiwan supplied 49 percent of such imports and Korea 28 percent. From the third quarter of 1983 to that of 1984, luggage of materials other than leather and plastics (primarily manmade textile materials) registered by far the largest absolute increase, from \$62 million to \$99 million, the trend of the first two quarters of 1984 and representing an increase in market share of imports by 5 percentage points, from 55 percent to 60 percent. Taiwan accounted for 54 percent of such imports in the third quarter of 1984 and Korea for 32 percent. This sharp increase in manmade fiber luggage imports appears to represent efforts by importers to not only meet normal market demand for luggage but also to obtain as much of their anticipated annual needs as possible before the quotas on such luggage from Taiwan and Korea were filled.

Carl Seastrum  
724-1733

Ophthalmic goods

U.S. imports of ophthalmic goods increased by 32 percent, in terms of value, from \$115 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$152 million in the third quarter of 1984. Taiwan, Italy, Japan, and France were the principal suppliers of imports of ophthalmic goods during the third quarter of 1984, together accounting for 58 percent of the value of such imports. Eyeglasses, goggles, and similar articles rose by 17 percent to \$54 million, with Taiwan as the principal supplier. The value of imports of frames, mountings, and parts of eyeglasses rose by 32 percent to \$70 million during the third quarter of 1984; Italy, Japan, and France were the major sources. The rise in imports of ophthalmic goods is attributable, in major part, to favorable exchange rates for foreign currency and to a growing trend of selling the bulk of such imports directly to dispensers, thus bypassing the middleman and concomitant markup.

Richardo Witherspoon  
724-0978

Musical instruments, parts, and accessories

The value of U.S. imports of musical instruments, parts, and accessories rose from \$80 million in July-September 1983 to \$115 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984, or by 44 percent. Imports of musical instruments alone increased from \$61 million to \$93 million during the period, or by 52 percent. Japan, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea were the principal sources of U.S. imports of musical instruments during the third quarter of

1984, in the aggregate accounting for about 73 percent of such imports. All types of musical instruments registered increases in imports, with the most significant gains occurring in imports of pianos, organs, and other nonelectronic instruments such as percussion instruments and music boxes. During the period, U.S. imports of pianos increased 40 percent, in terms of value, from \$18 million to \$25 million, and 62 percent, in terms of quantity, from 34,000 units to 67,000 units. Japan and Korea were the principal suppliers. U.S. imports of organs rose from \$7 million to \$13 million (72 percent), and from 92,000 units to 146,000 units (58 percent) during the period. Imports of nonelectronic musical instruments increased from \$18 million to \$27 million, or by 51 percent. Taiwan was the principal supplier of such imports. The improving U.S. economy, in conjunction with the continuing popularity of electronic keyboards, contributed to the increases.

U.S. exports of musical instruments, parts, and accessories decreased by 15 percent, from \$32 million in the third quarter of 1983 to \$27 million in the third quarter of 1984. The decrease was principally in response to the unfavorable alignment of the U.S. dollar with respect to foreign currencies and to competition from instruments manufactured in the Orient. Canada, Japan, and the United Kingdom were the principal markets.

Richardo Witherspoon  
724-0978

### Bicycles

The rate of increase of U.S. imports of bicycles in the third quarter of 1984 compared with the corresponding period of 1983 decreased from that in the second quarter, from 79 percent to 59 percent. However, such imports increased substantially from 729,000 units, valued at \$49 million, in the third quarter of 1983 to 1.2 million units, valued at \$78 million, in the third quarter of 1984, or by 59 percent, in terms of quantity, and by 60 percent in terms of value. The principal supplier, Taiwan, increased its share of total imports from 72 percent of the quantity to 79 percent; Japan's share decreased from 17 percent to 13 percent.

Data for recent years reflect decreases in total imports and increases in smaller bikes from the second to the third quarter of each year. For these 1984 periods, however, total imports decreased, but imports of the smaller bikes also decreased. In addition, for the first time in many quarters, 20-inch bicycles did not gain an increased share of total imports when comparing the current quarter with the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Instead, larger, primarily lightweight bicycles increased their share in the third quarter of 1984 compared with the corresponding period in 1983, from 57 percent to 61 percent.

Taiwan, as in the second quarter, sharply increased its share of the larger bicycles from 59 percent in the third quarter of 1983 to 72 percent in the third quarter of 1984, whereas Japan's share again slipped from 27 percent to 20 percent. Taiwan supplied 69 percent of the smaller bikes in the second quarter of 1984.

Carl Seastrum  
724-1733

Parts of bicycles

Reflecting the slowdown in production of bicycles by U.S. producers that utilize most imported parts, U.S. imports of parts of bicycles decreased from \$37 million in July-September 1983 to \$33 million in July-September 1984, or by 11 percent. However, it should also be noted that in recent years there has been a decrease in imports between the second and third quarters of the year and that the second quarter of 1984 recorded the largest total of U.S. imports of parts in recent years. Japan and Taiwan were the principal sources again in the third quarter of 1984, supplying \$17 million and just under \$7 million, respectively--down from \$22 million for Japan and just over \$7 million for Taiwan in the third quarter of 1983. Consequently, Japan experienced a decrease in share of total imports between the third quarter of 1983 and the corresponding period of 1984, from 58 percent to 52 percent. Taiwan's share remained constant at 20 percent for these periods.

Carl Seastrum  
724-1733

Game machines

Reflecting both the continuing absorption of the home video game industry by the home computer industry and the declining interest in coin-operated video games, U.S. imports of all game machines and parts fell by 74 percent (from \$148 million to \$35 million) in the third quarter of 1984 compared with the third quarter of 1983, and U.S. exports dropped by 62 percent (from \$64 million to \$25 million).

As a result of the conversion of U.S.-owned overseas assembly plants from home video game systems to home computers, imports of home video game systems and components, the most significant type traded, declined by 88 percent in the third quarter of 1984 compared with the third quarter of 1983, from \$101 million to \$12 million. Imports from Taiwan and Hong Kong, the principal locations for these overseas assembly operations, dropped from \$56 million to \$4 million and from \$14 million to \$2 million, respectively. During the third quarter of 1984, parts and cartridges accounted for 65 percent of the imports of home video game systems and components. Exports of noncoin-operated game machines and parts (chiefly home video game systems and components) fell by 79 percent in the third quarter of 1984, from \$45 million to \$10 million.

The sharp decline in international trade of complete coin-operated game machines, the second most important type, slowed in the third quarter of 1984. U.S. imports of coin-operated game machines was stable at \$10 million in both the third quarter of 1984 and the third quarter of 1983; U.S. exports declined by 18 percent (from \$18 million to \$15 million). The overall trend reflects not only a reduced interest in video game arcades but also an increasing practice of converting used arcade video game machines to new games by inserting new game logic boards and changing the machine cosmetically. This allows the retention of used cabinets and monitors, reducing the cost to game machine operators.

Ralph Watkins  
724-0976

Table 24.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	77,776	97,284	70,847	92,691	31	26,083	38,514	48
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,954	29,941	23,187	20,281	-13	7,950	6,239	-22
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	85,124	107,990	76,940	113,446	47	28,405	45,878	62
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	114,113	86,152	64,532	60,490	-6	17,174	19,511	14
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)-----	12,865	14,775	10,806	15,762	46	3,846	6,727	75
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,197	9,190	7,201	6,530	-9	2,477	2,046	-17
Miscellaneous products								
Casters								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	27,423	46,658	35,542	40,691	14	10,085	14,514	44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,494	14,672	10,650	14,429	35	3,773	5,149	36
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----					0			0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,322	6,242	4,449	5,044	13	1,875	1,542	-18
Clothespins								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 gross)-----	1,928	2,660	2,055	1,827	-11	893	642	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,614	3,453	2,701	2,417	-11	1,131	807	-29
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 gross)-----	38	44	38	55	44	14	20	48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31	43	39	45	16	11	16	46
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,066	7,187	5,676	6,494	14	1,866	2,374	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,933	33,606	26,538	29,831	12	8,274	11,858	43
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,839	11,835	8,630	10,024	16	3,129	3,124	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	70,063	63,714	47,248	48,889	3	17,073	17,304	1

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

Table 24.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	716,377	685,074	460,012	693,854	51	205,933	340,030	65
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	227,681	198,007	148,893	152,387	2	58,969	61,094	4
Jewelry								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,168,659	1,286,016	890,029	1,322,565	49	337,257	527,107	56
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	188,421	189,408	148,616	122,376	-18	60,036	40,734	-32
Precious metal jewelry								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	864,272	883,226	603,437	818,552	36	230,253	320,241	39
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	114,488	117,393	96,630	71,194	-26	41,789	23,818	-43
Costume jewelry								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	178,249	195,493	138,582	267,412	93	52,262	111,889	114
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	66,809	61,007	44,189	45,576	3	15,530	15,039	-3
Natural or cultured pearls								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	97,046	165,851	120,116	179,408	49	43,877	70,309	60
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,062	1,247	813	1,291	59	210	608	189
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	109,551	121,296	56,466	72,893	29	19,066	26,677	40
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,189	53,185	35,888	38,317	7	12,324	12,156	-1
Buttons								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,064	19,748	14,892	18,428	24	4,558	6,301	38
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,872	12,613	9,456	10,456	11	3,073	3,487	13
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	91,487	101,547	41,574	54,464	31	14,507	20,375	40
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,316	40,571	26,431	27,860	5	9,251	8,668	-6

Table 24.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Lawn-tennis equipment								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48,358:	63,586:	45,822:	70,506:	54:	16,855:	26,308:	56
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	43,520:	42,087:	34,411:	25,425:	-26:	7,269:	8,740:	20
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing								
Snow skis								
Imports:								
Quantity (pairs)-----	942,193:	1,202,180:	857,255:	1,193,224:	39:	474,883:	743,517:	57
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,481:	50,653:	36,549:	44,829:	23:	18,554:	27,342:	47
Exports:								
Quantity (pairs)-----	174,928:	207,871:	176,321:	130,663:	-26:	80,275:	77,419:	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,722:	14,212:	11,813:	11,927:	1:	6,233:	7,829:	26
Bicycles								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,725:	3,034:	2,015:	3,545:	76:	728:	1,161:	59
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	123,284:	199,233:	141,866:	237,010:	67:	48,782:	78,136:	60
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	50:	33:	25:	23:	-8:	8:	11:	37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,689:	2,146:	1,617:	1,654:	2:	626:	786:	26
Parts of bicycles								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	85,111:	130,127:	100,918:	115,499:	14:	36,933:	32,989:	-11
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,888:	10,445:	7,764:	7,531:	-3:	2,782:	2,556:	-8
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,331:	38,623:	28,078:	46,759:	67:	9,663:	19,186:	99
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,532:	4,293:	3,167:	2,739:	-13:	891:	1,021:	15
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	313,788:	340,754:	212,227:	491,343:	132:	96,547:	248,546:	157
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,225:	13,424:	9,393:	8,481:	-10:	3,440:	3,145:	-9

Table 24.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Nontextile floor coverings								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,732	49,335	37,296	44,257	19	13,729	16,048	17
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	101,802	103,978	80,530	75,911	-6	26,596	25,646	-4
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	126,393	93,299	68,483	111,975	64	17,398	51,871	198
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	161,849	147,197	114,348	89,128	-22	44,815	27,636	-38
Ordnance and accessories								
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	312,174	485,676	394,530	230,661	-42	119,107	68,735	-42
ammunition and munitions								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,403	24,543	18,446	34,344	86	4,996	15,411	208
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,474,227	1,396,492	1,084,069	1,181,223	9	469,726	397,140	-15
Ames								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,058,080	631,138	495,971	248,926	-50	174,806	66,952	-62
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	274,750	299,779	215,683	99,725	-54	70,712	29,115	-59
Sorting goods								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	664,984	775,382	549,090	813,535	48	189,753	291,537	54
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	373,486	354,530	275,693	244,383	-11	84,006	74,307	-12
Fishing tackle								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	159,275	155,203	110,114	144,528	31	23,986	34,313	43
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,953	21,920	16,762	17,350	4	4,556	4,684	3
Golf equipment								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	62,240	70,420	52,816	78,892	49	16,117	26,732	66
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	132,852	129,259	102,400	81,709	-20	27,118	19,171	-29



Table 24.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Musical instruments								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	226,262	292,119	163,604	236,651	45	61,092	93,005	52
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	99,613	98,776	61,998	52,101	-16	20,670	17,881	-13
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)								
Imports:								
Quantity (number)-----	65,052	133,139	90,569	152,933	69	34,338	66,998	95
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	68,165	73,872	52,149	77,553	49	17,683	24,755	40
Exports:								
Quantity (number)-----	11,681	9,873	7,276	4,823	-34	2,262	2,040	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,269	9,867	7,609	4,865	-36	2,783	1,943	-30
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)								
Imports:								
Quantity (number)-----	135,640	268,591	179,703	312,993	74	92,347	145,876	58
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,627	30,695	20,114	33,513	67	7,377	12,654	72
Exports:								
Quantity (number)-----	17,703	16,712	11,191	5,271	-53	3,299	1,325	-60
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,888	12,580	9,416	6,432	-32	2,661	1,895	-29
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,366,658	1,848,390	1,319,051	1,880,763	43	456,481	643,059	41
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	591,473	545,125	413,806	417,584	1	135,762	138,247	2
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,218	4,707	3,250	7,400	128	1,058	2,549	141
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,793	8,579	6,436	5,950	-8	2,144	1,956	-9
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)-----	1,071,514	1,424,311	1,021,884	1,478,963	45	358,635	508,483	42
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	471,380	441,449	338,240	318,817	-6	110,076	107,909	-2

Table 24.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 linear feet)-----	107,807	25,233	8,951	114,290	1,177	5,104	44,025	762
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,960	7,406	5,219	12,110	132	2,324	4,229	82
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 linear feet)-----	32,939	9,024	5,105	12,247	140	1,613	4,667	189
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,709	34,002	24,415	32,147	32	8,567	10,022	17
Phonograph records								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,672	38,794	26,472	38,740	46	11,676	12,026	3
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	61,200	49,417	36,929	28,008	-24	11,269	8,892	-21
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,459	50,427	24,806	75,231	203	14,269	29,402	106
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	115,918	161,652	111,779	175,632	57	36,940	65,024	76
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	351,997	511,429	369,466	547,343	48	126,849	194,045	53
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	592,671	487,854	365,885	377,049	3	117,266	123,990	6
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)-----	6,096	20,790	9,696	8,850	-9	5,231	3,197	-39
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,588	16,603	8,730	18,046	107	4,905	4,525	-8
Musical instruments, parts and accessories								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	293,208	417,219	214,501	299,638	40	80,056	114,884	44
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	147,836	159,275	95,730	80,638	-16	31,897	26,990	-15

Table 24.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	73,951	96,458	75,306	95,050	26	22,844	39,419	73
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	195,159	154,432	117,069	120,762	3	40,057	43,239	8
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,984	5,123	4,445	3,320	-25	889	1,139	28
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,982	16,085	12,754	13,432	5	3,997	4,658	17
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	395,954	454,570	324,419	444,090	37	107,819	155,659	44
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	943,690	915,858	675,114	738,278	9	243,163	244,509	1
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	211,729	247,839	182,766	225,560	23	60,919	91,746	51
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	291,202	291,364	215,648	227,741	6	78,519	70,251	-11
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)-----	21,536	16,477	10,649	19,074	79	4,735	8,198	73
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	70,381	67,159	51,030	45,136	-12	15,611	13,755	-12

Table 24.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	597,863	631,491	434,567	540,834	24	149,398	208,503	40
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	293,404	190,979	151,337	109,996	-27	49,001	38,550	-21
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)-----	23,819	32,011	23,519	25,072	7	9,065	8,839	-2
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	90,366	79,673	61,250	57,059	-7	19,976	18,369	-8
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,534	3,363	2,134	3,147	47	761	1,056	39
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,136	8,480	6,399	7,307	14	1,732	2,266	31
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)-----	16,785	18,569	13,653	14,105	3	4,410	5,271	20
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,037	16,944	12,482	12,974	4	3,972	3,855	-3
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)-----	88,260	84,919	60,443	67,811	12	19,591	25,265	29
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,113	7,266	5,800	3,501	-40	1,439	759	-47

Table 24.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,862	17,877	13,397	12,936	-3	4,320	4,621	7
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	127,487	118,217	89,890	85,889	-4	28,646	28,036	-2
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	137,422	164,306	109,586	186,546	70	38,362	64,912	69
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,373,313	1,444,741	1,080,945	1,146,541	6	365,157	399,616	9
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,639	15,871	11,634	10,101	-13	3,527	3,175	-10
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	86,197	66,536	47,785	58,919	23	15,877	18,634	17
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts								
Watches and watch movements								
Imports:								
Quantity (thousands)-----	86,134	141,045	114,683	106,378	-7	39,579	40,754	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	649,385	740,216	586,580	648,238	11	207,083	251,827	22
Exports:								
Quantity (thousands)-----	2,079	991	733	494	-33	244	155	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,739	12,908	9,915	6,315	-36	2,481	1,820	-27
Clocks and clock movements								
Imports:								
Quantity (thousands)-----	47,374	57,358	43,807	42,067	-4	15,104	17,011	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	228,455	223,096	166,504	174,493	5	60,166	73,988	23
Exports:								
Quantity (thousands)-----	1,842	1,807	1,542	540	-65	220	167	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,174	12,240	9,671	6,633	-31	2,450	1,806	-26
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,201	14,925	9,974	12,640	27	3,910	4,547	16
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,885	27,438	19,958	17,080	-14	5,998	6,254	4

Table 24.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,171	19,509	14,839	19,315	30	4,999	5,932	19
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,290	10,094	7,299	8,339	14	2,364	2,695	14
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,941	15,426	12,253	12,810	5	2,866	4,498	57
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	124,209	125,371	94,960	89,341	-6	29,227	28,751	-2
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,717	26,837	18,915	25,616	35	6,908	10,571	53
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,002	38,130	28,733	28,705	0	9,227	9,660	5
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	251,197	268,286	193,169	284,387	47	65,879	101,523	54
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,104,052	1,066,600	785,463	838,985	7	280,172	276,520	-1
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	110,597	133,182	94,840	131,114	38	30,205	48,628	61
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	903,008	878,834	661,894	665,907	1	206,376	225,093	9
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,786	49,697	36,184	59,466	64	13,216	22,701	72
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48,018	50,233	36,625	39,848	9	13,172	12,787	-3

Table 24.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	87,818	83,464	61,768	92,822	50	20,783	33,035	59
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	332,743	361,390	261,984	309,169	18	85,600	101,693	19
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,066	41,223	31,764	36,808	16	9,726	14,370	48
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	120,324	123,487	93,185	87,233	-6	28,697	28,487	-1
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts								
Electro-medical apparatus and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	129,391	207,035	146,107	285,851	96	52,294	112,993	116
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	773,823	783,271	577,181	617,756	7	195,153	193,522	-1
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)-----	351,612	458,000	344,844	354,266	3	106,864	128,608	20
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	320,110	348,972	266,063	242,257	-9	89,009	71,093	-20
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	237,603	225,803	173,302	223,854	29	56,791	77,466	36
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,022,230	901,850	667,042	690,282	3	214,509	243,344	13
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)-----	326,900	399,288	287,281	445,315	55	97,794	174,372	78
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	91,270	75,919	55,792	63,524	14	19,000	25,610	35

Table 24.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Handbags								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	167,009	188,626	136,169	162,798	20	49,669	57,050	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	422,833	485,782	346,791	463,674	34	137,607	182,224	32
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	6,320	4,635	3,848	3,407	-11	934	834	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,032	9,197	6,421	8,314	29	2,113	2,639	25
Luggage								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	336,420	401,927	275,890	457,531	66	111,178	164,847	48
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,965	32,578	25,318	19,036	-25	7,155	7,582	6
Leather goods								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	90,249	109,123	74,367	102,190	37	29,303	42,840	46
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,763	5,541	4,140	3,923	-5	1,425	1,628	14
Ophthalmic goods								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	342,026	451,785	347,897	439,094	26	115,252	151,661	32
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	113,325	109,681	82,306	85,834	4	27,218	28,594	5
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic								
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	275,163	280,186	195,920	279,617	43	68,448	110,556	62
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,090	85,398	59,694	77,293	29	19,956	23,433	17
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	178,899	194,326	134,184	191,610	43	48,890	70,133	43
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	138,642	208,967	146,086	149,346	2	54,370	52,104	-4
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	221,917	261,032	188,394	255,620	36	60,799	96,601	59
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	601,238	572,929	429,052	459,067	7	138,116	148,828	8

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



Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1984

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Handbags-----	1 4	1 4	1 (4) 7	1 (4) 7
Luggage-----	1	1		(1)
Flat goods-----	1	1	10	
Ophthalmic goods-----	1	1		
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic				
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements-----	1	1		1
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses-----	1	1		
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	2	2		
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies-----	2	2		
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)-----	1			
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts-----	2	2		
Electro-medical apparatus and parts-----	2	2		
Apparatus based on the use of x-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other, uses and parts-----	1		(1)	
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-----	2	2	2	
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights-----				
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts-----	3	9		
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments-----	3			
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts-----	3	3		
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts-----	3			
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts-----	2	2		
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts-----				

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

Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1984

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts-----	3	3		
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts-----				
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts-----				
Watches and watch movements-----	1		(1)(4)	(1)(4)
Clocks and clock movements-----	1 4		(1)(4)	(1)(4) 7
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof-----	9			
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof-----	2		10	
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-----	2	2	2 10	
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-----			(2) 9	(2) 9
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)-----	2 9	9		
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film-----	9	9	9	
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed-----	2	2		
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers-----	2			
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-----	2 9	2		

Table 25.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1984

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded-----	2 5 (7)	2 5 (7)	5 (7) 9 10	2 5 (7) 9 10
Phonograph records-----	2	2		
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings-----	2	2 10	2	2
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon-----	2	2		
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-----	(2) 9		9	2 9
Musical instruments, parts and accessories-----	1	1		
Musical instruments-----	1	1		
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)-----	1 4 (7)	1 4	(1)(4)(7)	(1)(4)
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)-----	1 4	1 4	(1)(4) 7	(1)(4) 7
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings-----	3	3		
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings-----	3	3		
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture-----	3	3		
Nontextile floor coverings-----				
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)-----	1	1	(2)	
Ordnance and accessories-----			(2)	(2)
Ammunition and munitions-----	1 9	1		
Games-----	(3) 9	(3)	(3)	(3)
Sporting goods-----	1	1		
Fishing tackle-----	1	1		
Golf equipment-----	1	1	(1)	(1)
Lawn-tennis equipment-----	1	1	1	(1)
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing-----				
Snow skis-----	3 4	4	7 9	(4) 7
Bicycles-----	1 4	1 4	1 4 9 10	9
Parts of bicycles-----				
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof-----	1	1		
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects-----	2	2		
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors-----	1	1		

Table 25.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, July-September and January-September 1984

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	July-September	January-September	July-September	January-September
Jewelry-----	2	2	(2)	
Precious metal jewelry-----	2	2	(2)	
Costume jewelry-----	2	2		
Natural or cultured pearls-----	3	3	3 9 10	3 10
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers-----	2			
Buttons-----	2			
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons-----	2	2		
Combs, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles-----	2	2		
pens, mechanical pencils and parts-----	2	2		
Used 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-----	2	2		
Miscellaneous products-----				
Casters-----	6			
Clothespins-----	(1)(4)	(4)	1 4 9	4 9
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.-----	3			

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Total value of the import class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</li> <li>2. Total value of the import class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</li> <li>3. Total value of the import class has changed (+) by at least 40 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</li> </ol>
Import quantity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Total quantity of the import class has changed (+) by at least 10 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</li> <li>5. Total quantity of the import class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</li> <li>6. Total quantity of the import class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</li> </ol>

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

Import monitoring gates--Continued

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

Export monitoring gates

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

Export monitoring gates--Continued

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



APPENDIX B

TRADE DATA FOR ARTICLES  
COVERED BY THE MTN CIVIL  
AIRCRAFT AGREEMENT

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Articles covered by the mtn civil aircraft agreement								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,410,263	2,969,339	2,249,838	2,848,220	27	674,971	1,006,493	49
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,355,623	10,299,168	7,865,952	6,608,585	-16	1,892,427	2,018,592	7
Engines and parts of engines								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,261,798	1,079,942	799,170	948,439	19	234,019	352,886	51
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	904,835	1,106,619	831,099	938,770	13	241,663	266,653	10
Non-piston type internal combustion engines								
Imports:								
Quantity (number)-----	1,854	1,343	1,008	1,342	33	278	461	66
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	786,993	602,390	430,946	503,711	17	111,795	184,807	65
Exports:								
Quantity (number)-----	1,743	1,440	1,159	961	-17	310	285	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	721,187	914,038	686,996	786,489	14	195,723	230,066	18
Pumps, fans and blowers, compressors, air-conditioners and refrigerating equipment								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,400	89,241	61,806	94,379	53	24,022	33,012	37
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,693	17,926	13,844	12,617	-9	4,549	4,105	-10
Flight simulating machines and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	67,156	70,814	66,696	33,867	-49	24,112	10,191	-58
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	65,729	62,073	53,015	40,757	-23	14,490	15,154	5
Electrical generators, motors and transformers								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,790	5,727	4,492	4,287	-5	1,413	1,694	20
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,740	12,277	9,255	9,578	3	2,955	2,834	-4
Ovens and other food warming equipment								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	73	1,347	1,273	157	-88	742	78	-89
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,149	2,154	1,476	2,902	97	672	1,166	73
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	15,130	13,454	9,989	8,982	-10	3,957	3,887	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,421	1,246	924	962	4	305	387	27

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	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Amplifiers, receivers, and recorders:								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,037:	4,874:	4,141:	3,887:	-6:	1,358:	1,205:	-11
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	151,611:	143,988:	96,171:	84,957:	-12:	26,968:	24,692:	-8
Radio navigational aid apparatus; sound or visual signalling apparatus								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,737:	5,439:	4,312:	6,459:	50:	873:	2,550:	192
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	361,560:	372,866:	281,036:	272,505:	-3:	110,220:	88,234:	-20
Automatic voltage and voltage-current regulators								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	903:	781:	567:	366:	-35:	141:	58:	-59
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,423:	12,255:	1,993:	1,723:	-14:	377:	556:	47
Civil balloons, airships, and gliders								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,882:	3,797:	3,016:	6,491:	115:	942:	2,236:	137
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	69,884:	116,178:	70,451:	137,824:	96:	43,950:	37,477:	-15
Civil airplanes (including helicopters)								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	724:	450:	376:	396:	5:	111:	132:	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,129,052:	884,354:	675,007:	1,085,013:	61:	199,887:	363,733:	82
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	1,557:	1,088:	911:	766:	-16:	252:	242:	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,774,764:	5,569,116:	4,389,652:	2,716,142:	-38:	777,674:	772,429:	-1
New civil airplanes								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	538:	269:	225:	223:	-1:	76:	76:	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,017,049:	811,582:	625,777:	796,324:	27:	182,426:	231,070:	27
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	1,320:	864:	732:	535:	-27:	190:	161:	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,556,606:	5,270,764:	4,161,734:	2,486,085:	-40:	724,091:	702,995:	-3

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Helicopters								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	260	100	93	48	-48	27	19	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)----	85,571	89,490	81,130	41,549	-49	23,445	13,430	-43
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	259	216	176	164	-7	42	42	0
Value (1,000 dollars)----	205,956	232,118	161,397	127,852	-21	47,121	33,704	-28
Other civil airplanes								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	278	169	132	175	33	49	57	15
Value (1,000 dollars)----	931,478	722,091	544,647	754,774	39	158,981	217,639	37
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	1,061	648	556	371	-33	148	119	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)----	4,350,649	5,038,645	4,000,337	2,358,232	-41	676,969	669,290	-1
Multi-engine, 4,400 pounds and over, but less than 10,000 pounds empty weight								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	87	52	43	44	2	15	15	0
Value (1,000 dollars)----	104,285	72,614	61,408	73,279	19	21,867	25,248	15
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	209	112	88	62	-30	26	25	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)----	308,892	154,644	117,939	83,491	-29	48,698	32,056	-34
Multi-engine airplanes, 10,000 to 33,000 pounds inclusive, empty weight								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	151	86	62	78	26	22	24	9
Value (1,000 dollars)----	729,758	466,442	328,601	434,447	32	121,731	135,024	11
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	25	22	19	13	-32	2	3	50
Value (1,000 dollars)----	136,726	156,733	131,000	75,083	-43	10,189	5,516	-46
Multi-engine airplanes, over 33,000 pounds empty weight								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	4	7	5	11	120	1	4	300
Value (1,000 dollars)----	93,742	180,142	151,849	242,883	60	14,108	55,755	295
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	121	129	108	57	-47	16	18	13
Value (1,000 dollars)----	3,834,065	4,682,514	3,712,790	2,174,391	-41	605,843	623,972	3

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Optical instruments and compasses								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,007:	7,962:	6,325:	8,943:	41:	1,892:	3,128:	65
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	281,501:	275,222:	195,310:	205,438:	5:	60,016:	73,097:	22
Meters and gauges								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	123,854:	101,207:	80,193:	79,151:	-1:	23,065:	29,154:	26
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,624:	61,878:	41,388:	38,887:	-6:	15,386:	13,078:	-15
Furniture								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,161:	27,236:	24,122:	5,139:	-79:	4,666:	61:	-99
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,597:	10,300:	7,510:	10,631:	42:	2,505:	3,295:	32
Pneumatic tires, of rubber or plastics								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	17:	18:	12:	17:	42:	5:	7:	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,069:	5,327:	3,807:	6,118:	61:	1,590:	2,293:	44
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	36:	37:	28:	27:	-4:	9:	8:	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,504:	4,048:	3,106:	2,936:	-5:	1,109:	946:	-15
All other parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	737,261:	680,475:	514,701:	562,660:	9:	156,311:	203,061:	30
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,629,731:	2,533,169:	1,871,190:	2,134,849:	14:	590,255:	715,649:	21



**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	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Motor vehicle parts and accessories								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,110,446	12,597,206	8,829,704	12,792,905	45	3,037,393	4,315,093	42
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,641,744	11,045,087	8,009,407	10,377,555	30	2,464,149	3,252,914	32
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	45,094	67,600	53,837	47,615	-12	13,641	14,751	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	497,275	752,689	570,783	668,411	17	144,308	249,713	73
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	69,158	72,039	53,443	58,029	9	18,418	15,831	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	349,975	465,057	333,383	439,482	32	116,451	108,854	-7
Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,550,177	4,918,135	3,400,554	5,272,999	55	1,200,587	1,764,141	47
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,663,116	6,752,689	4,904,058	6,524,901	33	1,495,617	2,089,422	40
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	376,946	510,707	364,395	541,096	48	128,500	179,460	40
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,164,680	1,251,657	910,382	1,199,390	32	248,254	386,053	56
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	187,707	247,977	179,021	228,946	28	63,111	77,563	23
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96,106	108,073	77,985	110,296	41	22,139	40,069	81
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	843,324	1,178,240	823,447	1,220,158	48	287,061	407,827	42
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,314,181	1,353,376	953,683	1,245,198	31	302,662	381,850	26

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	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,142,198	2,981,209	2,033,689	3,282,797	61	721,913	1,099,289	52
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,088,147	4,039,581	2,962,007	3,970,016	34	922,561	1,281,448	39
Motor vehicle engines and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,666,896	2,441,106	1,707,398	2,470,875	45	581,128	792,566	36
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,968,593	2,093,462	1,516,369	1,818,419	20	459,853	548,444	19
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	747,323	1,105,244	769,787	943,547	23	287,283	323,667	13
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,574	84,639	63,255	80,668	28	15,411	20,280	32
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	375,096	482,248	328,135	515,445	57	110,918	186,057	68
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	458,790	514,626	368,545	479,857	30	121,093	168,007	39
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	59,839	79,017	56,976	78,114	37	18,937	25,154	33
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	106,011	122,130	89,524	113,580	27	29,158	35,962	23
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	61,197	82,697	59,395	88,919	50	20,307	31,355	54
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,469	20,301	14,834	19,137	29	4,987	6,483	30
Pneumatic tires and tubes								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	27,212,540	33,927,364	25,047,446	32,552,256	30	8,549,772	11,834,426	38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,055,607	1,190,066	843,818	1,164,253	38	296,391	410,353	38
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-----	6,874,901	5,788,409	4,044,718	5,433,266	34	1,315,033	1,893,630	44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	249,391	199,346	144,276	194,810	35	46,863	63,138	35

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,569	49,687	36,603	53,677	47	13,013	21,785	67
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,636	10,997	8,140	10,739	32	2,715	3,765	39
Glass products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	106,693	135,543	95,388	141,420	48	34,437	48,098	40
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	125,879	129,403	95,029	122,100	28	31,251	37,075	19
Springs and leaves for springs								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	118,969	155,014	109,327	170,327	56	36,713	58,145	58
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	43,588	43,409	34,227	38,968	14	10,579	12,909	22
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	92,424	101,042	69,662	115,906	66	23,922	39,800	66
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,894	52,394	38,313	48,206	26	12,779	16,103	26
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	84,937	110,021	74,800	122,594	64	26,135	36,356	39
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,010	6,349	4,454	6,539	47	1,167	2,131	83
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,140	92,957	65,109	99,439	53	22,292	33,873	52
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	268,899	328,705	235,418	296,913	26	66,174	83,601	26
Furniture designed for automotive use								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	241,601	362,064	258,478	356,501	38	87,379	119,211	36
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,259	44,639	32,546	46,072	42	10,856	14,283	32

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jacks and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	71,087	95,026	70,610	70,287	0	23,669	23,361	-1
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,250	12,000	8,451	10,347	22	2,480	2,607	5
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	54,258	78,811	58,834	79,529	35	20,252	27,273	35
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,917	1,901	1,367	1,434	5	501	480	-4
Floor coverings								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,786	15,050	10,848	20,213	86	3,779	7,357	95
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,791	29,129	23,074	22,967	0	5,599	7,536	35
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	254,564	350,780	243,188	360,442	48	85,933	116,819	36
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	120,693	133,904	94,136	102,406	9	30,605	31,826	4
Motor vehicle parts and accessories-apta								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,720,170	5,681,972	3,967,229	5,590,752	41	1,315,422	1,823,100	39
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	20,511	49,293	40,555	25,698	-37	8,860	6,534	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	329,064	590,642	462,001	399,498	-14	106,642	152,410	43
Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus item 692.33								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,825,758	2,791,045	1,892,381	2,859,316	51	670,248	924,899	38
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	136,268	214,427	150,753	235,978	57	54,470	79,319	46

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	78,818	108,749	77,270	99,144	28	25,709	28,777	12
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	378,814	625,006	428,841	665,407	55	155,409	215,685	39
Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus item 692.33								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,231,857	1,842,861	1,235,515	1,858,786	50	434,658	601,116	38
Motor vehicle engines and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	786,030	1,209,953	828,299	1,237,206	49	271,282	389,499	44
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,685	64,722	53,628	61,465	15	21,633	19,429	-10
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	61,564	52,501	38,904	54,895	41	12,623	17,840	41
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,368	29,135	20,618	28,655	39	7,521	9,144	22
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,267	50,238	36,724	50,429	37	12,065	16,002	33
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,926	35,036	26,171	30,413	16	8,063	10,107	25

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Sep 1983	Jan-Sep 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Jul-Sep 1983	Jul-Sep 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Glass products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	43,711	44,965	31,369	43,991	40	10,440	14,107	35
Springs and leaves for springs								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	77,242	101,927	73,259	105,799	44	23,315	33,940	46
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,202	37,412	24,530	36,609	49	8,750	10,357	18
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,454	25,537	18,386	29,990	63	6,575	8,400	28
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,358	5,558	4,231	6,274	48	1,269	2,532	99
Furniture designed for automotive use								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	185,369	268,951	195,469	280,171	43	64,800	94,499	46
Jacks and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,710	19,233	12,031	15,493	29	4,225	5,028	19
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,500	51,053	39,170	46,089	18	12,992	15,278	18
Floor coverings								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,786	15,050	10,848	20,213	86	3,779	7,357	95
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	202,167	289,007	199,203	284,235	43	69,192	92,265	33



**APPENDIX D**

**ALPHABETICAL INDEX FOR COMMODITY GROUPINGS  
COVERED IN THE SECTOR TABLES**

Alphabetical Index for Commodity Groupings  
Covered in the Sector Tables

	<u>Page</u>
Abrasive articles-----	108
Abrasives-----	108
AC motor starters and contactors-----	170
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides-----	89
Agricultural and horticultural machinery-----	154
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink-----	154
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof-----	151
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts-----	174
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)-----	175
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof-----	151
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof-----	151
Albums-----	46
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)-----	90
Ale, porter, stout, and beer-----	28
Almonds-----	25
Aluminum compounds-----	86
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors-----	169
Aluminum foil-----	116
Aluminum oxide-----	86
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap-----	116
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	116
Ammunition and munitions-----	198
Anchor chain of iron or steel-----	125
Animal and marine-animal oils-----	31
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases-----	30
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor-----	32
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts-----	163
Antimony compounds-----	86
Apparatus based on the use of X-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other uses and parts-----	205
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts-----	204
Aromatic or odoriferous substances-----	93
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	169
Asbestos and asbestos products-----	108
Automatic data processing machines-----	160
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof-----	162
Automatic voltage regulators-----	171
Automobile radio receivers-----	167
Automobile trucks and truck tractors-----	173



	<u>Page</u>
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines-----	154
Bakery machinery and parts thereof-----	155
Bakery products, except bread-----	31
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights-----	204
Base metals and ores, miscellaneous-----	117
Bauxite-----	116
Bauxite and aluminum metals-----	116
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings-----	199
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	17
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers-----	96
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)-----	85
Benzenoid organic chemicals-----	85
Berries, fresh-----	25
Bicycles-----	197
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles-----	173
Body-supporting garments-----	69
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general- purpose machinery-----	150
Bolts, nuts, and screws-----	124
Books, miscellaneous-----	46
Botanical pesticides, total-----	85
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)-----	46
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance-----	31
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type-----	168
Broadwoven fabrics-----	65
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton-----	65
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers-----	65
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk-----	65
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool-----	66
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles-----	195
Building papers-----	45
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers-----	21
Butter-----	20
Buttons-----	196
Calcium chloride-----	86
Calcium compounds-----	86
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism-----	160
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism-----	161
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing-----	161

	<u>Page</u>
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type-----	161
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof-----	152
Candied, crystallized, or glaze nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substance-----	26
Carbon composition resistors-----	171
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-----	195
Casters-----	195
Cattle-----	17
Cattle hides-----	21
Cattle-hide upper leather-----	21
Cellulosic man-made fibers-----	63
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof-----	152
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles-----	110
Ceramic construction articles-----	110
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.-----	110
Ceramic electrical ware-----	111
Ceramic fixed capacitors-----	169
Ceramic floor and wall tiles-----	110
Ceramic products-----	110
Ceramic sanitary ware-----	111
Cereal breakfast foods-----	31
Chain of base metals-----	125
Cheeses-----	20
Chemical elements-----	85
Cherries, fresh-----	25
Chewing gum-----	32
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof-----	197
Chrome ore-----	118
Chrome ore and metal-----	118
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap-----	118
Cigarettes-----	29
Cigars-----	29
Circuit breakers-----	170
Citrus fruit-----	26
Clays-----	109
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays-----	109
Clays, bentonite-----	109
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay-----	109
Clays, fuller's earth-----	109
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less-----	95
Clocks and clock movements-----	203
Clothespins-----	195

	<u>Page</u>
Coal and other carbonaceous material-----	96
Cobalt ore and metal-----	118
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap-----	118
Cocoa and confectionery-----	27
Coffee-----	28
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate-----	27
Columbium ore-----	118
Columbium ore and metal-----	118
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap-----	118
Compressors and parts thereof-----	151
Concrete mixes and articles thereof-----	107
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream-----	19
Connectors-----	170
Containerboard (Kraft linerboard)-----	45
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof-----	159
Copper ore and metal-----	115
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap-----	115
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper-----	115
Copper, unwrought-----	115
Copper, wrought-----	115
Copying machines-----	161
Cordage-----	65
Cordage and fish netting and nets-----	64
Cordage machines and parts thereof-----	158
Corn-----	22
Corn oil-----	30
Corn sweeteners-----	27
Costume jewelry-----	196
Cotton-----	63
Cottonseed-----	29
Cottonseed oil-----	30
Crude petroleum-----	94
Crushed stone-----	107
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	23
Curtains and draperies-----	67
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flower or other fresh plant parts-----	33
Cut gemstones and articles thereof-----	109
Decalcomanias-----	47
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)-----	205
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches-----	95
Dimension stone and articles thereof-----	108
Distilled spirits-----	28
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects-----	197

Page

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----	205
Drilling and boring machinery-----	153
Drugs and related products-----	92
Duplicating machines and parts thereof-----	156
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total-----	93
 Edible preparations-----	 31
Edible preparations, not specially provided for-----	32
Eggs-----	20
Elastomers, total-----	92
Electrical articles, miscellaneous -----	172
Electrical capacitors-----	169
Electrical conductors-----	172
Electrical machinery and equipment-----	164
Electrical resistors-----	171
Electrical switches and relays-----	170
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof-----	166
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment-----	166
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof-----	166
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts-----	203
Electric lamps-----	171
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles-----	165
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof-----	165
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus-----	169
Electro-medical apparatus and parts-----	205
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof-----	165
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	172
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof-----	166
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery-----	153
Epoxides and halogenated epoxides (non benzenoid)-----	91
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof-----	152
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)-----	201
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion- picture film-----	201
Essential oils-----	92
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)-----	90
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)-----	91
Explosives, total-----	95

	<u>Page</u>
Fabricated rubber and plastics products-----	97
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines-----	158
Fans and blowers and parts thereof-----	151
Fasteners-----	124
Feathers and downs-----	17
Fencing-----	123
Ferroalloys-----	114
Ferrochromium-----	114
Ferromanganese-----	114
Ferrosilicon-----	114
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	95
Fiber glass-----	112
Filament yarn of manmade fibers-----	64
Filberts-----	25
Film resistors-----	171
Fine earthenware food utensils-----	111
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)-----	45
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered-----	18
Fish, fresh or frozen-----	18
Fish, in airtight containers-----	18
Fishing tackle-----	198
Fish netting and nets-----	65
Fish, other in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring-----	19
Fixed resistors-----	171
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey-----	27
Flavoring extracts-----	92
Flat glass and products thereof-----	112
Flat goods-----	206
Flaxseed-----	29
Floor coverings-----	67
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof-----	155
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk-----	19
Fluorspar-----	110
Footwear-----	71
Forged steel grinding balls-----	163
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts-----	174
Front-end loaders-----	154
Fruit, dried-----	26
Fruit, fresh-----	25
Fruit juices-----	28
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)-----	26
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnances and ovens, and parts thereof-----	152
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings-----	199

	<u>Page</u>
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture-----	199
Furskins-----	21
Fuses-----	170
Games-----	198
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof-----	150
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof-----	159
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-----	163
Generator sets-----	164
Glass and glass products-----	112
Glass containers-----	113
Glassware and other glass products-----	112
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof-----	162
Gloves-----	70
Glue, gelatin and related products-----	92
Gold bullion-----	113
Golf equipment-----	198
Grains-----	22
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel-----	108
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof-----	107
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)-----	91
Handbags-----	206
Handtools-----	124
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons-----	124
Hardwood logs-----	43
Hardwood veneer and plywood-----	44
Headwear-----	70
Hides and skins-----	21
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin-----	33
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics-----	96
Hosiery-----	69
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof-----	158
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker-----	107
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)-----	92

	<u>Page</u>
Hydrogen peroxide-----	89
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments-----	204
Ice cream-----	20
Ignition equipment-----	165
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.-----	111
(Certain) industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.-----	111
Industrial diamonds-----	108
Industrial molds-----	163
Industrial paperboard-----	45
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers-----	46
Inks and ink powders, total-----	94
Inorganic acids-----	85
(Certain) inorganic chemical compounds-----	86
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total-----	94
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof-----	152
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts-----	203
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts-----	203
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts-----	204
Integrated circuits-----	172
Internal combustion engines, non piston type, and parts thereof-----	150
Internal combustion engines, piston-type and parts thereof-----	150
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	115
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys-----	114
Iron ore-----	118
Jewelry-----	196
Ketones (non benzenoid)-----	90
Knit fabrics-----	66
Knitting machines-----	157
Laminated glass-----	112
Lawnmowers and parts thereof-----	154
Lawn-tennis equipment-----	197
Lead-----	117
Lead metal and waste and scrap-----	117
Lead ore and concentrate-----	117
Leather-----	21

Page

Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints-----	70
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	154
Lime-----	107
Live animals, except birds and poultry-----	17
Live plants-----	22
Logs-----	43
Luggage-----	206
Lumber-----	43
Lumber, hardwood-----	44
Lumber, softwood-----	43
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes-----	32
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof-----	155
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, miscellaneous and parts thereof-----	155
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof-----	155
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof-----	162
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof-----	155
Machinery parts, miscellaneous-----	164
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts-----	204
Machines and parts thereof, miscellaneous-----	162
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments-----	156
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-----	156
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-----	157
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials-----	159
Machines, miscellaneous-----	161
Magnesium compounds-----	86
Magnesium metal-----	119
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	119
Magnesium, wrought-----	119
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon-----	200
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded-----	200
Magnets and electromagnetic devices-----	164



	<u>Page</u>
Malts-----	23
Malts and starches-----	23
Manganese compounds-----	86
Manganese ore-----	119
Manganese ore and metal-----	119
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	119
Manmade fibers-----	63
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof-----	155
Meat, except poultry meat-----	17
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bull- dozers, and excavating, leveling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof-----	153
Men's and boys' shirts-----	69
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and jackets-----	69
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	69
Mercury ore and metal-----	119
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap-----	119
Metallic containers-----	123
Metal products, miscellaneous-----	125
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof-----	159
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----	159
Mica and mica products-----	108
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment-----	167
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream-----	20
Milled grain products-----	22
Milled rice-----	23
Milled wheat-----	23
Millwork-----	44
Mink furskins-----	21
Mirrors of glass-----	112
Molasses-----	27
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings-----	163
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof-----	162
Molybdenum compounds-----	87
Molybdenum ore and metal-----	120
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials-----	120
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap-----	120
Molybdenum wrought-----	120
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)---	90
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof-----	203
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-----	201

	<u>Page</u>
Motor buses-----	173
Motorcycles, including parts-----	174
Motors and generators-----	164
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment-----	164
Motor-vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis-----	174
Motor vehicles-----	173
Mushrooms and truffles-----	24
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried-----	24
Musical instruments-----	199
Musical instruments, parts and accessories-----	200
 Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware-----	 124
Narrow fabrics-----	66
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials-----	 66
Natural gas and products derived therefrom-----	95
Natural gemstones-----	109
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum-----	31
Natural or cultured pearls-----	196
Naval stores-----	33
Neckwear-----	70
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers-----	196
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons---	196
Newspapers-----	47
Newsprint-----	46
Nickel ore and metal-----	116
Non benzenoid organic compounds, miscellaneous-----	89
Noncellulosic man-made fibers-----	63
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof-----	159
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof-----	151
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products-----	 107
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.-----	110
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----	159
Non-piston type aircraft engines-----	150
Nonrubber footwear-----	71
Nontextile floor coverings-----	198
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved-----	 24
 Office machines-----	 160
Office machines and parts-----	161
Oilseeds-----	29
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes-----	20

	<u>Page</u>
Olives-----	26
Ophthalmic goods-----	206
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses-----	206
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic-----	206
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements-----	206
Ordnance and accessories-----	198
Ores of cerium and thorium-----	117
Organic chemicals (non benzenoid) miscellaneous-----	91
Organo sulfur compounds-----	91
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)-----	199
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies-----	205
 Paints and related items, total-----	 94
Particle board-----	44
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery-----	154
Parts of bicycles-----	197
Parts of machines-----	163
Parts of textile machinery-----	158
Passenger automobiles-----	173
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts-----	195
Periodicals-----	47
Petroleum products-----	94
Phonograph records-----	200
Phosphorus compounds-----	87
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof----	202
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed-----	201
Photographic film viewers titlers, splicers, editors, combinations, thereof, and parts-----	202
Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus, photographic light meters, and half-tone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes; and range-finders designed to be used with photo- graphic cameras and parts thereof-----	202
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides-----	202
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers-----	201
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)-----	199
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen-----	114
Pistachio nuts-----	25
Plastics and resin materials-----	92

	<u>Page</u>
Platinum group metals-----	113
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	175
Plywood and building boards-----	44
Pneumatic tires-----	96
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)-----	90
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	18
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams-----	18
Portable electric hand tools-----	165
Portable electric lamps-----	166
Pottery products, n.e.c.-----	111
Poultry and poultry meat-----	17
Power transmission chain of iron and steel-----	125
Precious metal jewelry-----	196
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap-----	113
Precious metals-----	113
Prefabricated buildings-----	44
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.-----	113
Primary cells and batteries-----	164
Printed matter-----	47
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof-----	156
Products, miscellaneous-----	195
(Certain) products in schedule 4, part 13-----	95
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts and projection screens-----	202
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing machinery-----	156
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof-----	151
 Radar-----	 168
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof-----	168
Radio receivers and parts-----	167
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment-----	167
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	172
Raw fibers-----	63
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----	168
Refractory and heat-insulation products-----	110
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof-----	152
Rhenium metal-----	120
Rice (paddy and brown)-----	22
Robes and dressing gowns-----	69

	<u>Page</u>
Rough wood products-----	43
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel-----	125
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings-----	97
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total-----	96
Rubber footwear-----	71
 Salts of organic acids (nonbenzenoid)-----	 89
Sand-----	107
Sardines-----	19
Sauces-----	32
Sausage-----	18
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f-----	195
Scissors and shears-----	125
Seeds-----	22
Semiconductors-----	172
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----	158
Sewing thread-----	64
Shellfish-----	19
Shoe machinery and parts thereof-----	161
Shortening and cooking oils-----	31
Silicon metal-----	120
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon-----	121
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	120
Silver bullion-----	114
Silver compounds-----	87
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing-----	197
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)-----	198
Snowmobiles-----	173
Snow skis-----	197
Soaps and synthetic detergents-----	93
Sodium bicarbonate-----	87
Sodium carbonate-----	87
Sodium chloride-----	87
Sodium compounds-----	87
Sodium hydrosulfite-----	88
Sodium sulfate-----	88
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages-----	28
Softwood logs-----	43
Softwood veneer and plywood-----	44
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-----	200

	<u>Page</u>
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings-----	200
Soups-----	32
Soybean oil-----	30
Soybeans-----	29
Special purpose motor vehicles-----	173
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts-----	204
Spices-----	28
Sporting goods-----	198
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof-----	153
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns-----	64
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk-----	64
Spun yarn, of wool or hair-----	64
Starches-----	23
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof-----	150
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof---	150
Storage batteries-----	165
Structures of base metal-----	125
Sugar, sirups, and molasses-----	26
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane-----	27
Sulfur dioxide-----	89
Sunflower seed-----	30
Surface-active agents-----	93
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	206
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts-----	205
Sweaters-----	68
Swine-----	17
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies-----	170
Switches other than circuit breakers-----	170
Synthetic dyes, total-----	93
Synthetic gemstones-----	109
Synthetic organic pesticides, total-----	85
Synthetic tanning materials-----	94
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total-----	93
 Table flatware-----	 124
Table flatware, precious metals-----	124
Table flatware, stainless steel-----	124
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery-----	111
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts-----	174
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors-----	169
Tantalum ore-----	121
Tantalum ore and metal-----	121

	<u>Page</u>
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	121
Tantalum, wrought-----	121
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines-----	168
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases, or solids-----	163
Telephone and telegraph apparatus-----	166
Telephone instruments-----	167
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment-----	166
Television apparatus-----	167
Television cameras-----	167
Television picture tubes-----	172
Television receivers-----	167
Tempered glass-----	112
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof-----	158
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires-----	66
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage)-----	63
Textile furnishings-----	67
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies-----	67
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles-----	157
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines-----	156
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof-----	156
Textile yarn-preparing machines-----	157
Textile yarn-producing machinery-----	157
Tin ore and metal-----	116
Tires other than pneumatic tires-----	96
Titanium ore and metal-----	121
Titanium ore and slag-----	121
Titanium sponge-----	121
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap-----	122
Titanium, wrought-----	122
Tobacco and tobacco products-----	29
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof-----	160
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled or frozen-----	24
Tonka and vanilla beans-----	33
Tool holders and accessories-----	159
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors-----	196
Tractors, including parts-----	174
Transceivers-----	168
Transformers-----	164
Transistors-----	172
Tuna-----	19
Tubes for tires-----	97

	<u>Page</u>
Tungsten compounds-----	88
Tungsten ore and metal-----	122
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials-----	122
Tungsten, unwrought-----	122
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	122
Tungsten, wrought-----	122
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard-----	160
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism-----	160
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters-----	160
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet glass)-----	112
Uranium compounds-----	88
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof-----	165
Vanadium compounds-----	88
Vanadium pentoxide-----	88
Vegetable oils, other-----	30
Vegetable products, miscellaneous-----	33
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated-----	24
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	23
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)-----	24
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts---	174
Vitreous china food utensils-----	111
Wallpaper-----	46
Waste paper-----	45
Watches and watch movements-----	203
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts-----	203
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor-----	151
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics-----	68
Wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped, other-----	70
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin-----	70
Weaving machines-----	157
Webs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f-----	66
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof-----	153
Welded wire mesh-----	123
Wheat-----	22
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages-----	28
Wire cloth-----	123
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing; bale ties-----	123



	<u>Page</u>
Wire strand and rope-----	123
Wirewound resistors-----	171
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses-----	68
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses-----	68
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats, and jackets-----	68
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks and shorts-----	68
Wood manufactures, miscellaneous-----	44
Wood pulp-----	45
Wool and fine animal hair-----	63
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f.-----	67
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof-----	153
 X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts-----	 205
 Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts-----	 175
 Zinc-----	 117
Zinc compounds-----	88
Zinc metal and waste and scrap-----	117
Zinc ore and concentrate-----	117
Zinc sulfate-----	88
Zirconium compounds-----	89
Zirconium oxide-----	89



