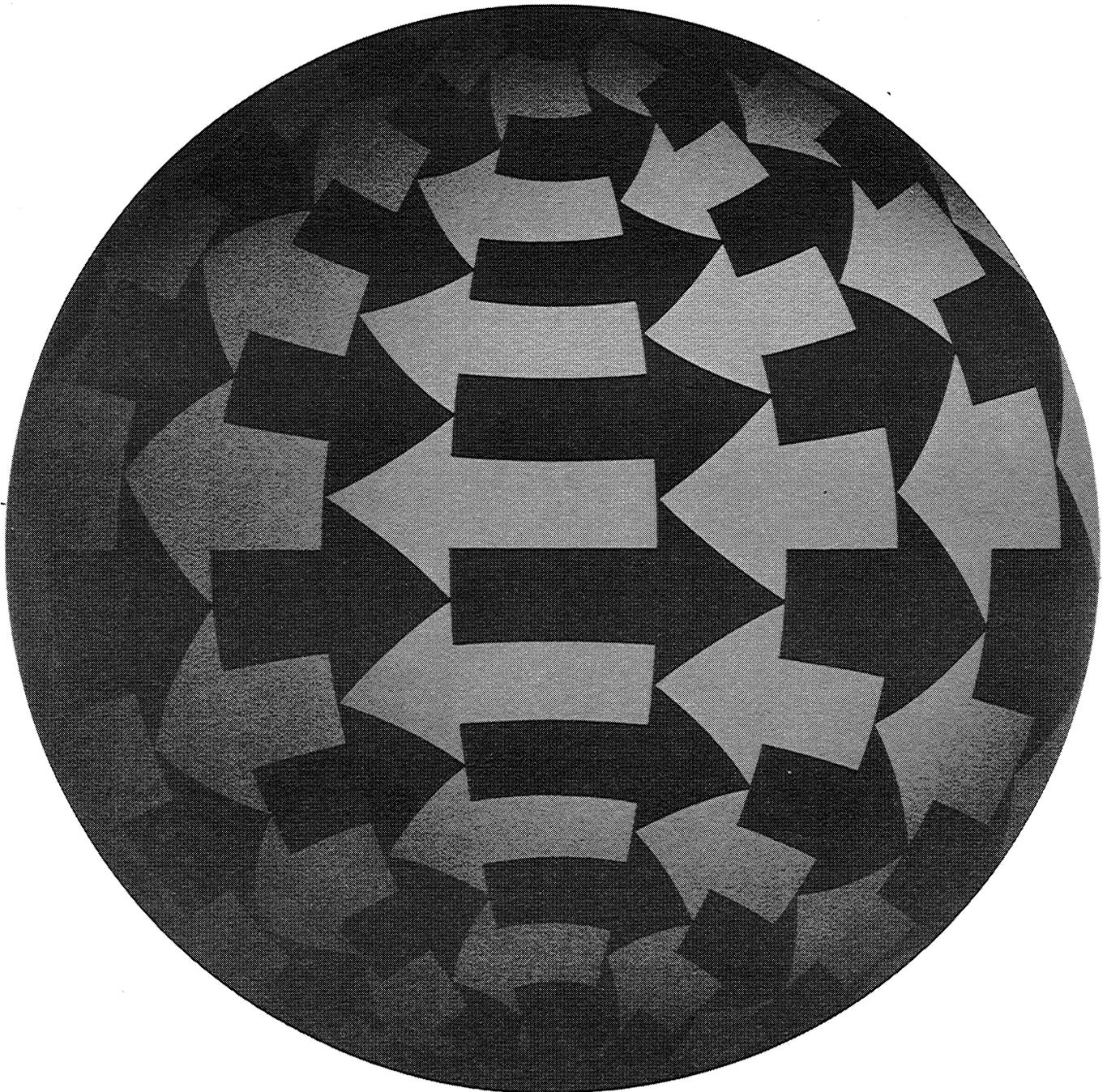

U.S. Trade Shifts
in Selected
Commodity Areas



FIRST QUARTER 1985



USITC PUBLICATION 1736

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

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
Erland Heginbotham, Director

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Preface-----	i
Overview of U.S. merchandise trade, first quarter of 1985-----	v
Analyses of trade shifts, by sectors-----	1
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	3
Forest products-----	35
Textiles, apparel, and footwear-----	47
Energy and chemicals-----	69
Minerals and metals-----	93
Machinery and equipment-----	121
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	167
Appendix A. Trade-monitoring gates used in the USITC monitoring system--	A-1
Appendix B. Trade data for articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement-----	B-1
Appendix C. Trade data for motor-vehicle parts and accessories-----	C-1
Appendix D. Alphabetical index for commodity groupings covered in the sector tables-----	D-1

Overview of U.S. Merchandise Trade, First Quarter 1985

In the first quarter (January–March) of 1985, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit was \$28.2 billion, 7 percent greater than the \$26.3 billion deficit during the corresponding period of 1984 (table 1). On a sector basis, merchandise trade deficits were experienced in the first quarter of 1985 for petroleum, natural gas, and related products (\$10.3 billion), machinery and equipment (\$8.2 billion), minerals and metals (\$6.4 billion), textiles and apparel (\$3.1 billion), miscellaneous manufactures (\$1.9 billion), footwear (\$1.4 billion), and forest products (\$1.3 billion). Trade surpluses existed for chemicals and related products (\$2.3 billion) and agriculture, animal, and vegetable products (\$2.2 billion). Significant declines in the trade position in the machinery and equipment sector and the agricultural sector were largely offset by improvements in the petroleum and natural gas sector.

The most significant shift in net trade balance on a country basis (table 2) occurred in trade with Japan. The U.S. net trade position with Japan declined by \$3.0 billion as U.S. imports, primarily in the areas of motor vehicles and consumer electronics, rose by \$3.4 billion.

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. relative to foreign 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 fourth quarter of 1984 and up 16 percent from that in the first quarter of 1984. 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	: First quarter : 1984	: First quarter : 1985	: Percentage : change
	: -----Per U.S. dollar-----		: <u>Percent</u>
Yen (Japan)-----	231.01	257.68	12
Pound (United Kingdom)-----	.6973	.8978	29
Franc (France)-----	8.3057	9.9601	20
Dollar (Canada)-----	1.2554	1.3534	8
Lira (Italy)-----	1,662.43	2,021.09	22
Deutsche mark (West Germany)---	2.7025	3.2563	20
:	:	:	:

U.S. export developments

U.S. exports increased by 4.1 percent to \$54.5 billion in the first quarter of 1985 compared with that in the first quarter of 1984. Major changes in the value of U.S. exports occurred in a number of specific commodity areas within the major industrial sectors.

Table 1.--U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major commodity sectors, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985 ^{1/}

(In thousands of dollars)			
Item ^{2/}	1984	January-March 1984	January-March 1985
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	37,605,260	10,351,367	8,668,049
Forest products-----	8,585,488	2,124,352	2,019,704
Textiles and apparel-----	6,444,110	1,814,198	1,685,717
Footwear-----	187,432	42,676	44,927
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products-----	4,163,153	875,250	1,212,786
Chemicals and related products-----	30,039,296	6,940,899	7,431,834
Minerals and metals-----	14,692,066	3,446,675	3,320,052
Machinery and equipment-----	89,750,236	21,760,814	24,466,979
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	15,200,217	3,746,907	3,941,855
Special Provisions-----	5,389,793	1,264,781	1,744,373
Total-----	212,057,057	52,367,924	54,536,280
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	23,362,253	5,874,184	6,432,953
Forest products-----	13,231,158	3,080,807	3,304,842
Textiles and apparel-----	18,208,444	4,381,746	4,791,411
Footwear-----	5,246,535	1,314,241	1,420,521
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products-----	60,009,576	15,187,542	11,515,265
Chemicals and related products-----	19,347,318	4,682,380	5,127,905
Minerals and metals-----	38,725,641	9,891,616	9,731,133
Machinery and equipment-----	116,837,297	27,873,475	32,680,664
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	21,168,893	4,820,866	5,795,937
Special Provisions-----	6,852,398	1,520,282	1,917,198
Total-----	322,989,519	78,627,143	82,717,832
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	14,243,006	4,477,182	2,235,095
Forest products-----	-4,645,670	-956,454	-1,285,137
Textiles and apparel-----	-11,764,334	-2,567,548	-3,105,694
Footwear-----	-5,059,103	-1,271,564	-1,375,594
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products-----	-55,846,422	-14,312,291	-10,302,479
Chemicals and related products-----	10,691,977	2,258,518	2,303,929
Minerals and metals-----	-24,033,575	-6,444,940	-6,411,080
Machinery and equipment-----	-27,087,061	-6,112,660	-8,213,684
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	-5,968,675	-1,073,958	-1,854,081
Special Provisions-----	-1,462,604	-255,500	-172,824
Total-----	-110,932,462	-26,259,219	-28,181,551

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

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

Table 2.--All merchandise sectors: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985 1/

(In thousands of dollars)			
Item	1984	January-March 1984	January-March 1985
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada-----	44,515,081	10,824,160	11,195,115
Japan-----	22,692,128	5,530,906	5,898,177
EC-----	44,795,654	11,727,804	11,969,769
Brazil-----	2,585,244	501,401	744,539
Hong Kong-----	2,884,740	595,942	753,050
India-----	1,543,794	432,096	400,214
Korea-----	5,785,965	1,405,513	1,521,603
Mexico-----	11,461,202	2,651,421	3,360,828
Taiwan-----	4,658,027	1,113,849	1,184,655
OPEC-----	13,465,554	3,520,789	2,976,527
NMEs-----	7,189,204	1,598,661	1,982,235
China-----	2,988,479	625,961	775,690
All other-----	50,480,457	12,465,376	12,549,561
Total-----	212,057,057	52,367,924	54,536,280
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada-----	66,342,454	16,135,492	16,909,551
Japan-----	56,595,926	12,871,030	16,230,675
EC-----	56,876,278	14,193,683	15,035,614
Brazil-----	7,207,997	1,567,109	2,002,774
Hong Kong-----	8,228,916	1,923,302	2,107,489
India-----	2,545,723	760,855	756,419
Korea-----	9,295,050	2,149,656	2,366,844
Mexico-----	17,762,398	4,474,967	4,434,330
Taiwan-----	14,706,390	3,370,248	4,059,142
OPEC-----	26,436,934	6,190,289	4,649,519
NMEs-----	5,200,209	1,237,074	1,408,776
China-----	3,040,400	754,087	881,982
All other-----	51,791,240	13,753,431	12,756,692
Total-----	322,989,519	78,627,143	82,717,832
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada-----	-21,827,373	-5,311,332	-5,714,436
Japan-----	-33,903,797	-7,340,123	-10,332,497
EC-----	-12,080,623	-2,465,879	-3,065,845
Brazil-----	-4,622,752	-1,065,708	-1,258,235
Hong Kong-----	-5,344,175	-1,327,359	-1,354,438
India-----	-1,001,928	-328,758	-356,204
Korea-----	-3,509,084	-744,143	-845,241
Mexico-----	-6,301,195	-1,823,546	-1,073,502
Taiwan-----	-10,048,362	-2,256,399	-2,874,486
OPEC-----	-12,971,379	-2,669,500	-1,672,992
NMEs-----	1,988,994	361,587	573,458
China-----	-51,921	-128,126	-106,292
All other-----	-1,310,783	-1,288,055	-207,130
Total-----	-110,932,462	-26,259,219	-28,181,551

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

In the agricultural sector, U.S. exports of wheat declined from \$1.5 billion to \$1.0 billion between the first quarter of 1984 and the corresponding quarter of 1985, due to ample world supplies and competitive pricing by other suppliers. There was also a decline in corn exports from \$2.0 billion to \$1.8 billion, mostly as a result of lower corn unit values. During the period under review, exports of oilseeds dropped by 30 percent from \$2.1 billion to \$1.5 billion primarily as a result of the European Community (EC) feed substitution policies, a strong U.S. dollar vis-a-vis the ECU (European unit of currency), and strong price competition from Argentine and Brazilian soybeans. There was also a 37 percent decline in animal feed exports (from \$786 million to \$498 million) and a 25 percent decline in exports of oils, fats and greases (from \$586 million to \$441 million), mostly a result of decreased demand for soybean products.

In the textile (including fibers), apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. exports decreased from \$1.9 billion during the first quarter of 1984 to \$1.7 billion during the corresponding quarter of 1985, or by about 7 percent. The bulk of the decrease occurred in exports of textile fibers (primarily cotton), down 7 percent or \$75 million.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. exports of petroleum products increased by 52 percent to \$1.1 billion in the first quarter of 1985 compared with the corresponding period of 1984. Exports of residual fuel oils accounted for about 91 percent of the increase. Japan became the principal market for these products. Exports of fertilizers increased by 57 percent during the first quarter of 1985 to \$894 million from \$571 million in the first quarter of 1984. Exports of nitrogenous fertilizers rose from \$46 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$148 million in the first quarter of 1985. Natural fertilizers and phosphatic fertilizers also demonstrated significant increases of \$151 million (51 percent), and \$63 million (32 percent), respectively, between these time periods. Increased exports of natural fertilizers to China, India, and Pakistan were primarily responsible for the changes.

In the machinery and equipment sector, exports of aircraft rose by 103 percent, reaching \$2.3 billion. Exports of office machines were strong, increasing by \$800 million to \$4.1 billion. Much of the increase in exports of office machines was related to shipments of parts of data processing machines and calculating machines (computers). Exports of motor vehicle parts and semiconductors rose modestly during the period, increasing by 4 percent to \$2.3 billion and by 3 percent to \$3.1 billion, respectively.

In the miscellaneous manufactures sector, U.S. exports of scientific instruments rose 18 percent from \$1.2 billion to \$1.4 billion. This increase was based on a rise in capital expenditures by foreign industries and governments on meteorological, hydrological, and geophysical instruments.

U.S. import developments

U.S. imports increased by 5.2 percent to \$82.7 billion in the first quarter of 1985 compared with \$78.6 billion in the first quarter of 1984. 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 first quarter of 1985 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 first quarter of 1984 and the corresponding quarter of 1985 was led by a 67-percent increase in the value of cocoa and confectionery imports, from \$300 million to \$501 million. The increase was attributed to high U.S. sugar prices which encouraged imports of sugar-containing products. Fruit juice imports increased from \$154 million to \$286 million, reflecting greater demand and higher unit values caused by the Florida freeze. Coffee imports increased from \$799 million to \$904 million, over the two periods, primarily as a result of increased coffee unit values.

In the textile (including fibers), apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. imports of apparel increased by more than 9 percent, from approximately \$3.2 billion during the first quarter of 1984 to \$3.5 billion during the corresponding quarter of 1985. About 20 percent of the increase was accounted for by apparel shipments from Hong Kong. The apparel categories reporting import increases exceeding \$100 million included sweaters and men's shirts. U.S. imports of footwear also increased, from \$1.3 billion to \$1.4 billion. During the first quarter of 1985, nonrubber footwear imports, representing a little over 90 percent of the total value of footwear imports, increased by about 13 percent over those in the corresponding quarter of 1984 to approximately \$1.3 billion. Taiwan, Brazil, Italy, and the Republic of Korea were the major sources of nonrubber footwear imports, accounting for more than 80 percent of the total quantity and value during the first quarter of 1985.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. imports of crude petroleum decreased by \$1.9 billion from the first quarter of 1984 to the first quarter of 1985. Imports decreased to a total value of \$6.6 billion, with Mexico remaining the principal source for these products. Imports of petroleum products decreased by about 29 percent to \$3.7 billion during the first quarter of 1985, from \$5.2 billion in the corresponding period of 1984. Residual fuel oils accounted for approximately 77 percent of the decrease. Venezuela was the principal source for this product. U.S. imports of benzenoid organic chemicals increased by \$140 million during the first quarter of 1985 to a total value of \$358 million, from \$218 million in the first quarter of 1984. The increase is attributable to imports of catalytic naphtha used as a motor fuel blending stock (i.e., not for chemical conversion).

In the minerals and metals sector, U.S. imports of iron and steel mill products totaled \$2.7 billion in the first quarter of 1985, representing an increase of \$304 million above the first quarter of 1984. The products primarily responsible for the growth in imports were billets, blooms, slabs, plates, railway-type products, and bars. The increase in imports of these products reflects expanding demand in the automotive and construction industries, coupled with the strength of the dollar which created demand for less expensive imported products. U.S. imports of gold bullion totaled \$795 million in the first quarter of 1985 (an increase of \$241 million from imports during the corresponding period of 1984) as a result of greater speculative activity.

In the machinery and equipment sector, U.S. imports of passenger automobiles, principally from Japan, but increasingly from West Germany, Sweden, and U.S. foreign trade zones, increased by 13 percent in value over that in the first quarter of 1984, reaching \$8.8 billion. Imports of radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus rose by 34 percent, reaching \$3.7 billion. Much of the increase in these products was related to imports of video cassette recorders (VCR's) which rose by 82 percent to \$1.9 billion. Imports of semiconductors declined by 3 percent during the period, decreasing to \$7 billion, but imports from Japan rose by 9 percent to \$454 million. Imports of office machines continued to rise, increasing by 14 percent to \$2.9 billion.

In the miscellaneous manufactures sector, U.S. imports of jewelry rose 37 percent from \$355 million to \$485 million due to the continued popularity of fashion jewelry and the renewed demand for gold jewelry. Imports of sporting goods rose 23 percent from \$262 million to \$321 million on the strength of increased imports of playground, gymnasium, and exercise equipment. Imports of toys, dolls, and models more than doubled to \$259 million due to the popularity of a number of new items introduced in 1983 and 1984.

ANALYSES OF TRADE SHIFTS, BY SECTORS

Agricultural, Animal, and Vegetable Products 1/

During the first quarter of 1985, the United States had a favorable balance of trade in agricultural, animal, and vegetable products of \$2.2 billion compared with \$4.5 billion during the corresponding period of 1984 (table 3, fig. 1). For these corresponding periods, U.S. imports increased from \$5.9 billion 2/ to \$6.4 billion, and exports declined from \$10.4 billion to \$8.7 billion. 3/

The decline in total U.S. agricultural exports between the first quarter of 1984 and the corresponding quarter of 1985 was led by a 16-percent decline in the value of grain exports, from \$3.8 billion to \$3.2 billion. The decline in grain exports was primarily the result of reduced exports of wheat, which dropped from \$1.5 billion in the first quarter of 1984 to \$1.0 billion in the corresponding period of 1985, and resulted from ample world supplies and competitive pricing from other exporting countries like Argentina. Exports of oilseeds declined by 30 percent, from \$2.1 billion to \$1.5 billion, mostly as a result of the European Community's (EC) feed substitution policies, a strong U.S. dollar vis-a-vis the ECU (European unit of currency), and strong price competition from Argentine and Brazilian soybeans. The drop in oilseed exports was led by soybeans, which declined from \$1.9 billion to \$1.4 billion, and sunflower seed, which declined from \$186 million to \$49 million. There was also a 37-percent decline in animal feed exports (over half of which consisted of soybean oilcake and meal) from \$786 million to \$498 million. Exports of oils, fats, and greases registered a decline of 25 percent, from \$586 million to \$441 million, primarily as a result of a decrease in demand for soybean oil. Significant shifts also occurred in exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork, shellfish, nonfat dry milk, fresh fruit, and fresh vegetables.

U.S. agricultural imports increased by 9 percent between the first quarter of 1984 and the corresponding period of 1985. U.S. imports of cocoa and confectionery increased from \$300 million to \$501 million, or by 67 percent. High U.S. sugar prices (in comparison with world prices) encouraged increased imports of sugar containing products. Fruit juice imports increased 86 percent, from \$154 million to \$286 million, reflecting greater demand and the higher unit values caused by the Florida citrus freeze. Significant shifts also occurred in imports of pork, swine, canned hams, fresh fish, canned fish shellfish, seeds, mushrooms, and nonalcoholic beverages.

On a country or regional basis, the major shifts in the trade balance between January-March 1984 and January-March 1985 involved a \$797 million drop in the positive balance of trade with the EC; a \$289 drop in the surplus with Japan; and a \$231 drop in the positive balance with OPEC. There were positive shifts in the trade balance with Mexico (\$141 million) and the nonmarket economies (NME's) (\$116 million).

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

2/ Value in country of origin.

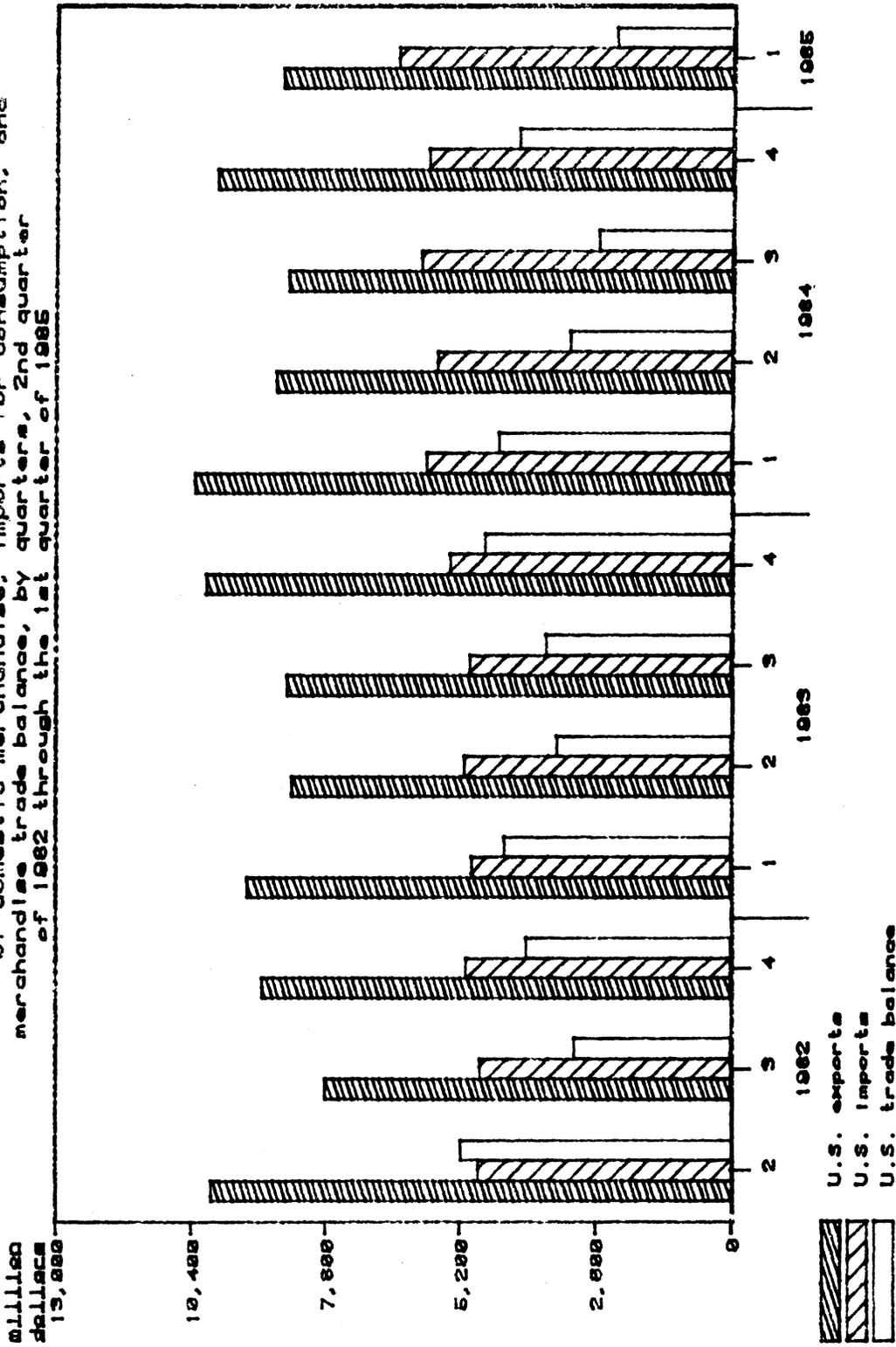
3/ Value f.a.s., U.S. port of export.

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, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985 ^{1/}

(In thousands of dollars)			
Item	1984	January-March 1984	January-March 1985
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada-----	2,032,726	503,079	443,869
Japan-----	6,770,652	1,657,388	1,385,465
EC-----	6,564,806	2,238,414	1,530,040
Brazil-----	508,988	100,504	194,594
Hong Kong-----	466,347	99,251	129,899
India-----	264,313	145,448	21,298
Korea-----	1,292,411	369,196	271,418
Mexico-----	2,025,688	619,288	688,549
Taiwan-----	1,327,492	320,630	297,709
OPEC-----	3,005,858	760,038	624,912
NMEs-----	3,850,631	918,858	1,046,961
China-----	651,372	177,802	60,303
All other-----	9,495,343	2,619,268	2,033,329
Total-----	37,605,260	10,351,367	8,668,049
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada-----	3,038,906	681,485	726,738
Japan-----	477,620	117,690	134,364
EC-----	4,139,937	968,107	1,057,442
Brazil-----	2,242,543	444,846	687,663
Hong Kong-----	82,069	20,665	20,504
India-----	280,378	66,774	81,097
Korea-----	142,743	37,618	36,703
Mexico-----	1,715,377	610,893	539,303
Taiwan-----	337,618	83,767	84,381
OPEC-----	1,075,128	255,090	350,460
NMEs-----	427,241	116,449	128,736
China-----	191,941	48,926	58,853
All other-----	9,402,688	2,470,795	2,585,556
Total-----	23,362,253	5,874,184	6,432,953
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada-----	-1,006,180	-178,406	-282,869
Japan-----	6,293,032	1,539,698	1,251,101
EC-----	2,424,869	1,270,306	472,598
Brazil-----	-1,733,555	-344,341	-493,069
Hong Kong-----	384,278	78,586	109,395
India-----	-16,065	78,674	-59,799
Korea-----	1,149,668	331,578	234,715
Mexico-----	310,311	8,394	149,246
Taiwan-----	989,874	236,862	213,327
OPEC-----	1,930,729	504,947	274,452
NMEs-----	3,423,389	802,409	918,225
China-----	459,430	128,875	1,450
All other-----	92,654	148,472	-552,226
Total-----	14,243,006	4,477,182	2,235,095

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

Figure 1.—Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1982 through the 1st quarter of 1985



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

The 16-percent decline in U.S. agricultural exports between the first quarter of 1984 and the corresponding quarter of 1985 was due in part to a \$708 million decline in exports to the EC, a \$272 million drop in exports to Japan, and a \$135 million decline in exports to OPEC. These three trading partners accounted for nearly three-fifths of the shift in exports between the two quarters.

Within the overall import statistics there were some marked shifts in trade. For example, there was a \$243 million increase in imports from Brazil between the first quarter of 1984 and the first quarter of 1985. In addition, imports from OPEC countries increased by \$95 million and those from the EC by \$89 million.

Sugar 1/

In January-March 1985, U.S. imports of sugar totaled 759,406 short tons, valued at \$255 million, representing a decline of 20 percent, in terms of quantity, and 25 percent, in terms of value, from the level of imports in the corresponding period of 1984 (944,864 short tons, valued at \$338 million). Imports of sugar into the United States are limited by an absolute quota system 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. The quota for the 1984/85 crop year, as set by the Secretary of Agriculture, was reduced compared with that of the previous year.

William A. Lipovsky
724-0097

Live swine and pork

U.S. imports of live swine, all from Canada, increased from 274,000 animals, valued at \$30.5 million, in the first quarter of 1984, to 540,000 animals, valued at \$60.5 million, in the first quarter of 1985. Also, U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork increased from 84 million pounds,

1/ Following receipt on Mar. 29, 1985, of a request from the President for an investigation under sec. 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Commission instituted investigation No. 22-49 for the purpose of determining whether the import fees for sugar set forth in item 956.15 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) may be terminated and whether the import fees for sugar set forth in items 956.05 and 957.15 of the Appendix to the TSUS may be modified to 1 cent per pound without resulting in sugar being imported or 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 program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for sugarcane or sugar beets or to reduce substantially the amount of any product processed in the United States from sugar.

valued at \$58.2 million, in the first quarter of 1984, to 157 million pounds, valued at \$112.4 million, in the first quarter of 1985. U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen meats, including pork, from Denmark were prohibited beginning in March 1982 because of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in that country. The prohibition remained in effect until mid-January 1984 and apparently contributed to reduced U.S. imports throughout the first quarter of 1984. During the first quarter of 1984, U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork from Denmark amounted to 42,000 pounds, valued at \$113,000, compared with 45 million pounds, valued at \$31.2 million, in the first quarter of 1985. U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork from Canada increased from 82 million pounds, valued at \$55.7 million, in the first quarter of 1984 to 108 million pounds, valued at \$78.3 million, in the first quarter of 1985. 1/

U.S. exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork declined from 28.6 million pounds, valued at \$30.1 million, in the first quarter of 1984 to 19.4 million pounds, valued at \$13.4 million, in the first quarter of 1985. Exports to Japan declined by 11.9 million pounds and \$17.3 million--from 16.4 million pounds, valued at \$24.0 million, to 4.5 million pounds, valued at \$6.7 million. The unit value of U.S. exports to all markets declined by 34 percent--from \$1.05 per pound in January-March of 1984 to \$0.68 per pound in January-March 1985. During the first quarter of 1985, the United States faced increased competition in the Japanese market from Denmark. Also, during the first quarter of 1985, the United States was competing with imports of pork from Taiwan and Canada in the Japanese market.

David E. Ludwick
724-1763

Canned Hams

U.S. imports of hams and shoulders in airtight containers, the great bulk of which consists of canned hams, increased from 63 million pounds, valued at \$80 million, during the first quarter of 1984, to 86 million pounds, valued at \$110 million, during the first quarter of 1985, or by 36 percent in quantity and 37 percent in value. Although the quantity and value of U.S. imports from

1/ On Nov. 2, 1984, the Commission instituted investigation No. 701-TA-224, (Preliminary) Live swine and pork from Canada to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury by reason of imports of live swine and fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of swine (pork). On Dec. 18, 1984, the Commission determined (Chairwoman Stern and Commissioner Lodwick not participating) that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports from Canada of live swine and fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of swine which are alleged to be subsidized by the Government of Canada. On Apr. 3, 1985, the International Trade Administration announced its preliminary determination that exports of live swine and fresh, chilled, and frozen pork products from Canada are being subsidized. Effective Apr. 3, 1985, the Commission instituted its final investigation.

all major suppliers except Yugoslavia rose, the largest increases were in imports from Denmark, which expanded by 12.8 million pounds and \$16.6 million, and from Poland, which increased by 4.8 million pounds and \$6.2 million.

David E. Ludwick
724-1763

Shellfish

U.S. imports of shellfish increased in quantity from 134 million pounds during the first quarter of 1984 to 142 million pounds during the corresponding period of 1985, or by 6 percent. The value of such imports, however, declined from \$486 million to \$476 million between the two periods, or by 2 percent. The increase in quantity was accounted for by a rise in imports of most shellfish items. The decline in value was caused principally by a decrease in the value of shrimp imports, as shrimp prices were relatively low in the U.S. market during the first quarter of 1985.

U.S. shellfish exports increased from 14 million pounds, valued at \$40 million, during the first quarter of 1984 to 16 million pounds, valued at \$42 million, during the corresponding quarter of 1985. Most of the increase was accounted for by exports of crabs, which rose from 6 million pounds, valued at \$18 million, during the first quarter of 1984, to 9 million pounds, valued at \$22 million, during the corresponding quarter of 1985.

The U.S. trade deficit in shellfish narrowed from \$445 million during the first quarter of 1984 to \$434 million during the corresponding quarter of 1985. This decline in the deficit was caused by significantly lower unit values of most shellfish import items, as the difference in quantity between imports and exports increased between the periods.

Doug Newman
724-0087

Fresh and frozen fish

The U.S. trade deficit with respect to fresh and frozen fish increased in the first quarter of 1985, as exports declined by 6 percent compared with exports in the first quarter of 1984, from \$66 million to \$62 million, and imports increased by 8 percent, from \$331 million to \$358 million during the same period. Exports of salmon (mostly frozen) declined by 24 percent both in terms of volume and in terms of value, from 18 million pounds, valued at \$28 million, during January-March 1984, to 14 million pounds, valued at \$22 million, one year later, with average prices unchanged. Primarily affected were exports to Japan, which is developing a domestic supply of salmon, and Western Europe, which is being increasingly supplied by internal sources, such as Norway and the United Kingdom.

Large increases occurred in imports of fresh and frozen salmon during the first quarter of 1985, which increased by 18 percent in volume, from 5.7 million pounds to 6.8 million pounds, and by 38 percent in value, from \$15 million to \$21 million, compared with the level of imports in the first

quarter of 1984. Imports of flatfish (flounders and related species, including halibut), increased by 23 percent in volume and 33 percent in value, from 16 million pounds, valued at \$21 million, to 19.7 million pounds, valued at \$28 million during the same period. Average unit values of salmon imports were up significantly, particularly from Canada, the second largest foreign supplier of salmon to the U.S. market. The increase in volume of salmon imports was due to the continuing rise in production of farm-raised salmon in Norway, which continues to find its way into the U.S. market. The rise in imports of flatfish was due to rising flatfish production in Scandinavia and other Northern European countries, following some recent productive fishing seasons.

Roger L. Corey, Jr.
724-1759

Canned and cured fish

U.S. imports of fish packed in airtight containers increased sharply in the first quarter of 1985 compared with imports a year earlier, rising in volume by 85 percent to 94 million pounds, and in value by 73 percent to \$93 million. The product most responsible for this increase was canned tuna, imports of which more than doubled in volume, from 34 million pounds during January-March 1984 to 69 million pounds 1 year later, and nearly doubled in value, from \$36 million to \$68 million, during the same period. Average prices were down by around 7 percent. Most of the increase was in imports from Thailand, the single largest foreign supplier of canned tuna to the U.S. market. The U.S. canned tuna market in 1984 saw a large decline in domestic production, as all but one tuna canning facility has closed its doors in the continental United States, reportedly unable to compete with foreign suppliers with greater tuna stocks and lower operating costs.

More than one-half of all U.S. imports of cured fish is made up of cod and related species, imports of which declined by 21 percent in volume, from 10 million pounds during January-March of 1984 to 7.8 million pounds during the corresponding period of 1985. Import value declined by 24 percent during the same period, from \$11 million to \$8.4 million. ^{1/} Decreased imports from Canada, which supplied over 90 percent of the total, accounted for the entire change, reportedly as a result of preliminary findings by the U.S. Department of Commerce of dumping margins of between 16 and 34 percent by Canadian exporters of salted cod to the United States.

Roger L. Corey, Jr.
724-1959

^{1/} On June 12, 1985, the U.S. International Trade Commission issued its final determination in investigation No. TA-731-199 on Certain dried salted codfish from Canada. This investigation covers the importation of salted cod, the primary form of cured codfish imported by the United States. The Commission determined that the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded by reason of imports of certain dried salted codfish from Canada which the Department of Commerce has determined are being sold at less than fair value.

Furskins

U.S. imports of furskins increased from \$79 million in the first quarter 1984 to \$90 million during the corresponding period of 1985. Mink furskins, which accounted for 62 percent of the value of U.S. furskin imports in the first quarter of 1985, increased from 1.6 million pieces, valued at \$44 million, in the first quarter of 1984 to 1.9 million pieces, valued at \$56 million, during the corresponding period of 1985. Increased demand for mink in the United States and the strength of the dollar are factors that contributed to the rise in imports.

U.S. exports of furskins increased from \$129 million in the first quarter 1984, to \$132 million during the corresponding period of 1985. Exports of miscellaneous furskins, which accounted for 60 percent of the value of U.S. exports during the first quarter of 1985, increased from \$62 million in January-March 1984 to \$79 million in January-March 1985. Exports to Canada, the leading market for such furskins, increased from \$21 million in the first quarter of 1984, to \$35 million in the corresponding period of 1985, or by 68 percent. This increase in exports to Canada of miscellaneous furskins consisted largely of raccoon, which increased from C\$17.5 million (U.S. \$14.0 million) in January-February 1984 to C\$26.3 million (U.S. \$19.7 million) in January-February 1985. The increase in exports of miscellaneous furskins is due in part to increased demand for raccoon in the Canadian wearing apparel market.

Rose Steller
724-2862

Nonfat dry milk

In January-March 1985, U.S. exports of nonfat dry milk amounted to 168 million pounds, valued at \$48 million, or 33 percent above the 126 million pounds, valued at \$36 million, exported in the corresponding period of 1984. Exports of nonfat dry milk, 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 that provides restitution payments for agricultural exports. Also, U.S. prices for nonfat dry milk, 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 sales and donations to Mexico and donations to Ethiopia, Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, and Jamaica. The sales to Mexico were at, or below, world prices. The exports of nonfat dry milk, 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 were made at a price level equivalent to about half of the original CCC purchase price.

J. Fred Warren
724-0090

Seeds

U.S. imports of seeds in the first quarter of 1985, at \$16.7 million, were 32 percent less than the 24.5 million dollars' worth of seeds imported in the corresponding quarter of 1984. Canada is the major source of imported seed and most of the drop in imports was in Canadian seed. During the first quarter of 1985, such imports from Canada were valued at \$4.2 million, compared with \$9.3 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984. A reduction in clover seed accounted for most of the reduced imports from Canada. The reduced imports reflect, in part, the generally good seed crops enjoyed by U.S. producers in 1984.

Robert Roeder
724-1170

Grains

U.S. exports of all grains fell by 16 percent, from \$3.8 billion in the first quarter of 1984 to \$3.2 billion in the first quarter of 1985. A drop in wheat exports accounted for 72 percent of the decrease, which fell by 33 percent, from \$1.5 billion to \$1.0 billion between the two quarters. The decrease in exports of wheat was due, in part, to a number of importing countries purchasing wheat from Southern-Hemisphere suppliers, which undersold the United States (e.g., Argentine export prices were sharply lower than U.S. Gulf prices). Some trade shifts from traditional U.S. markets included India selling wheat to the U.S.S.R., Italy to Egypt, and Australia to China.

John Pierre-Benoist
724-0074

Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen

During January-March 1985, U.S. exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables amounted to 381.8 million pounds, valued at \$80.1 million, down 21 percent in quantity and 28 percent in value compared with such imports during the corresponding quarter of 1984. About two-thirds of the decline (in quantity and value) was accounted for by fresh or chilled celery, lettuce, cabbage, and miscellaneous other vegetables; exports of such vegetables-- primarily all to Canada--fell 19, 18, 15, and 14 percent, respectively, between the two quarters. In recent months, exports to Canada, the largest market for domestically produced fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables, have been hampered by the strong U.S. dollar and expanded Canadian hothouse production, together with reduced domestic supplies available for export following the January 1985 Florida freeze.

Tim McCarty
724-1753

Mushrooms and truffles

During the first quarter of 1985, U.S. imports of mushrooms and truffles, virtually all prepared or preserved (i.e., canned mushrooms), amounted to 34.1 million pounds, valued at \$38.8 million, down 28 percent in quantity and 21 percent in value compared with such imports during the corresponding quarter of 1984. Overall, canned mushroom imports in 1984 were at a record high following the termination of import relief, in the form of increased duties, on October 31, 1983. Over two-thirds of the decrease (in quantity) was accounted for by canned mushrooms; imports of such mushrooms from Taiwan, Spain, the Republic of Korea (Korea), and Hong Kong fell 39, 22, and 14 percent, respectively. Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Korea, historically the largest suppliers, have faced strong export market competition from China in recent years. Imports from Spain, the predominant European supplier in recent years, declined as traditional Asian suppliers shifted production into other styles of pack.

Tim McCarty
724-1753

Fresh fruit and fruit juices

U.S. imports of fresh fruit rose from 2.0 billion pounds, valued at \$255 million, in January-March 1984, to 2.4 billion pounds, valued at \$334 million, in the corresponding period of 1985. Imports of fresh bananas from several countries, at 1.7 billion pounds in the first quarter of 1985, were up 16 percent compared with such imports in the corresponding quarter of 1984 and accounted for over one-half of the overall rise in fresh fruit imports. Imports of bananas during January-March 1984 were below normal due to tropical storm damage throughout major Central American production areas in late 1983. Imports of a number of other fresh fruits, including apples, grapes, peaches and nectarines, and plums and prunes from Chile, also rose during January-March 1985, as Chile expanded its deciduous fruit production and undertook a number of measures aimed at improving the competitive position of its exports in foreign markets, especially the United States.

During January-March 1985, U.S. imports of fruit juices were valued at \$285.7 million, up 86 percent from \$154.0 million in the corresponding period of 1984; over 90 percent of the increase was accounted for by orange juice. U.S. imports of orange juice, virtually all from Brazil, were valued at \$229.2 million in the first quarter of 1985, up 110 percent compared with such imports in January-March 1984. The rise in imports supplemented reduced domestic production in Florida, due to extensive weather damage in Florida during late 1984 and early 1985.

Tim McCarty
724-1753

Cocoa and confectionery 1/

U.S. imports of cocoa and confectionery in the first quarter of 1985 amounted to 498 million pounds, valued at \$501 million, up 57 percent in quantity and 67 percent in value compared with the imports in the corresponding period of 1984 (318 million pounds, valued at \$300 million). Most of the increase in imports were from the Ivory Coast, Ecuador, Brazil, Nigeria, and Ghana. In 1985, the high U.S. price for sugar (in comparison with the world price) encouraged increased imports of sugar-containing products (like semiprocessed cocoa).

William A. Lipovsky
724-0097

Nonalcoholic beverages

Imports of certain nonalcoholic beverages classified in the basket category, "beverage, not specially provided for, other than carbonated soft drinks" increased significantly in the first quarter of 1985 compared with that in the corresponding period of 1984. The majority of imports that enter under this category consist of fruit nectars, nonalcoholic beers and wines, and fruit drinks. In the first quarter of 1985, total imports of such products amounted to 7.1 million gallons, valued at \$11.9 million, compared with 1.4 million gallons, valued at \$32 million, in the first quarter of 1984. Increased imports from Mexico and West Germany accounted for most of the increase. Trade and Government sources indicate competitive pricing of nectars and fruit drinks (especially in relation to recent orange juice prices) and increased consumer demand for nonalcoholic beverages were the major reasons for the increase.

William A. Lipovsky
724-0097

1/ On June 29, 1983, the President imposed quotas on certain cocoa products containing sugar under sec. 33 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Additional quotas were imposed on these items by the President on Jan. 29, 1985.

Following receipt on Mar. 22, 1985, of a request from the President for an investigation under sec. 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Commission instituted investigation No. 22-48 for the purpose of determining whether certain articles containing sugar derived from sugarcane or sugar beets, not within the scope of other sec. 22 restrictions, and provided for in items 155.35, 156.45, 156.47, 157.10, 182.90, 182.92, 183.01, 183.05, and 184.7070 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA), are being or are practically certain to be imported under such conditions and in such quantities as to materially interfere with the price-support program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for sugarcane and sugar beets.

Oilseeds and animal and vegetable fats and oils

U.S. exports of oilseeds and animal fats and vegetable oils, buffeted by the strong dollar, tight domestic supplies, foreign competition, and weak foreign markets, fell sharply in the first quarter of 1985 compared with that of exports in the corresponding quarter of 1984. U.S. exports of oilseeds (mainly soybeans) declined by 36 percent to \$1.3 billion in the first quarter of 1985, compared with the level of such exports in the first quarter of 1984. Exports of soybeans, the principal export item, fell in the first quarter of 1985 by 15 percent (in volume) to 12 billion pounds (203 million bushels), and by 32 percent (in value) to \$1.3 billion. Animal and vegetable oil exports fell in the first quarter 1985 by 28 percent (in volume) to 1.5 billion pounds, and by 25 percent (in value) to \$0.4 billion. Tight domestic supplies of both vegetable oils and oilseeds constrained U.S. exports, and, although U.S. prices weakened, foreign markets turned to other suppliers, particularly abundant Argentine, Brazilian, and Malaysian oilseeds and vegetable oils. Moreover, several key foreign markets reduced their overall imports of oilseeds and products; the European Community (EC), for example, reduced its purchases of soybeans as the EC demand for oilseed feed ingredients was dampened by the availability of surplus EC wheat and dairy stocks and by fewer livestock, particularly dairy cattle and hogs.

John Reeder
724-1754

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Live animals, except birds and poultry					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	548,784	640,159	196,040	182,298	-7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	302,888	270,368	30,010	78,069	160
Cattle					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	920	753	342	187	-45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	312,643	285,763	104,022	79,032	-24
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	55	71	8	37	322
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,035	56,496	8,706	31,685	264
Swine					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	447	1,322	274	540	97
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	56,753	155,556	30,537	60,530	98
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	23	14	2	3	32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,556	7,991	2,218	1,408	-37
Poultry and poultry meat					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96,730	102,705	28,926	23,662	-18
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	371,428	362,840	90,259	79,860	-12
Feathers and downs					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	18,477	19,365	5,792	4,374	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	74,931	78,442	23,044	17,919	-22
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,680	3,711	906	906	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,415	30,101	8,070	7,253	-10
Meat, except poultry meat					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,121,893	2,129,783	516,120	555,225	8
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	979,188	989,676	262,132	235,912	-10
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,246,800	1,138,409	296,576	258,831	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,160,670	1,027,300	269,077	222,933	-17
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	178,517	218,711	59,438	53,753	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	340,984	417,884	110,298	106,611	-3

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

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	268,313	457,898	84,061	156,627	86
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	196,664	335,505	58,188	112,412	93
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	124,845	93,139	28,623	19,368	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	146,402	89,655	30,100	13,385	-56
Sausage					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,660	12,005	3,017	3,382	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,886	16,941	4,299	4,737	10
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,921	5,738	1,648	1,364	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,980	7,691	1,997	1,826	-9
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	48,670	53,621	13,116	16,067	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,586	60,956	14,683	18,038	23
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	31,265	22,695	6,147	4,289	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,084	23,633	6,477	3,863	-40
Fish, fresh or frozen					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,304,237	1,356,100	331,417	358,059	8
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	626,438	611,580	66,201	62,333	-6
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	66,569	67,811	18,569	16,642	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	68,891	70,944	18,447	16,126	-13
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,385	4,899	261	2,328	792
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,369	6,207	526	2,321	341
Fish, in airtight containers					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)-----	180,342	232,743	50,895	94,404	85
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	200,357	242,207	54,182	93,490	73
Exports:					
Quantity (number)-----	65,663	57,162	15,467	18,602	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	106,397	95,332	27,260	33,515	23

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sardines					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	35,247	44,750	10,232	17,151	68
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,700	41,805	10,511	13,879	32
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,012	884	111	88	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	689	583	96	89	-7
Tuna					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	122,329	162,312	33,935	69,403	105
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	137,323	167,269	36,020	68,462	90
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	22,489	25,129	6,636	7,533	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,839	30,642	7,150	9,994	40
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,162	7,315	1,722	927	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,714	7,957	1,801	1,126	-38
Shellfish					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	568,141	576,219	134,174	142,385	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,018,382	2,016,876	485,758	475,727	-2
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	65,320	54,421	14,317	15,572	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	180,348	144,883	40,232	42,010	4
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	2,879	1,898	400	1,201	200
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,617	7,062	1,611	4,335	169
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	2,053	3,170	731	665	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,649	7,335	1,874	1,398	-25
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,939	12,870	3,533	4,705	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,087	5,180	1,525	1,938	27
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	634,608	665,933	156,028	182,845	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	251,148	215,093	52,389	58,744	12

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Butter					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,692	1,635	387	455	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,063	1,842	358	411	15
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	60,795	97,393	13,901	6,129	-56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,855	62,471	10,446	5,275	-49
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	31	130	6	123	1,708
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30	75	9	54	458
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	11,305	9,260	2,841	2,683	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,201	4,737	1,399	1,293	-8
Cheeses					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	286,246	306,019	57,971	60,279	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	383,296	385,155	75,610	73,801	-2
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	38,463	36,885	10,579	6,515	-38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,074	32,697	9,693	6,062	-37
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32	111	4	60	1,237
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,932	3,979	859	632	-26
Ice cream					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----		16	1/	1/	-64
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		50	2	2	-8
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	1,198	1,244	252	226	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,992	3,271	716	595	-17
Eggs					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,107	26,065	11,509	3,245	-72
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	56,216	52,260	10,379	13,634	31
Hides and skins					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,090	69,614	17,992	16,826	-6
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	800,256	1,165,177	299,887	284,608	-5

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cattle hides					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	667:	717:	177:	285:	61
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,061:	23,010:	5,668:	6,615:	17
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	22,452:	26,408:	7,005:	6,905:	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	742,174:	1,086,433:	278,199:	266,432:	-4
Leather					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	298,542:	403,208:	98,254:	102,515:	4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	248,516:	310,817:	75,364:	69,735:	-7
Cattle hide upper leather					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	48,018:	51,178:	13,535:	10,748:	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,556:	51,799:	12,683:	11,861:	-6
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	17,891:	15,543:	4,450:	3,783:	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,128:	19,349:	5,550:	5,597:	1
Furskins					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	157,061:	200,396:	79,167:	89,935:	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	271,414:	282,020:	128,994:	132,229:	3
Mink furskins					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	3,148:	3,651:	1,597:	1,891:	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	79,349:	102,652:	44,092:	56,052:	27
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	3,228:	3,539:	1,540:	1,330:	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	90,489:	104,435:	44,417:	40,448:	-9
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,082:	54,261:	9,039:	9,488:	5
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,667:	3,093:	788:	763:	-3
Live plants					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,728:	40,684:	7,608:	10,226:	34
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,264:	31,212:	8,655:	10,059:	16

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
Seeds					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	79,742	70,767	24,519	16,710	-32
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	186,732	200,250	55,093	49,960	-9
Grains					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	71,541	120,577	33,159	32,649	-2
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,817,392	14,792,460	3,838,925	3,199,417	-17
Corn					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 bushels)-----	815	2,755	631	257	-59
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,126	30,040	11,448	6,443	-44
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 bushels)-----	1,875,068	1,932,386	507,241	544,965	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,473,568	7,073,751	1,961,505	1,790,851	-9
Rice (paddy and brown)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,097	2,471	277	2,223	702
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,196	828	106	716	572
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,258,941	689,510	156,103	206,074	32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	170,807	92,183	25,747	21,711	-16
Wheat					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 bushels)-----	1,959	3,709	9	23	148
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,838	15,080	45	95	110
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 bushels)-----	1,413,320	1,552,136	348,165	249,847	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,235,254	6,476,907	1,501,566	1,039,904	-31
Milled grain products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,697	22,224	6,363	7,966	25
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,141,885	1,070,273	252,291	213,515	-15
Milled rice					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	46,608	62,634	19,200	29,470	53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,148	13,397	4,207	5,613	33
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,031,278	4,087,981	860,685	797,519	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	754,816	753,307	167,060	126,903	-24

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Milled wheat					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)-----	157	142	36	32	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,105	2,124	497	451	-9
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)-----	52,092	26,291	7,863	7,408	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	320,289	259,528	71,464	73,753	3
Malts and starches					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,708	34,884	8,337	10,772	29
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,143	54,783	11,478	15,993	39
Malts					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	66,214	69,255	14,312	32,302	126
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,305	9,427	2,056	3,697	80
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	59,465	168,586	30,662	53,814	76
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,331	23,001	4,087	7,883	93
Starches					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,899	22,267	5,469	6,454	18
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,028	31,162	7,329	7,844	7
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,279,966	2,807,221	1,323,939	1,214,588	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	566,833	599,814	279,328	296,412	6
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,821,088	1,866,079	485,792	381,804	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	377,824	389,517	110,609	80,076	-28
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	390,585	388,281	232,471	251,475	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	54,466	46,178	20,486	52,641	157
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	31,001	30,419	3,719	2,083	-44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,628	3,999	700	438	-37
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	738,195	824,294	391,434	356,503	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	228,870	174,829	81,168	74,278	-8
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	175,524	159,337	30,648	24,270	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48,007	42,563	11,089	7,069	-36

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	81,740	95,833	23,626	23,496	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,686	46,560	11,661	11,933	2
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,098,955	1,087,574	255,242	260,115	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	268,199	284,013	72,296	71,807	-1
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	212,118	244,107	66,867	61,084	-9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	107,782	97,947	25,046	21,598	-14
Mushrooms and truffles					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	16,326	171,869	47,465	34,117	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,024	186,347	49,319	38,843	-21
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,440	5,601	451	723	60
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,590	6,398	513	594	16
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,299	169,053	46,693	33,337	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,328	165,726	44,084	33,294	-24
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	294	2,483	91	285	211
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	230	2,780	104	216	107
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	310,620,620	310,351,746	83,672,640	77,744,881	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	251,699	324,423	81,671	73,586	-10
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	1047,056,703	1279,046,710	310,502,910	340,532,769	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	534,061	645,322	132,093	159,582	21
Almonds					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	297,366	171,036	32,956	60,557	84
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	522	435	89	138	54
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	176,615,285	220,284,092	36,418,772	71,102,972	95
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	243,605	315,841	57,116	89,969	58

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Filberts					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	13,718,876	22,050,765	6,972,095	6,909,765	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,966	9,048	2,800	3,133	12
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	11,957,909	8,466,275	1,375,458	940,045	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,361	4,112	589	460	-22
Pistachio nuts					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	6,310,288	22,304,804	2,416,588	2,456,791	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,398	41,966	4,486	3,307	-26
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	3,880,938	4,026,064	919,190	892,396	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,802	5,895	1,600	1,221	-24
Fruit, fresh					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,089,526	7,755,948	1,951,037	2,376,819	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	931,323	1,054,181	254,624	334,163	31
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,443,051	2,877,739	768,619	724,148	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	833,499	762,328	173,167	183,453	6
Berries, fresh					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	39,928	46,274	3,787	4,408	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,962	24,281	3,810	3,903	2
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	54,461	50,586	6,588	2,727	-59
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,990	29,761	3,934	1,921	-51
Cherries, fresh					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	991	1,578	1,014	1,003	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	742	1,074	730	692	-5
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	17,269	18,011	19	197	895
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,010	14,748	15	107	613
Citrus fruit					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	198,822	264,891	71,531	77,224	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,990	66,434	18,221	19,816	9
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,153,343	1,722,935	585,985	514,615	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	454,950	409,743	114,643	119,576	4

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Fruit, dried					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	59,064	65,175	24,708	32,984	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,314	41,804	14,841	19,198	29
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	258,538	249,067	48,919	60,282	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	177,319	161,203	30,702	36,950	20
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	666,206	818,250	175,454	235,556	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	258,208	313,400	67,763	84,214	24
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	276,528	218,038	59,037	51,731	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	119,322	100,277	26,367	21,815	-17
Olives					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	106,744	111,231	31,961	27,650	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	77,026	86,004	21,870	19,570	-11
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,851	3,275	963	810	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,749	2,318	656	525	-20
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	11,153	9,627	2,773	3,323	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,690	8,750	2,318	2,569	11
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,604	3,973	854	652	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,321	1,663	243	435	79
Sugar, sirups, and molasses					
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	2,940,688	3,646,548	944,864	759,406	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,026,502	1,111,573	338,038	255,387	-24
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	215,027	320,731	96,791	93,428	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	52,349	73,049	24,020	17,059	-29
Molasses					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	1,833,087	1,530,448	412,791	641,849	55
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,701	98,998	27,119	34,289	26
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	285,455	154,732	76,905	68,357	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,295	13,131	6,356	3,833	-40

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Corn sweeteners					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)-----	9,338,853	22,094,109	3,003,742	6,659,625	122
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,545	3,845	535	1,218	128
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)-----	36,921,774	35,521,467	8,178,021	5,602,653	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,790	9,166	2,291	1,610	-30
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96,993	111,314	24,725	27,527	11
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,444	22,165	6,339	4,771	-25
Cocoa and confectionery					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	1097,602,725	1200,664,998	318,355,462	498,134,002	56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	935,768	1,250,606	300,402	501,474	67
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	71,908,231	81,690,432	17,495,608	21,410,810	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,677	97,822	19,838	26,867	35
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,905,666	3,476,962	847,203	956,118	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	110,174	110,494	27,883	29,134	4
Coffee					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,771,052	3,271,143	798,825	904,279	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	98,398	95,415	24,525	25,606	4
Spices					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	130,619	180,890	45,294	53,145	17
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,283	23,126	5,495	4,914	-11
Fruit juices					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	455,559	809,035	153,984	285,670	86
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	219,824	219,806	57,735	47,716	-17
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	47,395	65,690	8,993	21,940	144
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,077	34,470	7,371	5,517	-25

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ale, porter, stout, and beer					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	195,721	223,301	46,951	50,172	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	515,234	577,008	122,426	125,938	3
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	17,840	11,402	2,821	3,017	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,110	25,201	6,153	6,589	7
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	131,304	142,730	31,289	31,284	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	854,674	955,243	203,003	198,824	-2
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	7,609	6,069	1,408	1,230	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,133	25,428	5,817	5,634	-3
Distilled spirits					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)-----	116,351	117,868	24,247	25,813	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,191,649	1,249,945	264,723	253,727	-4
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)-----	8,801	7,539	1,709	1,950	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,621	65,981	14,617	17,874	22
Tobacco and tobacco products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	817,325	635,867	177,170	155,464	-12
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,647,287	2,703,556	635,313	730,918	15
Cigarettes					
Imports:					
Quantity (thousands)-----	740,595	790,750	153,793	227,117	48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,064	12,897	2,623	3,187	22
Exports:					
Quantity (thousands)-----	60,697	56,516	13,033	16,422	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,125,711	1,120,121	248,638	333,936	34
Cigars					
Imports:					
Quantity (thousands)-----	127,820	126,816	28,159	26,358	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,849	47,635	10,643	9,790	-8
Exports:					
Quantity (thousands)-----	129	103	26	20	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,510	7,633	1,805	1,212	-33

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Oilseeds					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	80,582	73,133	20,123	25,213	25
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,162,342	5,987,897	2,101,582	1,348,457	-36
Cottonseed					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	100	86	46		-100
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14	9	4		-100
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,193	120,364	94,829	42,792	-55
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,615	17,307	13,336	4,598	-66
Flaxseed					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	192,881	167,942	53,311	89,063	67
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,718	22,192	7,244	10,756	48
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,277	14,031	527	292	-45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	473	1,389	28	33	18
Soybeans					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,523	24,135	1,138	2,923	157
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	758	3,218	150	312	108
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	50,106,209	43,067,053	14,346,319	12,179,037	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,925,420	5,438,081	1,899,127	1,288,280	-32
Sunflower seed					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	85,156	53,940	16,394	10,663	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,570	7,826	2,347	1,490	-37
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,745,640	3,224,559	1,081,027	306,028	-72
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	222,586	511,822	186,251	48,564	-74
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,802,423	1,617,055	507,494	471,257	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	461,856	671,770	178,695	169,390	-5
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,737,966	6,888,067	2,143,963	1,546,343	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,504,393	1,980,435	585,648	441,004	-25
Corn oil					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	88	331	78	45	-42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33	114	42	28	-32
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	244,519	318,100	91,938	59,992	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	89,560	126,669	34,393	23,618	-31

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cottonseed oil					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	20,000				-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,554				0
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	422,233	371,409	105,369	155,931	48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	106,262	120,837	30,206	47,786	58
Soybean oil					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	69	162	1	37	1,900
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15	72	1	19	1,055
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,703,967	2,254,869	701,836	447,645	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	414,548	731,795	218,507	142,994	-35
Other vegetable oils					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,740,047	1,567,917	497,357	456,751	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	445,037	654,485	174,404	163,823	-6
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	705,202	518,672	215,886	149,981	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	188,646	177,116	68,552	48,521	-29
Animal and marine-animal oils					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	31,962	35,707	6,780	10,553	56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,586	9,289	2,106	3,694	75
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,561,867	3,295,054	987,062	709,811	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	660,641	760,207	214,224	165,485	-23
Shortening and cooking oils					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,253	12,937	3,275	3,869	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,628	7,809	2,140	1,823	-15
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	100,177	129,960	41,871	22,980	-45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,733	63,808	19,764	12,597	-36
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	121,908	140,611	29,251	44,804	53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	66,778	78,072	17,557	23,855	36
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,298	18,625	3,990	3,890	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,867	38,081	8,720	8,431	-3

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Edible preparations					
Bakery products, except bread					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	149,251,181	194,251,095	47,541,595	50,457,662	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	131,227	166,187	40,371	41,305	2
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	65,613,396	61,024,255	15,048,981	15,195,809	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,108	39,819	10,395	10,337	-1
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	60,630,404	62,006,392	14,046,095	13,910,193	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,853	26,972	6,176	6,201	0
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	15,098,906	15,525,523	3,741,938	3,242,758	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,860	6,422	1,517	1,525	1
Cereal breakfast foods					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	14,860,639	38,941,387	6,139,080	10,589,010	72
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,950	12,287	2,656	3,351	26
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	43,746,530	46,920,100	10,442,114	9,681,856	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,217	29,739	7,007	6,390	-9
Chewing gum					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	16,990,796	22,217,028	5,675,105	4,637,231	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,263	18,611	4,300	3,868	-10
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	6,396,287	7,231,901	1,389,613	1,942,447	40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,486	9,157	1,776	2,636	48
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	138,281,220	179,722,613	41,526,929	46,145,724	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,754	61,283	14,886	15,584	5
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	14,342,615	15,356,331	4,143,377	4,606,255	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,993	9,512	2,452	2,685	10
Sauces					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,754	47,432	12,214	11,512	-6
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,921	38,844	8,854	8,767	-1

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Soups					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	16,006,773	17,522,250	4,777,541	5,451,417	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,262	25,877	7,311	7,472	2
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	27,384,550	26,716,859	5,600,934	7,181,212	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,668	15,431	3,280	4,463	36
Edible preparations, not specially provided for					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	257,830,382	481,674,294	87,079,145	145,083,325	67
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	157,233	235,038	52,964	66,787	26
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	695,250,231	716,980,606	191,426,545	174,334,596	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	399,416	414,635	125,722	90,429	-28
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1,085	1,256	288	343	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	162,878	191,876	47,648	55,761	17
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	15,564	12,863	4,207	3,266	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,819,347	2,238,195	786,132	498,334	-37
Naval stores					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,337	5,960	1,158	2,287	98
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,855	44,747	11,369	11,532	1
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)-----	163,033	214,199	58,524	60,510	3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,803	8,564	3,066	1,313	-57
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,319	33,520	26,838	29,600	10
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	66,016	50,493	15,905	20,135	27
Tonka and vanilla beans					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	2,248,726	1,933,820	485,260	371,789	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,140	50,200	11,733	10,662	-9

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Miscellaneous vegetable products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	99,896	102,566	23,040	21,324	-7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	53,400	51,647	12,509	12,309	-2

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

1985 1/

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

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

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

1985

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

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

1985

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

Forest Products 1/

The United States recorded a trade deficit of \$1.3 billion for forest products during January-March 1985. This is \$329 million more than the deficit posted for January-March 1984. Imports increased by 7 percent to \$3.3 billion and exports declined by 5 percent to \$2.0 billion between corresponding first quarters (table 6, fig. 2). The more significant shifts occurred in U.S. imports of newsprint and imports of printing/writing papers. U.S. imports of newsprint, almost all of which are supplied by Canada, increased 19 percent to \$906 million and imports of printing/writing papers increased 21 percent to \$412 million.

In the first quarter of 1985, the United States recorded \$3.3 billion of imports compared with \$3.1 billion in the first quarter of 1984. Imports of forest products from Canada increased by 4 percent from \$2.2 billion in the first quarter of 1984 to \$2.3 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1985. However, Canada's share of U.S. forest product imports declined by 2 percent between corresponding quarters. U.S. imports of forest products from the European Community (EC) increased by 18 percent to \$256 million during the first quarter of 1985; they amounted to \$217 million during the corresponding quarter of 1984.

U.S. exports of forest products declined from \$2.1 billion in the first quarter of 1984 to \$2.0 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1985. Japan, the EC, Canada, and Mexico accounted for about two-thirds of U.S. forest product exports during both quarters. U.S. exports to the EC declined by 17 percent to \$418 million and exports to Canada declined by 3 percent to \$394 million. U.S. exports to Japan remained unchanged near \$430 million during both quarters, and exports to Mexico increased by 9 percent to \$134 million during the first quarter of 1985.

Despite an overall trade deficit during the first quarter of 1985, the United States posted a trade surplus with most major trading partners, except Canada, Taiwan, Brazil, and Hong Kong. The U.S. trade deficit with Canada increased from \$1.8 billion in the first quarter of 1984 to \$1.9 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1985. The trade deficit with Taiwan remained near \$55 million during both quarters. The deficit with Brazil decreased by 18 percent to \$39 million, and the deficit with Hong Kong was relatively small.

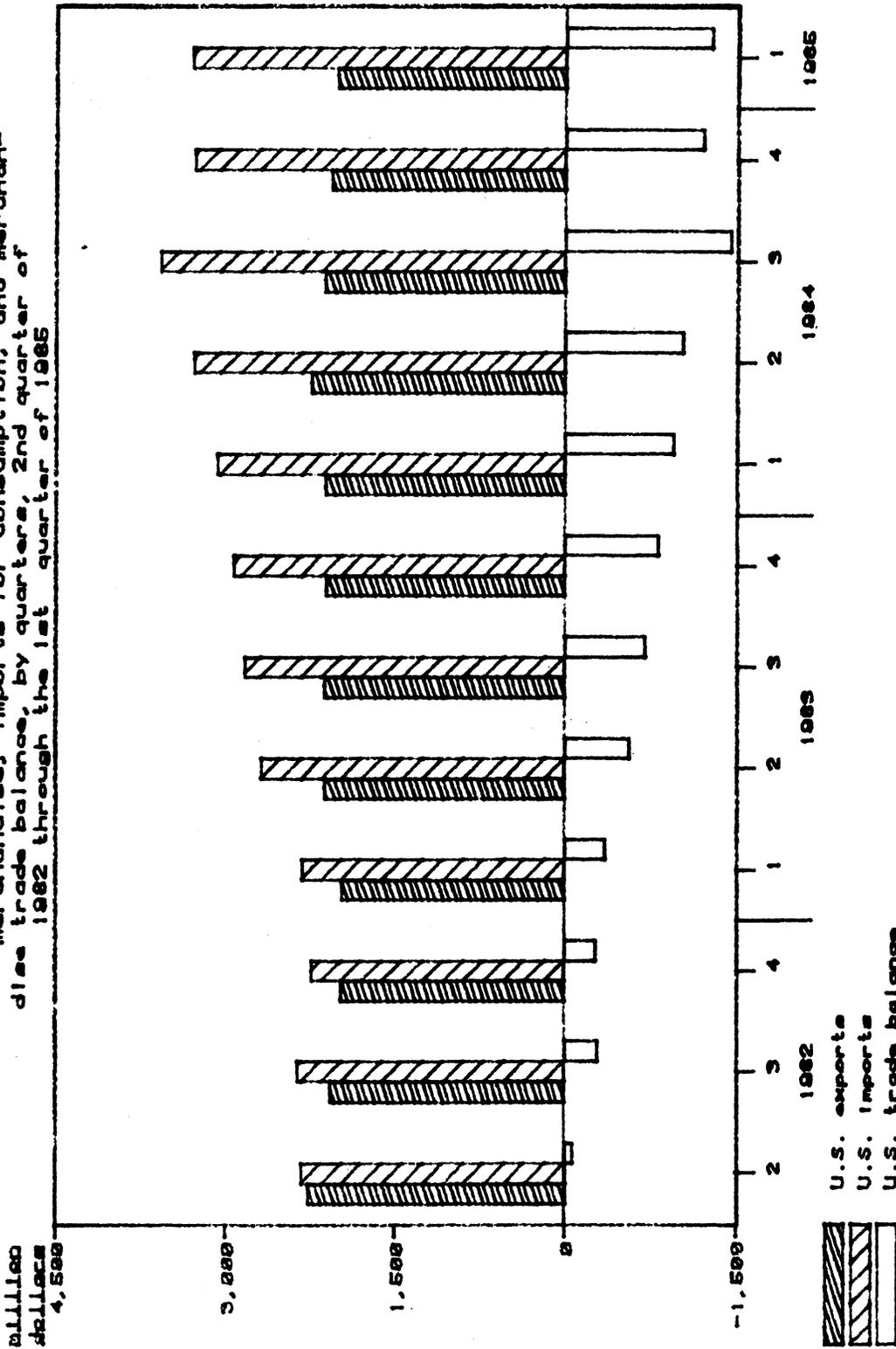
1/ Included are all commodities classified in schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States--Wood and wood products, pulp, paper, paperboard, and printed matter.

Table 6.--Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985 1/

(In thousands of dollars)			
Item	1984	January-March 1984	January-March 1985
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada-----	1,655,283	407,247	394,136
Japan-----	1,749,833	426,568	431,007
EC-----	1,808,198	487,004	417,751
Brazil-----	40,902	10,963	10,308
Hong Kong-----	93,961	20,858	21,449
India-----	36,389	9,609	14,000
Korea-----	337,532	74,996	86,613
Mexico-----	523,452	123,382	134,398
Taiwan-----	199,060	46,997	49,450
OPEC-----	358,039	84,530	69,364
NMEs-----	355,538	86,932	71,337
China-----	343,746	85,708	70,491
All other-----	1,427,294	345,259	319,885
Total-----	8,585,488	2,124,352	2,019,704
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada-----	9,490,139	2,247,884	2,333,589
Japan-----	279,913	70,239	73,715
EC-----	984,264	217,158	256,366
Brazil-----	254,026	57,983	48,824
Hong Kong-----	91,157	19,829	23,162
India-----	6,179	1,649	1,584
Korea-----	86,556	25,345	19,641
Mexico-----	271,201	67,998	63,644
Taiwan-----	461,750	101,448	106,271
OPEC-----	184,553	35,179	64,033
NMEs-----	98,958	24,191	24,603
China-----	82,669	21,671	21,130
All other-----	1,022,457	211,898	289,406
Total-----	13,231,158	3,080,807	3,304,842
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada-----	-7,834,855	-1,840,636	-1,939,452
Japan-----	1,469,920	356,328	357,292
EC-----	823,934	269,846	161,385
Brazil-----	-213,124	-47,020	-38,516
Hong Kong-----	2,803	1,028	-1,713
India-----	30,210	7,960	12,416
Korea-----	250,976	49,650	66,972
Mexico-----	252,251	55,384	70,754
Taiwan-----	-262,690	-54,450	-56,821
OPEC-----	173,486	49,351	5,331
NMEs-----	256,580	62,740	46,734
China-----	261,076	64,037	49,361
All other-----	404,837	133,361	30,479
Total-----	-4,645,670	-956,454	-1,285,137

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

Figure 2.--Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1962 through the 1st quarter of 1965



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

Wood and wood products 1/

The United States recorded a \$505 million deficit during the first quarter of 1985 compared with a \$468 million deficit posted in the corresponding quarter of 1984 for wood and wood products. Imports of wood and wood products remained near \$1.2 billion during both quarters; however, exports declined by 8 percent to \$647 million during the first quarter of 1985 (from \$706 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984)..

U.S. imports of rough wood products declined by 21 percent to \$67 million in the first quarter of 1985. Over 97 percent of these imports were supplied by Canada. Imports of softwood lumber increased, in quantity, by 5 percent to 3.2 billion board feet (3.0 billion board feet in 1984), but the value of softwood lumber imports declined by 5 percent to \$595 million (from \$626 million in the first quarter of 1984). Canada supplied virtually all softwood lumber imports. 2/ The unit values of softwood lumber imports, exports, and domestic production declined, between 5 and 10 percent from the first quarter of 1984 to the first quarter of 1985. U.S. housing starts were also declining from 2.0 million units to 1.8 million units (annualized). Most other sectors within the wood and wood products area recorded modest increases in imports from the first quarter of 1984 to the corresponding quarter of 1985.

U.S. exports of wood and wood products declined from \$706 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$647 million in the corresponding quarter of 1985. In general, the value of U.S. exports declined at a sharper rate than the quantity. Weaker global prices for wood and wood products in the first quarter of 1985 contributed to lower unit values.

Exports of rough wood products, which represent about one-half of all wood and wood products exported, declined slightly from \$354 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$347 million in the corresponding quarter of 1985. In the first quarter of 1985, Japan accounted for 54 percent of these exports (58 percent in the corresponding quarter of 1984) and China accounted for 20 percent (14 percent in the first quarter of 1984).

U.S. exports of lumber declined 10 percent in value from \$207 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$187 million in the corresponding quarter of 1985; the quantity declined 6 percent, from 505 million board feet to 477 million board feet. Except for prefabricated buildings, exports of most other sectors within the wood and wood products area declined by between 20 and 35 percent between corresponding quarters.

R.K. Rhodes
724-1299

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

2/ The Commission is currently conducting investigation No. 332-210 "Conditions Relating to the Importation of Softwood Lumber into the United States." This investigation is due to the United States Trade Representative on Oct. 8, 1985.

Pulp, paper, and printed material 1/

The United States recorded a \$780 million deficit during January-March 1985, compared with a \$488 million deficit posted during the corresponding period of 1984 for pulp, paper, and printed material. The widening deficit was caused by a 13-percent increase in imports and a 3-percent decline in exports between January-March 1984 and January-March 1985. During the first quarter of 1984, the value of U.S. exports was about three-quarters the size of the value of U.S. imports; during the first quarter of 1985, exports were valued just slightly more than 60 percent of imports.

U.S. imports of pulp, paper, and printed matter increased from \$1.9 billion during the first quarter of 1984 to \$2.2 billion during the corresponding quarter of 1985. From the first quarter of 1984 to the corresponding quarter of 1985, imports of newsprint increased 13 percent in quantity, from 1.9 million short tons to 2.1 million short tons; newsprint imports increased 19 percent in value, from \$758 million to \$906 million. Strengthened domestic demand for newspapers contributed to increased imports, increased consumption, and higher prices for newsprint in 1985. Canada supplied over 95 percent of newsprint imports and between 55 and 60 percent of domestic newsprint consumption during both quarters.

U.S. imports of printing/writing papers increased from 981 million pounds, valued at \$340 million, in the first quarter of 1984, to 1.2 billion pounds, valued at \$412 million, during the corresponding quarter of 1985. This rise in imports is attributed to heightened domestic demand for coated printing papers. Such papers are primarily used in many types of publications (e.g., magazines, catalogs, Sunday supplements, and newspaper inserts). Imports of uncoated free-sheet paper, the largest grade within uncoated printing/writing papers, declined by 45 percent to 156 million pounds; a record high import level was posted during 1984 of 278 million pounds. Uncoated free-sheet paper is primarily used in office-related environments (e.g., copier and computer printout paper). Canada and Finland supplied 36 and 23 percent, respectively, of the quantity of all imports of printing/writing papers (1.2 billion pounds) in the first quarter of 1985. In the first quarter of 1984, Canada and Finland supplied 41 and 17 percent, respectively, of printing/writing paper imports (981 million pounds).

U.S. imports of wood pulp, historically the second largest grouping within U.S. pulp and paper imports, remained at 1.1 million short tons and near \$420 million during both first quarters of 1984 and 1985.

During 1985, the Commission has been conducting two investigations concerning imports of various articles of pulp, and paperboard; these concern molded pulp egg filler flats, 2/ and photo albums. 3/

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

2/ On July 10, 1985 the Commission determined (investigation No. 731-TA-201 (Final)), that an industry in the United States is not materially injured, nor threatened with material injury, nor is the establishment of an industry in the United States materially retarded, by reason of imports from Canada of molded pulp egg filler flats.

3/ On July 16, 1985, the Department of Commerce preliminarily determined that photo albums and photo album filler pages from Hong Kong and South Korea were being dumped; the dumping margins ranged from .99 percent to 13.71 percent.

U.S. exports of pulp, paper, and printed matter decreased slightly from \$1.42 billion in the first quarter of 1984 to \$1.37 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1985. Except for paperboard, industrial papers, 1/ and miscellaneous books, all other export groupings shifted no more than \$5 million in either direction. Exports of paperboard, which consist primarily of linerboard and corrugating medium, declined from 694,152 tons, valued at \$267 million, in the first quarter of 1984, to 612,438 tons, valued at \$250 million, during the corresponding period of 1985. Exports of industrial papers declined from \$205 million to \$188 million, and exports of miscellaneous books declined from \$154 million to \$142 million from the first quarter of 1984 to the corresponding quarter of 1985.

U.S. exports of wood pulp declined slightly from 973,556 short tons to 945,153 short tons, but the value of these exports remained close to \$376 million during comparable quarters. Japan and West Germany accounted for 20 and 13 percent, (by quantity) of U.S. wood pulp exports during the first quarter of 1985 and for 23 and 13 percent during the corresponding quarter of 1984. U.S. exports of waste paper increased in value by 2 percent to \$96 million, but declined in quantity by 29 percent to 842,626 short tons during the first quarter of 1985. U.S. exports of waste paper to Mexico alone declined from 551,268 short tons to 114,427 short tons between the first quarter of 1984 and the first quarter of 1985.

R.K. Rhodes
724-1299

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

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rough wood products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	303,762	334,402	84,615	66,681	-21
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,400,999	1,410,348	353,987	347,271	-2
Logs					
Imports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	164,999	146,909	36,102	19,981	-45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,433	19,366	5,520	4,397	-20
Exports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	3,502,126	3,494,925	870,145	931,078	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,166,543	1,179,910	301,315	294,842	-2
Softwood logs					
Imports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	142,461	116,822	28,409	15,639	-45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,102	14,624	4,389	3,621	-18
Exports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	3,390,618	3,369,371	835,735	893,121	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,068,481	1,079,201	269,010	265,739	-1
Hardwood logs					
Imports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	22,538	30,087	7,693	4,342	-44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,330	4,741	1,130	775	-31
Exports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	111,508	125,554	34,410	37,957	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	98,062	100,708	32,305	29,103	-10
Lumber					
Imports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	12,162,388	13,519,021	3,159,802	3,328,348	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,700,689	2,848,680	705,498	672,221	-5
Exports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	2,321,654	2,065,605	504,869	477,008	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	899,427	822,069	206,585	186,857	-10
Softwood lumber					
Imports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	11,739,612	12,995,985	3,020,071	3,174,873	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,461,590	2,553,006	625,705	594,637	-5
Exports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	1,837,576	1,592,708	386,078	373,150	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	602,442	531,685	133,694	122,949	-8
Hardwood lumber					
Imports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	239,099	294,295	78,992	93,647	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	120,071	141,724	37,153	43,076	16
Exports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	449,508	443,331	111,716	96,418	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	288,423	282,891	71,052	62,035	-13

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

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Millwork					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	121,941	145,664	34,178	37,414	9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,400	39,371	10,378	8,189	-21
Miscellaneous wood manufactures					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	539,689	666,783	143,838	155,330	8
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	170,216	153,423	38,685	36,413	-6
Prefabricated buildings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,609	6,526	1,068	1,202	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,551	25,008	5,729	7,723	35
Plywood and building boards					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	754,032	870,371	205,886	220,920	7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	322,830	269,208	96,175	68,587	-29
Hardwood veneer and plywood					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	552,990	545,010	136,138	143,838	6
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	100,584	90,061	25,363	18,562	-27
Softwood veneer and plywood					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,236	33,023	7,798	8,680	11
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	151,786	99,697	46,299	31,590	-32
Particle board					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)-----	645	955	186	229	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,704	131,777	23,823	30,989	30
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)-----	94	108	32	24	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,723	26,198	7,512	4,764	-37
Wood pulp					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	4,093	4,490	1,098	1,153	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,472,477	1,844,766	415,425	428,970	3
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	3,746	3,678	973	945	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,431,826	1,565,490	377,798	374,720	-1

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Waste paper					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	159	161	40	40	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,645	27,244	6,838	7,447	9
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	3,742	3,818	1,187	842	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	308,917	408,814	94,480	96,148	2
Building papers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	392,477	362,372	73,724	78,793	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48,755	46,490	8,990	10,045	12
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	31,991	37,086	6,397	7,983	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,373	12,485	2,123	2,807	32
Industrial paperboard					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	270,076	389,576	106,924	86,516	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	43,479	66,818	17,270	14,874	-14
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,162,443	5,796,397	1,388,305	1,224,877	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,098,019	1,134,624	267,275	249,573	-7
Containerboard (kraft linerboard)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	96,236	140,053	40,671	26,357	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,041	22,216	5,962	4,432	-26
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,548,325	4,108,567	969,957	845,640	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	583,396	632,160	137,968	128,723	-7
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,569,885	4,772,989	1,082,361	1,293,194	19
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	539,701	560,162	139,876	138,027	-1
Newsprint					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	6,919	7,893	1,875	2,117	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,757,523	3,299,569	758,120	905,706	19
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1179,479,286	306	69	83	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	127,118	133,963	30,841	33,302	8

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Wallpaper					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	54,519	73,893	19,360	16,405	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	119,636	152,007	38,626	34,044	-12
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,927	3,443	947	947	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,456	8,321	1,977	2,303	17
Albums					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	44,758	52,843	16,856	16,947	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,551	52,862	16,690	14,915	-11
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	3,553	2,007	550	352	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,362	2,511	732	533	-27
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	485,665	610,786	141,111	157,116	11
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	803,517	807,852	204,658	187,992	-8
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	64,081	72,660	13,738	12,653	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	78,407	79,543	16,143	14,295	-11
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	318,154	400,449	105,990	76,147	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	136,894	154,029	40,998	35,481	-13
Miscellaneous books					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	352,030	479,149	106,350	116,527	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	356,539	481,194	110,749	121,714	10
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	243,157	249,817	58,443	53,951	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	600,396	633,582	154,644	142,313	-8
Printed matter					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	384,840	514,964	124,041	118,909	-4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	738,730	768,046	177,680	180,799	2
Newspapers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	70,290	84,092	21,476	21,415	0
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,280	20,051	3,588	4,777	33

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Periodicals					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,861	60,352	15,773	16,292	3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	387,802	406,370	99,729	91,441	-8
Decalcomanias					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	385	412	96	132	37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,267	6,863	1,647	1,925	17
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,604	1,371	317	377	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,652	8,294	1,739	1,607	-8

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

1985 1/

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

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/

The U.S. trade deficit in the textiles (including fibers) and apparel sector increased to \$3.1 billion during the first quarter of 1985, approximately 19 percent more than the \$2.6 billion deficit reported during the corresponding period a year earlier (table 9, fig. 3). The bulk of the deficit is attributed to the unfavorable trade balance in apparel, which increased from nearly \$3.0 billion during the first quarter of 1984 to a little over \$3.3 billion during the corresponding period of 1985. Though considerably smaller, textile mill products also reported a trade deficit that increased almost 18 percent, from \$512 million during the first quarter of 1984 to \$603 million during the corresponding period of 1985. Textile fibers continued to enjoy a positive trade balance despite a 6-percent decrease from \$897 million to \$841 million.

U.S. imports of textiles (including fibers) and apparel increased only 9 percent, from the first quarter of 1984 to the corresponding period of 1985, compared with the 52-percent increase that occurred during the first quarter of 1984 compared with that of 1983. Relatively well-stocked retail inventories contributed to a slowdown in import growth during the first quarter of 1985. U.S. imports of textiles (including fibers) and apparel increased from \$4.4 billion during the first quarter of 1984 to \$4.8 billion during the corresponding period of 1985. Apparel accounted for over three-fourths of the import increase, with the Big Three--Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea (Korea)--China, and the European Community (EC) shipping more than 60 percent of total U.S. imports of textiles and apparel.

U.S. exports of fibers, textiles, and apparel decreased by approximately \$100 million, from \$1.8 billion during the first quarter of 1984 to \$1.7 billion during the corresponding period of 1985, or by nearly 6 percent. Most of the decrease was attributed to significant declines in raw fibers, down \$75 million, and apparel, down \$35 million. During the first quarter of both 1984 and 1985, the EC, Japan, and Canada were the major U.S. export markets and received over 40 percent of the total value of U.S. textile and apparel exports.

The footwear sector incurred a \$1.4 billion deficit during the first quarter of 1985, up 8 percent compared with the footwear deficit in the corresponding period of 1984. Virtually all of the deficit was due to imports of nonrubber footwear, which increased approximately 13 percent to \$1.3 billion during the first quarter of 1985 compared with the corresponding period a year earlier.

The textile, apparel, and footwear items that showed significant increases in imports during the first quarter of 1985 compared with those in 1984 were coated fabrics, artificial flowers, sweaters, women's trousers, men's shirts, and nonrubber footwear; import declines were reported in wool and spun yarn. Raw cotton showed the largest export decline.

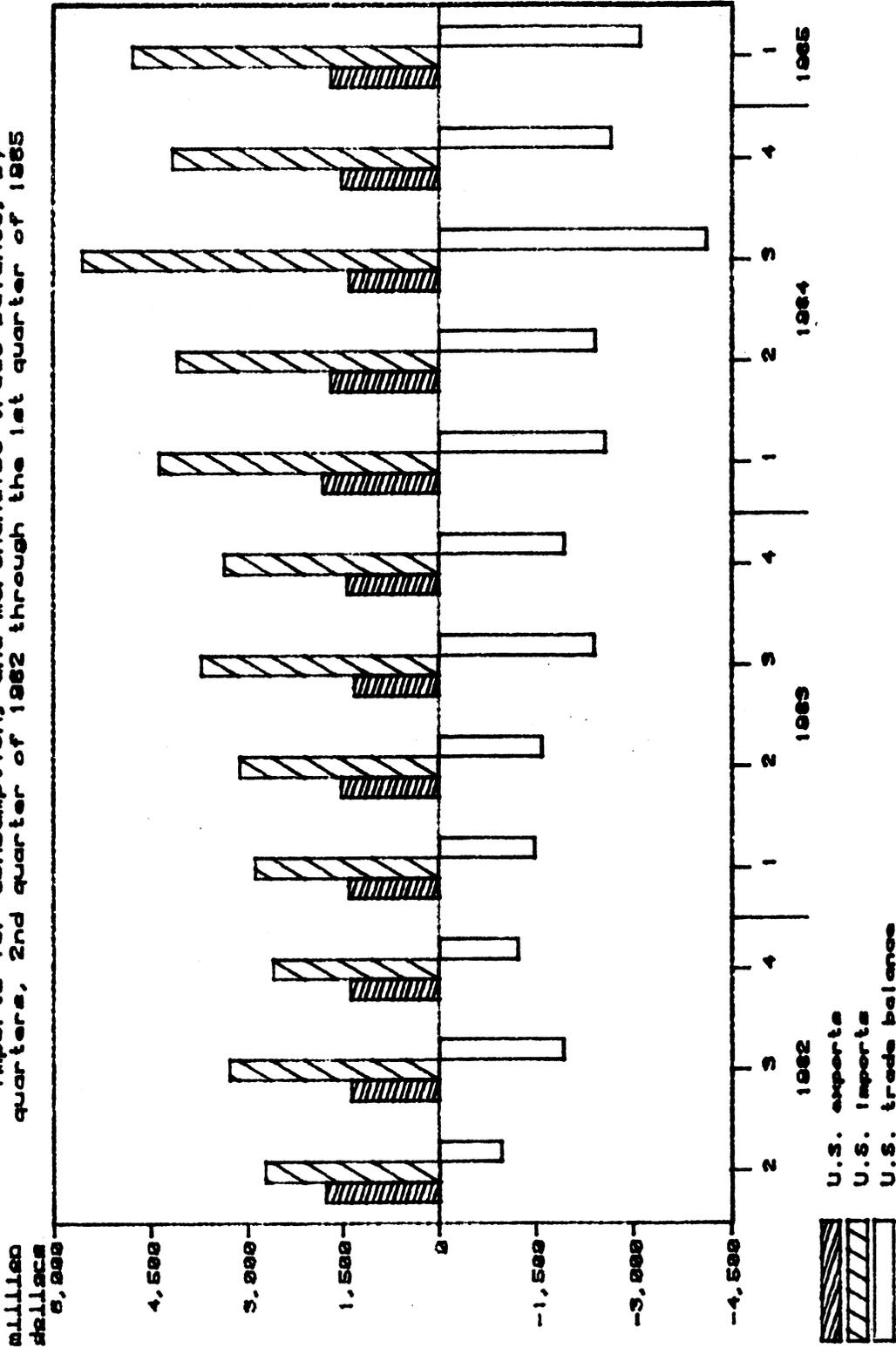
1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 3 (textile fibers and textile products), and pts. 1(A), 1(B), 12(C (pt.)), 12(D (pt.)), and 13(B) of Schedule 7 (specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products).

Table 9.--Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985 ^{1/}

(In thousands of dollars)			
Item	1984	January-March 1984	January-March 1985
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	763,015	195,230	174,092
Japan	769,708	221,399	228,408
EC	1,124,829	338,553	306,969
Brazil	20,524	8,617	3,049
Hong Kong	141,227	48,285	27,641
India	18,702	4,555	5,304
Korea	502,170	146,362	150,301
Mexico	308,414	68,404	84,056
Taiwan	233,585	80,339	86,254
OPEC	526,733	143,752	124,523
NMEs	340,813	74,566	61,417
China	145,684	24,042	56,939
All other	1,694,385	484,130	433,696
Total	6,444,110	1,814,198	1,685,717
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	348,438	79,563	82,330
Japan	1,171,415	310,199	305,589
EC	2,192,710	483,069	547,839
Brazil	255,258	58,751	71,698
Hong Kong	3,165,024	784,011	904,054
India	462,563	158,629	178,839
Korea	2,496,129	561,407	551,680
Mexico	361,654	86,517	91,868
Taiwan	2,551,968	545,054	575,285
OPEC	247,312	54,435	75,908
NMEs	1,477,497	434,080	394,447
China	1,297,857	392,696	353,496
All other	3,478,471	826,028	1,011,868
Total	18,208,444	4,381,746	4,791,411
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	414,577	115,667	91,761
Japan	-401,707	-88,800	-77,180
EC	-1,067,880	-144,515	-240,870
Brazil	-234,733	-50,134	-68,648
Hong Kong	-3,023,797	-735,725	-876,413
India	-443,860	-154,073	-173,534
Korea	-1,993,958	-415,044	-401,378
Mexico	-53,239	-18,113	-7,811
Taiwan	-2,318,382	-464,715	-489,031
OPEC	279,421	89,317	48,615
NMEs	-1,136,684	-359,514	-333,030
China	-1,152,172	-368,653	-296,557
All other	-1,784,085	-341,897	-578,172
Total	-11,764,334	-2,567,548	-3,105,694

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

Figure 3.—Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1962 through the 1st quarter of 1965



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

Fibers and textiles

During the first quarter of 1985, imports increased \$54 million over those of the corresponding period of 1984; exports declined by \$94 million. Consequently, the positive trade balance for these products narrowed from \$385.7 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$237.9 million during January-March 1985. Declines in imports of raw fibers (down \$18 million) and processed fibers, especially spun yarn (down \$19 million) were more than offset by increases in imports of homefurnishings (up \$36 million), and miscellaneous textiles, especially artificial flowers (up \$34 million).

The largest decline in exports was in raw fibers (down \$74.8 million); there were other smaller declines in such items as homefurnishings (down \$12.2 million), knit fabrics (down \$5.4 million), and webs, wadding, batting, and nonwoven fabrics (down \$4.8 million).

Raw fibers.--Imports of raw fibers declined by \$18.2 million, from \$127.4 million during the first quarter of 1984 to \$109.1 million during the first quarter of 1985. The decline was accounted for primarily by raw wool (down \$12.6 million), and manmade fibers (down \$4.3 million). Exports of raw fibers declined by \$74.8 million, from \$1.0 billion during the first quarter of 1984 to \$950.0 million during the first quarter of 1985. The decline was accounted for primarily by raw cotton (down \$66.3 million), manmade fibers (down \$6.3 million), and textile fiber waste (down \$4.4 million).

Cotton.--U.S. exports of cotton during the first quarter of 1985 were valued at \$763 million, a decline of \$66 million, or 8 percent, below exports during the first quarter of 1984. The volume of cotton exports declined by 3.8 percent to 2.3 million bales and the unit value dropped from 72 to 69 cents per pound. Despite the overall decline, exports to the five leading markets--Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Italy, and West Germany--increased from 1.3 million to 1.4 million bales. During the first quarter of 1985, the United States shipped 90,000 bales of cotton to Egypt, the first shipments to that market since the 1978/79 crop year. The exports to Egypt reflect that country's efforts to expand its textile and apparel industries. The overall decline in U.S. cotton exports can be attributed to a large global supply and higher prices for U.S. cotton, which were approximately 3.5 cents above the international price index. In addition, exports are currently being affected by the increased value of the dollar and by competition from other sellers.

M. E. K. Sweet
523-0394

Wool.--U.S. imports of wool declined approximately 20 percent in quantity and 27 percent in value, from 28.0 million pounds, valued at \$53.4 million, during the first quarter of 1984 to 22.5 million pounds, valued at \$38.9 million, during the corresponding period of 1985. The bulk of the decline involved fine grade wool that decreased from 18.0 million pounds, valued at \$38.4 million, to 12.7 million pounds, valued at \$25.4 million. U.S. imports of fine grade wool, used largely to produce apparel, declined as a result of smaller fabric orders than expected for the fall of 1985 and increasing wool stocks. Australia, the leading supplier of U.S. wool imports,

reported a decline from 13.4 million pounds, valued at \$28.5 million, during the first quarter of 1984 to 11.7 million pounds, valued at \$22.9 million, during the corresponding period of 1985. However, the most significant decline in quantity took place in wool shipments from the Republic of South Africa, falling from 3.6 million pounds, valued at \$8.4 million, to 1.6 million pounds, valued at \$3.0 million, or by about 55 percent in quantity and 64 percent in value.

Pamela J. McGuyer
523-0403

Processed fibers.--Imports of processed fibers declined by \$19.4 million, from \$117.2 million during the first quarter of 1984 to \$97.7 million during the first quarter of 1985. The decline was accounted for primarily by spun yarn (down \$15.9 million).

Spun yarn.--Imports of spun yarn in the first quarter of 1985 decreased 23 percent in value compared with the first quarter of 1984, and exports increased 6 percent. Imports were valued at \$54 million in the latest period and exports were valued at \$20 million, resulting in a \$34 million trade deficit in spun yarns. This compares with a deficit of \$51 million in the first quarter of 1983.

Imports decreased to 26.6 million pounds, valued at \$54 million, in the first quarter of 1985 from 40.4 million pounds, valued at \$74 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1984. The sharpest decline occurred in carded cotton yarns that declined to \$8.5 million from \$13.7 million. Other significant declines include a decline of \$3.7 million in noncellulosic manmade fiber yarns, \$2.7 million in wool yarn, and \$3.2 million in cotton blends.

Countries whose exports of spun yarn to the United States were notably lower in the 1985 period include Japan, down from \$9.7 million to \$6.9 million; Brazil, down from \$6.7 million to \$3.9 million; Mexico, down from \$3.8 million to \$1.9 million; and Egypt, down from \$6.5 million to \$1.4 million. The sharpest decline in exports from Japan occurred in wool yarns, although exports of yarns of noncellulosic manmade fibers also declined. The sharpest declines in exports from Brazil and Mexico were in spun yarns of noncellulosic manmade fibers, whereas the drop in exports from Egypt was largely in carded cotton yarns. Although Italy's exports of wool yarns declined, its exports of yarns of noncellulosic manmade fibers almost doubled. According to trade sources, a number of factors are involved in the decreased U.S. imports of spun yarns. These include (1) lower demand in the U.S. market, (2) attempts by domestic producers to maintain production and meet import price competition, (3) quota limits on imports, including some prior year's shipments charged to the 1985 period, and (4) certain difficulties in dealing with foreign suppliers, including late shipments.

Countries whose exports increased included France that increased its exports in 100 percent cotton yarns and yarns of noncellulosic manmade fibers, mostly for handwork; Thailand, which sharply increased exports of cotton blend yarns and in the latest period became the leading supplier of these yarns by

replacing Korea; and Peru, which increased its exports of all-cotton yarns, both carded and combed.

Joseph L. Williams
523-5702

Knit fabrics.--Exports of knit fabrics dropped from \$15.7 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$10.3 million in the corresponding period of 1985. Virtually all of the decline was in exports to Canada, which were reduced from \$10.2 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$5.9 million in the corresponding period of 1985. Trade sources indicate that during January-March 1985 other suppliers, such as China, were able to furnish Canada knit fabrics at more competitive prices thereby causing the drop in purchases from U.S. sources.

Rick Chiriaco
523-5701

Coated fabrics.--Imports of fabrics that are coated, filled, or laminated with rubber or plastics increased from 22.9 million square yards, valued at \$27.2 million, in the first quarter of 1984 to 31.7 million square yards, valued at \$36.4 million, during the corresponding period of 1985. Shipments from Taiwan increased from 1.3 million square yards, valued at \$0.5 million, during the first quarter of 1984 to 5.6 million square yards, valued at \$5.3 million, during the corresponding period of 1985. The overall increase of shipments from Taiwan and other foreign sources to the United States is due, in part, to rising imports of apparel interlining, an important application of coated fabrics. Other important applications for coated fabrics, which have been increasing, are uses by the automotive and construction industries, as well as in upholstering, luggage, and wearing apparel.

Lee Cook
523-0348

Artificial flowers of manmade fibers.--The value of U.S. imports of artificial flowers of manmade fibers increased by 51 percent, from \$36 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$55 million in the first quarter of 1985. These imports increased by 49 percent (by volume), from 6 to 9 million pounds. The five leading sources--Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau, China, and Thailand--accounted for 97 percent of imports, in terms of both quantity and value, in January-March 1985. The increase in imports of these flowers is attributed to their increasing popularity in interior decoration.

M. E. K. Sweet
523-0394

Apparel

The significant buildup in U.S. apparel imports during 1984, when imports climbed by 39 percent over those of the preceding year to a record \$13.4 billion, slowed during the first quarter of 1985, although they were still above the level of the first quarter of 1984. Imports during the first

quarter of 1985 rose by 11 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1984 to \$3.5 billion, the second highest level after the \$4.2 billion imported during the third quarter of 1984. High inventory levels held by retailers contributed importantly to the slowdown in import growth. By contrast, U.S. exports, after fluctuating within a narrow but slightly downward range, averaging \$197 million each quarter during the past 2 years, declined by 18 percent from last year's level to \$164 million during the 1985 period, the lowest quarterly level since 1979. Consequently, the trade deficit during the first quarter increased to \$3.3 billion, marking only the second time the quarterly deficit has exceeded the \$3 billion level.

Imports from the Big Three, which continued to supply over one-half of the total and approximately one-third of the increased imports in the first quarter of 1985, rose by 7 percent above the level a year earlier to \$1.8 billion. Hong Kong supplied almost all of these increased imports as its shipments to the United States rose by 17 percent whereas those from Korea and Taiwan essentially remained flat. Imports from China, the fourth largest supplier, declined by 16 percent to \$242 million.

A large part of the increased imports in the first quarter of 1985 were supplied by the EC, showing a 16-percent increase to \$235 million over the level of imports a year earlier, with Italy supplying almost two-thirds of the increased imports from the EC. The increased imports from Italy, the sixth largest supplier, are attributed to favorable exchange rates and its fashion leadership. A significant share of the increased imports were supplied by many of the secondary low-cost suppliers, such as Singapore, Brazil, Malaysia, and Indonesia, whose shipments were up 30 percent or more during the period.

With respect to U.S. apparel exports, a significant portion of the shipments consist of garment parts of U.S. origin that are assembled offshore into a finished product and returned for sale in the U.S. market. Such exports to four of the five largest markets--Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, and Haiti--declined by a combined 14 percent in the first quarter of 1985 from the level of exports a year earlier to just under \$73 million, or 44 percent of total exports, reversing the upward trend in 1984. Exports of finished apparel to the major markets--Canada, Japan, West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Belgium--decreased by 24 percent during the period to \$33 million, or 20 percent of total exports.

Sweaters.--U.S. imports of sweaters during the first quarter of 1985 rose by 44 percent in quantity and 61 percent in value over the corresponding period of 1984 to almost 4 million dozen, valued at \$328 million. Hong Kong, Korea, and Taiwan accounted for almost three-fourths of total sweater imports in the first quarter of 1985. Imports from China declined by 20 percent in the first quarter of 1985 from the level of imports a year earlier to 208,000 dozen, valued at \$17 million. Chinese producers have responded to tight annual quotas by trading up to higher valued products in order to maximize profits. The average unit value on sweaters from China rose by 42 percent during the first quarter of 1985 compared with the first quarter of 1984.

Due to the tight quotas on cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber sweater imports from the Big Three and China, these countries have shifted some of their production to sweaters made from linen, ramie, and silk. Imports of linen and ramie sweaters increased substantially, particularly from the Big

Three, and totaled 1.4 million dozen, valued at \$116 million during the first quarter of 1985. These sweaters accounted for 34 percent of the total sweater imports by quantity and accounted for the largest share of any fiber.

The tighter restrictions on imports from the major suppliers have also opened up opportunities for noncontrolled sources, such as countries in the EC and smaller Asian suppliers. Sweater imports from Italy, benefiting from aggressive marketing in the United States, favorable exchange rates, and quota-free entry, increased by 40 percent to 154,000 dozen, valued at \$24 million, in the first quarter of 1985 compared with such imports in the corresponding period of 1984. Imports from the Philippines and Thailand also increased significantly, rising by 64 percent and 41 percent, respectively, in the first quarter of 1985 to about \$4 million each, as importers continued to diversify their sources of imports.

Peggy MacKnight
523-5585

Women's trousers, slacks, and shorts.--U.S. imports of women's trousers (including slacks and shorts) in the first quarter of 1985 increased by 23 percent to \$385 million. Hong Kong and Taiwan were the major suppliers, together accounting for approximately 45 percent of the total value of imports in the first quarter of 1985. Imports from Hong Kong, increasing by 36 percent in value, accounted for over 40 percent of the increased value of imports in the first quarter of 1985 as their average unit value rose by 24 percent to \$72.92 per dozen, indicating that Hong Kong producers have continued to trade up to higher-valued products.

Cotton trouser imports increased by 19 percent in value over the level of imports in the first quarter of 1984 to \$234 million during the first quarter of 1985, with most of the increase accounted for by a 37-percent increase from Hong Kong and a 500-percent increase in inexpensive cotton trousers from Turkey. Imports of manmade-fiber trousers increased by 13 percent and those of wool increased by 3 percent from the level of imports a year earlier to \$118 million and \$6 million, respectively, during the first quarter of 1985.

Imports of linen and ramie trousers, not subject to quota restrictions, increased significantly in the first quarter of 1985 compared with the level of imports a year earlier, rising to 307,000 dozen, (\$20 million), accounting for 4 percent of total trouser imports.

Peggy MacKnight
523-5585

Men's and boys' shirts.--U.S. imports of men's and boys' shirts in the first quarter of 1985 rose 9 percent above the corresponding period of 1984 to 11.8 million dozen. The value of men's shirt imports in the first quarter of 1985 totaled \$525 million, representing an increase of 27 percent over the level of imports in the first quarter of 1984.

Woven shirts accounted for all the import growth and increased 26 percent to 6.9 million dozen (\$325 million) compared with a 9-percent decline for knit shirts, which totaled 4.9 million dozen (\$199 million). Imports of woven

shirts from Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and China (the Big Four), which were subject to tighter quotas, increased only 4 percent to 4.5 million dozen; those from all other suppliers doubled to 2.4 million dozen. The growth among these smaller suppliers was led by Bangladesh whose shipments increased tenfold to 215,000 dozen. Shipments from Singapore were up 149 percent to 173,000 dozen; Thailand, up 391 percent to 190,000 dozen; India, up 83 percent to 524,000 dozen, and Malaysia, up 49 percent to 196,000 dozen. This shift in trade caused the Big Four's share of total woven shirt imports to decline to 65 percent from 79 percent in the corresponding period of 1984. However, the average unit value of woven shirts from the Big Four rose 20 percent to \$48.91 per dozen, reflecting a shift to higher priced products in an attempt to maximize export revenues. The average unit value from all other countries showed a much smaller increase, rising 12 percent to \$44.21 per dozen.

U.S. imports of knit shirts declined from all major sources except Hong Kong, Singapore, and Indonesia. The decline in knit shirt imports in the first quarter of 1985 partially reflects reduced purchases by importers in the last quarter of 1984 because most of the quotas from the major suppliers were filled. Imports from the Big Four declined 13 percent to 2.6 million dozen compared with a 3-percent drop in imports from all other suppliers to 2.3 million dozen. China led all countries with a 32-percent decline to 369,000 dozen; Korea declined 24 percent to 821,000 dozen; and Taiwan declined 5 percent to 538,000 dozen. Indonesia led the countries showing gains, increasing by 528 percent to 304,000 dozen, followed by Singapore, which rose 16 percent to 302,000 dozen, and Hong Kong, which increased 10 percent to 848,000 dozen.

Sundar Shetty
523-5930

Footwear

The footwear trade deficit in the first quarter of 1985 amounted to \$1.4 billion compared with \$1.3 billion in the first quarter of 1984 (table 10, fig. 4). Imports increased from 282 million pairs, valued at \$1.3 billion to 304 million pairs, valued at \$1.4 billion. Though small, exports increased approximately 30 percent in quantity and 5 percent in value over the year earlier level to 2.6 million pairs, valued at \$45 million.

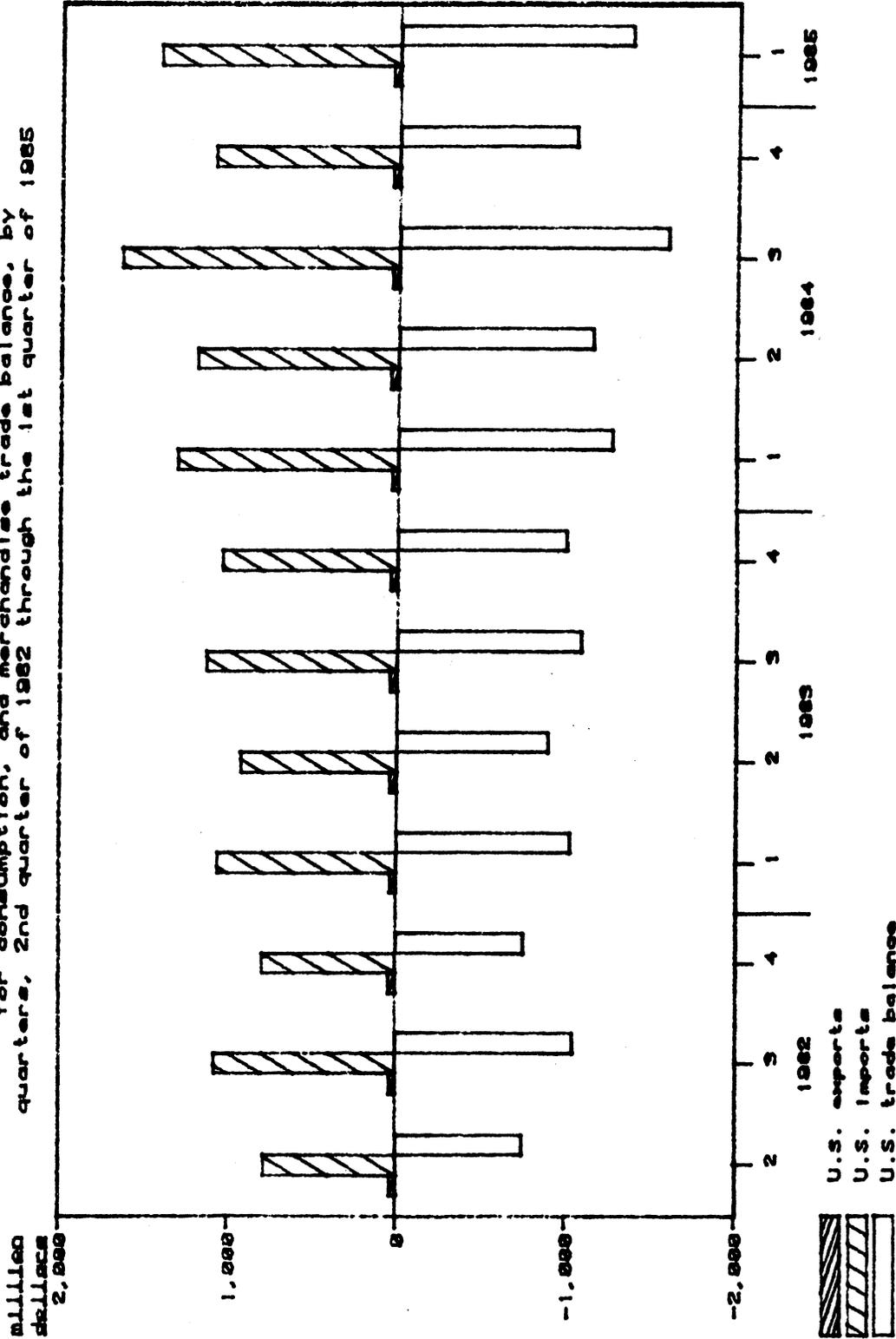
Most of the imports consisted of nonrubber footwear, primarily of leather and vinyl. In the first quarter of 1985, imports of this footwear totaled 218 million pairs, valued at \$1.3 billion, representing a 13-percent increase in both volume and value over those in the corresponding period of 1984. Taiwan and Brazil generated the bulk of the increased imports. Taiwan exported 97.8 million pairs to the U.S. market in the first quarter of 1985, representing a 20-percent gain over those in the corresponding period of 1984. Brazil shipped 33.3 million pairs, up 24 percent from the level of imports a year earlier. Korea shipped 25.8 million pairs, representing a decline of 20 percent. China more than doubled its shipments to the United States during the first quarter of this year compared with the corresponding period a year ago, increasing from 2.9 million pairs to 6.2 million pairs.

Table 10.--Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985 ^{1/}

(In thousands of dollars)			
Item	1984	January-March 1984	January-March 1985
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada-----	11,948	3,144	2,495
Japan-----	39,093	6,309	10,496
EC-----	29,123	7,004	7,195
Brazil-----	659	191	198
Hong Kong-----	1,545	363	264
India-----	1,768	174	307
Korea-----	4,409	628	1,197
Mexico-----	29,533	7,381	7,949
Taiwan-----	1,248	747	771
OPEC-----	5,209	1,316	1,255
NMEs-----	75	26	241
China-----	52	21	00
All other-----	62,817	15,390	12,552
Total-----	187,432	42,676	44,927
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada-----	44,268	8,300	6,821
Japan-----	26,751	5,739	5,641
EC-----	946,132	248,069	269,327
Brazil-----	878,688	200,080	253,374
Hong Kong-----	78,145	20,700	24,032
India-----	45,895	9,502	14,396
Korea-----	956,384	242,493	212,793
Mexico-----	92,350	22,797	18,797
Taiwan-----	1,515,265	391,959	446,393
OPEC-----	1,246	434	64
NMEs-----	89,344	20,395	25,695
China-----	43,241	11,564	17,505
All other-----	572,060	143,768	143,183
Total-----	5,246,535	1,314,241	1,420,521
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada-----	-32,320	-5,155	-4,325
Japan-----	12,342	569	4,855
EC-----	-917,009	-241,065	-262,131
Brazil-----	-878,029	-199,889	-253,175
Hong Kong-----	-76,600	-20,337	-23,767
India-----	-44,126	-9,328	-14,088
Korea-----	-951,975	-241,865	-211,596
Mexico-----	-62,816	-15,415	-10,848
Taiwan-----	-1,514,016	-391,212	-445,621
OPEC-----	3,962	882	1,191
NMEs-----	-89,269	-20,369	-25,454
China-----	-43,189	-11,543	-17,505
All other-----	-509,243	-128,377	-130,631
Total-----	-5,059,103	-1,271,564	-1,375,594

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

Figure 4.--Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1982 through the 1st quarter of 1985



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

Although import growth in nonrubber footwear on a product basis was widespread during the first quarter, shipments of athletic footwear and women's and misses' shoes, in particular, showed significant gains. Shipments of athletic footwear rose 27 percent to 36 million pairs, valued at \$256 million, and women's and misses' footwear expanded 14 percent to 126 million pairs, valued at \$718 million.

In the first quarter of 1985, imports of rubber footwear, accounting for approximately 12 percent of total footwear imports, fell by 21 percent from the level of imports a year earlier to 36 million pairs (valued at \$72 million). Shoes with fabric uppers and soles of rubber or plastics, such as sneakers and certain joggers and casual shoes, accounted for most of the decline.

J. Gail Burns
523--0200

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Raw fibers:					
Cotton					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,920	5,757	821	4,786	482
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,286	5,085	957	3,209	235
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,647,643	3,301,126	1,152,532	1,107,815	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,817,087	2,441,369	828,893	762,582	-8
Wool and fine animal hair:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	80,196	96,888	28,665	23,221	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	149,407	181,378	56,086	43,473	-22
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	11,921	8,907	1,716	1,700	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	53,541	44,539	10,184	7,726	-24
Man-made fibers:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	139,520	172,702	48,137	45,730	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	130,026	174,076	47,737	43,440	-9
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----					0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	569,817	704,039	167,059	160,767	-4
Noncellulosic man-made fibers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	125,855	155,598	43,325	41,578	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	119,858	160,540	44,085	40,383	-8
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----					0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	400,477	511,091	116,862	124,771	7
Cellulosic man-made fibers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,665	17,104	4,811	4,152	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,168	13,536	3,652	3,056	-16
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----					0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	169,339	192,947	50,197	35,996	-28
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage):					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	195,394	277,022	80,267	65,849	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	292,402	430,362	117,159	97,729	-17
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	306,998	323,179	77,297	87,832	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	452,557	448,896	112,357	116,817	4

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

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	104,678	132,660	40,436	26,618	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	187,527	255,670	70,026	54,131	-23
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	42,340	37,507	8,259	11,946	45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	86,512	77,033	18,824	19,934	6
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	76,930	95,948	29,518	19,326	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	137,205	173,708	50,276	38,693	-23
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	40,725	35,556	7,794	11,134	43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	82,926	72,838	17,687	17,589	-1
Spun yarn, of wool or hair					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,531	13,012	3,023	2,699	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,678	65,734	15,336	12,560	-18
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	249	415	124	176	42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,413	1,948	458	1,158	153
Filament yarn of manmade fibers:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	64,781	113,290	28,632	31,732	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	93,235	154,708	40,421	39,490	-2
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	253,978	275,327	65,543	73,833	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	345,653	351,898	87,337	91,013	4
Sewing thread:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,439	3,911	1,092	736	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,333	11,963	3,444	2,484	-28
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,805	13,782	3,335	3,257	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,197	29,541	6,692	6,525	-2
Cordage and fish netting and nets					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	239,814	257,938	66,259	89,169	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	94,329	91,818	25,062	28,052	12
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,678	5,059	1,280	1,319	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,027	13,209	3,245	2,842	-12

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Fish netting and nets					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,126	2,190	705	799	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,332	6,852	2,700	2,120	-21
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	246	212	34	34	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	705	744	149	111	-25
Cordage					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	237,688	255,747	65,554	88,369	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	86,997	84,966	22,361	25,932	16
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,431	4,847	1,246	1,285	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,321	12,465	3,095	2,730	-12
Broadwoven fabrics:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	2,521,022	3,063,372	932,632	732,379	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,523,745	2,100,520	525,334	528,617	1
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	396,909	369,700	94,076	92,074	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	614,105	579,973	144,953	145,685	1
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	1,092,706	1,588,249	508,841	334,482	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	566,384	858,958	219,711	211,064	-4
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	137,200	131,741	33,999	39,057	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	188,833	173,702	43,788	48,803	11
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	593,379	680,882	156,174	170,259	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	586,730	701,000	158,380	162,470	3
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	246,584	225,114	56,799	49,885	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	388,424	368,382	91,594	87,530	-4
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	25,397	32,650	7,643	7,550	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	120,807	166,291	40,685	42,558	5
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	1,471	1,679	334	232	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,846	6,509	1,283	990	-23

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	29,903	44,183	11,304	10,827	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	120,280	179,530	48,428	46,059	-5
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	863	965	294	257	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,473	6,467	1,824	1,845	1
Knit fabrics:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,003	4,736	1,156	1,091	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,090	25,721	6,516	5,985	-8
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	16,303	15,701	3,797	2,623	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,492	65,682	15,693	10,340	-34
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials					
Narrow fabrics					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,709	12,291	2,906	3,367	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,412	43,988	11,533	10,906	-5
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	35,761	37,173	7,762	7,197	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	66,525	72,077	17,748	15,058	-15
Wools, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	31,676	46,178	8,638	10,549	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	68,388	82,695	20,490	20,190	-1
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	82,353	139,898	23,394	26,298	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	153,481	208,878	49,081	44,268	-10
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,340	560	214	280	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,793	811	275	444	61
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	28,876	39,422	9,748	7,886	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	62,631	85,993	20,975	18,447	-12
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)-----	60,819	95,815	22,910	31,682	38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	86,227	115,829	27,232	36,413	34
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	110,654	109,863	24,489	27,368	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	203,531	212,236	48,921	47,830	-2

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Textile furnishings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	621,275	922,918	232,275	268,598	16
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	398,729	329,333	83,844	71,657	-15
Floor coverings					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	29,792	45,939	11,180	15,048	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	333,105	485,469	130,199	137,895	6
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	52,517	37,920	11,285	7,451	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	270,192	219,707	60,563	48,126	-21
Curtains and draperies					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,841	2,528	594	1,027	73
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,008	20,867	5,134	7,566	47
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,592	2,003	428	312	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,581	11,536	2,789	1,739	-38
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	344,313	507,072	144,348	146,079	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	273,160	416,582	96,941	123,136	27
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	23,920	18,841	3,900	4,222	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	114,955	98,089	20,491	21,791	6
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,574,489	13,351,435	3,151,668	3,501,039	11
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	796,182	776,735	198,447	163,560	-18
Sweaters					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	15,635	20,219	2,735	3,951	44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	984,427	1,658,172	203,854	328,266	61
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	64	76	22	14	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,721	2,593	589	375	-36
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	42,068	45,345	16,062	15,201	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,541,109	1,886,539	561,316	602,456	7
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,498	1,650	427	293	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,361	37,421	10,253	6,186	-40

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar	Jan-Mar	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	1984	1985	change from (3) TO (4)
			(3)	(4)	(5)
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats and jackets					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	9,317	14,706	3,246	2,612	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,049,246	1,252,006	291,307	275,037	-6
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	473	501	143	123	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,909	31,035	7,883	6,391	-19
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	20,062	22,164	7,184	7,485	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	919,360	1,158,943	312,434	385,447	23
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	719	908	229	405	77
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,233	24,992	6,161	9,424	53
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	3,107	3,925	1,333	1,332	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	290,880	414,706	125,257	132,259	6
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,419	1,001	199	191	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	43,476	38,446	8,631	7,482	-13
Men's and boys' shirts					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	33,482	41,896	10,841	11,808	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,288,423	1,791,923	412,708	524,644	27
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	2,815	2,376	670	538	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	74,416	64,240	15,788	13,916	-12
Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	5,075	6,116	1,427	1,345	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	710,173	987,054	199,278	212,253	7
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	536	779	224	99	-56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,631	23,874	5,994	5,000	-17
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	11,648	13,325	4,111	4,078	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	614,209	794,221	213,690	245,994	15
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,916	2,629	639	559	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	78,209	92,988	24,391	17,070	-30

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Robes and dressing gowns					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	716	882	272	251	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,497	61,934	16,309	16,767	3
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	136	104	21	16	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,728	5,707	1,360	503	-63
Body-supporting garments					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	13,175	13,829	3,562	3,635	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	181,606	200,327	50,562	53,173	5
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	9,180	10,292	3,488	2,248	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	84,779	88,461	25,896	18,294	-29
Hosiery					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	3,734	6,242	1,599	2,536	59
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,230	39,316	8,384	14,755	76
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	4,692	3,196	854	530	-38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,563	29,735	8,289	5,187	-37
Gloves					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	47,850	69,921	16,754	19,035	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	243,742	324,598	54,920	72,045	31
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	23,268	25,293	7,173	6,027	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	71,587	88,177	21,749	21,570	-1
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	201,901	336,410	69,358	81,945	18
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,824	32,926	4,886	5,803	19
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	7,959	10,948	1,991	1,732	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	271,580	381,336	69,682	59,807	-14
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----					-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,552	4,970	914	789	-14

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
Other wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped					
Neckwear					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	948	1,555	433	362	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,227	43,532	11,537	10,911	-5
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	154	190	45	60	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,518	3,125	757	730	-4
Headwear					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	34,663	39,611	9,223	10,900	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	139,928	193,997	43,677	55,921	28
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,593	1,539	527	344	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,824	20,759	5,832	4,766	-18
Footwear					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	854,982	1,047,657	281,848	303,866	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,007,341	5,246,535	1,314,241	1,426,964	9
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	9,003	10,301	1,993	2,601	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	102,212	187,432	42,676	44,927	5
Rubber footwear					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	132,292	141,281	45,540	36,126	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	331,146	355,963	102,557	71,739	-30
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	1,508	1,415	423	218	-48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,209	12,872	3,347	1,702	-49
Nonrubber footwear					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	581,857	725,892	193,174	218,304	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,661,958	4,651,397	1,149,192	1,295,902	13
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	7,495	8,886	1,569	2,382	52
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	90,003	98,511	20,737	25,400	22

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

1985 1/

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

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

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

1985

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

Energy and Chemicals 1/

The U.S. trade deficit in chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased to \$8.0 billion during the first quarter of 1985 from \$12.1 billion during the corresponding period of 1984. U.S. imports of these products declined by 16 percent to a value of \$16.6 billion for the first quarter of 1985 from a value of \$19.9 billion during the first quarter of 1984. Exports increased slightly to \$8.6 billion during the first quarter of 1985 from \$7.8 billion in the corresponding period of 1984 (tables 13 and 14, figs. 5 and 6).

The greatest change in imports from the first quarter of 1984 to the corresponding period of 1985 was a decrease in the value of crude petroleum to \$6.6 billion, or a change of 22 percent. Imports of petroleum products decreased to a total value of \$3.7 billion during the first quarter of 1985 from \$5.2 billion during the first quarter of 1984. Imports of natural gas and its derivatives decreased by 18 percent to a value of \$1.3 billion in the first quarter of 1985 from the value of such imports in the corresponding period of 1984. The principal export changes were a 45-percent increase for petroleum products to a value of \$1.1 billion during the first quarter of 1985. The value of natural gas and its products increased from \$107 million during the first quarter of 1984 to \$126 million in the corresponding period of 1985 for a change of 17 percent.

The positive trade balance for chemicals, coal, and related products (not including petroleum and natural gas and their products) remained essentially the same during the first quarters of 1984 and 1985. The trade balance for these products was \$2.3 billion for the first quarter of 1985. Imports of these items increased to \$5.1 billion from \$4.7 billion during the first quarter of 1984. Exports increased 7 percent from \$6.9 billion to \$7.4 billion. The positive trade balance for chemicals and related products (excluding coal) decreased 6 percent to \$1.3 billion during the first quarter of 1985 from \$1.4 billion in the corresponding period of 1984.

The trade deficit for petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased during the first quarter of 1985 to \$10 billion from \$14 billion during the first quarter of 1984. Imports of these products decreased by approximately 24 percent to \$11.6 billion, and exports increased by 28 percent to \$1.2 billion.

The most important changes by countries were a decrease in U.S. imports for consumption of petroleum, natural gas, and related products from OPEC of \$1.6 billion and an increase in U.S. exports of chemicals, coal, and related products, from the first quarter of 1984 to the first quarter of 1985. The amount of the increase was \$222 million to the EC and \$115 million to Japan.

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, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985 ^{1/}

(In thousands of dollars)			
Item	1984	January-March 1984	January-March 1985
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada-----	4,763,677	960,557	915,038
Japan-----	4,124,135	1,000,435	1,115,506
EC-----	7,647,331	1,838,253	2,060,226
Brazil-----	861,037	155,087	216,283
Hong Kong-----	390,814	85,172	105,431
India-----	449,342	76,694	169,932
Korea-----	845,079	200,436	187,990
Mexico-----	1,491,334	332,108	430,413
Taiwan-----	862,049	185,038	177,143
OPEC-----	1,499,557	372,396	313,415
NMEs-----	1,036,071	241,079	279,782
China-----	654,386	176,801	178,819
All other-----	6,068,866	1,493,638	1,460,668
Total-----	30,039,296	6,940,899	7,431,834
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada-----	4,192,987	955,578	1,030,340
Japan-----	2,064,476	519,820	586,421
EC-----	6,315,741	1,533,381	1,623,558
Brazil-----	526,332	113,908	156,656
Hong Kong-----	175,568	34,173	41,395
India-----	76,462	18,760	29,860
Korea-----	320,045	75,855	103,177
Mexico-----	694,513	145,136	188,232
Taiwan-----	617,807	156,768	177,011
OPEC-----	561,532	160,846	129,809
NMEs-----	528,266	131,033	136,177
China-----	169,160	41,293	39,737
All other-----	3,273,584	837,117	925,263
Total-----	19,347,318	4,682,380	5,127,905
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada-----	570,689	4,978	-115,301
Japan-----	2,059,659	480,615	529,085
EC-----	1,331,589	304,871	436,668
Brazil-----	334,704	41,179	59,626
Hong Kong-----	215,246	50,998	64,036
India-----	372,879	57,934	140,072
Korea-----	525,034	124,581	84,812
Mexico-----	796,821	186,971	242,180
Taiwan-----	244,241	28,270	131
OPEC-----	938,024	211,550	183,606
NMEs-----	507,804	110,046	143,605
China-----	485,225	135,508	139,081
All other-----	2,795,282	656,520	535,404
Total-----	10,691,977	2,258,518	2,303,929

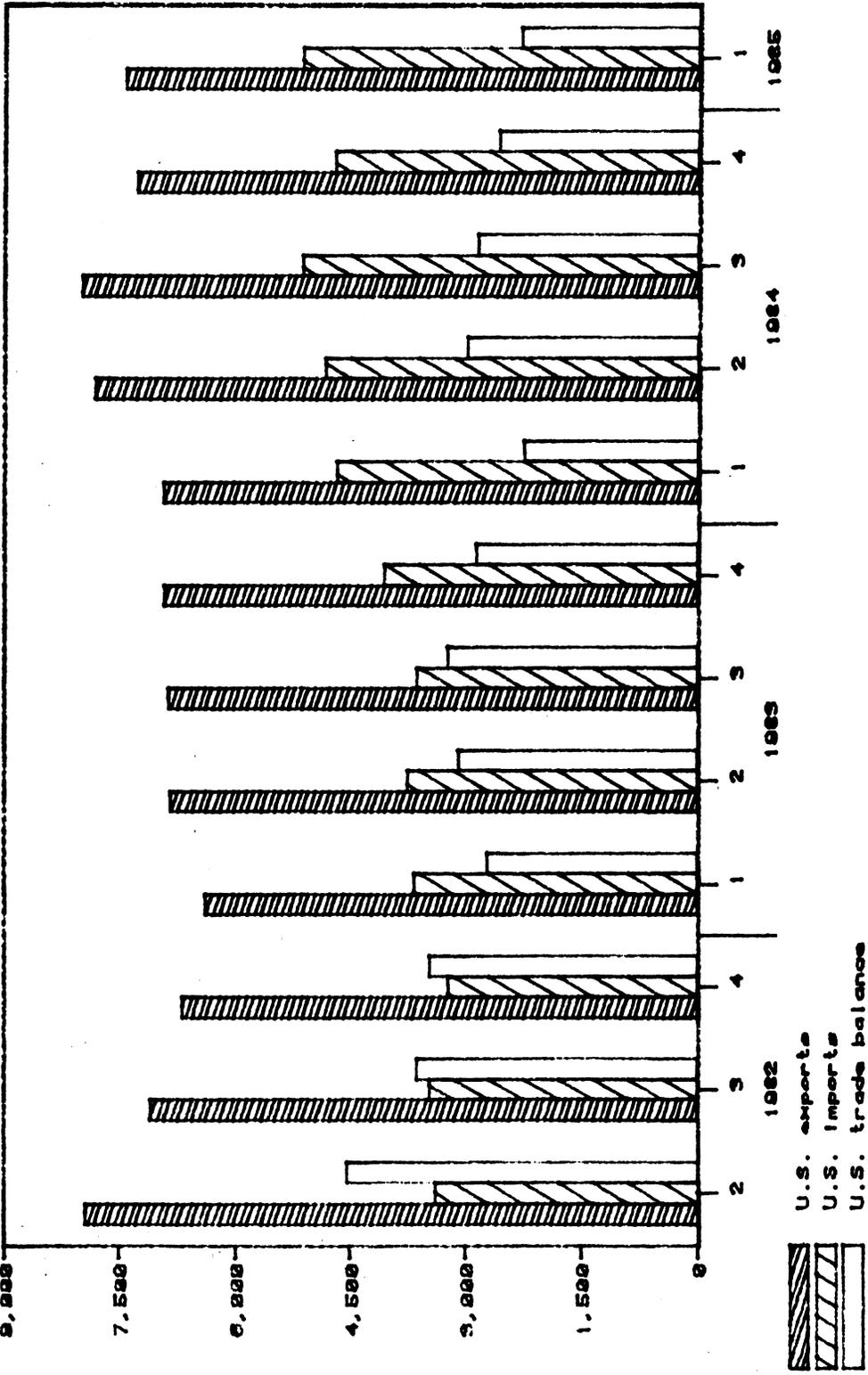
^{1/} Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

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, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985 ^{1/}

(In thousands of dollars)			
Item	1984	January-March 1984	January-March 1985
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	700,966	157,262	174,817
Japan	802,533	150,822	252,880
EC	549,198	133,690	179,606
Brazil	3,257	454	4,537
Hong Kong	70,641	1,060	8,766
India	10,944	1,912	8,623
Korea	148,056	23,311	84,338
Mexico	323,489	50,609	145,784
Taiwan	157,269	29,086	14,542
OPEC	119,315	39,911	24,503
NMEs	22,646	5,395	7,907
China	582	132	567
All other	1,254,833	281,734	306,476
Total	4,163,153	875,250	1,212,786
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	9,030,736	2,332,320	2,386,453
Japan	7,747	170	5,337
EC	6,443,177	1,807,415	926,937
Brazil	716,035	132,972	172,553
Hong Kong	2,674	00	02
India	839,791	249,680	278,684
Korea	4,885	00	01
Mexico	7,770,819	1,945,190	1,776,899
Taiwan	41,053	9,690	454
OPEC	23,349,943	5,444,548	3,800,629
NMEs	1,302,034	246,415	289,387
China	606,625	89,549	173,100
All other	10,500,677	3,019,136	1,877,923
Total	60,009,576	15,187,542	11,515,265
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-8,329,770	-2,175,057	-2,211,636
Japan	794,785	150,652	247,543
EC	-5,893,978	-1,673,725	-747,330
Brazil	-712,778	-132,518	-168,015
Hong Kong	67,967	1,060	8,764
India	-828,847	-247,767	-270,061
Korea	143,171	23,310	84,337
Mexico	-7,447,330	-1,894,581	-1,631,114
Taiwan	116,216	19,395	14,088
OPEC	-23,230,627	-5,404,637	-3,776,125
NMEs	-1,279,387	-241,019	-281,480
China	-606,043	-89,417	-172,532
All other	-9,245,843	-2,737,402	-1,571,447
Total	-55,846,422	-14,312,291	-10,302,479

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

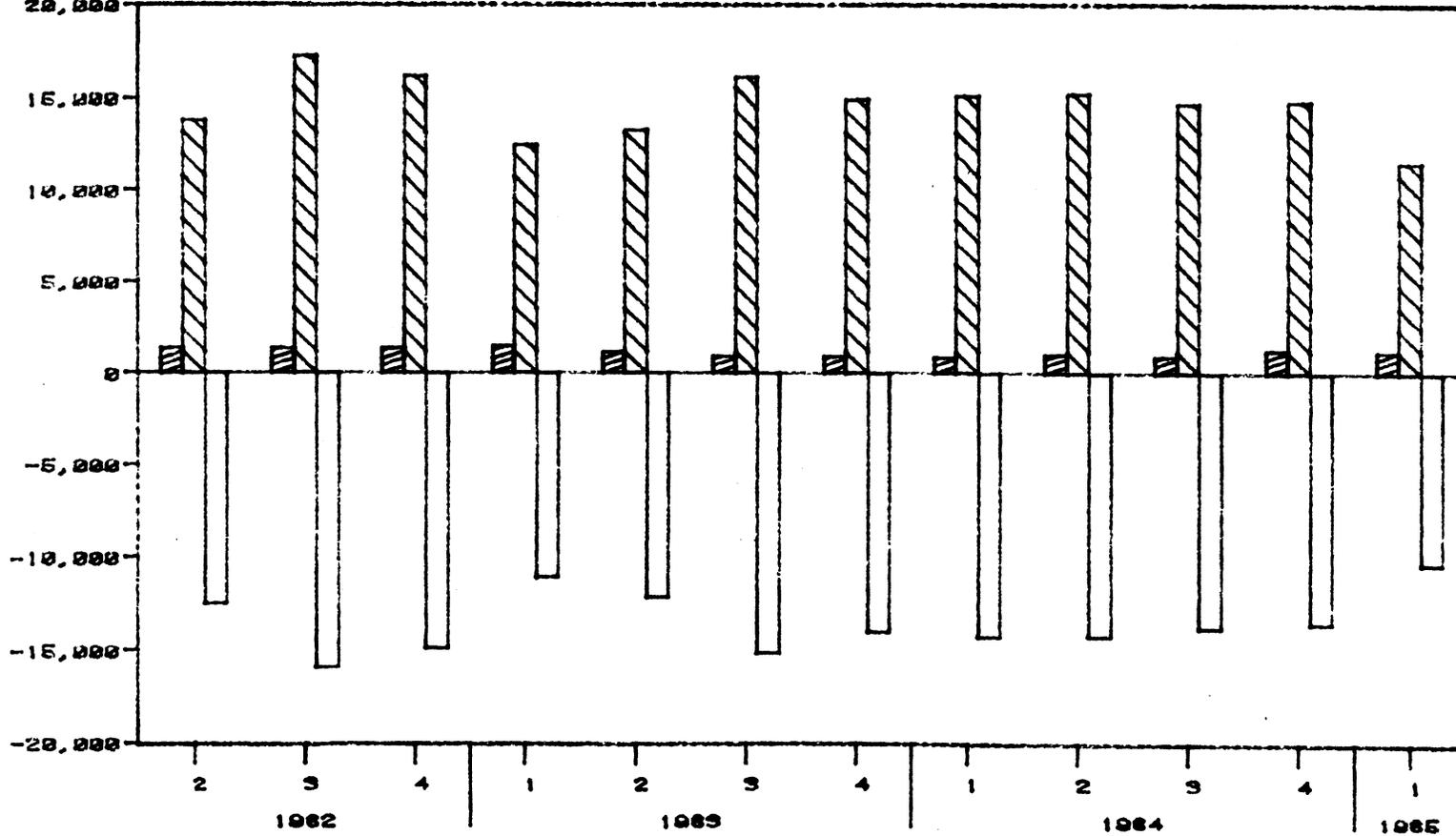
Figure 5.--Chemicals and related products (except petroleum): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarter, 2nd quarter of 1982 through the 1st quarter of 1985



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

Figure 6.—Petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1982 through the 1st quarter of 1985

Billions
dollars
20,000



 U.S. exports
 U.S. imports
 U.S. trade balance

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

Commodities

Benzenoid intermediate chemicals. 1/--Data on U.S. imports of benzenoid chemicals for the first quarter of 1985 include large quantities of catalytic naphtha used not for chemical purposes but as motor gasoline blending stock. Approximately 70 percent of the 1.4 billion pounds of benzenoid organic chemicals imported during the first quarter of 1985 entered under TSUS item 407.1610, designated as "organic mixtures," and includes naphtha containing benzenoid chemicals above a specified minimum percentage. Imports of benzenoid organic chemicals during the first quarter of 1985, after adjustment for catalytic naphthas, amounted to a quantity of 432 million pounds, valued at \$248 million, compared with about 319 million pounds, valued at \$218 million, during the corresponding period of 1984. Cumene, the benzenoid chemical used to make phenol, accounted for approximately 200 million pounds, or 47 percent, of the total benzenoid organic chemicals imports during the first quarter of 1985. Compared with the corresponding period in 1984, cumene imports were 136 percent greater, in terms of quantity, for a first quarter 1985 total value of \$38 million.

Exports of benzenoid intermediate chemicals decreased about 14 percent in quantity to 916 million pounds, valued at \$386 million, in the first quarter of 1985, from 1.1 billion pounds, valued at \$438 million, in the first quarter of 1984. Exports of all grades of naphthalene were down by approximately 83 percent in quantity and 63 percent in value, from 7 million pounds, valued at \$1 million, in the first quarter of 1984 to 1 million pounds, valued at \$418,000, during the first quarter of 1985. U.S. exports of the chemical dimethyl terephthalate decreased by 96 percent during the first quarter of 1985, to a quantity of 2 million pounds, valued at \$550,000, from a quantity of 53 million pounds, valued at \$15 million, in the first quarter of 1984. U.S. producers of benzenoid intermediate chemicals agree universally that the continued strength of the U.S. dollar vis-a-vis other international currencies is mostly responsible for decreasing exports.

Ed Matusik
523-0492

Crude petroleum.--U.S. imports of crude petroleum decreased from 305 million barrels, valued at \$8.5 billion, during the first quarter of 1984 to 244 million barrels, valued at \$6.6 billion, during the first quarter of 1985. Mexico remained the principal source of U.S. crude petroleum imports, accounting for about 25 percent (in terms of both quantity and value) of such total imports during the period. Saudi Arabia, which was the second major U.S. import source during the first quarter of 1984, dropped to ninth during the first quarter of 1985. The OPEC nations together accounted for 28 percent (in terms of both quantity and value) of total U.S. imports of crude petroleum during the first quarter of 1985.

1/ For a complete discussion on the classification of catalytic naphtha see the Commission's report on Possible Effects of and Recommendations Concerning the Proposed Tariff Reclassification of Catalytic Naphtha and Other Motor Fuel Blending Stocks, Final Report on Investigation No. 332-203 . . ., USITC Publication 1686, April 1985.

U.S. exports of crude petroleum, which are prohibited except as approved by the Government, increased only slightly from 1.3 million barrels, valued at \$42 million, during the first quarter of 1984 to 1.6 million barrels, valued at \$48 million, during the first quarter of 1985. Canada remained the only market for U.S. crude petroleum exports, as part of a commercial exchange agreement between U.S. and Canadian refiners, approved by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Energy.

Cynthia B. Foreso
523-1230

Petroleum products.--The value of U.S. imports of petroleum products decreased from \$5.2 billion during the first quarter of 1984 to \$3.7 billion during the first quarter of 1985. Fuel oils, primarily residual fuel oils, accounted for about 77 percent of the decrease; U.S. imports of motor gasolines accounted for about 9 percent of the decrease. Venezuela remained the principal source of U.S. petroleum product imports during the period.

The United States began importing motor gasoline from Saudi Arabia during the first quarter of 1985 as new world-scale refineries came onstream in this OPEC nation. U.S. motor gasoline imports (of which 92 percent was unleaded gasoline) from Saudi Arabia were 2.4 million barrels, valued at \$65.5 million. The price of the Saudi motor gasoline was \$26.77 per barrel, compared with an average of \$28.28 per barrel for all U.S. motor gasoline imports during the first quarter of 1985.

The value of U.S. exports of petroleum products increased from \$726 million during the first quarter of 1984 to \$1.1 billion during the first quarter of 1985. U.S. exports of fuel oils, primarily residual fuel oils, accounted for about 91 percent of this increase. Japan became the principal market for U.S. petroleum product exports during the first quarter of 1985; Canada (formerly the principal market) was the second largest U.S. petroleum products export market.

Cynthia B. Foreso
523-1230

Certain inorganic chemicals (excluding uranium compounds).--U.S. exports of chemical elements, inorganic acids, and certain inorganic chemicals (excluding uranium compounds) declined by 5 percent in value, from \$475 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$450 million in the first quarter of 1985, whereas U.S. imports rose by 11 percent, from \$493 million to \$550 million. The negative trade balance for these inorganic chemicals rose from \$18 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$99 million in the first quarter of 1985.

Alumina (aluminum oxide).--U.S. imports of aluminum oxide rose from 2.1 billion pounds, valued at \$202 million, in the first quarter of 1984 to 2.5 billion pounds, valued at \$241 million, in the first quarter of 1985. Most of these imports came from Australia, Jamaica, and Surinam. According to industry observers, prices of alumina imports were depressed in the first

quarter of 1985 because foreign alumina producers, trying to cope with overcapacity problems, were engaged in intense price competition.

U.S. exports of alumina declined from 306 million pounds, valued at \$45 million, in the first quarter of 1984 to 162 million pounds, valued at \$25 million, in the first quarter of 1985. U.S. exports of alumina declined primarily because shipments to Norway virtually ceased during the first quarter of 1985. Norway has previously been one of the largest markets for U.S. alumina exports. According to one industry observer, increased alumina production capacity in Europe (a large alumina production plant has recently come on stream in Ireland) may have been responsible for the decline of U.S. exports of alumina to Norway.

Jack Greenblatt
523-1212

Fertilizers.--U.S. imports of fertilizers decreased 20 percent, from 4.9 million short tons, valued at \$478 million, in the first quarter of 1984, to 4.1 million short tons, valued at \$383 million, in the corresponding period in 1985. This decrease was principally attributable to a decrease in imports of nitrogenous and potassic fertilizers.

For nitrogenous fertilizers, imports decreased 19 percent, from 2.1 million short tons, valued at \$257 million, during first quarter 1984 to 1.6 million short tons, valued at \$209 million, in the first quarter of 1985. This decrease is largely due to decreases in imports from Canada, Trinidad, and Mexico.

Potassic fertilizer imports 1/ fell 24 percent from 2.5 million short tons, valued at \$182 million, during the first quarter of 1984 to 2.2 million short tons, valued at \$138 million, in the first quarter of 1985. This drop is principally attributable to decreased imports from Canada.

U.S. fertilizer exports (which were considerably greater than imports) rose 57 percent, from 6.3 million short tons, valued at \$571 million, during the first quarter of 1984 to 8.5 million short tons, valued at \$894 million, in the corresponding period of 1985. This increase is mostly attributable to increased exports of nitrogenous fertilizers, although exports of all fertilizers rose during the first quarter of 1985 compared with the corresponding period of 1984.

1/ On Sept. 12, 1984, the Commission, following a preliminary determination by the Department of Commerce that imports of potassium chloride from the U.S.S.R. were being sold in the United States at less than fair value, instituted a final investigation in this matter (investigation No. 731-TA-187).

On Nov. 8, 1984, the Commission was notified by Commerce that it was extending the date for making its final LTFV determination with respect to imports of potassium chloride from the U.S.S.R. The Commission revised its schedule accordingly.

In March 1985, the Commission determined that the domestic industry is not materially injured or threatened with material injury and the establishment of an industry in the United States is not materially retarded, by reason of imports from the U.S.S.R. of potassium chloride.

Exports of nitrogenous fertilizers increased 220 percent, from 0.4 million short tons, valued at \$46 million, during the first quarter of 1984, to 1.1 million short tons, valued at \$148 million, during the corresponding period of 1985. This increase was principally due to increased U.S. nitrogenous fertilizer exports to Belgium, India, El Salvador, France, Brazil, the Netherlands, and Mexico.

U.S. exports of phosphatic fertilizers rose 32 percent, from 4.0 million short tons, valued at \$201 million, in the first quarter of 1984 to 4.2 million short tons, valued at \$264 million, in the corresponding period of 1985. This increase is mostly due to increased exports to the U.S.S.R., India, Bangladesh, and Turkey.

Exports of non-NPK or natural fertilizers rose 51 percent, from 1.6 million short tons, valued at \$299 million, during the first quarter of 1984, to 2.8 million short tons, valued at \$450 million, during the corresponding period of 1985. This increase is primarily attributable to increased exports to China, India, and Pakistan.

Cynthia D. Trainor
523-1255

Nonbenzenoid organic chemicals.--Imports of these products increased by more than 25 percent (by quantity) to 1.5 billion pounds, valued at \$453 million, during the first quarter of 1985 compared with 1.2 billion pounds, valued at \$398 million, during the corresponding period of 1984. The largest increases in imports accounting for this overall increase were those of monohydric alcohols, polyhydric alcohols, and nitrogenous compounds.

Imports of nitrogenous compounds ^{1/} increased by \$13 million, or 9 percent, in terms of quantity, from 127 million pounds, valued at \$150 million, in the first quarter of 1984 compared with 139 million pounds, valued at \$165 million, in the corresponding period of 1985. 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 increased by \$23 million, or 40 percent, in terms of quantity, from 528 million pounds, valued at \$60 million, in the first quarter of 1984, compared with 741 million pounds, valued at \$83 million, in the corresponding period of 1985. The most significant change was

^{1/} On Apr. 3, 1985, the Commission, at the request of DeGussa Corp., instituted an investigation as to whether methionine from France was being sold at less than fair value (investigation No. 731-255).

In May 1985, the Commission unanimously determined that there is no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or that the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports of the subject commodity allegedly sold at less than fair value.

in imports of ethyl alcohol, 1/ which jumped from 146 million pounds, valued at \$22 million, in the first quarter of 1984, to 330 million pounds, valued at \$47 million, in the corresponding period of 1985. Increased imports of low-cost ethyl alcohol from Brazil was the major reason for such a dramatic change, although imported products from countries in the Caribbean Basin area also had a very low unit value.

Imports of polyhydric alcohols increased by \$8 million, or 60 percent, in terms of quantity, from 73 million pounds, valued at \$30 million, in the first quarter of 1984, compared with 13 million pounds, valued at \$39 million, in the corresponding period of 1985. Imports of ethylene glycol increased from 10 million pounds, valued at \$2 million, in the first quarter of 1984, to 68 million pounds, valued at \$10 million, in the corresponding period of 1985. Increased imports of low-cost ethylene glycol from Canada was the major reason for the change, although Brazil supplied 7 million pounds, valued at \$2 million, in the first quarter of 1985, compared with none during the corresponding period in 1984.

Kenneth J. Conant, III
523-0495
David Michels
523-0293

Passenger car tires.--U.S. imports of passenger car tires increased from 7.2 million units, valued at \$200 million, during the first quarter of 1984 to 8.1 million units, valued at \$219 million, during the first quarter of 1985. This 12-percent increase in quantity and 10-percent increase in value was mainly the result of increased imports from the Republic of Korea, Japan, and the United Kingdom. Imports from the Republic of Korea increased 44 percent to over 1.3 million units, whereas imports from Japan were increased 37 percent to almost 2.0 million units; tire imports from the United Kingdom more than tripled to 337,000 units. These increased imports are the result of a strong dollar and a still tight domestic supply.

James Raftery
523-0453

1/ On Feb. 25, 1985, the Commission, at the request of the Ad Hoc Committee of Domestic Fuel Ethanol Producers, instituted investigations as to whether there is a reasonable indication that 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 imports of certain ethyl alcohol from Brazil. (investigation Nos. 701-TA-239 (Preliminary) and 731-TA-248 (Preliminary)).

On Apr. 8, 1985, the Commission determined that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury by reason of imports from Brazil of certain ethyl alcohol, provided for in TSUS item No. 427.88 and subject to additional duties under TSUS item No. 901.50, which are alleged to be subsidized by the Government of Brazil and which are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value.

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	865,379	908,627	209,907	295,762	41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	436,815	461,584	85,575	98,291	15
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	674,553	1,004,209	153,600	174,449	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	432,723	474,277	100,203	88,181	-12
Benzenoid organic chemicals					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,050,699	2,369,960	318,874	1,433,920	350
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	877,914	1,033,990	217,516	358,386	65
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,234,720	3,810,385	1,060,353	915,930	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,393,827	1,662,961	438,147	385,881	-12
Synthetic organic pesticides, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	157,313	195,409	47,388	81,791	73
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	276,997	361,968	104,385	130,868	25
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	501,096	615,383	165,759	153,250	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,280,029	1,496,249	410,662	361,898	-12
Botanical pesticides, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,648	1,593	443	371	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,758	14,591	4,128	3,864	-6
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	183	22	11	87	670
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	686	145	20	156	646
Chemical elements					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	207,264	280,178	66,965	71,616	7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	214,194	250,137	38,459	54,060	41
Inorganic acids					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,438,629	1,454,770	465,763	367,491	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	111,615	140,193	37,221	38,464	3
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	848,980	466,984	106,497	132,245	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,773	94,181	40,926	16,836	-59
Certain inorganic chemical compounds					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,295,687	2,975,513	644,253	713,740	11
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,527,627	2,952,710	539,458	739,933	37

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

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Aluminum compounds					
Aluminum oxide					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,587,795:	9,421,540:	2,083,974:	2,497,785:	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	743,616:	877,542:	201,972:	241,058:	19
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,285,593:	1,399,083:	306,355:	161,790:	-47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	160,149:	184,563:	45,328:	25,055:	-45
Antimony compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	21,470:	36,058:	9,450:	7,319:	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,459:	26,917:	5,318:	8,352:	57
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,140:	8,378:	2,523:	1,099:	-56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,823:	11,840:	3,411:	1,623:	-52
Calcium compounds					
Calcium chloride					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	27,568:	44,155:	12,722:	17,224:	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,292:	1,703:	412:	844:	105
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	81,194:	68,124:	15,118:	13,962:	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,550:	20,567:	11,850:	1,339:	-89
Magnesium compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	100,126:	92,366:	49,970:	11,945:	-76
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,802:	10,089:	3,342:	2,248:	-33
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	41,908:	56,696:	15,962:	10,379:	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,915:	12,218:	2,401:	3,462:	44
Manganese compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	45,201:	63,602:	13,007:	14,533:	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,517:	35,218:	8,022:	8,912:	11
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	49,108:	40,525:	12,884:	16,096:	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,420:	11,933:	3,055:	3,023:	-1
Molybdenum compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,313:	1,408:	446:	163:	-63
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,583:	3,885:	1,279:	819:	-36
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,596:	26,601:	5,620:	8,144:	45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,157:	56,453:	12,522:	16,519:	32

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
Phosphorus compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,985	12,202	2,247	1,430	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,682	5,901	1,354	918	-32
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,430	15,294	3,390	3,027	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,529	8,532	1,906	3,063	61
Silver compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	418,150	396,809	97,115	38,460	-60
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,539	30,175	7,382	2,818	-62
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	38,812	54,220	20,509	12,725	-38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,650	3,870	1,014	1,103	9
Sodium compounds					
Sodium bicarbonate					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	33,234	34,753	8,901	9,692	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,522	3,413	951	888	-7
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	36,212	42,714	9,093	9,934	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,640	6,576	1,422	1,647	16
Sodium carbonate					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	39,981	33,326	8,643	5,526	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,700	2,272	581	402	-31
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,271,960	3,296,830	915,560	664,080	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	154,584	160,773	42,125	32,787	-22
Sodium chloride					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	9,085	7,544	1,452	1,747	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,211	74,100	15,730	17,916	14
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	517	820	46	111	141
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,368	15,299	2,054	3,217	57
Sodium hydrosulfite					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,328	10,616	2,874	2,933	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,673	4,120	1,111	1,129	2
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	33,698	28,122	11,727	7,223	-38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,746	9,792	2,987	3,000	0

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sodium sulfate					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	343,404	265,424	75,152	63,768	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,331	21,181	6,140	4,757	-23
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	90,563	76,093	20,208	26,850	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,379	9,587	2,531	2,873	14
Tungsten compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,492	5,160	902	1,233	37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,380	25,070	4,916	6,436	31
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,309	1,614	263	459	74
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,036	16,456	3,272	4,234	29
Vanadium compounds					
Vanadium pentoxide					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,345	530	494		-100
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,362	1,269	1,218	2	-100
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,257	6,918	1,353	618	-54
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,677	13,419	2,088	1,487	-29
Zinc compounds					
Zinc sulfate					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,106	6,293	1,818	1,549	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,496	1,573	369	353	-4
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,693	1,577	301	201	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,359	1,924	237	198	-17
Zirconium compounds					
Zirconium oxide					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	901	1,585	229	252	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,863	2,526	446	526	18
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,396	844	179	297	66
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,898	1,262	225	596	164

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
Sulfur dioxide					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	29	42	11	10	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,051	4,334	1,229	836	-32
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	5	1	1/		52
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,799	808	182	148	-18
Hydrogen peroxide					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,119	38,396	7,876	2,412	-69
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,757	7,982	1,457	1,049	-28
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	37,373	51,025	11,481	12,197	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,792	16,972	3,613	4,774	32
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,668,563	5,476,185	1,158,933	1,451,413	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,327,883	1,708,029	397,820	453,240	14
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,373,055	8,581,577	2,256,354	2,157,860	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,806,060	3,077,482	797,684	748,867	-6
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	9,813	11,998	4,113	2,725	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,125	9,536	2,418	2,408	0
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,153	38,576	8,288	13,007	57
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,044	14,460	3,434	4,922	43
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	50,826	54,217	14,071	13,199	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,121	54,053	13,206	13,460	2
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	19,727	16,941	4,777	5,704	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,366	17,971	5,634	4,863	-14
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	78,559	88,394	19,952	15,696	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,703	30,777	6,906	6,059	-12
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	123,786	157,085	31,440	48,186	53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,839	46,960	9,792	14,203	45

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Ketones (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	153,467	169,476	39,179	39,741	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,564	42,190	10,002	11,532	15
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	184,009	179,784	51,444	40,379	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	54,656	58,658	16,462	15,060	-9
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,628,595	2,697,571	527,930	740,962	40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	222,246	302,829	60,446	82,975	37
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,218,863	994,841	253,217	166,657	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	182,847	197,106	53,858	34,732	-36
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	206,763	462,871	73,123	132,846	82
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,900	142,341	30,299	38,738	28
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,250,618	1,407,784	390,244	328,633	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	366,622	440,119	114,104	108,285	-5
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	45,881	68,556	16,095	26,069	62
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,343	37,187	7,704	12,982	68
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,040,114	1,018,974	249,875	232,274	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	336,304	351,828	90,922	77,258	-15
Epoxides and halogenated epoxides (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	46,769	58,980	14,024	29,998	114
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,823	24,010	6,492	11,638	79
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	199,269	262,805	55,794	101,323	82
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	76,560	107,092	21,279	35,305	66
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,091	43,716	1,785	23,167	1,197
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	888	14,639	1,749	4,199	140
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	18,530	18,219	4,111	4,302	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,997	8,957	1,802	1,773	-2

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	388,196	580,348	141,179	148,741	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,437	127,075	30,422	35,517	17
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,108,482	2,178,504	607,016	629,746	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	373,103	402,300	105,448	94,365	-11
Organo sulfur compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,550	12,785	2,978	4,013	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,515	8,699	1,813	2,709	49
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	20,221	23,878	5,943	5,608	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,144	20,001	5,505	5,253	-5
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	367,747	345,913	80,634	75,408	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	148,337	163,112	46,295	38,177	-18
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	627,374	593,661	154,838	145,950	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	623,727	621,830	164,734	151,462	-8
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,737,948	2,164,370	649,541	585,961	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	370,826	416,146	126,319	121,529	-4
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	737,698	894,741	219,717	246,520	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	203,060	248,162	60,419	65,906	9
Drugs and related products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,343,291	1,710,993	416,660	470,792	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,552,667	2,662,878	664,816	738,390	11
Plastics and resin materials					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	711,908	1,141,604	273,255	366,518	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	454,010	701,490	171,473	185,369	8
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,967,095	4,650,947	1,058,115	1,103,344	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,636,390	2,800,536	660,284	639,095	-3
Elastomers, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	1967,662,175	2335,324,572	637,207,968	686,787,905	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	928,140	1,163,463	324,548	302,548	-7
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	704,736,064	841,838,476	196,805,604	188,805,672	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	612,259	698,008	164,730	160,749	-2

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Flavoring extracts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,446	37,927	10,222	10,443	2
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	115,532	119,257	31,497	27,188	-14
Essential oils					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	24,283,530	24,661,759	7,610,613	6,389,453	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	98,245	107,278	28,338	27,426	-3
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	29,456,056	32,311,478	8,348,548	11,214,448	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	100,471	98,792	29,390	31,520	7
Glue, gelatin and related products					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	54,325	60,841	16,361	15,217	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,096	57,626	14,202	14,317	1
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	23,543	35,385	10,591	10,224	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,029	41,454	10,221	11,369	11
Aromatic or odoriferous substances					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	371,351	558,939	127,966	158,412	24
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	414,863	422,571	102,017	110,856	9
Surface-active agents					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	131,402	180,640	41,679	69,130	66
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	65,433	95,759	22,132	36,089	63
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	321,146	347,387	92,728	64,474	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	110,666	118,277	29,093	28,006	-4
Soaps and synthetic detergents					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	43,222	42,243	10,602	10,833	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,885	33,667	7,619	7,941	4
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	199,381	214,763	49,667	49,263	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	150,029	159,506	39,221	38,001	-3
Synthetic dyes, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	52,923	56,808	15,147	12,591	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	230,532	256,977	63,842	55,769	-13
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	28,065	27,123	7,369	4,811	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,068	72,863	19,643	13,900	-29

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,198	18,981	3,779	4,403	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	62,373	88,098	19,142	20,794	9
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	23,274	20,918	5,841	5,351	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	77,461	79,925	22,022	21,871	-1
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	53,368	53,878	18,213	15,706	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,655	28,985	8,725	8,070	-8
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,463	2,834	652	670	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,935	3,986	899	974	8
Synthetic tanning materials					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,505	1,388	425	442	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	680	552	150	167	11
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,564	2,012	550	258	-53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,590	1,526	375	135	-64
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	3309,399,252	4210,069,120	967,007,789	1436,476,502	49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	354,839	457,802	108,102	111,840	3
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	373,284,207	400,331,160	90,433,183	104,638,950	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	224,523	245,510	57,725	61,342	6
Inks and ink powders, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	11,989,401	14,793,572	2,796,308	4,956,575	77
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,340	32,998	6,452	9,703	50
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	33,108,186	31,098,481	8,344,393	5,657,812	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,941	53,307	13,950	10,945	-22
Paints and related items, total					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,839	51,770	11,530	13,152	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	230,138	230,144	55,659	53,823	-3

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Crude petroleum					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 barrels)-----	1,283,218	1,316,968	305,106	244,319	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,491,953	36,444,572	8,449,257	6,570,100	-22
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 barrels)-----	6,780	5,783	1,347	1,577	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	224,088	185,294	41,598	48,298	16
Petroleum products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,983,982	18,635,371	5,164,055	3,646,510	-29
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,768,687	3,577,194	726,287	1,056,587	45
Natural gas and products derived therefrom					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,529,782	4,929,631	1,574,230	1,298,653	-18
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	555,211	400,665	107,364	125,893	17
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	14,893	17,044	4,919	4,155	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,394,247	1,686,269	478,220	383,687	-20
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	24,605	27,165	6,335	8,457	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,064,755	2,693,729	570,508	894,152	57
Explosives, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	13,035,826	30,792,422	7,952,761	6,392,014	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,243	37,017	8,094	12,531	55
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	22,542,832	25,455,016	5,498,250	9,473,736	72
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	52,667	103,790	57,241	17,981	-69
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,927	10,538	2,828	2,717	-4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,963	35,375	8,740	7,840	-10
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	434,937	498,770	120,984	132,405	9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	391,597	434,862	111,634	149,029	33

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	22,533	38,063	7,754	11,403	47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,252	10,315	2,266	3,386	49
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,005	5,449	1,394	1,064	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,288	2,095	517	417	-19
Coal and other carbonaceous material					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1,325	1,868	452	556	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,193	92,617	21,719	29,343	35
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	90,420	94,271	17,776	20,814	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,503,734	4,652,140	875,353	1,018,403	16
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	508,999	628,075	150,703	157,444	4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	742,989	857,452	205,402	206,330	0
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)-----	199,001	285,308	65,378	76,428	17
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	211,335	214,020	58,225	43,908	-25
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,401	13,107	3,036	3,812	26
Pneumatic tires					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	57,432	67,202	18,934	18,294	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,346,323	1,773,640	445,675	477,560	7
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	5,788	7,419	1,657	2,012	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	281,875	366,288	95,299	96,040	1
Tires other than pneumatic tires					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	12,647,337	11,770,375	4,139,057	2,074,732	-50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,305	10,733	2,162	2,781	29
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	1,802,527	1,635,820	596,972	185,785	-69
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,066	7,407	1,997	1,124	-44

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tubes for tires					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	41,489	38,654	11,508	11,270	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,219	51,183	13,617	16,727	23
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,829	1,610	421	339	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,852	18,198	4,794	3,760	-22
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,648	5,276	1,301	1,232	-5
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,943	29,294	6,888	9,517	38
Fabricated rubber and plastics products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,055,161	1,441,975	334,352	402,758	20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,063,600	1,113,133	268,220	264,789	-1

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

1985 1/

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

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

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

1985

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

Minerals and Metals 1/

The trade deficit in the minerals and metals sector during January-March 1985 was \$6.4 billion, the same as in January-March 1984 (table 17, fig. 7). Although total sector imports for the first quarter of 1985 (\$9.7 billion) were 2 percent less than imports in the first quarter of 1984, they contributed significantly to an unfavorable trade balance stemming largely from sustained demand in major consuming markets and the attraction of less expensive imported products. Total sector exports during the first quarter of 1985 (\$3.3 billion), which were 4 percent less than exports in the corresponding period of 1984, continued to be restricted by the strength of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies and the lagging economic recovery in principal export markets.

U.S. imports of iron and steel mill products (up \$304 million), gold bullion (up \$241 million), hydraulic cement (up \$41 million), handtools (up \$34 million), and flat glass (up \$20 million) registered the most significant increases during the first quarter of 1985. The unfavorable trade balance was partially offset by noteworthy decreases totaling \$161 million in imports of unwrought copper, zinc, and ferrochromium. Notwithstanding the \$51 million increase in exports of gold bullion during the first quarter of 1985, pronounced decreases totaling \$53 million were recorded in exports of iron and steel mill products, unwrought copper, and flat glass.

Trade in the minerals and metals sector with principal U.S. trading partners (Canada, Japan, and the EC) showed an increased deficit of \$3.7 billion in the first quarter of 1985, 16 percent larger than the \$3.2 billion deficit in the first quarter of 1984.

Iron and Steel Mill Products, all Grades 2/

U.S. imports of steel mill products totaled 6.8 million short tons (\$2.7 billion) in the first quarter of 1985, an increase of 4 percent over first quarter 1984 imports, which were 6.5 million tons (\$2.4 billion). Japan remained the principal source of iron and steel mill products, with imports from that country growing from 1.6 million tons (\$711 million) during January-March 1984 to 1.7 million tons (\$850 million) during the corresponding period of 1985. Imports from Canada, the second largest source, declined by

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.

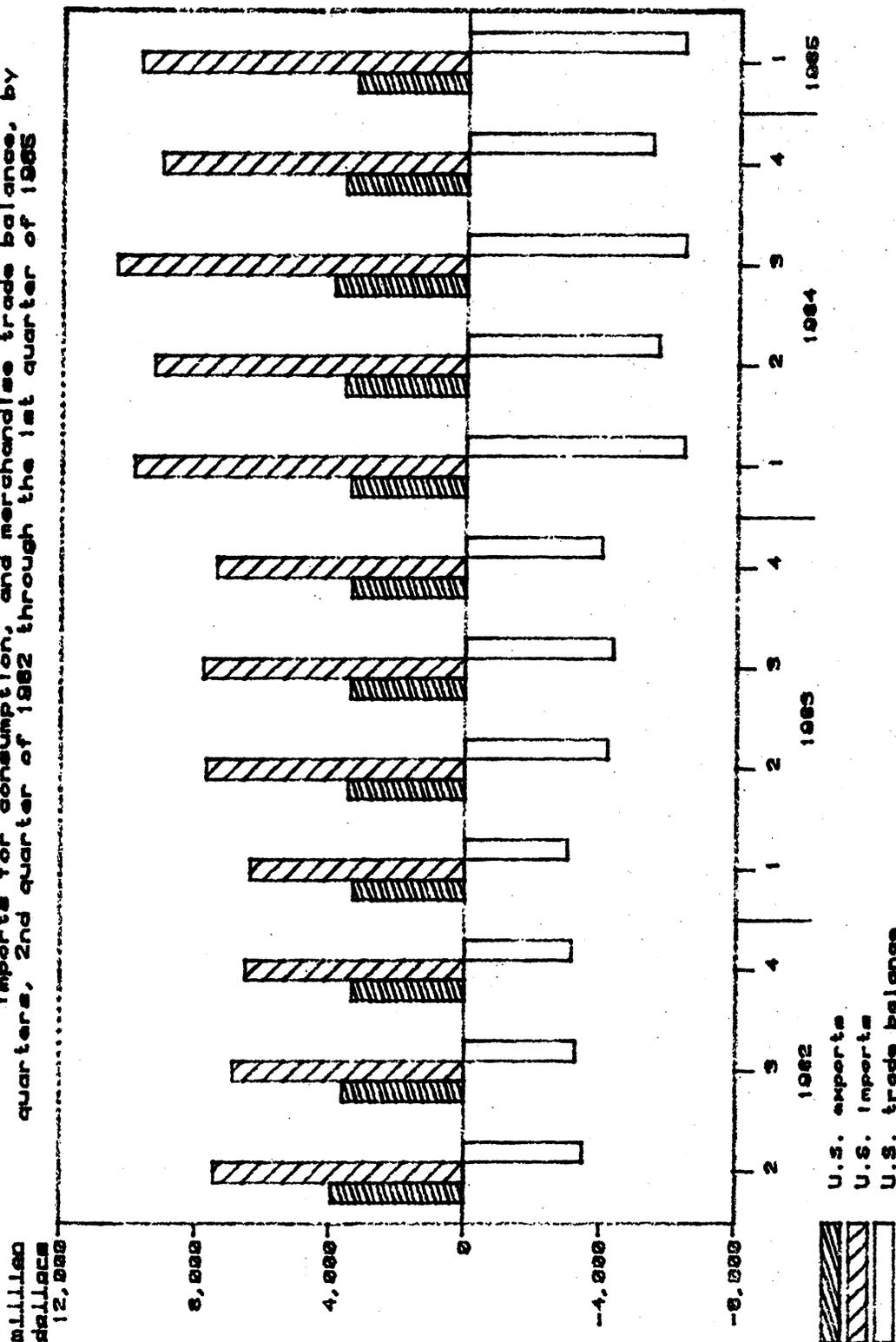
2/ Since January 1985, the Commission has considered a number of unfair trade complaints involving steel. Final affirmative countervailing duty determinations were made in cases involving cold-rolled carbon steel sheets from Korea, and oil country tubular goods from Brazil and Spain. Final affirmative antidumping injury determinations were made affecting imports of oil country tubular goods from Spain. In January 1985, the U.S. and the EC reached an agreement which would limit U.S. imports of EC pipe and tube to 7.6 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 1985 and 1986. Oil country tubular goods would be limited to 10 percent of the U.S. market for that product.

Table 17.--Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985 1/

Item	(In thousands of dollars)		
	1984	January-March 1984	January-March 1985
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	4,445,623	1,076,379	917,940
Japan	1,763,315	464,808	468,817
EC	3,113,078	643,596	660,835
Brazil	100,498	15,433	29,866
Hong Kong	273,984	40,071	67,705
India	81,704	17,478	19,356
Korea	425,631	89,258	89,572
Mexico	855,028	187,809	223,171
Taiwan	263,135	58,764	68,492
OPEC	842,629	239,431	183,602
NMEs	128,136	23,260	31,779
China	91,319	8,579	16,059
All other	2,399,299	590,382	558,913
Total	14,692,066	3,446,675	3,320,052
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	8,375,468	2,155,169	2,170,530
Japan	5,799,985	1,358,787	1,584,575
EC	7,840,151	1,860,995	1,997,185
Brazil	1,166,144	292,807	296,331
Hong Kong	303,895	67,125	87,010
India	698,617	223,213	139,072
Korea	1,352,062	316,416	333,580
Mexico	1,354,742	377,059	329,908
Taiwan	1,465,763	322,876	427,454
OPEC	691,151	165,267	182,902
NMEs	623,824	120,608	188,956
China	217,975	57,817	60,965
All other	9,053,833	2,631,288	1,993,625
Total	38,725,641	9,891,616	9,731,133
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-3,929,845	-1,078,790	-1,252,590
Japan	-4,036,670	-893,978	-1,115,758
EC	-4,727,072	-1,217,399	-1,336,350
Brazil	-1,065,646	-277,373	-266,465
Hong Kong	-29,911	-27,054	-19,304
India	-616,913	-205,734	-119,715
Korea	-926,431	-227,157	-244,007
Mexico	-499,714	-189,249	-106,737
Taiwan	-1,202,627	-264,112	-358,961
OPEC	151,478	74,163	699
NMEs	-495,688	-97,347	-157,177
China	-126,656	-49,238	-44,906
All other	-6,654,533	-2,040,905	-1,434,712
Total	-24,033,575	-6,444,940	-6,411,080

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, 2nd quarter of 1982 through the 1st quarter of 1985



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

12 percent to 730,000 tons (\$306 million) during the first quarter of 1985 from 825,000 tons (\$318 million) during the corresponding quarter of 1984. West Germany replaced Korea as the third largest supplier, with 630,000 tons (\$250 million) during the first quarter of 1985, up 26 percent from 500,000 tons (\$195 million) during the same period of 1984. The increase in imports occurred primarily in the product lines of semifinished steel (ingots, billets, blooms, slabs, and sheet bars); plates; railway-type products; and bars.

Semifinished steel recorded the largest increase in imports, rising from 288,000 tons (\$61 million) during the first quarter of 1984 to 445,000 tons (\$96 million) during the corresponding quarter of 1985, or by 55 percent. Semifinished steel is imported by steelmakers for conversion and processing into finished products such as plates, sheets, bars and structural shapes. The rise in imports is attributed to greater availability and generally lower import prices of foreign produced material. The principal supplier shifted from Canada to West Germany, imports from which totaled 98,000 tons (\$21 million) during the first quarter of 1985 compared with 44,000 tons (\$7 million) in the corresponding period in 1984. Brazil and Sweden accounted for 22 percent and 19 percent, respectively, of imports in January-March 1985, while Belgium accounted for 12 percent. Those countries from which imports increased the most were France (up 491 percent to 39,000 tons in the first quarter of 1985), Brazil (up 487 percent to 97,000 tons), and the United Kingdom (up 155 percent to 14,000 tons).

Plates, used in construction, machinery, and other industrial uses, rose from 393,000 tons (\$107 million) during the first quarter of 1984 to 601,000 tons (\$166 million) in the corresponding quarter of 1985, or by 53 percent. The primary sources of imports during January-March 1985 were Romania and Brazil (each accounting for 25 percent), East Germany (9 percent), and Belgium (8 percent). Within this category, imports of plates from Romania (a product that was not subject to trade actions or restraint arrangements during the January-March period) showed the largest increase, from 55 tons in the first quarter of 1984 to 152,000 tons in the corresponding quarter of 1985. Imports of plates from East Germany (also unaffected by trade actions during the January-March period) grew from 4,000 tons in the first quarter of 1984 to 55,000 tons during the corresponding period of 1985, and imports from Brazil increased nineteenfold during this period to 151,000 tons.

Railway-type products recorded the third largest increase in imports, rising by 29 percent, from 91,000 tons (\$30 million) in the first quarter of 1984 to 118,000 tons (\$43 million) in the corresponding period of 1985. Imports of these products are for use in the railway transportation market. Japan remained the principal supplier country, accounting for 63 percent of railway-type product imports in January-March 1985. West Germany and Canada accounted for 20 percent and 6 percent, respectively, of imports in the first quarter of 1985. The countries showing the largest share increase in the first quarter of 1985 over that in the corresponding period in 1984 were Belgium (up 102 percent to 3,000 tons), West Germany (up 58 percent to 24,000 tons), and Japan (up 40 percent to 74,000 tons).

Iron and steel bars (excluding tool steel) recorded the fourth largest increase in imports, rising by 6 percent, from 416,000 tons (\$152 million) in the first quarter of 1984 to 442,000 tons (171 million) in the first quarter of

1985. The continued upturn in the construction and automotive industries, coupled with the exchange rate advantage of foreign currencies, contributed to the rise in imports. Canada remained the principal supplier country, accounting for 21 percent of bar imports, although imports declined 6 percent to 93,000 tons (\$37 million) in January-March 1985. Brazil replaced Japan as the second largest supplier, also accounting for about 21 percent of bar imports in the first quarter of 1985. The countries showing the largest share increase in the first quarter of 1985 over the corresponding period of 1984 were the United Kingdom (up 94 percent to 48,000 tons), Brazil (up 74 percent to 92,000 tons), Spain (up 67 percent to 27,000 tons), and West Germany (up 56 percent to 13,000 tons).

U.S. exports of steel mill products declined from 249,000 tons (\$220 million) in the first quarter of 1984 to 223,000 tons in the same period of 1985, or by 10 percent. The downturn is largely attributed to the strong dollar and highly competitive pricing in a still slowly recovering world steel market. The largest decline in tonnage exported was in the category of billets, blooms, slabs, and sheet bars, which fell 15,000 tons (68 percent); wire rods, which dropped 1,000 tons (58 percent); and sheets and strip, which declined 16,000 tons (15 percent). Canada remained the principal export market, receiving 90,000 tons (\$77 million) of U.S. exports of iron and steel mill products in the first quarter of 1985, a 6 percent decline from the 1984 level of 96,000 tons (\$83 million).

Nita Kavalauskas
523-5413

Ferrochromium.--Because of the accumulated inventories at the distributor level and leveling off of steel production, U.S. ferrochromium imports during the first quarter of 1985 decreased 43 percent to 50,278 short tons (\$25.8 million) compared with 87,657 short tons (\$63.3 million) during the same quarter in 1984. Imports decreased from principal supplying countries, such as the Republic of South Africa (down from 64,640 tons to 32,072 tons), Italy (down from 3,867 tons to 39 tons), and Brazil (down from 1,770 tons to 0 tons). Imports from the Republic of South Africa and Italy accounted for 64 percent of ferrochromium imports during the first quarter of 1985. Most of the imported material was high-carbon ferrochromium.

Laszlo Boszormenyi
523-0328

Zinc.--A 26-percent increase in domestic zinc smelter production coupled with an 11-percent decrease in reported slab zinc consumption during the first quarter of 1985 accounted for a significant decline in imports of unwrought zinc. Imports fell 34 percent, from 225,306 short tons (\$202.4 million) during the first quarter of 1984 to 148,453 short tons (\$120.6 million) during the corresponding period of 1985. The largest declines were imports from Mexico, Italy, and West Germany. Canada, Mexico, Australia, and Peru continued to be the major import sources of unwrought zinc.

Therese Palmer Weise
523-0270

Unwrought Copper.--Internal changes in the Japanese copper market, which were intended to bolster Japanese concentrate supplies, reverse Japanese production cutbacks, and decrease the abnormally high refined copper imports to Japan required in 1984, coupled with a decline in Japanese demand for copper products, was reflected in the 59-percent decline in U.S. exports of unwrought copper during January-March 1985 compared with January-March 1984. U.S. exports of unwrought copper declined from 47,615 short tons (\$66.4 million) during the first quarter of 1984 to 19,753 short tons (\$25.2 million) during the corresponding 1985 period. Japan was the market for 94 percent of these tonnage exports in the period as compared with 22 percent in 1985.

Pamela Woods
523-0277

Gold bullion.--Continuing a trend reported at yearend 1984, the declining price of gold (down 20 percent during January-March 1985 compared with January-March 1984) encouraged greater speculative market activity during early 1985, with the strong dollar favoring import trading. The increased export level of gold bullion (up 73 percent during January-March 1985 to 762,000 troy ounces, or \$228 million), primarily to the United Kingdom was offset by the larger volume of gold bullion imports. Gold bullion imports, primarily from Canada, increased 80 percent during January-March 1985 to 2.5 million troy ounces (\$795 million) from 1.4 million troy ounces (\$554 million) during the first quarter of 1984.

Pamela Woods
523-0277

Nonpowered handtools.--A continuing import price advantage because of exchange rate and other foreign cost advantages, coupled with an improved quality of imports, resulted in imports of handtools increasing 19 percent to \$218 million during the first quarter of 1985 compared with \$184 million in the first quarter of 1984. Most of the increase occurred in imports of wrenches and interchangeable handtools from Taiwan (13 percent of total imports) and Japan (10 percent), the two largest suppliers.

James Brandon
523-5437

Ceramic floor and wall tiles.--Increased construction activity, expanded utilization of tiles, and a 20-percent decline in the average price of imports are largely responsible for a 52-percent increase in imports of ceramic floor and wall tiles in the first quarter of 1985 compared with the corresponding period of 1984. Imports increased to 162 million square feet (\$72 million) in the first quarter of 1985, compared with 106 million square feet (\$59 million) in the first quarter of 1984. Imports from Italy accounted for almost half of the growth, increasing by 25 million square feet (\$1 million) to 78 million square feet (\$31 million) in the first quarter of 1985.

James J. Lukes
523-0279

Flat glass.--Growing demand for glass in the construction industry, coupled with sustained demand in the automotive replacement industry contributed to a 20-percent increase in imports (to \$113 million) of flat glass from January-March 1984 to the corresponding period in 1985. The bulk of the increase (96 percent) is attributed to imports of processed flat glass. Among the various types of processed glass, imports of laminated glass show the largest growth, up 32 percent, from \$29.2 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$38.5 million in the first quarter of 1985. In the general category of flat glass, imports from Canada and Mexico, the principal suppliers, accounted for 38 percent and 31 percent, respectively, of the import growth.

Maria MacKay
523-0290

Hydraulic cement and cement clinker.--Imports of hydraulic cement and cement clinker increased significantly because of continued growth of the U.S. construction market and attractive pricing of imports. Imports increased by 143 percent, from 1.1 million short tons (\$38.9 million) in the first quarter of 1984 to 2.7 million short tons (\$79.9 million) in the first quarter of 1985. The principal sources of imports were Mexico (24.1 percent), Spain (23.3 percent), Venezuela (15.3 percent) and Canada (14.0 percent).

Stanley Garil
523-0304

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products					
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	4,736	8,876	1,114	2,713	143
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	161,706	294,206	38,944	79,892	105
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	118	79	15	9	-38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,359	13,496	3,018	1,862	-38
Concrete mixes and articles thereof					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)-----	712	951	213	146	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,630	25,496	3,838	5,494	43
Exports:					
Quantity (number)-----	193,180	214,708	24,315	23,890	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,993	27,462	6,129	3,578	-42
Lime					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	282,562	247,482	58,969	47,349	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,775	13,379	3,236	2,792	-14
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	28,106	24,668	6,246	4,885	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,814	6,805	2,502	1,212	-52
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	59,757	79,404	13,787	45,845	233
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,492	18,272	3,840	4,317	12
Sand					
Imports:					
Quantity (long tons)-----	161,229	157,732	33,028	28,988	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,415	1,780	378	367	-3
Exports:					
Quantity (long tons)-----	2,098,742	2,712,797	463,392	378,155	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,487	37,980	8,301	6,729	-19
Crushed stone					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,921	9,469	1,155	1,392	20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,136	21,099	4,129	3,573	-13

100

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

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Dimension stone and articles thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	196,015	232,538	54,833	70,740	29
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,286	26,335	6,333	4,907	-23
Mica and mica products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,758	6,730	1,557	1,618	4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,766	7,113	1,833	1,893	3
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	135,996	194,645	48,595	56,467	16
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	427,115	444,980	118,584	118,654	0
Asbestos and asbestos products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	80,602	84,068	17,872	15,453	-14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	57,240	54,400	12,498	10,894	-13
Abrasives					
Imports:					
Quantity (long tons)-----	23,576	49,589	7,490	6,606	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	115,211	141,698	36,791	32,540	-12
Exports:					
Quantity (long tons)-----	28,938	26,968	6,260	6,377	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,589	32,901	7,511	8,154	9
Abrasive articles					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,554	123,581	31,203	33,355	7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	65,990	73,451	17,026	17,587	3
Industrial diamonds					
Imports:					
Quantity (carats)-----	24,893,696	43,712,478	13,593,090	10,729,918	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	89,375	114,334	29,413	39,538	34
Exports:					
Quantity (carats)-----	42,323,069	48,072,638	11,861,105	15,188,216	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	93,641	79,109	19,047	24,449	28
Natural gemstones					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	318,628	360,941	104,470	73,975	-29
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,606	14,108	3,154	2,993	-5

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
Cut gemstones and articles thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,327,850	2,987,360	856,486	724,142	-15
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	406,093	390,355	103,124	106,936	4
Synthetic gemstones					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,484	23,777	6,986	4,843	-31
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,934	16,038	3,685	2,716	-26
Clays					
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	11	12	1	1	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,033	1,038	174	186	7
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1,483	1,583	399	410	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	162,709	176,632	42,805	46,648	9
Clays, fuller's earth					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----		1	1	1	5,000
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		10	1	9	723
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	102	115	34	28	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,693	9,268	2,686	2,259	-16
Clays, bentonite					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----		5	1		-53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	78	516	77	55	-29
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	553	562	100	119	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,579	45,374	10,116	11,202	11
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	8	13	3	4	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,376	3,311	795	1,029	29
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	379	461	92	117	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	77,494	92,909	17,003	26,410	55
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	405,677	511,429	95,417	137,701	44
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	318,655	290,874	82,761	50,027	-40

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Fluorspar					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	453:	703:	130:	110:	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	43,235:	59,436:	12,168:	9,598:	-21
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	9:	12:	3:	3:	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	962:	1,292:	356:	326:	-9
Ceramic products					
Refractory and heat-insulating products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	67,489:	117,983:	29,120:	33,384:	15
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	175,742:	199,722:	49,369:	50,846:	3
Ceramic construction articles					
Ceramic floor and wall tiles					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	297,497:	452,827:	106,034:	161,557:	52
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	174,007:	248,761:	58,994:	72,107:	22
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	10,007:	8,336:	2,888:	1,312:	-55
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,820:	11,865:	3,748:	1,284:	-66
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,900:	14,483:	3,511:	2,314:	-34
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,464:	6,497:	1,169:	1,226:	5
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,091:	8,946:	2,230:	2,254:	1
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,948:	5,839:	1,525:	2,414:	58
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery					
Pottery products, n.e.c.					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	327,598:	409,797:	85,718:	101,494:	18
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,684:	9,958:	1,977:	1,579:	-20
Fine earthenware food utensils					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	37,877:	40,925:	10,220:	13,757:	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	240,737:	275,702:	64,410:	80,735:	25
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	560:	639:	153:	113:	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,231:	3,428:	940:	404:	-57

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
Vitreous china food utensils					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	21,999	22,159	6,758	4,798	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	197,872	221,099	59,210	51,937	-12
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,523	2,343	484	495	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,197	19,353	4,057	3,865	-5
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.					
Ceramic electrical ware					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	80,631	106,714	29,372	28,505	-3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	116,484	128,842	34,865	26,552	-24
Ceramic sanitary ware					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,418	25,764	5,959	7,614	28
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,903	18,799	4,802	4,322	-10
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,973	24,987	5,871	5,101	-13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,897	44,253	11,450	13,835	21
Glass and glass products					
Flat glass and products thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	303,330	391,328	94,474	113,567	20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	303,860	321,955	83,039	77,291	-7
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	137,601	138,094	31,887	32,266	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,891	48,759	11,970	12,750	7
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	213,692	212,428	51,267	46,340	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	130,518	116,329	29,640	24,047	-19
Tempered glass					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	48,210	76,805	19,052	20,896	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	79,819	116,659	28,499	32,494	14
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	42,184	41,658	10,420	11,819	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,337	90,215	24,547	26,320	7

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
Laminated glass					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,980	116,937	29,275	38,582	32
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	47,333	70,398	18,267	16,235	-11
Mirrors of glass					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	58,295	73,319	15,944	18,237	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,042	20,833	5,113	4,838	-5
Glassware and other glass products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	572,660	720,749	167,248	171,827	3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	432,376	461,255	111,285	107,201	-4
Fiber glass					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,386	23,418	6,099	8,256	35
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,330	91,517	21,281	24,451	15
Glass containers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	85,299	98,640	27,715	24,437	-12
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,460	63,431	11,062	7,925	-28
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	421,119	520,797	115,607	119,230	3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	165,889	164,534	45,079	39,415	-13
Precious metals					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	188,372	128,285	33,873	37,485	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,858,008	5,032,966	1,348,572	1,420,362	5
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	37,843	31,740	8,166	9,027	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,059,767	2,333,446	450,783	430,668	-4
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	20,129	23,784	7,854	4,324	-45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	644,853	893,646	276,839	178,766	-35
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	19,665	15,455	4,160	3,835	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	717,706	652,197	168,044	108,367	-36

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Platinum group metals					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	2,795	3,948	1,188	960	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	707,226	1,056,236	304,599	258,616	-15
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	1,116	1,048	264	299	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	283,579	252,836	67,947	67,429	-1
Gold bullion					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	3,599	6,031	1,396	2,516	80
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,575,569	2,293,606	554,038	794,993	43
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	1,881	3,482	441	762	73
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	825,418	1,284,717	177,284	227,757	28
Silver bullion					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	161,198	93,545	23,205	29,079	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,926,101	784,838	211,462	186,100	-12
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	13,658	10,339	2,728	2,474	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	169,382	86,339	23,490	15,736	-33
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys					
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	242	702	149	109	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,013	84,062	18,186	16,230	-11
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	6	56	24	7	-68
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	528	5,684	2,349	889	-62
Ferroalloys					
Ferrochromium					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	327,152	486,927	175,313	100,556	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	109,682	187,187	63,344	25,756	-59
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,493	30,776	2,379	3,752	58
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,822	10,542	1,203	1,543	28
Ferromanganese					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	716,564	825,155	245,484	281,115	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	133,200	162,064	47,420	41,027	-13
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	29,720	24,179	12,110	3,886	-68
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,514	6,627	2,734	1,388	-49

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
Ferrosilicon					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	213,332	193,475	76,885	65,290	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	67,834	74,230	26,109	18,240	-30
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	27,124	58,728	10,149	6,651	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,907	21,118	3,930	3,468	-12
Iron and steel mill products, all grades					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	17,108	26,196	6,473	6,752	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,417,575	10,221,429	2,377,946	2,681,759	13
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1,241	1,012	248	222	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,043,451	891,594	220,492	214,421	-3
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)-----	164,034	75,128	22,915	19,674	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	166,792	88,707	27,697	16,937	-39
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	205,262	280,204	69,173	78,930	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	233,516	298,830	73,127	76,598	5
Copper, unwrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	562,401	552,806	153,203	109,380	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	775,921	707,159	203,615	117,846	-42
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	105,585	113,094	47,615	19,753	-59
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	155,508	157,971	66,401	25,154	-62
Copper, wrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	204,497	352,222	73,848	73,559	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	466,069	669,674	166,552	164,014	-2
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	61,805	61,235	14,884	22,735	53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	232,684	239,299	57,992	66,734	15
Bauxite and aluminum metals					
Bauxite					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	8,711	11,503	3,307	2,802	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	226,891	310,854	90,928	71,118	-22
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	22	36	14	4	-67
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,077	5,188	2,311	584	-75

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	923,441:	1,131,771:	313,769:	256,307:	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,110,495:	1,440,350:	435,494:	271,190:	-38
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	686,472:	570,617:	122,008:	212,817:	74
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	785,542:	672,483:	154,856:	215,067:	39
Aluminum, wrought other than foil					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	292,438:	512,837:	127,438:	125,586:	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	547,273:	1,042,865:	252,279:	228,617:	-9
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	187,353:	229,063:	64,855:	51,776:	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	432,573:	548,175:	147,907:	120,776:	-18
Aluminum foil					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	14,614:	27,001:	5,647:	8,002:	42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	47,077:	90,628:	18,996:	22,794:	20
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	18,981:	23,224:	6,264:	6,020:	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,741:	33,319:	8,638:	7,982:	-8
Nickel ore and metal					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	288,931:	340,986:	96,928:	99,902:	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	622,310:	730,743:	212,179:	176,476:	-17
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	81,496:	95,763:	23,502:	23,577:	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	177,784:	230,210:	56,475:	55,922:	-1
Tin ore and metal					
Imports:					
Quantity (long tons)-----	37:	46:	13:	9:	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	463,537:	533,788:	154,990:	106,641:	-31
Exports:					
Quantity (long tons)-----	11:	28:	3:	7:	116
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,931:	36,375:	6,763:	5,004:	-26
Lead					
Lead ore and concentrate					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	24,383:	35,943:	11,067:	2,050:	-81
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,173:	12,457:	2,466:	793:	-68
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	26,441:	23,094:	6,069:	4,833:	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,583:	10,112:	2,509:	1,976:	-21

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Lead metal and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	155,297	186,250	42,884	43,673	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72,066	96,565	21,341	20,205	-5
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	80,523	58,267	11,798	15,589	32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,705	32,976	7,980	7,415	-7
Zinc					
Zinc ore and concentrate					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	79,008	101,603	8,766	31,969	265
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,286	32,517	3,141	10,954	249
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	74,349	44,616	16,040	6,204	-61
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,087	18,700	5,757	2,924	-49
Zinc metal and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	695,508	725,427	229,719	155,566	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	520,329	661,764	208,224	128,673	-38
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	28,363	38,685	7,287	11,151	53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,370	24,268	4,456	5,961	34
Miscellaneous base metals and ores					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	935,488	1,304,837	207,493	240,836	16
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	892,977	1,156,163	199,160	233,590	17
Ores of cerium and thorium					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	2	3			24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,517	2,202	555	616	11
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	4	507	1	356	25,003
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51	299	2	129	4,902
Chrome ore and metal					
Chrome ore					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)-----	76	119	14	85	491
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,391	15,484	2,462	3,987	62
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)-----	9	49	2	11	347
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,874	2,956	439	967	120

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2	4	1		-27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,684	24,080	5,923	4,633	-22
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1/	1/	1/	1/	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,555	3,626	780	721	-8
Cobalt ore and metal					
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	15,853	23,084	4,042	2,475	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	110,075	200,049	23,739	26,864	13
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,088	952	171	265	55
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,714	7,661	1,551	2,446	58
Columbium ore and metal					
Columbium ore					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,613	4,323	1,195	1,306	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,765	13,581	3,694	3,903	6
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4	49	34		-100
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44	262	60		-100
Iron ore					
Imports:					
Quantity (long tons)-----	13,327	17,159	1,829	2,590	42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	452,255	533,770	53,772	75,661	41
Exports:					
Quantity (long tons)-----	3,781	4,992	313	275	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	182,743	239,256	15,308	13,553	-11
Magnesium metal					
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	6,116	8,893	3,676	2,021	-45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,324	23,087	8,495	5,679	-33
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)-----	44,528	46,022	10,437	9,142	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	113,669	124,165	29,034	24,293	-16

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Magnesium, wrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	183	457	105	195	86
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	606	1,296	319	524	64
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	1,952	2,116	472	473	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,045	12,495	3,100	2,605	-16
Manganese ore and metal					
Manganese ore					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)---	356,158	386,509	47,664	141,026	196
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,867	19,058	2,599	4,513	74
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)---	18,730	228,196	5,954	9,660	62
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,167	15,726	563	836	48
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	11,899	27,127	6,701	4,972	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,323	13,213	3,334	2,704	-19
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,804	8,164	1,969	2,193	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,739	5,896	1,417	1,528	8
Mercury ore and metal					
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (flasks of 76 pounds each)-----	14,219	26,533	6,586	6,248	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,354	7,630	1,865	1,750	-6
Molybdenum ore and metal					
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)---	4,565	5,294	1,379	1,314	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,634	19,623	5,223	2,503	-52
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)---	47,067	63,366	9,963	13,844	39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	185,122	242,769	41,508	51,080	23
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)---	1,201	579	235	129	-45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,441	4,734	1,507	991	-34
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)---	973	1,252	686	207	-70
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,597	4,549	1,445	1,585	10

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Molybdenum wrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	93:	132:	23:	27:	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,331:	3,023:	678:	707:	4
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	826:	730:	138:	291:	110
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,624:	12,321:	2,775:	3,563:	28
Rhenium metal					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		1:		1/:	-95
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	179:	449:	166:	8:	-95
Silicon metal					
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	53,916:	54,140:	10,846:	22,130:	104
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,016:	26,557:	5,962:	11,379:	91
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,571:	8,839:	3,343:	946:	-72
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	47,846:	88,542:	18,012:	22,327:	24
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,370:	1,758:	601:	499:	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,658:	28,889:	8,807:	7,836:	-11
Tantalum ore and metal					
Tantalum ore					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,668:	3,256:	723:	582:	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,466:	25,900:	5,755:	3,873:	-33
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----					-33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----					0
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	149:	228:	57:	61:	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,055:	9,776:	2,781:	3,144:	13
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	281:	402:	87:	246:	182
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,315:	27,076:	6,458:	8,828:	37
Tantalum, wrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1/:		1/:	7:	4,056
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26:	56:	21:	534:	2,341
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	57:	100:	22:	20:	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,030:	13,099:	3,028:	2,844:	-6

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Titanium ore and metal					
Titanium ore and slag					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	511	801	170	254	49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	53,062	88,832	12,799	22,492	76
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	4	8	4	1	-77
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,006	1,935	413	377	-9
Titanium sponge					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	2,398	11,237	905	301	-67
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,855	31,513	2,873	848	-70
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1/	1/	1/	1/	1,900
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	203	967	16	187	1,036
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	3,304	4,052	1,117	1,567	40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,689	8,150	1,680	2,657	58
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	6	6	1	2	46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,201	49,385	12,453	16,901	36
Titanium, wrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----			1/	1/	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,354	11,504	2,551	3,588	41
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----			1/	1/	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,965	20,509	3,937	5,989	52
Tungsten ore and metal					
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)---	6,320	12,805	3,590	6,675	86
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,743	51,714	13,142	11,626	-12
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)---	2	284	100	63	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10	1,239	489	255	-48
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content):	195	231	68	56	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,071	2,496	756	637	-16
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content):	1,596	3,584	515	1,308	154
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,261	23,228	3,179	9,214	190

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tungsten, wrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	49	84	21	17	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,073	3,752	844	1,106	31
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	326	417	107	98	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,220	20,545	5,112	5,705	12
Metallic containers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	90,888	168,255	30,388	52,962	74
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	222,106	226,085	55,889	51,579	-8
Wire cordage, wire screen, netting, and fencing					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	654,701,319	801,084,034	189,273,384	220,955,885	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	376,382	480,169	121,283	133,784	10
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	91,259,718	73,274,687	22,215,250	18,580,455	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	99,186	90,752	25,289	18,155	-28
Wire strand and rope					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	569,417,645	698,575,612	165,957,661	192,335,296	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	324,520	410,185	105,424	114,412	9
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	32,484,301	22,814,599	5,662,893	5,259,888	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,649	41,529	10,390	8,404	-19
Fencing					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	25,996,942	28,816,594	7,897,738	8,570,907	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,948	9,608	2,398	2,646	10
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	1,747,675	1,610,573	616,854	354,126	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,708	2,647	693	986	42
Wire cloth					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	8,696,049	14,794,666	3,127,984	3,969,836	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,864	37,275	8,448	10,570	25
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	37,276,451	31,828,130	9,800,952	9,391,467	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,762	16,843	4,706	3,519	-25
Welded wire mesh					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	34,339,312	45,061,668	8,165,321	11,339,944	39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,752	14,482	2,736	3,714	36
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	10,212,649	6,158,812	2,294,337	1,334,360	-42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,108	6,711	2,317	1,150	-50

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar	Jan-Mar	Percentage
	(1)	(2)	1984	1985	change from
			(3)	(4)	(3) TO (4)
					(5)
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,104,361	1,383,104	316,369	390,700	23
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	527,243	576,957	142,139	138,982	-2
Fasteners					
Bolts, nuts, and screws					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	898,311,668	1,349,356,916	337,482,029	348,950,137	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	468,631	738,408	171,098	200,043	17
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	159,934,976	191,535,035	52,324,541	37,035,987	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	144,241	169,783	41,724	38,884	-7
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,036,147	1,225,802	301,346	340,845	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	802,332	816,578	196,743	196,464	0
Handtools					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	640,136	727,847	183,658	218,473	19
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	636,006	629,404	151,825	157,503	4
Table flatware					
Table flatware, precious metals					
Imports:					
Quantity (pieces)-----	4,997,501	7,967,659	1,634,789	2,327,674	42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,085	10,413	2,478	2,489	0
Exports:					
Quantity (pieces)-----	16,290	65,431	2,247	30,455	1,255
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,803	1,290	372	398	7
Table flatware, stainless steel					
Imports:					
Quantity (pieces)-----	516,903,193	703,169,100	181,774,777	200,167,770	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	84,192	124,614	31,021	33,986	10
Exports:					
Quantity (pieces)-----	7,176,384	4,582,968	2,321,557	155,710	-93
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	86,009	36,331	20,305	280	-99
Scissors and shears					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)-----	46,244,181	54,722,610	13,228,445	10,861,582	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,345	31,462	7,917	8,381	6
Exports:					
Quantity (number)-----	295,352	229,338	26,532	270,852	921
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,318	878	185	279	50

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Miscellaneous metal products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,919,508	3,715,802	1,165,119	908,408	-22
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,778,712	1,821,241	470,989	380,236	-19
Chain of base metals					
Power transmission chain of iron and steel					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	53,802,793	70,388,847	17,601,975	21,604,786	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	64,402	82,374	20,120	24,844	23
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	9,366,513	9,779,071	2,120,109	2,432,065	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,113	30,886	6,374	7,346	15
Anchor chain of iron or steel					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	23,212,477	21,251,964	5,120,371	11,538,714	125
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,845	8,140	1,743	2,782	60
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	1,706,054	2,824,279	1,185,484	599,583	-49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,000	4,196	1,362	893	-34
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)-----	42,030,937	52,845,269	13,722,674	15,262,395	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,806	36,423	9,597	10,789	12
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)-----	12,048,649	13,729,197	3,582,996	4,916,474	37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,149	16,785	4,710	3,830	-19
Structures of base metal					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	170,958	215,066	48,441	65,545	35
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	507,105	511,544	117,295	85,370	-27

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

1985 1/

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

117

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

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

1985

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

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

1985

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

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

1985

Commodity area	Imports			Exports			
Miscellaneous metal products-----							
Chain of base metals							
Power transmission chain of iron and steel---							
Anchor chain of iron or steel-----	03	06	09	(06)	08	09	10
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron							
or steel; chain of base metals other than							
iron or steel-----				06	(08)		
Structures of base metal-----	09						

Machinery and Equipment 1/

The U.S. merchandise trade deficit in machinery and equipment during the first quarter of 1985 increased to \$8.2 billion compared with a deficit of \$6.1 billion during the first quarter of 1984 (table 20, fig. 8). U.S. imports of these products were valued at \$32.7 billion during the first quarter of 1985, representing a 14-percent increase over the first quarter of 1984. Principal sources of imports were Japan, Canada, and the EC, which accounted for over 78 percent of total imports. Japan was the principal supplier, with shipments increasing by 30 percent during the period to \$12.1 billion. U.S. exports of machinery and equipment rose about 12 percent during the first quarter of 1985, increasing to \$24.5 billion. Principal export markets were Canada, the EC, and Japan; Mexico and OPEC countries were also important markets. Together, these countries accounted for 68 percent of total exports. Significant trade shifts in the first quarter of 1985 occurred in passenger automobiles, office machines, aircraft, and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus.

The major U.S. trading partners in machinery and equipment were Japan, Canada, and the EC. The trade deficit with Japan continued to increase during the first quarter of 1985, rising by 30 percent to \$10.5 billion compared with \$8.1 billion in the first quarter of 1984. During the same periods, the trade deficit with Canada declined from \$411 million to \$266 million, whereas the trade deficit with the EC rose from \$460 million to \$942 million.

The progressively weakening U.S. trade position in machinery and equipment was related largely to trade with Japan. The \$10.5-billion deficit with Japan was \$2.3 billion larger than the total deficit with all countries during the first quarter of 1985. Imports of passenger automobiles, consumer electronic products, and office machines from Japan were particularly strong during the period.

Nonpiston-type aircraft engines and parts

The traditional U.S. trade surplus in nonpiston-type aircraft engines and parts narrowed to \$215 million in the first quarter of 1985, decreasing from \$385 million in the first quarter of 1984. During the period, U.S. exports declined from \$745 million to \$675 million, whereas imports increased from \$359 million to \$460 million.

A major cause of the decrease in the U.S. trade surplus was a sharp shift in trade between the United States and France. In the first quarter of 1985, U.S. imports of nonpiston-type aircraft engines and parts from France were valued at \$150 million, the same as U.S. exports to France. In the corresponding period of 1984, U.S. exports to France were \$231 million and greatly exceeded U.S. imports of \$112 million.

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

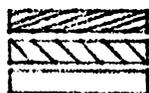
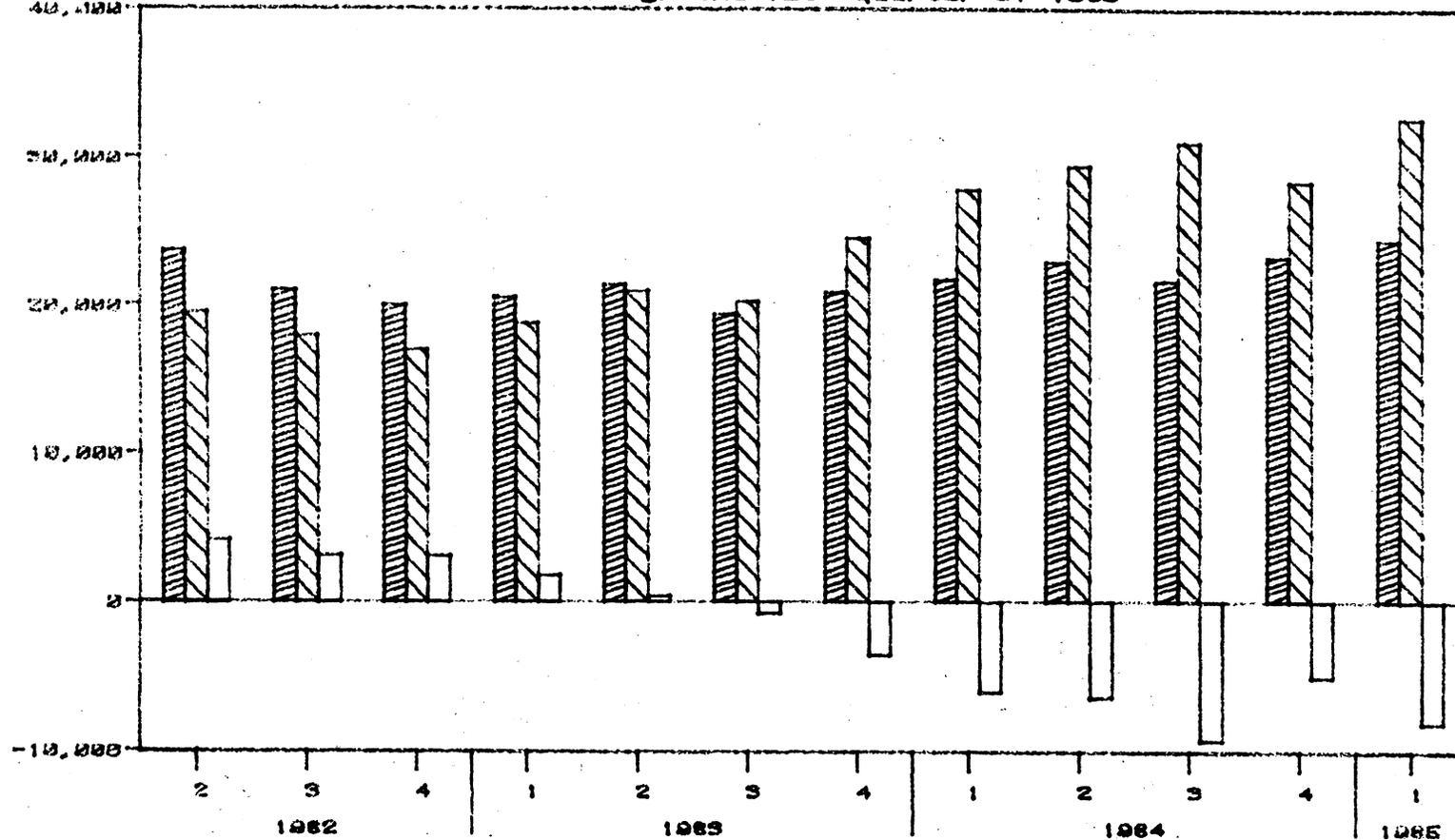
Table 20.--Machinery and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985 1/

Item	(In thousands of dollars)		
	1984	January-March 1984	January-March 1985
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada-----	25,554,786	6,410,996	6,860,321
Japan-----	5,077,860	1,198,995	1,548,571
EC-----	18,908,627	4,786,093	5,411,940
Brazil-----	907,075	183,160	241,450
Hong Kong-----	1,140,168	236,450	285,837
India-----	545,787	140,550	117,677
Korea-----	1,949,143	439,070	555,306
Mexico-----	5,105,238	1,085,109	1,404,638
Taiwan-----	1,377,966	331,570	417,333
OPEC-----	6,152,507	1,628,459	1,421,789
NMEs-----	1,053,563	160,926	350,917
China-----	873,612	110,067	310,199
All other-----	21,977,511	5,159,430	5,851,197
Total-----	89,750,236	21,760,814	24,466,979
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada-----	27,908,028	6,822,493	7,086,444
Japan-----	41,648,350	9,300,489	12,074,656
EC-----	20,713,818	5,426,369	6,354,355
Brazil-----	967,692	233,449	275,198
Hong Kong-----	2,555,471	610,733	570,130
India-----	66,111	17,382	15,366
Korea-----	2,700,224	614,376	759,959
Mexico-----	4,553,280	1,011,636	1,179,576
Taiwan-----	4,658,172	1,027,623	1,343,465
OPEC-----	115,686	33,264	11,551
NMEs-----	216,695	50,713	73,316
China-----	65,759	12,173	26,322
All other-----	10,733,763	2,724,942	2,936,642
Total-----	116,837,297	27,873,475	32,680,664
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada-----	-2,353,242	-411,497	-226,123
Japan-----	-36,570,490	-8,101,494	-10,526,084
EC-----	-1,805,190	-640,275	-942,414
Brazil-----	-60,616	-50,288	-33,748
Hong Kong-----	-1,415,303	-374,282	-284,293
India-----	479,676	123,167	102,310
Korea-----	-751,080	-175,306	-204,653
Mexico-----	551,957	73,473	225,061
Taiwan-----	-3,280,206	-696,053	-926,132
OPEC-----	6,036,820	1,595,195	1,410,238
NMEs-----	836,867	110,213	277,600
China-----	807,852	97,893	283,876
All other-----	11,243,747	2,434,487	2,914,555
Total-----	-27,087,061	-6,112,660	-8,213,684

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

Figure 8.—Machinery and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1982 through the 1st quarter of 1985

billions
dollars
40,000



U.S. exports
U.S. imports
U.S. trade balance

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

Industry sources suggest that the shift was caused by various multi-country coproduction agreements between the United States, France, and other foreign producers, which have resulted in the licensing of production of parts to European concerns. Uncertain demand for U.S.-built engines from European airlines (which choose the engine manufacturer for the planes they purchase) was another factor in the decrease in the U.S. trade surplus in nonpiston engines in the first quarter of 1985.

James Moses
523-0426

Compressors and parts

U.S. imports of compressors and parts totaled \$181 million during the first quarter of 1985, compared with \$138 million during the first quarter of 1984, representing a 31-percent increase. Japan was the major supplier, accounting for \$96 million or 53 percent of total imports. Other significant suppliers included Italy and Canada, which combined accounted for \$36 million or 20 percent of the total.

In contrast, during the period, U.S. exports of compressors and parts increased marginally, resulting in a rise of \$22 million in the U.S. trade deficit. Industry sources reported that the largest increase in demand for compressors and parts were for those that are used in consumer and commercial applications.

Ruben Mata
523-0262

Air-conditioning machines and parts

U.S. imports of air-conditioning units and parts increased from \$55 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$82 million in the corresponding period in 1985, or by 50 percent. Japan continued to be the principal supplier during the period, accounting for 65 percent of the total; Canada was the other major supplier, accounting for 15 percent. U.S. exports of air-conditioning machines and parts increased from \$243 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$253 million during the first quarter of 1985. Canada was the principal foreign market, accounting for 37 percent (\$90 million) of total exports during the first quarter of 1984 and increasing to 50 percent (\$127 million) during the first quarter of 1985. Industry sources indicated that the majority of these exports were automotive air-conditioning components that are assembled in Canada and then reexported to the United States for use by the automotive industry.

Ruben Mata
523-0262

Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature

U.S. exports of these articles declined to \$520 million in the first quarter of 1985, compared with \$71 million in the first quarter of 1984, representing a decrease of 27 percent. Export sales were adversely affected by the strength of the U.S. dollar and by increased concentration by U.S. producers on the U.S. market as domestic sales improved. U.S. imports rose to \$59 million in the first quarter of 1985 compared with \$42 million in the first quarter of 1984, with significant increases from Canada, Japan, Sweden, and France.

David W. Slingerland
523-0263

Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery

U.S. exports of these articles declined to \$133 million in the first quarter of 1985 compared with \$179 million in the first quarter of 1984, representing a decrease of 26 percent, as U.S. suppliers were adversely affected by the strength of the U.S. dollar. Sales to Canada fell the sharpest, down by about \$31 million. U.S. imports rose to \$55 million during the period, compared with \$45 million during the first quarter of 1984. Imports increased significantly from both Canada and Italy; such imports included shipments from U.S. subsidiaries in these countries.

David W. Slingerland
523-0263

Construction, mining, and material-handling equipment

U.S. imports of mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, and other construction, mining, and material-handling equipment increased by 58 percent to \$394 million during the first quarter of 1985 compared with \$250 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984. This rise in imports was largely the result of increasing demand in the U.S. market for excavation equipment, which began with the strong U.S. economic recovery in 1984. Imports from Japan reached \$200 million during the first quarter of 1985 compared with \$121 million during corresponding period in 1984.

Diane Manifold
523-0467

Agricultural and horticultural machinery parts.

U.S. imports of agricultural and horticultural machinery and parts, which accounted for about 41 percent of total imports, increased by 2 percent in the first quarter of 1985 over those in the first quarter of 1984 and reached \$133 million. Canada was the principal supplier, accounting for 45 percent of total imports, followed by West Germany with almost 15 percent. Imports from Canada declined by a sizable amount from the first quarter of 1984, primarily because of a cut in production by a Canadian manufacturer of harvesting machines in response to high dealer inventories in the United States.

U.S. exports of agricultural and horticultural machinery and parts decreased by almost 10 percent to \$185 million during the first quarter of 1985. Harvesting machines and parts accounted for 55 percent of total exports during the period. Canada continued to be the principal export market for agricultural and horticultural machinery and parts, accounting for 50 percent (\$93 million) of total exports during the first quarter of 1985. Other major markets were Mexico, Australia, and Saudi Arabia.

Dennis Fravel
523-0411

Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines

U.S. imports of these products were valued at \$330 million in the first quarter of 1985 compared with \$316 million during the first quarter of 1984. West Germany, Japan, and Switzerland were the principal suppliers, accounting for 63 percent of imports during the first quarter of 1984 and 66 percent during the first quarter of 1985. Industry sources indicated that a principal factor in the import increase was the development of new technologies by foreign manufacturers in several machinery categories, such as jet weaving and ringless spinning equipment.

U.S. exports of these products increased from \$107 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$119 million in the corresponding period of 1985, or by 11 percent. Canada was the principal foreign market, accounting for 18 percent of total exports during the first quarter of 1984 and 21 percent during the first quarter of 1985. Industry sources indicated that such increase in exports was directly attributable to the increased demand for replacement parts and accessories for machines previously sold to foreign textile manufacturers. The United States experienced an increase in its trade deficit in these articles from the first quarter of 1984 to the first quarter of 1985 of \$2 million, from \$209 million to \$211 million.

William Greene
523-0265

Metalworking machine tools

U.S. imports of metalworking machine tools increased by 37 percent during the first quarter of 1985 compared with the first quarter of 1984, rising from \$314 million to \$431 million. Imports of metal-cutting machine tools accounted for most of this increase, rising from \$252 million to \$359 million, or by 43 percent.

Japan was the major supplier of machine tool imports, accounting for 53 percent of total imports in the first quarter of 1985. Industry sources indicate that the rise in U.S. imports was largely attributable to the strength of the U.S. dollar and to the continued demand by the U.S. auto, defense, and other industries, which are upgrading their manufacturing facilities.

Carol E. Howell
523-0455

Office machines

The United States registered an overall trade surplus of \$1.2 billion in office machines and parts in the first quarter of 1985, representing a 62-percent increase compared with the \$741 million surplus in the first quarter of 1984. Exports of these products increased from \$3.3 billion in the first quarter of 1984 to \$4.1 billion in the first quarter of 1985, while imports increased from \$2.5 billion to \$2.9 billion, respectively. A reduced trade deficit in automatic data processing apparatus and parts during the first quarter of 1985 was largely responsible for the larger overall surplus in U.S. office machine trade. Exports to Japan increased by 48 percent to \$355 million during the first quarter of 1985, whereas total U.S. exports increased by 25 percent.

Imports from Japan accounted for 50 percent (\$1.4 billion) of the value of all imports in the first quarter of 1985. Imports from Singapore, which had increased dramatically in the first quarter of 1984, leveled off in the first quarter of 1985.

Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism.--U.S. imports of typewriters decreased by 25 percent to \$106 million in the first quarter of 1985 compared with the corresponding period in 1984. Japan was the principal source of U.S. imports during both periods, providing \$75 million in 1984 and \$74 million in 1985. The largest decrease was in imports from Canada that fell from \$14 million in 1984 to \$500,000 in 1985, accounting for 36 percent of the total import decline. The decline in imports from Canada was related to a change in the product line of a U.S. producer located in that country.

U.S. exports of typewriters increased from \$39 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$58 million in the first quarter of 1985, an increase of 49 percent. West Germany and Canada were the principal export markets. The balance of trade in typewriters, although negative, fell from \$103 million to \$48 million in the periods compared.

W. Scott Baker
523-0361

Automatic data processing machines.--In the first quarter of 1985, the United States experienced a negative balance of trade in automatic data processing machines. The value of imports was \$1 billion, which exceeded that of exports by \$97 million, an improvement compared to the deficit of \$169 million experienced in the first quarter of 1984. Exports, on the other hand, rose by 46 percent during the comparable periods. Japan was the principal source of imports during the first quarter of 1985, supplying 490 million dollars' worth, or 49 percent, of all automatic data processing machines. Other major suppliers were Taiwan and Italy. Major U.S. export markets were the United Kingdom, Japan and Canada. The improvement in the U.S. balance of trade is attributed to a leveling of demand in the U.S. market coupled with continued economic recovery in the foreign markets.

William Fletcher
523-0378

Industrial molds

The value of U.S. imports of industrial molds increased by 25 percent during the first quarter of 1985, reaching \$63 million, compared with \$50 million during the first quarter of 1984. Canada was the principal source of imports, accounting for 50 percent of total imports during the period. U.S. imports were principally those used by producers of rubber or plastics products and accounted for 64 percent (\$8 million) of the import increase.

Carla Springer
523-0108

Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices

U.S. imports of taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices totaled \$197 million during the first quarter of 1985, compared with \$154 million during the corresponding period in 1984, representing an increase of 28 percent. Japan was the principal source of imports in the first quarter of 1985, accounting for 20 percent of the total. Other significant sources were Canada (18 percent), West Germany (15 percent), and Taiwan (10 percent). Industry sources indicated that the increase in import demand can be attributed to the continued strength of the U.S. dollar vis-a-vis other currencies and to a large number of domestic producers that are assembling valves from imported parts, rather than manufacturing the entire product in the United States.

Ruben Mata
523-0262

Ball and roller bearings

During the first quarter of 1985, U.S. imports of antifriction balls and roller bearings and parts increased by 24 percent to \$165 million, from \$133 million in the first quarter of 1984. Ball bearings and parts accounted for 51 percent of the increase in imports (\$16 million), and roller bearings (including combination roller and roller bearings) and parts other than rollers accounted for 44 percent (\$14 million), and antifriction balls and rollers accounted for the remaining 5 percent (\$1 million). Japan continued to be the principal supplier, accounting for 49 percent of total imports during the first quarter of 1985. Other major suppliers were West Germany and Canada, which together accounted for 23 percent of total imports. This increase reflects the continued strength of the U.S. dollar and the expanding demand in the U.S. market.

Carla Springer
523-0108

Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts

U.S. imports of electric cooking stoves and ranges were valued at \$275 million during the first quarter of 1985, compared with \$171 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984, representing an increase of 61 percent. Japan continued to be the leading supplier, accounting for \$155 million, or 57

percent of the total U.S. imports. Imports in the first quarter of 1985 consisted primarily of microwave ovens and magnetron tubes used in microwave ovens.

Georgia P. Jackson
523-4604

Telephone and telegraph apparatus

Imports of telephone and telegraph apparatus grew by 26 percent from \$402 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$507 million in the first quarter of 1985, despite a 10-percent decline in imports of transmission equipment and other apparatus. Japan was the principal source of these imports, supplying over one-half of the total. Exports of telephone and telegraph apparatus increased more than 10 percent in the first quarter of 1985 to \$227 million, although exports of both telephone instruments and telegraph equipment declined.

Telephone switching and switchboard equipment.--Imports of this type of equipment increased from \$101 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$164 million in the corresponding period in 1985. Japan and Canada supplied over 80 percent of these imports primarily because these two countries are capable of producing high-technology switching equipment comparable to that produced in the United States. Japan's share of imports grew from \$57 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$78 million in the first quarter of 1985, while Canada's share grew from \$32 million to \$58 million. The rapid growth in imports was related to an improving economy, expansion and modernization plans of the common carriers, and a burgeoning private network market. Exports grew nearly 15 percent in the first quarter of 1985 compared with the corresponding quarter a year earlier, rising from \$109 million to \$126 million. The bulk of the increase was represented by exports to the Netherlands, which increased from \$2 million to \$26 million, probably as a result of a marketing agreement between major suppliers in these countries.

Sylvia McDonough
523-4587

Telephone instruments.--Imports of telephone instruments rose nearly 19 percent in the first quarter of 1985 over those of a year earlier. Although the value of imports rose from \$114 million to \$135 million during this period, the number of units imported fell by 7 percent, causing the average value per unit to rise by 28 percent to \$29.98. This is a continuation of the trend, which began in 1984, away from low-price, low-quality telephones, which were the mainstay of imports in 1983. Japan is the only major supplier of telephone instruments that gained market share in the first quarter of 1985 over that of 1984. Japan produces high-quality telephones and features phones that are rapidly increasing in popularity.

Sylvia McDonough
523-4587

Telegraph apparatus.--U.S. imports of telegraph apparatus grew nearly 50 percent during the first quarter of 1985, compared with those in the first quarter of 1984, increasing from \$68 million to \$101 million. Japan supplied nearly three-quarters of these imports in 1984 and maintained its share of the market by increasing exports by 45 percent, or from \$51 million to \$73 million. A large part of this increase was the result of improved Japanese expertise in digital switching technology, which has made its products competitive with U.S.- manufactured telegraph apparatus.

Sylvia McDonough
523-4587

Television cameras

Imports of television cameras increased by 20 percent, from \$104 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$125 million in the corresponding period of 1985. Imports from Japan accounted for 97 percent of total imports in the first quarter of 1985 and almost all of the total increase. The increase in imports was largely the result of the growing popularity of the video cassette recorder/player and associated video cassette television camera. This development was facilitated by technological advances, which have enabled foreign producers to lower prices, and by the continued strength of the U.S. economy, particularly the consumer electronics market.

Eric Nelson
523-4585

Television apparatus

Imports of television apparatus amounted to \$811 million in the first quarter of 1984, compared with \$870 million in the corresponding period of 1985. The largest sources of such imports in both periods were Japan, Taiwan, Mexico, and The Republic of Korea, accounting for 39 percent, 19 percent, 17 percent, and 11 percent, respectively. The share increase in imports was distributed almost evenly among the various product groups making up this general category--color television receivers, monochrome television receivers, and other television apparatus (e.g., satellite reception video players, and cable television).

Eric Nelson
523-4585

Automobile radio receivers

U.S. imports of automobile radios decreased slightly from \$74 million to \$72 million, comparing the first quarters of 1984 and 1985. Although the total decrease was small (3 percent), the source of such imports changed dramatically. Imports from Mexico increased from \$29 million to \$45 million during the corresponding period, whereas imports from Canada decreased from

\$13 million to \$3 million. This change in import patterns was due, at least in part, to the use of TSUS items 806.30 and 807.00 by U.S. producers to take increasing advantage of lower production costs in Mexico. Producers using these tariff items pay duty only on the value of the product added in the foreign country.

Eric Nelson
523-4585

Transceivers

Imports of all types of transceivers amounted to \$94 million in the first quarter of 1985 compared with \$40 million in the first quarter of 1984. By far, the largest source in both periods was Japan, which accounted for 45 percent of total imports in the first quarter of 1984 and 55 percent in the first quarter of 1985. The increase in imports was attributable to the increasing development of professional, land-mobile radio network systems. Mobile communications systems are becoming increasingly available and affordable because of technological improvements, more efficient management of the radio spectrum, less expensive imports as a result of the strong dollar, and the continued strength of the U.S. economy.

U.S. exports of these commodities also increased from the first quarter of 1984 to the first quarter of 1985, rising from \$64 million to \$131 million. The bulk of the increase was accounted for by export shipments to Saudi Arabia. Such exports increased from \$12 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$131 million in the corresponding period of 1985. This increase was primarily due to an increase in exports of transceivers used in military applications.

Eric Nelson
523-4585

Tape recorders, tape players and dictation machines

U.S. imports of tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines were valued at \$1.9 billion in the first quarter of 1985, compared with \$1.1 billion in the first quarter of 1984, representing an increase of 82 percent. A large part of the increase was due to a rise in imports of color video cassette recorders, which grew from \$540 million to \$1.1 billion. Japan supplied nearly all of the imports of the video cassette recorders, and its \$1.5 billion share (78 percent) of U.S. imports represented an increase of 79 percent over that of the corresponding quarter in 1984. U.S. demand for these products has been strong, reflecting declining prices and improved product reliability.

Denise Furey
523-0230

Electric sound and visual signal apparatus

Compared with the first quarter of 1984, U.S. imports of electric sound and visual signaling apparatus rose by more than 36 percent in the first

quarter of 1985, increasing from \$92 million to \$125 million. Conversely, exports of these products fell by 17 percent, decreasing from \$64 million to \$23 million during the corresponding periods. The causes for these trends are similar. Sales of electric sound and visual signal apparatus are extremely price sensitive, and market forces are pushing average unit prices downward. Because the United States is reportedly a high-cost producer and because the dollar is strong, domestically manufactured apparatus is relatively unattractive, both at home and abroad, and less expensive goods from East Asia have rapidly gained market share.

Sylvia McDonough
523-4587

Cathode ray tubes

The value of U.S. imports of cathode ray tubes increased by 21 percent during the first quarter of 1985, reaching \$57 million compared with \$47 million during the first quarter of 1984. The increase in imports was related to a rise in demand by producers of television receivers, word processing equipment, video display terminals, and other electronic products. The principal supplier during the period was Japan, which accounted for 58 percent of total imports. Imports from the Republic of Korea, however, showed the largest growth, rising by more than 450 percent and reaching \$6.2 million.

Although cathode ray tubes, other than television picture tubes, accounted for 60 percent of imports during the period, television picture tubes accounted for all of the import growth. Imports of television picture tubes increased by 148 percent and reached \$20 million. Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Canada were the largest suppliers, accounting for 33 percent, 30 percent, and 21 percent, respectively, of total imports during the period.

Nelson Hogge
523-0377

Semiconductors

The value of U.S. imports of semiconductors decreased by 3 percent to \$1.7 billion during the first quarter of 1985 compared with the first quarter of 1984. Integrated circuits accounted for much of the decline, with imports of these devices decreasing to \$1.4 billion and accounting for 79 percent of total semiconductor imports. Japan was the principal source of imports, and unlike the decline in imports from the next three largest suppliers, imports from Japan rose by 9 percent during the period, reaching \$454 million. U.S. producers, however, continued to account for a large share of U.S. imports. Imports of semiconductors from Malaysia, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, and other developing countries where U.S. assembly plants are located, accounted for 50 percent of total imports during the period.

The duty on imports of semiconductors was eliminated by Presidential Proclamation 5305 on February 21, 1985, effective March 1, 1985. During March

1985, imports of semiconductors were valued at \$616 million, representing 36 percent of total imports during the first quarter of 1985.

Nelson Hogge
523-0377

Insulated electrical conductors

U.S. imports of insulated electrical conductors increased by 28 percent to \$275 million during the first quarter of 1985 when compared with the \$215 million imported during the corresponding period of 1984. The majority of this increase (\$44 million) was in imports from Taiwan, Mexico, and Canada, which increased by 57, 17, and 25 percent, respectively. The increase in imports from Mexico resulted principally from increased 807.00 importations by U.S. producers of ignition wiring harnesses. Taiwan imports increased principally as the result of increased shipments to the United States of ignition wiring harnesses and entries under the GSP of miscellaneous electrical conductors with fittings. Canadian shipments were principally of miscellaneous copper conductors without fittings. Improved economic conditions in U.S. markets, particularly for automobiles and consumer electrical and electronic products, as well as increased procurement from foreign sources by U.S. producers, were largely responsible for the rise in imports.

John Cutchin
523-0231

Automobile trucks and truck tractors

U.S. imports of automobile trucks and truck tractors increased 36 percent to 303,072 units (\$1.8 billion) in the first quarter 1985 compared with 223,555 units (\$1.4 billion) in the corresponding quarter of 1984.

Virtually all of the increase in U.S. imports of these vehicles was accounted for by greater demand for gasoline-powered lightweight trucks from Japan and Canada, and a new compact van produced in Canada by a U.S.-based motor-vehicle manufacturer. Imports of these types of trucks amounted to 282,275 units (\$1.6 billion) in the first quarter of 1985 compared with 203,080 units (\$1.2 billion) in the corresponding quarter of 1984.

Jim McELroy
523-0258

Passenger automobiles 1/

U.S. imports of automobiles increased 10 percent to 1,329,476 units (\$8.8 billion) in the first quarter of 1985 compared with 1,206,925 units

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

(\$7.8 billion) in the corresponding quarter of 1984. U.S. exports of automobiles were also higher in the period, reaching 187,089 units (\$1.6 billion) compared with 166,481 units (\$1.3 billion). The trade deficit in automobiles increased 11 percent from \$6.5 billion in the first quarter 1984 to \$7.2 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1985.

The growth in imports was due primarily to an increase in demand for large luxury automobile imports from West Germany and Sweden and to an increase in shipments of engines from Mexico and Brazil, attributed to U.S. manufacturers that have assembly operations in foreign trade zones there. Although the actual unit value of automobiles produced in these foreign trade zones cannot be determined, the foreign value of these automobiles is thought to be between 20 to 50 percent of the total value per unit.

Jim McElroy
523-0258

Forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles

U.S. imports of forklift trucks and similar industrial trucks and parts, valued at \$88 million in the first quarter of 1984, increased to \$126 million in the first quarter of 1985. Japan was the principal supplier of these vehicles and accounted for 54 percent of total imports during the period, followed by the United Kingdom and Canada (29 percent) where U.S.-based firms have production facilities.

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 Production Trade Act (APTA), were valued at \$4.3 billion in the first quarter of 1985 compared with \$4.2 billion in the first quarter of 1984, representing an increase of 4 percent. U.S. exports increased 3 percent, rising from \$3.5 billion in the first quarter of 1984 to \$3.6 billion during the corresponding quarter of 1985. Imports from Canada accounted for most of the increase in motor-vehicle parts and accessories, rising from \$2.1 billion to \$2.4 billion during the period. Imports from Mexico increased significantly, from \$360 million to \$407 million, largely because of 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 \$717 million during the first quarter of 1985 compared with a trade deficit of \$660 million during the corresponding quarter of 1984. Products showing a significant change in activity are discussed in the following sections.

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

Certain motor-vehicle parts.--The primary parts contained in this group are body stampings, bumpers, wheels, radiators, exhaust systems, brakes, shock absorbers, transmissions, and miscellaneous motor-vehicle parts, such as clutches, tire valves, differentials, unwired joints, and steering wheels (app. C). U.S. imports of products in this group increased by 13 percent, from \$1.7 billion to \$2.0 billion in the period. Canada, Japan, Mexico, and West Germany were the primary sources of imports of these parts, accounting for \$1.7 billion, or 87 percent of total imports in the 1985 period. Imports from Canada rose by 12 percent, Japan by 19 percent, Mexico by 3 percent, and West Germany by 15 percent, compared with imports in the first quarter of 1984. The increase in U.S. imports reflects a relatively significant moderation in growth following the 1984 economic expansion, which generated the 70-percent increase recorded during the first quarter of 1984.

U.S. exports increased by 4 percent, from \$2.2 billion in the first quarter of 1984 to \$2.3 billion in the first quarter of 1985. The principal export markets for these parts during both periods were Canada, Mexico, and Venezuela. Exports to these countries amounted to \$2.0 billion during the first quarter of 1985, accounting for 85 percent of total exports. Exports to Canada and Mexico increased by 1 and 64 percent, respectively, whereas exports to Venezuela fell by 34 percent. Mexico led the U.S. export surge as that country's economy and automotive industry continued to recover. The U.S. trade surplus declined from \$450 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$318 million in the first quarter of 1985, or by 31 percent.

Motor-vehicle engines and parts.--U.S. imports of motor-vehicle engines and parts increased 7 percent, from \$787 million to \$842 million in the period. U.S. exports of motor-vehicle engines and parts also increased, rising 3 percent from \$601 million to \$622 million. In the first quarter of 1984, the United States experienced a trade deficit in engines and parts of \$186 million, and in the first quarter of 1985, a trade deficit of \$220 million.

Most of the increase in imports of motor-vehicle parts and engines was due to increased demand for gasoline engines from Canada, Mexico, and Japan by U.S. motor-vehicle producers for use in new automobiles. Imports of gasoline engines from these three countries increased from 480,246 units (\$464 million) to 537,036 units (\$513 million).

John Creamer
523-0299

Articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement 1/

U.S. imports of the articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement increased by 16 percent to \$1.3 billion during the first quarter of 1985 compared with \$1.1 billion during the corresponding period of 1984. This increase was due to a rise in deliveries of new and used foreign-built transport airplanes. U.S. exports also rose during the first quarter of 1985 compared with the first quarter of 1984, increasing from \$2.2 billion to \$3.0 billion and resulting in a surplus of \$1.8 billion during the first quarter of

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

1985. Helicopters and used or rebuilt airplanes showed the most significant change in trade activity.

U.S. imports of helicopters increased by 15 percent, from \$19 million during the first quarter of 1984 to \$22 million in the corresponding period of 1985. The increase was primarily due to more competitively priced helicopters imported from Western Europe. U.S. exports of civil helicopters declined from \$50 million during the first quarter of 1984 to \$13 million during the first quarter of 1985. According to industry sources, the decrease was associated with stabilization of offshore oil exploration activity and a decline in the competitiveness of the U.S. helicopter manufacturers. The positive trade balance decreased from a surplus of \$32 million in the first quarter of 1984 to a surplus of \$10 million in the corresponding quarter of 1985.

U.S. imports of used or rebuilt civil aircraft fell to \$44 million in the first quarter of 1985 from \$93 million in the corresponding period of 1984. U.S. exports of used or rebuilt aircraft rose to \$79 million compared with \$24 million in the comparable periods. This increase reflects an abundance of attractive used or rebuilt aircraft in the marketplace and greater demand as the incentives for buying new aircraft, such as advances in technology or fears of fuel shortages, have failed to emerge.

Diane Manifold
523-0467

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery					
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,775	41,317	7,400	9,353	26
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	564,477	430,443	115,072	117,120	2
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,322	7,980	1,106	1,323	20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,889	55,209	35,389	5,126	-86
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	77,290	90,146	17,110	20,798	22
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	375,154	245,338	84,193	43,312	-49
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,986,326	4,098,538	980,713	1,104,299	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,575,114	4,153,462	1,037,885	1,062,486	2
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,175,483	1,685,704	387,302	478,914	24
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,335,769	3,427,795	968,175	827,008	-15
Non-piston type aircraft engines					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)-----	1,448	2,185	481	459	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	605,103	861,656	189,315	241,451	28
Exports:					
Quantity (number)-----	1,781	1,572	402	1,436	257
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,076,562	1,146,449	347,600	195,318	-44
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,057	33,252	7,589	9,465	25
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,184	26,845	4,611	9,654	109

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

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,362	72,570	17,113	26,516	55
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,549	46,675	13,935	15,807	13
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	413,654	592,436	133,305	162,874	22
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	947,967	961,691	237,858	227,380	-4
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)-----	506,240	745,376	156,896	179,105	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,224	89,815	21,245	18,562	-13
Compressors and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	339,562	575,803	137,653	181,217	32
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	690,476	597,019	156,203	147,907	-5
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	69,431	113,379	26,176	28,751	10
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	55,127	63,469	15,235	16,547	9
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	75,176	204,282	55,096	82,477	50
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	924,918	937,055	242,797	252,678	4
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,634	41,586	7,488	12,840	71
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	101,844	100,224	27,272	24,833	-9
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	159,078	224,918	55,080	52,491	-5
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	483,687	484,342	126,767	111,909	-12

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,320	18,382	6,292	2,833	-55
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,609	13,616	4,367	3,478	-20
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,611	16,100	4,304	5,379	25
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,484	21,855	7,937	4,223	-47
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	258,770	181,894	41,914	59,355	42
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	290,920	254,142	71,378	51,995	-27
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	154,721	175,899	45,023	55,177	23
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	734,081	627,888	178,765	132,474	-26
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	297,840	380,909	87,322	98,185	12
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	305,491	337,772	77,627	86,780	12
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,210	81,404	18,405	22,486	22
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	61,105	62,419	13,905	14,932	7
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	102,220	144,614	32,688	37,043	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	545,838	537,509	106,820	94,301	-12

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery					
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	589,564	1,308,028	250,607	396,635	58
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,249,299	4,096,963	980,577	1,074,277	10
Drilling and boring machinery					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	940	2,239	753	681	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,237	21,846	5,331	4,113	-23
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	1,278	1,034	215	3,388	1,476
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	273,839	203,031	26,474	56,155	112
Front-end loaders					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	159,245	335,972	66,149	100,898	53
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	257,795	302,412	77,369	74,896	-3
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	798	3,145	531	977	84
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,951	181,288	27,841	52,321	88
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	744	1,089	265	222	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	90,782	138,354	28,887	24,440	-15
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	575,431	690,557	143,471	177,628	24
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	532,683	495,250	124,701	111,625	-10
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink					
Agricultural and horticultural machinery					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	275,265	313,609	77,820	93,583	20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	495,987	580,467	137,116	130,664	-5

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery:					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	149,990	200,799	51,771	54,346	5
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	227,678	259,826	67,766	53,995	-20
Lawnmowers and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,991	46,660	11,878	24,154	103
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	94,144	109,314	45,681	39,357	-14
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof					
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,063	7,215	1,611	1,311	-19
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,469	20,870	4,040	2,338	-42
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,717	18,084	4,610	5,921	28
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	58,201	63,249	16,172	16,210	0
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,462	6,164	1,984	1,254	-37
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,059	23,030	6,036	5,754	-5
Bakery machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,852	41,485	9,604	9,538	-1
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,942	32,155	7,752	11,883	53
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,645	14,686	2,643	1,166	-56
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	43,633	49,096	8,962	14,381	60

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	71,150	84,761	23,338	42,342	81
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	122,221	135,653	33,200	26,737	-19
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)-----	200,614	285,005	72,630	76,511	5
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	195,114	254,319	55,913	59,085	6
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	459,721	651,073	164,126	189,183	15
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	478,000	465,159	115,448	109,330	-5
Duplicating machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,349	23,113	5,401	8,308	54
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	52,190	53,507	13,483	11,455	-15
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,453	14,972	3,834	4,058	6
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,599	9,470	2,819	2,450	-13
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines					
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	187	244	81	37	-54
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,516	8,221	2,485	3,546	43
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	21	32	8	2	-75
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	455	737	118	36	-69

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Textile yarn-producing machinery					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	8,424	10,993	4,940	1,479	-70
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	139,659	187,089	51,999	37,483	-28
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	1,569	1,980	332	343	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,690	19,622	5,289	2,920	-45
Textile yarn-preparing machines					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	4,696	3,340	605	1,482	145
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,593	46,835	13,140	10,886	-17
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	899	1,483	322	277	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,844	13,753	2,985	3,576	20
Weaving machines					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	26,755	79,306	4,316	17,036	295
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	163,804	173,187	41,889	62,243	49
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	583	1,111	455	170	-63
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,850	4,949	1,554	2,076	34
Knitting machines					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	30,077	46,324	9,118	13,635	50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	68,161	92,451	25,613	21,135	-17
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	1,729	1,651	387	333	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,018	14,553	4,003	2,157	-46
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	4,167	2,189	371	471	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,041	13,455	3,092	2,700	-13
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	974	438	121	193	60
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,127	5,063	1,558	1,158	-26
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----					0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,288	8,591	1,911	1,566	-18
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----					0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,448	6,334	629	1,776	182

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,916	75,803	18,359	22,844	24
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	151,985	168,339	39,324	34,490	-12
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,972	55,932	15,807	12,391	-22
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,462	27,483	5,180	2,166	-58
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	3,049	3,230	615	1,109	80
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,184	10,013	2,327	2,135	-8
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	9,946	9,915	2,018	2,429	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,587	25,651	5,206	5,971	15
Parts of textile machinery					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	195,872	237,550	59,642	54,858	-8
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	109,111	122,671	29,483	26,871	-9
Cordage machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----					0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,522	7,752	1,432	1,226	-14
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----					0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,999	1,773	418	212	-49
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	270,847	351,088	92,293	82,883	-10
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	100,836	102,239	23,629	23,710	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials					

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	142,975	48,927	9,966	38,864	290
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	54,174	77,966	14,586	25,788	77
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	80,647	58,624	11,457	14,250	24
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	82,266	73,764	13,855	25,795	86
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,092,067	1,646,515	383,684	505,122	32
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	681,542	722,664	179,305	185,509	3
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	167,468	265,879	65,589	75,368	15
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	239,425	249,263	57,241	66,860	17
Tool holders and accessories					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,644	65,554	16,894	19,736	17
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	118,269	135,323	35,512	33,988	-4
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	255,712	342,689	85,639	98,980	16
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	228,244	244,768	65,298	61,962	-5
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,839	13,389	4,525	4,331	-4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	55,730	48,359	10,078	11,199	11
Office machines					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,647,749	10,556,159	2,535,270	2,889,352	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,611,345	14,533,023	3,276,670	4,081,442	25

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	2,135	3,047	728	766	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	395,280	459,526	141,908	105,619	-26
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	122	156	26	78	200
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	152,007	157,315	38,899	57,534	48
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	2,030	2,911	693	744	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	327,309	389,053	123,374	94,610	-23
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	92	121	16	69	317
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,390	60,244	11,225	37,632	235
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	104	136	34	22	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	67,971	70,473	18,533	11,009	-41
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	30	34	9	8	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	101,617	97,070	27,673	19,902	-28
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism					
Automatic data processing machines					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	7,169	12,295	3,063	3,711	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,887,366	3,426,086	788,467	1,010,320	28
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	567	848	164	174	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,309,287	3,034,557	618,865	902,557	46
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	283,390	387,267	103,148	116,074	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,931	18,131	5,005	5,572	11
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	29,136	35,750	8,979	7,259	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	120,455	152,281	38,324	34,908	-9
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	393	295	86	82	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,950	12,064	3,168	4,156	31

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	9,223	12,153	3,150	4,201	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	162,934	234,986	64,824	81,165	25
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	18	13	4	4	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,980	6,066	1,836	1,416	-23
Office machines and parts					
Copying machines					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	627	2,060	235	307	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	654,186	900,930	232,924	269,423	16
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	51	50	12	9	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	280,026	218,086	63,113	30,880	-51
Miscellaneous machines					
Shoe machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,508	17,692	5,009	2,900	-42
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,802	19,011	5,000	4,389	-12
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	84,393	111,706	27,877	38,641	39
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	217,527	197,572	48,515	50,256	4
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,055	39,112	4,558	7,917	74
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	75,120	73,312	15,490	19,194	24
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	189,062	338,127	75,908	99,673	31
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	214,204	249,725	61,562	65,020	6

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,457	20,646	4,933	4,698	-5
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,114	35,407	9,077	10,544	16
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,880	46,404	10,230	15,525	52
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,929	16,838	4,738	5,801	22
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	777,132	1,341,639	361,938	306,431	-15
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,536,476	2,082,755	461,563	577,038	25
Parts of machines					
Industrial molds					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	168,902	216,513	50,028	62,728	25
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	145,835	142,507	33,017	37,273	13
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	9,351	11,721	3,322	2,087	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,874	1,194	281	260	-7
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	1,520	1,865	270	391	45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,625	2,878	1,213	601	-50
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	458,963	664,155	153,553	196,676	28
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	715,563	673,315	173,426	158,032	-9
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	412,637	613,154	133,170	165,711	24
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	229,579	301,630	69,456	72,939	5

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
Forged steel grinding balls					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,034	2,849	1,204	96	-92
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	675	917	305	238	-22
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	47,630	58,696	16,776	17,033	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,874	14,237	3,735	3,712	-1
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	179,181	240,648	54,183	66,350	22
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	215,900	238,049	55,240	63,128	14
Miscellaneous machinery parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72,960	105,763	41,925	19,722	-53
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	157,306	195,606	47,272	46,993	-1
Electrical machinery and equipment					
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,293,877	1,883,201	431,054	589,066	37
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,279,274	1,279,768	327,269	303,831	-7
Transformers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	120,281	178,890	37,648	41,316	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	152,709	222,871	49,888	81,558	63
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	4,116	5,167	1,360	1,140	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	164,055	119,648	33,852	33,183	-2
Motors and generators					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	490,217	642,380	154,130	202,787	32
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	539,157	524,246	143,130	132,610	-7
Generator sets					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	526	487	69	209	201
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,415	120,794	25,248	60,204	138
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	37	45	15	9	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	230,550	191,870	59,646	43,186	-28

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Magnets and electromagnetic devices					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	65,055	82,854	21,764	25,846	19
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,149	24,456	5,511	5,893	7
Primary cells and batteries					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	237,066	304,652	73,913	84,411	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	202,379	269,594	68,502	59,966	-12
Storage batteries					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	135,606	189,633	49,123	56,089	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	80,823	150,020	36,976	33,225	-10
Portable electric hand tools					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	118,265	187,002	40,764	56,646	39
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	75,280	85,344	23,154	19,739	-15
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,137	65,796	10,553	22,543	114
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96,959	113,795	28,554	26,012	-9
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	109,927	135,823	26,473	39,595	50
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,455	64,207	15,320	13,510	-12
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	65,075	81,998	14,590	20,617	41
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,885	13,588	3,355	2,432	-28
Ignition equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	226,648	312,116	76,195	90,277	18
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	239,695	314,401	72,337	89,265	23

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	84,379	114,688	28,516	31,386	10
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,193	37,606	8,032	11,060	38
Portable electric lamps					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,810	46,991	11,196	10,566	-6
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,163	15,425	3,146	2,608	-17
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	152,475	221,773	46,349	50,551	9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	293,440	296,096	73,182	78,538	7
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	373,387	439,802	100,236	118,622	18
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	133,256	133,240	32,076	27,878	-13
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	481,764	770,771	171,054	275,139	61
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	115,895	138,409	31,573	36,351	15
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	76,092	71,870	14,089	14,666	4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,517	22,491	4,896	6,686	37
Telephone and telegraph apparatus					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,208,487	1,816,731	402,215	507,091	26
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	789,960	777,251	205,176	226,627	10
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	276,089	554,001	101,780	163,671	61
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	439,906	399,233	109,458	125,719	15

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Telephone instruments					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	25,768	16,870	4,863	4,506	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	415,058	485,777	113,859	135,112	19
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	334	645	127	119	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,714	36,996	8,973	6,468	-28
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	557,661	801,075	172,420	257,781	50
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	193,451	189,766	47,523	46,891	-1
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,218,265	12,819,175	2,778,457	3,714,662	34
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,077,874	2,164,938	532,765	654,086	23
Television cameras					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	297,490	496,421	104,411	125,429	20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,725	38,815	8,222	12,135	48
Television apparatus					
Television receivers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,095,546	1,445,265	329,159	534,792	62
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	186,904	196,214	44,770	46,587	4
Radio receivers and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,678,603	1,921,908	487,572	404,021	-17
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	960,175	1,045,127	256,721	295,315	15
Automobile radio receivers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	4,516	5,016	1,271		-100
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	246,138	294,626	74,085		-100
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	742	815	257	146	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	75,884	96,054	27,895	17,582	-37

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	38,642	48,944	10,246	12,422	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	568,021	656,731	153,313	174,738	14
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	281	488	82	105	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,776	11,943	2,584	3,597	39
Transceivers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	4,492	7,190	1,053	1,659	58
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	140,041	262,290	39,552	83,705	112
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	143	147	43	38	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	252,990	237,144	64,115	130,878	104
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	214,142	286,347	78,937	80,453	2
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,738	17,567	4,725	4,801	2
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,347,314	5,283,130	1,052,801	1,916,443	82
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	212,181	203,403	51,465	58,387	13
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	118,175	185,064	40,925	52,269	28
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	651,347	709,620	202,737	214,735	6
Radar					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,139	72,972	13,227	17,510	32
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	429,126	479,387	136,104	163,790	20
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	269,136	450,043	91,884	125,368	36
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	311,511	303,638	77,646	64,119	-17

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Electrical capacitors					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	288,958	430,314	102,215	96,111	-6
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	226,423	270,539	61,087	61,883	1
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	867,410	1,394,909	284,793	369,947	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	56,465	88,659	19,251	23,626	23
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	12,998	17,178	4,521	4,423	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,972	14,325	3,190	3,748	17
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	172,876	222,536	53,907	45,607	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,810	30,242	7,213	6,230	-14
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	116,639	131,543	28,034	37,962	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	53,715	55,476	13,043	15,479	19
Ceramic fixed capacitors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	3,828,180	4,849,221	1,148,388	958,167	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	119,730	171,474	40,995	33,185	-19
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,007,946	1,066,208	253,489	211,374	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,966	113,364	25,970	21,496	-17
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,365,130	1,871,102	460,316	477,299	4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,757,688	2,147,239	515,952	528,918	3
Electrical switches and relays					
Circuit breakers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	17,710	19,315	4,368	5,881	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,692	62,297	16,679	20,773	25
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	33,210	31,624	8,362	8,095	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	146,008	132,577	33,887	32,331	-5
Switches other than circuit breakers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	454,855	588,367	135,767	134,003	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	281,734	336,667	76,785	91,062	19
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	164,088	263,612	52,699	40,705	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	244,105	285,151	67,564	68,513	1

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Fuses					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	96,197	91,404	23,430	22,092	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,252	17,259	3,700	4,434	20
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----					20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,547	47,479	11,719	12,104	3
Connectors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,282,962	1,413,664	326,357	358,343	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	214,710	279,096	69,991	64,636	-8
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	886,233	1,380,279	342,985	244,264	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	302,275	393,138	94,795	94,344	0
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	463	293	68	75	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,537	14,857	3,477	3,392	-2
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	97	58	21	22	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	61,258	40,664	12,678	9,393	-26
Ac motor starters and contactors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	2,559	3,304	1,388	587	-58
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,041	17,805	4,897	4,558	-7
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,437	1,676	442	493	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,688	18,624	5,272	5,419	3
Electrical resistors					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	208,927	303,147	71,837	70,009	-3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	149,355	185,405	45,798	42,130	-8
Fixed resistors					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	108,224	159,820	39,357	35,594	-10
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	98,385	126,213	30,957	26,861	-13
Carbon composition resistors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	805,216	1,092,976	243,223	222,913	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,202	12,730	2,892	4,028	39
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	81,753	172,860	44,264	21,499	-51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,772	12,898	2,701	2,174	-20

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Film resistors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	7,878,990	9,208,712	2,540,910	1,205,922	-53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	43,237	53,272	13,195	9,970	-24
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	151,484	345,095	135,496	49,397	-64
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,671	24,464	6,014	6,162	2
Wirewound resistors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	81,767	54,642	13,412	13,546	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,480	8,216	2,063	1,872	-9
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	45,712	60,059	14,866	17,835	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,433	9,437	2,334	2,895	24
Automatic voltage regulators					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,756	31,219	8,093	8,851	9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,542	39,178	8,002	10,447	31
Electric lamps					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	209,467	294,979	65,939	81,016	23
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	125,696	140,047	34,398	38,927	13
Electronic tubes (except x-ray)					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	211,451	267,801	66,930	78,807	18
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	260,104	295,348	74,371	75,868	2
Television picture tubes					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,362	47,535	8,022	19,898	148
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,464	33,006	8,548	5,881	-31
Semiconductors					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,050,852	7,797,893	1,779,655	1,731,655	-3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,388,521	5,367,919	1,291,284	1,333,284	3
Transistors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,754,590	1,993,880	487,957	367,761	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	253,038	340,183	81,121	67,374	-17
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	296,519	408,695	97,603	94,329	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	97,896	118,843	27,679	33,826	22

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Integrated circuits					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,179,186	6,198,892	1,421,329	1,370,334	-4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,025,724	1,391,327	313,151	362,651	16
Electrical conductors					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	725,669	1,046,430	216,925	275,131	27
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	641,079	704,771	165,036	187,515	14
Miscellaneous electrical articles					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	572,952	841,188	189,215	208,239	10
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,027,386	1,192,445	302,176	308,652	2
Rail locomotives and rolling stock					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	153,614	352,908	47,197	66,457	41
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	402,068	584,186	83,187	112,196	35
Motor vehicles					
Automobile trucks and truck tractors					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	765,876	1,003,294	223,555	303,072	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,531,263	6,169,545	1,425,033	1,818,447	28
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	100,627	127,339	29,434	36,931	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,357,358	1,626,334	325,780	475,127	46
Motor buses					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	17,853	21,037	5,180	6,174	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	276,871	328,706	72,110	88,597	23
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	2,030	2,513	370	501	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,391	67,670	8,012	13,010	62
Passenger automobiles					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	3,707,796	4,908,786	1,206,925	1,329,476	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,344,512	30,749,230	7,781,623	8,771,418	13
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	558,264	618,625	166,481	186,089	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,242,617	4,909,955	1,306,801	1,573,637	20

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Snowmobiles					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	29,839	41,886	527	1,613	206
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,403	73,134	1,175	2,584	120
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	3,786	5,495	167	210	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,975	10,085	242	301	24
Special purpose motor vehicles					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----					0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	398,882	567,055	111,194	194,539	75
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	6,811	6,672	1,879	1,619	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	473,196	416,900	110,230	79,349	-28
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	67,600	60,353	11,565	15,537	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	752,689	894,494	188,346	285,362	52
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	72,039	78,801	23,101	22,922	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	465,057	544,974	187,575	119,251	-36
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,918,135	6,968,435	1,746,378	1,978,879	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,752,689	8,695,803	2,204,469	2,297,132	4
Tractors, including parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	968,419	1,315,281	309,654	320,042	3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,728,999	1,921,200	478,958	419,406	-12
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	176,063	452,953	87,855	126,210	44
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	221,532	254,883	55,866	70,828	27
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,112	54,497	3,549	17,782	401
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	901,719	884,071	213,546	197,627	-7

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Motorcycles, including parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	773,650	713,101	208,794	225,154	8
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	85,236	85,376	26,274	24,268	-8
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,186	59,168	12,294	18,428	50
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	147,945	60,179	16,251	17,665	9
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,011,994	2,790,053	862,622	823,727	-5
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,070,942	10,796,847	2,385,256	3,779,011	58
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	457	551	139	134	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	887,002	1,321,812	470,507	474,602	1
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	2,024	1,426	292	339	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,391,069	5,550,889	1,120,305	2,270,818	103
Pleasure boats; floating structures					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	534,511	400,147	80,552	110,465	37
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	629,992	371,006	116,747	84,048	-28
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	266,163	369,143	74,514	103,227	39
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	332,028	355,737	109,148	75,084	-31

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

1985 1/

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

160

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, January-March

1985

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

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

1985

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

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

1985

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

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

1985

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

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

1985

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

Miscellaneous Manufactures 1/

The U.S. trade deficit in miscellaneous manufactures rose 73 percent from \$1.1 billion in the first quarter of 1984 to \$1.9 billion in the first quarter of 1985. 2/ The increased deficit was the result of a 20-percent rise in aggregate imports, from \$4.8 billion to \$5.8 billion, and a 5-percent rise in aggregate exports, from \$3.7 billion to \$3.9 billion. The major trading partners in the first quarter of 1985 continued to be the European Community (EC), Japan, Taiwan, Canada, and OPEC. The largest U.S. trade surpluses, which were incurred with Canada and OPEC, declined 26 percent, from \$175 million to \$130 million, and 22 percent, from \$209 million to \$164 million, respectively. The largest U.S. trade deficits were with Japan and Taiwan. These deficits increased 27 percent from \$724 million to \$919 million and 21 percent from \$662 million to \$801 million, respectively. The deficit with the EC, the third largest group, more than doubled from \$164 million to \$333 million. The most significant bilateral trade shift in miscellaneous manufactures during the period occurred with Brazil, where a \$255,000 deficit shifted to a \$7 million surplus (table 23, figure 9).

U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactures from the EC, the most significant import source, grew 18 percent from \$1.3 billion in the first quarter of 1984 to \$1.5 billion in the first quarter of 1985. Imports from Japan and Taiwan, the next ranking import countries, grew 21 percent each during the same period, from \$1.1 billion to \$1.3 billion and \$0.7 billion to \$0.9 billion, respectively. U.S. exports of miscellaneous manufactures to the EC and Japan grew 5 percent and 9 percent, respectively, from \$1.09 billion to \$1.15 billion and from \$365 million to \$396 million. Similar exports to OPEC dropped 20 percent, from \$214 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$171 million in the first quarter of 1985.

Scientific instruments

The U.S. trade surplus for scientific instruments was \$910 million in January-March 1985, up 17 percent from a surplus of \$778 million in the corresponding period of 1984. This was a reversal of a downward trend in the U.S. trade surplus that started in 1983.

The value of U.S. imports in the first quarter of 1985 amounted to \$529 million, up 21 percent from \$438 million in the corresponding period of 1984. Major instrument groups showing significant growth include the following: (1) drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments and other measuring and checking instruments, which increased 24 percent, from \$129 million to \$160 million; (2) apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, which rose from \$87 million to \$108 million, or by 25 percent; and (3) instruments and

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).

2/ All percentage calculations are based on unrounded data in table 23.

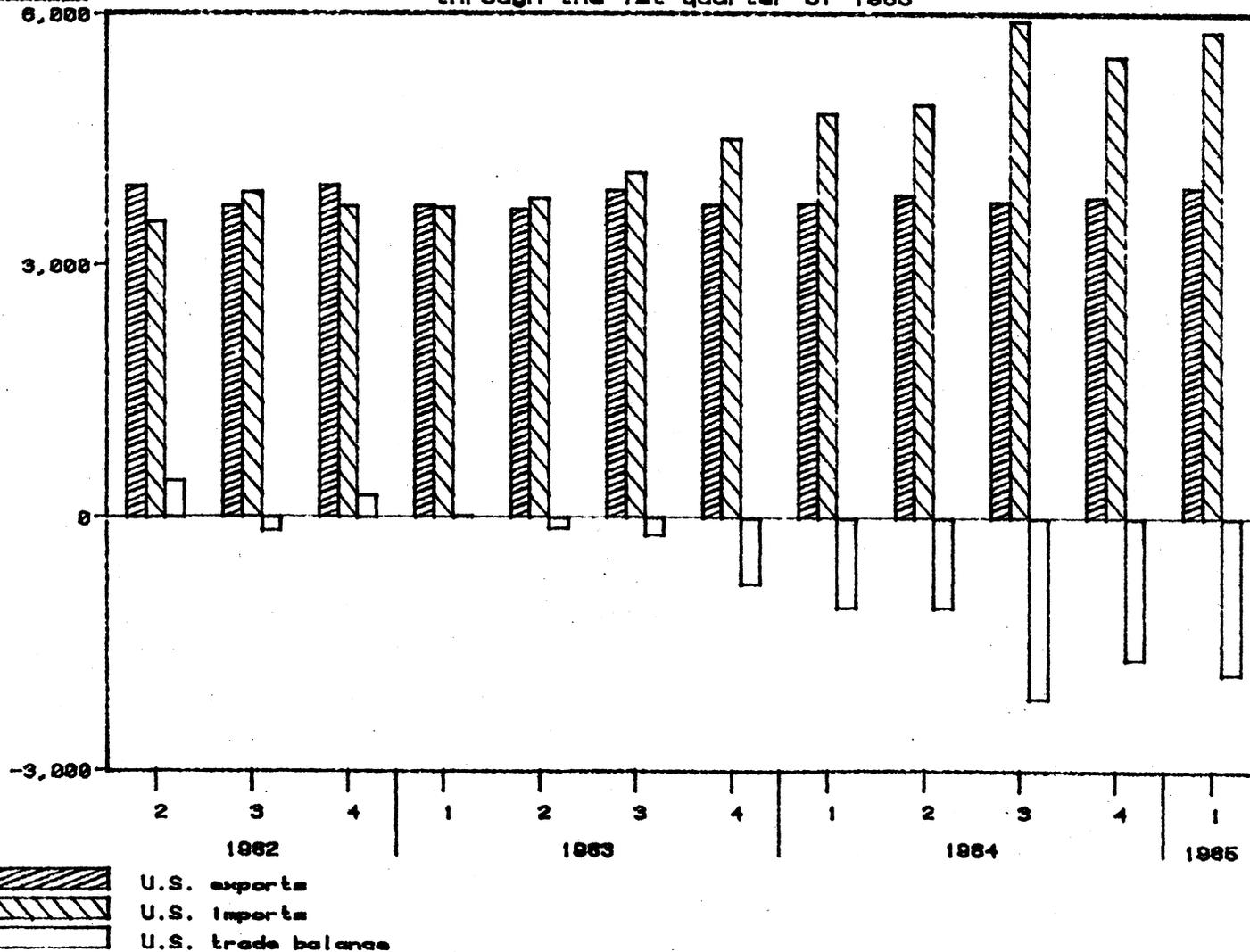
Table 23.--Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1984, January-March 1984, and January-March 1985 1/

(In thousands of dollars)			
Item	1984	January-March 1984	January-March 1985
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada-----	2,059,649	523,587	521,914
Japan-----	1,421,604	364,561	396,358
EC-----	4,374,369	1,092,484	1,148,479
Brazil-----	112,713	21,437	34,115
Hong Kong-----	256,846	53,109	86,073
India-----	97,121	26,968	31,700
Korea-----	249,258	53,871	75,774
Mexico-----	554,286	124,029	144,757
Taiwan-----	195,907	50,302	57,684
OPEC-----	812,830	214,101	170,773
NMEs-----	301,871	61,623	103,530
China-----	217,888	40,837	78,972
All other-----	4,763,758	1,160,829	1,170,693
Total-----	15,200,217	3,746,907	3,941,855
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada-----	1,524,917	348,524	391,478
Japan-----	4,743,418	1,088,224	1,315,082
EC-----	5,421,642	1,256,524	1,481,369
Brazil-----	122,959	21,693	27,216
Hong Kong-----	1,666,900	343,191	398,877
India-----	50,077	10,467	13,462
Korea-----	1,191,981	265,579	331,635
Mexico-----	483,644	102,743	121,793
Taiwan-----	2,979,975	712,625	858,653
OPEC-----	21,685	4,895	6,719
NMEs-----	409,974	85,131	137,236
China-----	343,807	71,271	123,019
All other-----	2,551,716	581,263	712,411
Total-----	21,168,893	4,820,866	5,795,937
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada-----	534,731	175,062	130,436
Japan-----	-3,321,814	-723,662	-918,723
EC-----	-1,047,272	-164,040	-332,890
Brazil-----	-10,245	-255	6,898
Hong Kong-----	-1,410,054	-290,081	-312,803
India-----	47,044	16,500	18,238
Korea-----	-942,722	-211,708	-255,861
Mexico-----	70,642	21,285	22,963
Taiwan-----	-2,784,067	-662,322	-800,968
OPEC-----	791,144	209,205	164,054
NMEs-----	-108,102	-23,507	-33,706
China-----	-125,918	-30,434	-44,047
All other-----	2,212,041	579,566	458,281
Total-----	-5,968,675	-1,073,958	-1,854,081

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

Figure 9.--Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1982 through the 1st quarter of 1985

million
dollars



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

apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, which grew by 35 percent, from \$58 million to \$78 million. Among the reasons for the growth in U.S. imports of scientific instruments were greater outlays for capital goods and research and development by U.S. industry, and the availability of competitively priced foreign-made goods.

In the first quarter of 1985, the value of U.S. exports increased about 18 percent (to \$1.4 billion) from the \$1.2 billion reported in the first quarter of 1984. The following major commodity groups showed significant growth in U.S. exports: (1) surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, and geophysical instruments, and parts, which increased from \$221 million to \$288 million, or by 30 percent; and (2) instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities and parts, which grew from \$367 million to \$463 million, or by 26 percent. The growth in exports was due primarily to a rise in capital expenditures by foreign industries and governments. Substantial increases occurred in exports of meteorological, hydrological, and geophysical instruments to the United Kingdom, France, India, Singapore, Norway, and Brazil. Another contributing factor to the increase was the growth in exports of semiconductor testing equipment.

Ruben Moller
724-1732

Furniture

Imports of all types of furniture increased in the first quarter of 1985 over the comparable period of 1984, rising 29 percent from \$613 million to \$790 million. The two principal sources, Canada and Taiwan, accounted for 49 percent of total imports in the first 3 months of 1985. Imports of wood furniture, which accounted for 46 percent of total imports in the latter period, increased from \$277 million to \$365 million, or by 32 percent. Taiwan was, by far, the largest supplier of wood furniture imports, followed by Denmark and Canada; together, these three countries accounted for 49 percent of imports of such furniture. These imports, particularly those from Taiwan and Denmark, are primarily KD (knocked-down) furniture. Imports of metal furniture increased from \$141 million to \$191 million, or by 36 percent, for the periods compared. This furniture was purchased primarily from Taiwan and Canada.

Continuing a recent trend, U.S. exports of furniture increased from \$135 million to \$137 million, or by 2 percent, in the first quarter of 1985 compared with furniture exports in the corresponding period of 1984. However, exports to the principal market, Canada, declined 19 percent to \$30 million. Mexico replaced Saudi Arabia as the second largest market; these three countries received 57 percent of total U.S. exports in the first quarter of 1985. U.S. producers are continuing to stress exports, particularly as the value of the dollar stabilizes or declines.

Rhett Leverett
724-1725

Photographic equipment and supplies

The U.S. trade deficit for photographic equipment and supplies totaled \$42 million in January-March 1985. This was a marked increase from the \$1 million trade deficit recorded in the first quarter of 1984.

The value of U.S. imports of photographic equipment and supplies was relatively stable, increasing from \$452 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$466 million in the first quarter of 1985, or by 3 percent. Photographic cameras and enlargers, film and papers accounted for the predominant share; the aggregate value of such imports, for the first quarter of 1984 and 1985, was \$381 million and \$384 million, respectively. Whereas imports of cameras and enlargers decreased 3 percent, to \$169 million, imports of photographic paper increased by 21 percent, from \$64 million to \$77 million principally because of the more competitive price of the paper manufactured abroad. Japan maintained its position as the leading supplier of photographic equipment and supplies to the U.S. market during this period.

The value of U.S. exports of photographic equipment and supplies declined from \$451 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$424 million in the first quarter of 1985, or by 6 percent. The decrease in overall export value is due to decreases in several product groups, chief among them being photographic film and paper, largely attributed by industry sources to the strength of the U.S. dollar with respect to other foreign currencies. Principal export markets for U.S. produced photographic equipment and supplies in the first quarter of 1985 were the United Kingdom, France, Japan, and Canada.

Cynthia Scott
724-1729

Jewelry

The U.S. trade deficit for jewelry in the first quarter of 1985, compared with that in the first quarter of 1984, increased from \$355 million to \$485 million, or by 37 percent. The growth in the deficit resulted from a 32-percent increase in U.S. imports (from \$398 million to \$524 million) and an 8-percent decrease in U.S. exports (from \$42 million to \$39 million). Imports of costume jewelry showed the largest percentage increase, rising from \$69 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$104 million in the first quarter of 1985, or by 49 percent. During the same period, precious metal jewelry imports rose from \$266 million to \$354 million, or by 34 percent. Imports of natural or cultured pearls declined slightly over the period from \$49 million to \$48 million, or by 2 percent. The leading U.S. supplier of jewelry continued to be Italy, which accounted for \$222 million, or 42 percent, of total U.S. jewelry imported during the first quarter of 1985. Hong Kong and Japan were the second and third leading suppliers, respectively.

According to industry sources, the saturation in the pearl market over the past 2 years has resulted in the decline of pearl imports. Thus, retail sales of pearls and pearl jewelry are largely from inventories. The continued popularity of fashion jewelry and a renewed demand for gold jewelry contributed to the rise in the deficit.

Brian Garbecki
724-1731

Medical goods

The U.S. trade surplus for medical goods amounted to \$234 million in the first quarter of 1985, down 17 percent from a surplus of \$284 million in the first quarter of 1984. U.S. imports of these goods increased 13 percent from \$314 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$354 million in the first quarter of 1985. During the same period, U.S. exports of medical goods declined by 2 percent to \$589 million.

An increase of 36 percent in imports of electro-medical apparatus and parts (from \$79 million to \$107 million) and an increase of 27 percent in imports of surgical and medical instruments and apparatus (from \$77 million to \$98 million) contributed significantly to the weakened U.S. trade balance in medical goods. Imports of electro-medical apparatus from Japan, the largest supplier of these goods, increased from \$23 million to \$34 million, or by 47 percent; imports from West Germany, the second largest source, increased from \$17 million to \$27 million, or by 59 percent; imports of electro-medical apparatus from Israel increased by 135 percent, from \$8 million to \$19 million. The rise in imports of medical goods is attributable in part to the continued strong economic recovery in the United States and the ability of German, Japanese, and Israeli firms to compete in a highly competitive, price-sensitive U.S. market for high-technology medical instruments and apparatus.

Although growth occurred in the export of dental, surgical, and medical instruments, and in exports of electro-medical apparatus, a 24-percent decline in exports of orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies (from \$104 million to \$79 million) and a 14-percent decline in exports of x-ray equipment and apparatus led to the overall decline in U.S. exports of medical goods. The decline in U.S. exports of medical goods was partly due to increased competition from German, Japanese, and Israeli firms in foreign markets for such goods and partly due to measures taken in a number of countries to stem rising health-care expenditures.

Christopher Johnson
724-1730

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 \$271 million in January-March 1985, up 20 percent over such imports in the first quarter of 1984. Related sound recordings (other than phonograph records) and blank magnetic recording media, which were the major import items in terms of value, showed significant increases. The value of these particular imports increased from \$22 million and \$182 million, respectively, in the first quarter of 1984 to \$26 million and \$228 million, respectively, in the first quarter of 1985. The popularity of video and audio recording devices are factors contributing to increased imports of blank magnetic recording media. Japan and the United Kingdom were the leading suppliers of such imports during the quarter.

The value of U.S. exports of phonograph records, related sound recordings and blank magnetic media remained relatively unchanged at about \$205 million for the first quarter of 1984 and 1985. However, a 26-percent increase occurred in the value of U.S. exports of recordings other than sound recordings on magnetic tape from \$54 million to \$68 million. Such exports consisted primarily of prepackaged computer software. Canada, Japan, and the United Kingdom were the principal markets for such exports.

Cynthia Scott
724-1729

Toys, dolls, and models

Imports of dolls and stuffed toy animals during the first quarter of 1985 were valued at \$259 million, up 128 percent compared with such imports during the corresponding period of 1984. Exports of dolls and stuffed toy animals declined 24 percent to \$2 million during the first quarter of 1985; thus, the negative trade balance in these goods increased 131 percent from the first quarter of 1984 to the first quarter of 1985, to \$257 million. Taiwan, Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, and China remained the primary sources of these imports, accounting for 91 percent of the total value of imports during the first quarter of 1985.

Imports of toys and models also increased in the first quarter of 1985 compared with the first quarter of 1984, rising 73 percent to \$272 million. The negative trade balance for toys and models also increased (by 108 percent), from \$114 million for the first quarter of 1984 to \$239 million for the first quarter of 1985, as U.S. exports declined 22 percent to \$33 million. Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, and the Republic of Korea remained the primary sources of imports, accounting for 74 percent of the value imported during January-March 1985.

Chief among the reasons for the increase in imports is the continued growth in popularity of a number of new toy items introduced to the U.S. market in 1983 and 1984, including certain stuffed dolls, stuffed toy animals, robot toys, and extraterrestrial toys and figures. U.S. exports continue to be sluggish because of the strength of the U.S. dollar.

Mark D. Estes
724-0977

Optical goods

U.S. imports of optical instruments, components, and lenses (other than ophthalmic) increased by 26 percent from the first quarter of 1984 to \$178 million in the first quarter of 1985. Imports of optical lenses and elements (other than ophthalmic) increased by 13 percent to \$92 million; that of optical instruments and components other than optical lenses increased by 46 percent to \$86 million. Japan, West Germany, and Canada were the principal sources of imports of optical goods during the first quarter of 1985, together accounting for 79 percent of the value of such imports. The rise in such imports resulted from increased demand for scientific and industrial instruments.

Exports of optical goods increased by 46 percent to \$110 million, during the period. According to industry sources, the increase in U.S. exports of optical goods can be attributed to the competitiveness and technological advances of the U.S. industry in world markets for such products.

Christopher Johnson
724-1730

Sporting goods

The U.S. trade deficit in sporting goods increased by 37 percent in January-March 1985 compared with the first quarter of 1984, rising from \$176 million to \$241 million, as U.S. imports climbed from \$262 million to \$321 million, and U.S. exports fell from \$86 million to \$80 million. Imports from Taiwan rose by 44 percent to \$129 million, expanding its share of total imports in the U.S. sporting goods market to 40 percent. The Republic of Korea and Japan followed as the second and third leading suppliers of imports, accounting for shares of 20 percent and 14 percent, respectively.

The product areas that showed the greatest increases in imports when comparing the two quarters were playground, gymnasium, gymnastic, and exercise equipment, up \$25 million; fishing rods, up \$9 million; fishing reels, up \$5 million; and golf clubs and parts, up \$5 million. The principal country contributing to the rise in imports in each of these product areas was Taiwan. A \$7 million decrease in exports of golf equipment was the chief cause of the faltering export performance of all sporting goods when comparing the two quarters. Finished golf clubs from Japan and golf club heads from Taiwan are becoming increasingly competitive with U.S.-made products in both the U.S. and foreign markets.

Ralph Watkins
724-0976

Handbags

Following a downward trend initiated in the previous quarter, the quantity of imported handbags decreased 14 percent between the first quarter of 1984 and the first quarter of 1985, from 60 million bags to 52 million bags; the value increased 1 percent from \$154 million to \$155 million. U.S. imports of handbags had experienced increases in five consecutive comparable year quarters. Although both handbags of leather and those of plastics reflected decreases in the amount imported, handbags of materials other than leather or plastics showed the largest decrease. Following a trend begun in the second quarter of 1984, Taiwan's share of the total import supply decreased from 55 percent to 48 percent of the quantity and from 36 percent to 28 percent of the value between the first quarter of 1984 and the corresponding quarter of 1985. Conversely, China increased its share of total imports during the same periods from 13 percent to 17 percent of the quantity and from 10 percent to 14 percent of the value.

Carl Seastrum
724-1733

Clocks and clock movements

The U.S. trade deficit for clocks and clock movements in the first quarter of 1985, compared with that in the first quarter of 1984, decreased from \$48 million to \$46 million, or by 6 percent. This improvement resulted from a 3-percent drop in U.S. imports (from \$51 million to \$50 million) and a 46-percent rise in U.S. exports (from \$3 million to \$4 million). Imports of clocks and clock movements from Japan and Hong Kong, the two major sources, together accounted for 61 percent of the total in the first quarter of 1984; such imports declined to 57 percent of the total in the first quarter of 1985. In contrast, U.S. exports of such products to Canada, the leading market, almost tripled from \$899,000 in the first quarter of 1984 to \$2.5 million in the first quarter of 1985, or from 33 percent to 62 percent of the total.

The market for clocks has expanded as consumers use them for home-furnishing accessories similar to the use of watches with wardrobes. Contemporary styling, the increased use of quartz movements, and the use of a wide variety of materials have contributed to the increased demand for clocks. According to industry sources, the style and price competitiveness of domestic manufacturers have helped deter increased penetration of imports. The popularity of American clock styles abroad has aided exports.

Brian Garbecki
724-1731

Musical instruments, parts, and accessories

The value of U.S. imports of musical instruments, parts, and accessories rose from \$92 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$115 million in the first quarter of 1985, or by 25 percent. Imports of musical instruments only increased from \$72 million to \$93 million during the period, or by 29 percent. Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan were the principal sources of musical instruments during the first quarter of 1985, together accounting for about 82 percent of the value.

The most significant gains in imports of musical instruments were in organs and other electronic musical instruments. U.S. imports of organs rose from \$9 million to \$13 million (55 percent), and from 85,000 units to 148,000 units (73 percent) during the period. U.S. imports of pianos increased in quantity from 16,000 units to 21,000 units (31 percent), however, the value of such imports remained at about \$26 million. Imports of other electronic musical instruments increased from \$8 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$18 million in the first quarter of 1985 (143 percent). Japan was the principal supplier of these imports. The increases in imports of organs and other electronic musical instruments were, in large part, the result of the continued popularity of portable, less expensive electronic keyboards.

As a result of increased competition from instruments manufactured in Asia, U.S. exports of musical instruments, parts, and accessories decreased 6 percent, from \$26 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$25 million in the first quarter of 1985. Japan, Canada, and Mexico were the principal markets.

Richardo Witherspoon
724-0978

Game machines

As a result of 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 66 percent (from \$92 million to \$31 million) in the first quarter of 1985 compared with that in the first quarter of 1984. U.S. exports dropped by 20 percent (from \$35 million to \$28 million).

The largest decline occurred in imports of parts of video games, which fell 85 percent from \$59 million to \$10 million. The drop in imports from Japan (from \$20 million to \$4 million) is indicative of the decline in the U.S. market for coin-operated video games because most of the parts from Japan are game logic boards (integrated circuits and other electronic components assembled onto printed circuit boards) to be assembled with U.S.-made cabinets to construct arcade-type video games. Cartridges for home video game systems comprised the bulk of the imports from sources other than Japan (chiefly Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Mexico). The contraction of such imports from \$39 million to \$6 million reflects not only the near saturation of the home video game market, but also decreased production of cartridges for video game systems in favor of the manufacture of game software for computers.

Ralph Watkins
724-0976

Bicycles

For the ninth consecutive quarter, beginning with the first quarter of 1983, U.S. imports of bicycles increased in both quantity and value compared with the same quarter of the previous year. Not only did such imports increase in the first quarter of 1985, they also recorded the largest volume for the first quarter in recent years, rising from 959,000 bicycles, (\$66 million) in the first quarter of 1984 to 1.3 million bicycles, (\$71 million) in the first quarter of 1985. These increases amounted to 31 percent in quantity and 8 percent in value. The disparity in quantity and value increases reflects a shift in the composition of imports to smaller, less expensive BMX-style bicycles and an increase in cheaper imports of the larger lightweight bicycles. Industry sources reported that a much larger share of the imported lightweight lugged framed bicycles previously sold mostly through bicycle dealer outlets are now being sold through mass-merchandisers. Taiwan increased its share of the total quantity of imports from 75 percent to 81 percent. In contrast to increasing imports, estimated U.S. producers' shipments of bicycles continued to decrease, from 1.6 million bicycles in the first quarter of 1984 to 1.3 million bicycles in the first quarter of 1985, or by 17 percent.

Carl Seastrum
724-1733

Nontextile floor coverings

The value of U.S. imports of nontextile floor coverings rose from \$14.9 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$18.5 million in the first quarter of 1985, or by 24 percent. The value of imports in each nontextile flooring category increased over the previous year's first quarter imports with the exception of linoleum, which posted a small decline. The principal type of product accounting for the largest nominal increase in value was vinyl plastic flooring, other than vinyl asbestos tile and sheet vinyl flooring. Taiwan was the top source for U.S. nontextile floor covering imports, accounting for \$6.2 million in the first quarter of 1985; imports from Canada, the second principal source, totaled \$6.1 million. Nontextile floor covering imports from West Germany, the third principal source, declined by 52 percent, dropping from \$3.1 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$1.5 million in the first quarter of 1985. Combined imports from Taiwan, Canada, and West Germany accounted for approximately 75 percent of total imports of nontextile floor coverings during the first quarter of 1985.

In contrast to imports, the value of U.S. exports decreased from \$24.2 million in the first quarter of 1984 to \$20.8 million in the corresponding quarter of 1985, or by 14 percent. The strong U.S. dollar, new line introductions by foreign manufacturers, and an increase in imports from subsidiaries of U.S. producers contributed to the rise in imports and the decline in exports.

William Cunningham
724-0980

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Handbags					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	188,626	207,230	59,795	51,602	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	485,782	599,806	153,709	154,886	1
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	4,635	4,271	1,471	886	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,197	10,600	2,795	1,704	-39
Luggage					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	401,927	552,555	121,185	136,521	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,578	26,641	5,168	4,788	-7
Flat goods					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	109,123	138,601	28,921	30,652	6
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,541	5,308	1,064	1,468	38
Ophthalmic goods					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	451,785	569,294	146,306	144,767	-1
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	109,681	112,868	28,450	26,232	-8
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic					
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	280,186	371,475	81,808	92,107	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	85,398	101,174	25,920	30,879	19
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	194,326	268,200	58,786	85,707	46
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	208,967	214,351	49,424	79,084	60
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	261,032	338,633	77,318	98,457	27
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	572,929	612,994	154,564	164,456	6

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

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,464	119,799	30,905	24,951	-19
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	361,390	404,633	103,812	78,562	-24
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,223	48,335	9,921	12,684	28
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	123,487	115,192	29,512	31,887	8
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts					
Electro-medical apparatus and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	207,035	374,545	78,581	106,880	36
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	783,271	823,241	215,295	232,551	8
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)-----	458,000	457,289	117,637	111,133	-6
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	348,972	320,037	94,776	81,061	-14
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	225,803	291,515	78,131	76,948	-2
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	901,850	942,786	221,464	288,499	30
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)-----	399,288	598,623	129,358	160,492	24
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	75,919	88,012	16,389	22,367	36

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts, and weights					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,509	26,496	7,590	6,842	-10
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,094	11,986	2,515	2,683	7
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)-----	15,426	16,574	3,450	3,550	3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	125,371	117,587	29,358	39,205	34
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,837	39,195	7,568	10,429	38
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,130	37,935	9,842	9,908	1
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	268,286	383,884	86,918	108,288	25
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,066,600	1,128,468	282,101	305,808	8
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	133,182	178,338	42,554	52,080	22
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	878,834	903,745	223,001	238,248	7
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,697	84,229	16,107	23,693	47
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,233	54,299	13,643	15,262	12
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,877	17,177	4,672	4,327	-7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	118,217	116,187	30,771	33,113	8

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	164,306	258,213	58,061	78,212	35
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,444,741	1,575,382	366,889	462,731	26
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,871	14,935	3,549	4,465	26
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	66,536	80,342	19,949	21,381	7
Matches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts					
Matches and watch movements					
Imports:					
Quantity (thousands)-----	141,045	154,182	36,782	29,184	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	740,216	909,166	214,377	218,488	2
Exports:					
Quantity (thousands)-----	991	632	208	251	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,908	8,107	2,706	2,428	-10
Clocks and clock movements					
Imports:					
Quantity (thousands)-----	57,358	55,788	12,625	12,026	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	223,096	234,883	51,106	49,556	-3
Exports:					
Quantity (thousands)-----	1,807	827	186	254	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,240	10,270	2,706	3,939	46
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,925	16,402	4,446	4,867	9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,438	27,614	4,557	4,508	-1
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	631,491	744,381	175,011	169,212	-3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	190,979	147,948	33,623	34,189	2

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts; and projection screens					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,011	33,218	8,079	8,030	-1
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	79,673	77,449	19,441	21,166	9
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,363	4,117	883	1,806	105
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,480	9,591	2,518	1,937	-23
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,569	19,575	5,145	4,813	-6
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,944	17,662	3,738	3,594	-4
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)-----	84,919	88,087	19,424	21,444	10
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,266	4,356	1,619	742	-54
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96,458	129,952	26,144	31,140	19
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	154,432	154,600	35,308	32,911	-7
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,123	4,192	1,125	1,366	21
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,085	18,886	4,410	7,801	77

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	454,570	594,178	142,692	137,858	-3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	915,858	971,684	248,229	238,380	-4
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	247,839	301,057	63,605	76,905	21
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	291,364	311,517	81,460	64,264	-21
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)-----	16,477	28,114	5,875	8,176	39
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	67,159	56,959	16,444	14,373	-13
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 linear feet)-----	25,233	151,275	33,990	44,236	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,406	18,261	4,160	4,213	1
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 linear feet)-----	9,024	15,440	3,441	5,110	48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,002	40,786	11,689	8,311	-29
Phonograph records					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,794	51,170	13,914	11,225	-19
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,417	36,959	9,949	7,846	-21
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,427	104,402	22,091	25,826	17
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	161,652	249,126	53,750	67,956	26

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	511,429:	710,016:	182,250:	228,093:	25
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	487,854:	493,488:	123,877:	117,534:	-5
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)-----	20,790:	11,858:	3,608:	1,928:	-47
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,603:	23,095:	4,825:	3,718:	-23
Musical instruments, parts and accessories					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	417,219:	404,115:	91,979:	114,570:	25
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	159,275:	108,265:	26,448:	24,824:	-6
Musical instruments					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	292,119:	321,347:	71,755:	92,906:	29
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	98,776:	69,416:	16,450:	13,222:	-20
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)-----	133,139:	237,918:	39,280:	20,928:	-47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	73,872:	98,921:	28,903:	25,615:	-11
Exports:					
Quantity (number)-----	9,873:	6,356:	1,362:	765:	-44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,867:	6,458:	1,560:	937:	-40
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)-----	268,591:	510,687:	85,212:	147,842:	73
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,695:	45,880:	8,661:	13,439:	55
Exports:					
Quantity (number)-----	16,712:	7,136:	1,794:	905:	-50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,580:	7,928:	2,362:	1,493:	-37

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,848,390	2,528,924	612,645	790,278	29
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	545,125	575,586	135,031	137,061	2
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,707	10,084	2,248	3,225	43
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,579	8,981	2,017	1,439	-29
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)-----	1,424,311	1,988,622	479,465	625,726	31
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	441,449	434,031	101,030	94,474	-6
Nontextile floor coverings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,335	60,184	14,879	18,517	24
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	103,978	97,818	24,154	20,841	-14
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	93,299	143,007	29,268	39,123	34
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	147,197	125,720	30,220	38,042	26
Ordnance and accessories					
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	485,676	336,116	85,320	93,895	10
Ammunition and munitions					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,543	42,036	8,048	10,113	26
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,396,492	1,452,576	349,899	284,503	-19
Games					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	631,138	308,885	101,447	42,825	-58
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	299,779	126,027	40,496	30,896	-24

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sporting goods					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	775,382	1,096,030	261,890	320,712	22
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	354,530	320,109	85,615	79,565	-7
Fishing tackle					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	155,203	198,053	63,157	76,863	22
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,920	23,039	6,786	5,968	-12
Golf equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	70,420	99,703	22,130	29,946	35
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	129,259	103,770	32,828	25,817	-21
Lawn-tennis equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,586	89,944	21,990	26,154	19
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,087	35,033	9,157	12,066	32
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing					
Snow skis					
Imports:					
Quantity (pairs)-----	1,202,180	1,675,530	162,902	143,848	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,653	61,356	6,163	5,280	-14
Exports:					
Quantity (pairs)-----	207,871	164,883	26,015	21,103	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,212	14,748	2,447	1,954	-20
Bicycles					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	3,034	4,704	958	1,253	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	199,233	294,586	66,205	71,393	8
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	33	31	6	3	-52
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,146	2,167	475	305	-36
Parts of bicycles					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	130,127	136,241	37,795	33,420	-12
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,445	10,090	2,351	1,413	-40

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,623	63,234	11,749	18,899	61
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,293	3,483	709	440	-38
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	340,754	779,608	113,506	258,910	128
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,424	11,360	2,374	1,796	-24
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	685,074	1,019,909	157,188	271,747	73
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	198,007	198,037	42,691	33,176	-22
Jewelry					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,286,016	1,903,712	397,572	524,050	32
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	189,408	162,811	42,182	38,652	-8
Precious metal jewelry					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	883,226	1,200,951	265,504	354,474	34
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	117,393	95,231	24,586	22,824	-7
Costume jewelry					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	195,493	379,961	69,457	103,502	49
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	61,007	60,250	15,094	13,968	-7
Natural or cultured pearls					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	165,851	243,262	48,821	48,026	-2
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,247	1,904	252	180	-29
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	121,296	96,280	22,667	23,238	3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	53,185	50,906	13,267	11,760	-11

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Buttons					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,748	24,622	5,611	5,562	-1
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,613	13,580	3,604	3,175	-12
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	101,547	71,658	17,056	17,676	4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,571	37,326	9,663	8,584	-11
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	97,284	126,595	27,654	31,685	15
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,941	27,343	7,418	6,739	-9
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	107,990	148,596	31,196	39,662	27
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	86,152	79,544	19,337	16,292	-16
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,775	21,069	3,918	4,839	24
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,190	9,172	1,988	2,229	12
Miscellaneous products					
Casters					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	46,658	55,576	13,410	16,488	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,672	18,540	4,782	5,584	17
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----					0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,242	6,660	1,585	1,659	5
Clothespins					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gross)-----	2,660	2,282	701	571	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,453	2,925	902	683	-24
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gross)-----	44	61	31	18	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	43	50	25	14	-43

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,187	8,272	1,824	2,394	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,606	39,115	7,708	11,873	54
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	11,835	13,409	2,985	2,716	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,714	67,733	13,563	15,432	14

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

1985 1/

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

190

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, January-March

1985

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

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

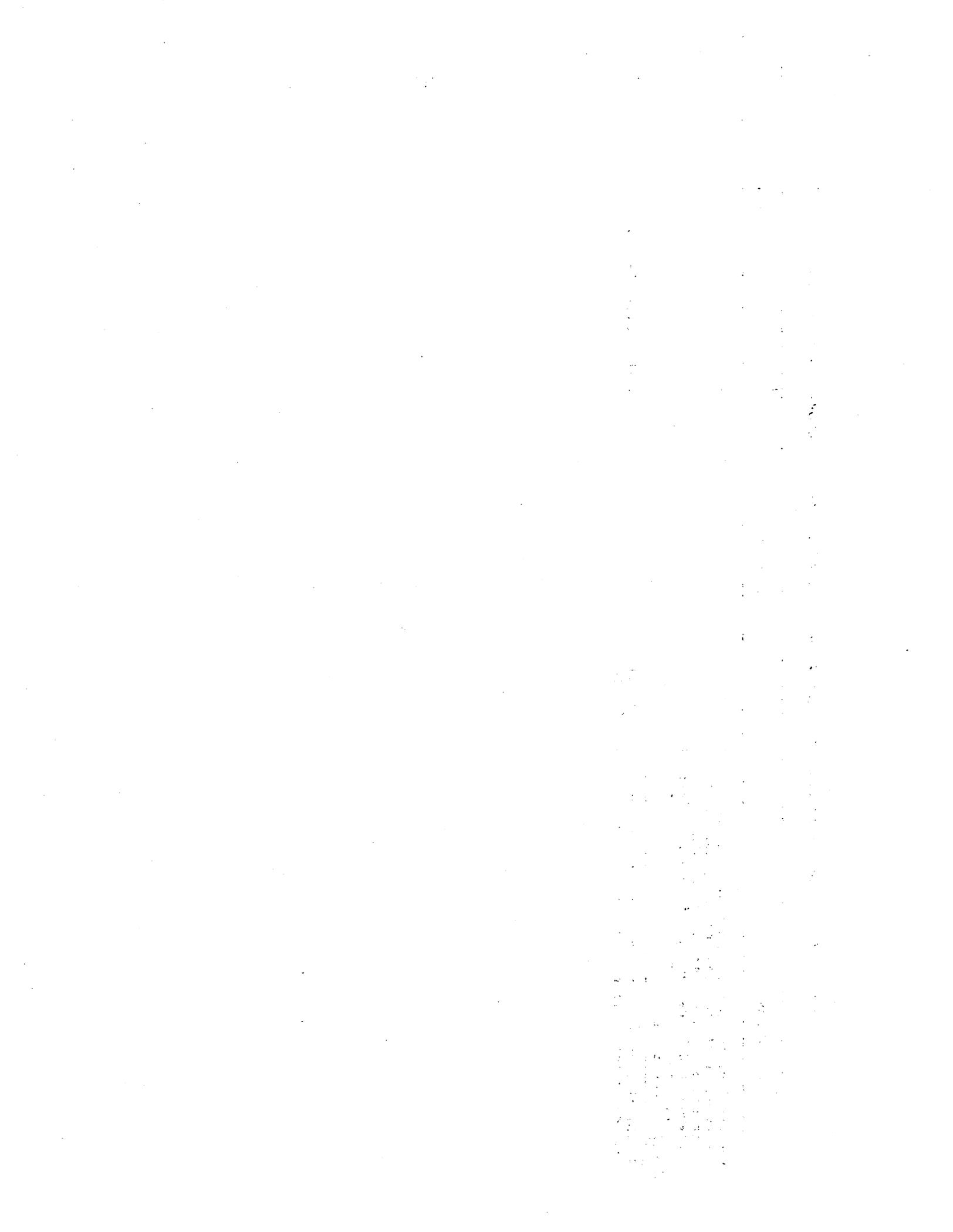
1985

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

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

1985

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk		
Miscellaneous products		
Casters		
Clothespins	(01) (04)	(01) (04) 09 10
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.	03 06	



APPENDIX A

TRADE MONITORING GATES USED IN
USITC MONITORING SYSTEM

Trade Monitoring Gates

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

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

Import monitoring gates

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

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

Import monitoring gates--Continued

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

Export monitoring gates

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

Export monitoring gates--Continued

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

APPENDIX B

TRADE DATA FOR ARTICLES
COVERED BY THE MTN CIVIL
AIRCRAFT AGREEMENT

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Articles covered by the mtn civil aircraft agreement					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,969,339	3,744,473	1,079,367	1,252,895	16
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,299,168	9,174,579	2,157,277	2,998,220	39
Engines and parts of engines					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,079,942	1,326,517	332,779	399,725	20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,106,619	1,214,262	367,952	222,055	-40
Non-piston type internal combustion engines					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)-----	1,343	1,832	430	420	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	602,390	738,237	189,270	213,778	13
Exports:					
Quantity (number)-----	1,440	1,264	324	1,385	327
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	914,038	1,021,266	309,846	167,324	-46
Pumps, fans and blowers, compressors, air-conditioners and refrigerating equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	89,241	130,126	31,814	50,160	58
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,926	16,600	4,205	3,464	-18
Flight simulating machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	70,814	60,358	17,073	9,711	-43
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	62,073	58,534	16,321	5,524	-66
Electrical generators, motors and transformers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,727	6,252	1,173	1,681	43
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,277	13,110	3,271	3,155	-4
Ovens and other food warming equipment					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	1,347	188	24	22	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,154	3,766	766	677	-12
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	13,454	12,705	2,547	2,420	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,246	1,329	277	322	16

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

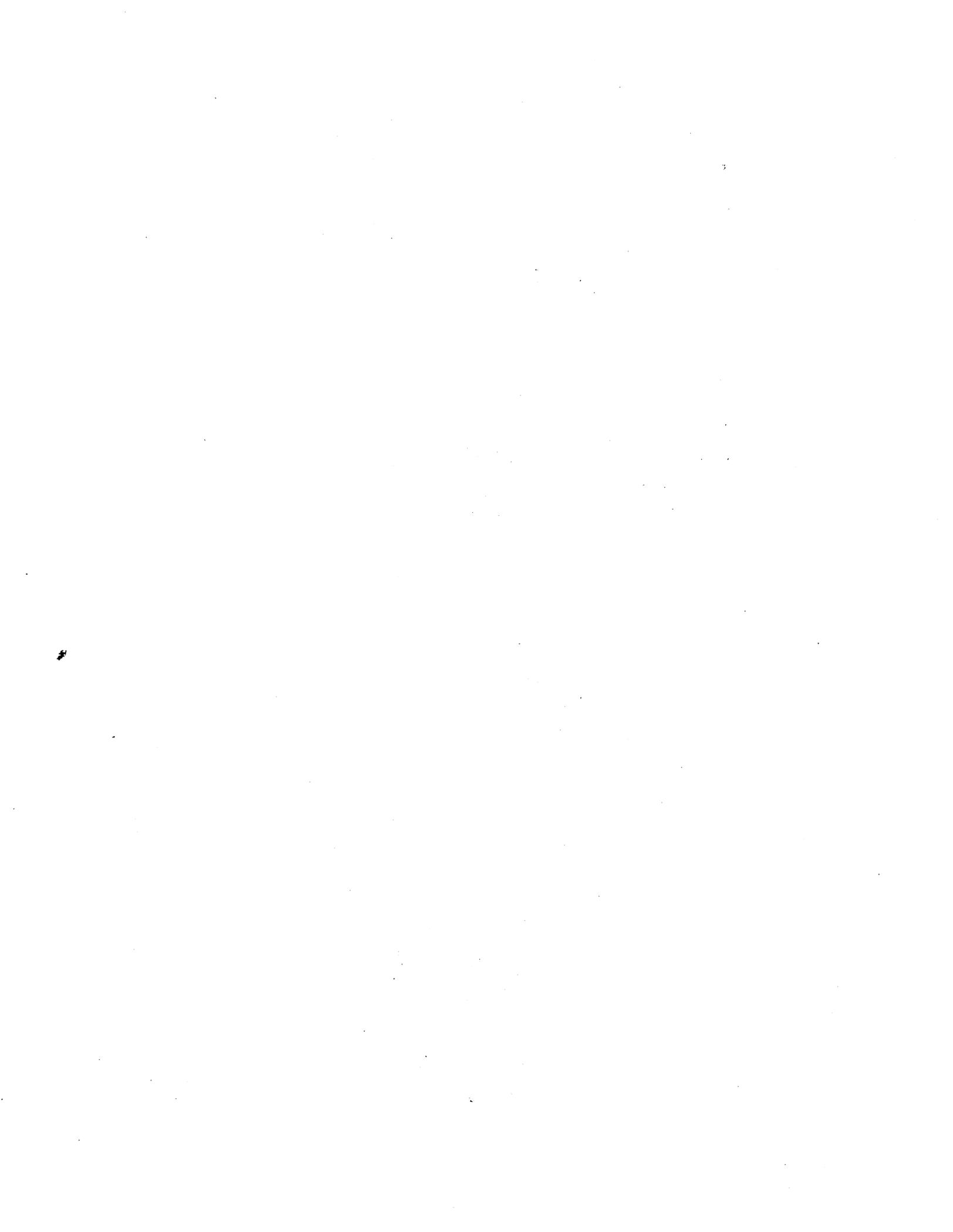
Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Amplifiers, receivers, and recorders					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,874	5,292	1,238	34,522	2,687
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	143,988	110,920	28,344	91,377	222
Radio navigational aid apparatus; sound or visual: signalling apparatus					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,439	9,187	1,932	3,039	57
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	372,866	387,213	89,854	139,789	56
Automatic voltage and voltage-current regulators					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	781	431	190	172	-9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,255	2,398	570	934	64
Civil balloons, airships, and gliders					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,797	7,145	3,026	955	-68
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	116,178	149,307	10,934	43,628	299
Civil airplanes (including helicopters)					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	450	508	135	125	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	884,354	1,307,794	468,279	470,252	0
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	1,088	1,045	220	231	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,569,116	3,989,309	840,040	1,560,180	86
New civil airplanes					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	269	285	86	77	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	811,582	955,981	375,360	425,877	13
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	864	741	174	178	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,270,764	3,696,772	815,982	1,481,605	82
Helicopters					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	100	61	19	16	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	89,490	51,314	18,725	21,499	15
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	216	233	48	24	-50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	232,118	233,796	50,368	31,293	-38

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Other civil airplanes					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	169	224	67	61	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	722,091	904,666	356,634	404,378	13
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	648	508	126	154	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,038,645	3,462,975	765,613	1,450,311	89
Multi-engine, 4,400 pounds and over, but less than 10,000 pounds empty weight					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	52	58	17	13	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72,614	100,105	26,663	30,494	14
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	112	83	19	14	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	154,644	99,097	22,839	10,432	-54
Multi-engine airplanes, 10,000 to 33,000 pounds inclusive, empty weight					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	86	100	30	22	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	466,442	543,474	155,102	118,810	-23
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	22	16	2	2	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	156,733	96,706	26,828	4,197	-84
Multi-engine airplanes, over 33,000 pounds empty weight					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	7	12	6	9	50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	180,142	255,383	173,388	253,169	46
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	129	85	19	44	132
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,682,514	3,220,080	708,642	1,407,397	99
Optical instruments and compasses					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,962	11,941	2,737	4,576	67
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	275,222	277,651	65,826	80,084	22
Meters and gauges					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	101,207	109,295	24,807	34,475	39
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	61,878	51,292	12,147	18,921	56

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Furniture					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,236	5,328	5,054	147	-97
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,300	15,441	3,640	4,979	37
Pneumatic tires, of rubber or plastics					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	18	23	5	3	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,327	7,355	2,101	1,657	-21
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	37	37	9	8	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,048	3,769	979	773	-21
All other parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	680,475	753,517	186,392	241,082	29
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,533,169	2,883,436	712,910	823,026	15



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	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
Motor vehicle parts and accessories					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,597,206	16,980,573	4,182,618	4,343,679	4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,045,087	13,836,159	3,526,899	3,626,587	3
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	67,600	60,353	11,565	15,537	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	752,689	894,494	188,346	285,362	52
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	72,039	78,801	23,101	22,922	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	465,057	544,974	187,575	119,251	-36
Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,918,135	6,968,435	1,746,378	1,495,199	-14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,752,689	8,695,803	2,204,469	2,297,132	4
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	510,707	723,997	177,671	201,836	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,251,657	1,599,413	411,306	418,505	2
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	247,977	303,319	73,868	83,098	12
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	108,073	150,678	30,859	34,810	13
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,178,240	1,604,611	413,913	486,927	18
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,353,376	1,681,890	435,555	472,614	9
Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,981,209	4,336,507	1,080,924	723,336	-33
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,039,581	5,263,821	1,326,748	1,371,201	3

C-2

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	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Motor vehicle engines and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,441,106	3,261,363	786,504	841,670	7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,093,462	2,441,915	601,127	621,803	3
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,105,244	1,257,428	333,521	395,808	19
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	84,639	105,633	30,006	19,879	-34
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	482,248	690,249	164,415	200,150	22
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	514,626	670,768	150,517	182,563	21
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	79,017	101,549	27,384	27,252	0
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	122,130	151,569	37,485	37,025	-1
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	82,697	114,934	29,108	32,698	12
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,301	25,657	5,979	6,473	8
Pneumatic tires and tubes					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	33,927,364	43,710,100	10,499,940	12,445,249	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,190,066	1,572,247	387,184	424,955	10
Exports:					
Quantity (units)-----	5,788,409	7,425,812	1,671,922	1,964,712	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	199,346	258,846	66,062	67,984	3
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,687	69,950	15,478	18,772	21
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,997	14,268	3,298	3,408	3

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Glass products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	135,543	190,370	47,307	58,533	24
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	129,403	161,846	43,107	42,742	-1
Springs and leaves for springs					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	155,014	222,530	55,412	63,544	15
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	43,409	54,149	16,626	13,285	-20
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	101,042	152,826	36,884	41,538	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	52,394	67,064	15,766	18,183	15
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	110,021	162,543	40,942	52,973	29
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,349	8,840	2,289	2,202	-4
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	92,957	134,547	34,700	61,230	76
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	328,705	385,215	99,299	128,087	29
Furniture designed for automotive use					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	362,064	481,202	119,006	137,700	16
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,639	66,913	15,776	21,579	37
Jacks and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	95,026	88,779	22,437	31,028	38
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,000	14,345	3,918	2,954	-25
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	78,811	114,986	24,557	32,466	32
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,901	1,960	465	460	-1

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

Commodity area	1983 (1)	1984 (2)	Jan-Mar 1984 (3)	Jan-Mar 1985 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
Floor coverings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,050	25,396	5,372	5,437	1
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,129	28,698	7,885	5,903	-25
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	350,780	476,735	117,672	137,355	17
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	133,904	137,686	35,241	35,666	1
Motor vehicle parts and accessories-apta					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,681,972	7,445,851	1,833,710	2,115,618	15
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)-----	49,293	32,388	5,076	6,402	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	590,642	544,491	107,882	184,510	71
Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus item 692.33					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,791,045	3,780,774	967,132	1,094,630	13
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	214,427	320,362	78,946	96,060	22
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	108,749	132,984	36,557	38,895	6
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	625,006	877,685	225,593	255,587	13
Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus item 692.33					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,842,861	2,449,742	626,035	704,087	12
Motor vehicle engines and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,209,953	1,642,138	389,242	414,216	6

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	64,722	96,805	23,684	24,023	1
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	52,501	73,067	19,066	21,451	13
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,135	36,119	10,504	11,290	7
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,238	66,289	17,760	17,276	-3
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,036	38,083	10,362	10,220	-1
Glass products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,965	61,051	14,954	16,619	11
Springs and leaves for springs					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	101,927	138,289	34,921	41,507	19
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,412	47,160	12,936	12,269	-5
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,537	39,604	10,181	11,061	9
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,558	8,227	1,598	1,267	-21
Furniture designed for automotive use					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	268,951	379,538	93,687	109,001	16
Jacks and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,233	20,854	5,148	6,751	31

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Mar 1984	Jan-Mar 1985	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,053	71,595	14,836	22,033	49
Floor coverings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,050	25,396	5,372	5,437	1
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	289,007	376,362	94,434	112,048	19

APPENDIX D

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

Alphabetical Index for Commodity Groupings
Covered in the Sector Tables

	<u>Page</u>
Abrasive articles	101
Abrasives	101
AC motor starters and contactors	155
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides	83
Agricultural and horticultural machinery	140
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink	140
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	138
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts	159
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)	159
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof	138
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	138
Albums	44
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)	83
Ale, porter, stout, and beer	26
Almonds	22
Aluminum compounds	80
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors	154
Aluminum foil	108
Aluminum oxide	80
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap	108
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	108
Ammunition and munitions	185
Anchor chain of iron or steel	116
Animal and marine-animal oils	28
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases	27
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor	30
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts	148
Antimony compounds	80
Apparatus based on the use of X-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other uses and parts	179
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts	180
Aromatic or odoriferous substances	86
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	154
Asbestos and asbestos products	101
Automatic data processing machines	146
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	148
Automatic voltage regulators	156
Automobile radio receivers	152
Automobile trucks and truck tractors	157

	<u>Page</u>
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines	140
Bakery machinery and parts thereof	141
Bakery products, except bread	29
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights	180
Base metals and ores, miscellaneous	109
Bauxite	107
Bauxite and aluminum metals	107
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings	185
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen	15
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers	89
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)	79
Benzenoid organic chemicals	79
Berries, fresh	23
Bicycles	186
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles	158
Body-supporting garments	65
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general- purpose machinery	137,
Bolts, nuts, and screws	115
Books, miscellaneous	44
Botanical pesticides, total	79
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)	44
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance	29
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type	153
Broadwoven fabrics	61
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton	61
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers	61
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk	61
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool	62
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles	188
Building papers	43
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers	19
Butter	18
Buttons	188
Calcium chloride	80
Calcium compounds	80
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism	146
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism	147
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing	146

	<u>Page</u>
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type	146
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof	139
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substance	24
Carbon composition resistors	155
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	188
Casters	188
Cattle	15
Cattle hides	19
Cattle-hide upper leather	19
Cellulosic man-made fibers	59
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	139
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles	103
Ceramic construction articles	103
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.	103
Ceramic electrical ware	104
Ceramic fixed capacitors	154
Ceramic floor and wall tiles	103
Ceramic products	103
Ceramic sanitary ware	104
Cereal breakfast foods	29
Chain of base metals	116
Cheeses	18
Chemical elements	79
Cherries, fresh	23
Chewing gum	29
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof	187
Chrome ore	109
Chrome ore and metal	109
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap	110
Cigarettes	26
Cigars	26
Circuit breakers	154
Citrus fruit	23
Clays	102
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays	102
Clays, bentonite	102
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay	102
Clays, fuller's earth	102
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less	88
Clocks and clock movements	181
Clothespins	188

	<u>Page</u>
Coal and other carbonaceous material	89
Cobalt ore and metal	110
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap	110
Cocoa and confectionery	25
Coffee	25
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate	25
Columbium ore	110
Columbium ore and metal	110
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap	110
Compressors and parts thereof	138
Concrete mixes and articles thereof	100
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream	17
Connectors	155
Containerboard (Kraft linerboard)	43
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof	145
Copper ore and metal	107
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap	107
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper	107
Copper, unwrought	107
Copper, wrought	107
Copying machines	147
Cordage	61
Cordage and fish netting and nets	60
Cordage machines and parts thereof	144
Corn	20
Corn oil	27
Corn sweeteners	25
Costume jewelry	187
Cotton	59
Cottonseed	27
Cottonseed oil	28
Crude petroleum	88
Crushed stone	100
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen	21
Curtains and draperies	63
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flower or other fresh plant parts	30
Cut gemstones and articles thereof	102
Decalcomanias	45
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)	179
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches	89
Dimension stone and articles thereof	101
Distilled spirits	26
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	187

	<u>Page</u>
Drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments; micrometers, calipers, and gauges; balancing machines; non-optical measuring and checking machines, n.s.p.f., and parts	179
Drilling and boring machinery	140
Drugs and related products	85
Duplicating machines and parts thereof	142
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total	87
Edible preparations	29
Edible preparations, not specially provided for	30
Eggs	18
Elastomers, total	85
Electrical articles, miscellaneous	157
Electrical capacitors	154
Electrical conductors	157
Electrical machinery and equipment	149
Electrical resistors	155
Electrical switches and relays	154
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof	151
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	151
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof	151
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts	181
Electric lamps	156
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles	151
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof	150
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus	153
Electro-medical apparatus and parts	179
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof	150
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	156
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof	151
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery	140
Epoxides and halogenated epoxides (non benzenoid)	84
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof	139
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)	182
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion- picture film	182
Essential oils	86
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)	84
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)	84
Explosives, total	88

	<u>Page</u>
Fabricated rubber and plastics products	90
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines	144
Fans and blowers and parts thereof	138
Fasteners	115
Feathers and downs	15
Fencing	114
Ferroalloys	106
Ferrocromium	106
Ferromanganese	106
Ferrosilicon	107
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	88
Fiber glass	105
Filament yarn of manmade fibers	60
Filberts	23
Film resistors	156
Fine earthenware food utensils	103
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)	43
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered	16
Fish, fresh or frozen	16
Fish, in airtight containers	16
Fishing tackle	186
Fish netting and nets	61
Fish, other in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring	17
Fixed resistors	155
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey	25
Flavoring extracts	86
Flat glass and products thereof	104
Flat goods	178
Flaxseed	27
Floor coverings	63
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof	141
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk	17
Fluorspar	103
Footwear	66
Forged steel grinding balls	149
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts	158
Front-end loaders	140
Fruit, dried	24
Fruit, fresh	23
Fruit juices	25
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)	24
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnances and ovens, and parts thereof	138
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	185

	<u>Page</u>
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture	185
Furskins	19
Fuses	155
Games	185
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof	137
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof	145
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios, pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof	149
Generator sets	149
Glass and glass products	104
Glass containers	105
Glassware and other glass products	105
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof	147
Gloves	65
Glue, gelatin and related products	86
Gold bullion	106
Golf equipment	186
Grains	20
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel	101
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof	100
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)	85
Handbags	178
Handtools	115
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons	115
Hardwood logs	41
Hardwood veneer and plywood	42
Headwear	66
Hides and skins	18
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin	30
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics	89
Hosiery	65
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof	144
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker	100
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)	85

	<u>Page</u>
Hydrogen peroxide	83
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments	180
Ice cream	18
Ignition equipment	150
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.	104
(Certain) industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.	104
Industrial diamonds	101
Industrial molds	148
Industrial paperboard	43
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	44
Inks and ink powders, total	87
Inorganic acids	79
(Certain) inorganic chemical compounds	79
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total	87
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof	139
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts	180
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts	181
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts	180
Integrated circuits	157
Internal combustion engines, non piston type, and parts thereof	137
Internal combustion engines, piston-type and parts thereof	137
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	107
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys	106
Iron ore	110
Jewelry	187
Ketones (non benzenoid)	84
Knit fabrics	62
Knitting machines	143
Laminated glass	105
Lawnmowers and parts thereof	141
Lawn-tennis equipment	186
Lead	108
Lead metal and waste and scrap	109
Lead ore and concentrate	108
Leather	19

	<u>Page</u>
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints	65
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof	140
Lime	100
Live animals, except birds and poultry	15
Live plants	19
Logs	41
Luggage	178
Lumber	41
Lumber, hardwood	41
Lumber, softwood	41
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes	29
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof	141
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, miscellaneous and parts thereof	142
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof	141
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof	147
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof	141
Machinery parts, miscellaneous	149
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts	180
Machines and parts thereof, miscellaneous	148
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments	142
Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard; machines for processing or finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard, or making them into articles; and parts thereof	142
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof	143
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	144
Machines, miscellaneous	147
Magnesium compounds	80
Magnesium metal	110
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap	110
Magnesium, wrought	111
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	184
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded	183
Magnets and electromagnetic devices	150

	<u>Page</u>
Malts-----	21
Malts and starches-----	21
Manganese compounds-----	80
Manganese ore-----	111
Manganese ore and metal-----	111
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	111
Manmade fibers-----	59
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof-----	141
Meat, except poultry meat-----	15
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrappers, bull- dozers, and excavating, leveling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof-----	140
Men's and boys' shirts-----	64
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and jackets-----	64
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	64
Mercury ore and metal-----	111
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap-----	111
Metallic containers-----	114
Metal products, miscellaneous-----	116
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof-----	145
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----	145
Mica and mica products-----	101
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment-----	152
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream-----	18
Milled grain products-----	20
Milled rice-----	20
Milled wheat-----	21
Millwork-----	42
Mink furskins-----	19
Mirrors of glass-----	105
Molasses-----	24
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings-----	148
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof-----	147
Molybdenum compounds-----	80
Molybdenum ore and metal-----	111
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials-----	111
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap-----	111
Molybdenum wrought-----	112
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)-----	84
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof-----	181
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-----	183

	<u>Page</u>
Motor buses	157
Motorcycles, including parts	159
Motors and generators	149
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment	149
Motor-vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis	158
Motor vehicles	157
Mushrooms and truffles	22
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried	22
Musical instruments	184
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	184
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware	115
Narrow fabrics	62
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials	62
Natural gas and products derived therefrom	88
Natural gemstones	101
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum	28
Natural or cultured pearls	187
Naval stores	30
Neckwear	66
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers	187
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons	188
Newspapers	44
Newsprint	43
Nickel ore and metal	108
Non benzenoid organic compounds, miscellaneous	83
Noncellulosic man-made fibers	59
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof	145
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof	138
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products	100
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.	102
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof	145
Non-piston type aircraft engines	137
Nonrubber footwear	66
Nontextile floor coverings	185
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved	22
Office machines	145
Office machines and parts	147
Oilseeds	27
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes	18

	<u>Page</u>
Olives	24
Ophthalmic goods	178
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses	178
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic	178
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements	178
Ordnance and accessories	185
Ores of cerium and thorium	109
Organic chemicals (non benzenoid) miscellaneous	85
Organo sulfur compounds	85
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)	184
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies	179
Paints and related items, total	87
Particle board	42
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery	141
Parts of bicycles	186
Parts of machines	148
Parts of textile machinery	144
Passenger automobiles	157
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts	188
Periodicals	45
Petroleum products	88
Phonograph records	183
Phosphorus compounds	81
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof	181
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed	183
Photographic film viewers titlers, splicers, editors, combinations, thereof, and parts	182
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	182
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides	182
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers	183
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)	184
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen	106
Pistachio nuts	23
Plastics and resin materials	85

	<u>Page</u>
Platinum group metals	106
Pleasure boats; floating structures	159
Plywood and building boards	42
Pneumatic tires	89
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)	84
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen	16
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams	16
Portable electric hand tools	150
Portable electric lamps	151
Pottery products, n.e.c.	103
Poultry and poultry meat	15
Power transmission chain of iron and steel	116
Precious metal jewelry	187
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap	105
Precious metals	105
Prefabricated buildings	42
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.	105
Primary cells and batteries	150
Printed matter	44
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof	142
Products, miscellaneous	188
(Certain) products in schedule 4, part 13	88
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts and projection screens	182
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing machinery	142
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	138
Radar	153
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	153
Radio receivers and parts	152
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	152
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	157
Raw fibers	59
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	153
Refractory and heat-insulation products	103
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof	138
Rhenium metal	112
Rice (paddy and brown)	20
Robes and dressing gowns	65

	<u>Page</u>
Rough wood products	41
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel	116
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings	90
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total	89
Rubber footwear	66
Salts of organic acids (nonbenzenoid)	83
Sand	100
Sardines	17
Sauces	29
Sausage	16
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.	189
Scissors and shears	115
Seeds	20
Semiconductors	156
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	144
Sewing thread	60
Shellfish	17
Shoe machinery and parts thereof	147
Shortening and cooking oils	28
Silicon metal	112
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon	112
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap	112
Silver bullion	106
Silver compounds	81
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing	186
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	185
Snowmobiles	158
Snow skis	186
Soaps and synthetic detergents	86
Sodium bicarbonate	81
Sodium carbonate	81
Sodium chloride	81
Sodium compounds	81
Sodium hydrosulfite	81
Sodium sulfate	82
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages	25
Softwood logs	41
Softwood veneer and plywood	42
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	184

	<u>Page</u>
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings	183
Soups	30
Soybean oil	28
Soybeans	27
Special purpose motor vehicles	158
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts	180
Spices	25
Sporting goods	186
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof	139
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns	60
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk	60
Spun yarn, of wool or hair	60
Starches	21
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof	137
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof	137
Storage batteries	150
Structures of base metal	116
Sugar, sirups, and molasses	24
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane	24
Sulfur dioxide	83
Sunflower seed	27
Surface-active agents	86
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	178
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts	179
Sweaters	63
Swine	15
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies	155
Switches other than circuit breakers	154
Synthetic dyes, total	86
Synthetic gemstones	102
Synthetic organic pesticides, total	79
Synthetic tanning materials	87
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total	87
Table flatware	115
Table flatware, precious metals	115
Table flatware, stainless steel	115
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery	103
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts	158
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors	154
Tantalum ore	112
Tantalum ore and metal	112

	<u>Page</u>
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap	112
Tantalum, wrought	112
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	153
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases, or solids	148
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	151
Telephone instruments	152
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment	151
Television apparatus	152
Television cameras	152
Television picture tubes	156
Television receivers	152
Tempered glass	104
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof	144
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires	62
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage)	59
Textile furnishings	63
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies	63
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles	143
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines	142
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof	142
Textile yarn-preparing machines	143
Textile yarn-producing machinery	143
Tin ore and metal	108
Tires other than pneumatic tires	89
Titanium ore and metal	113
Titanium ore and slag	113
Titanium sponge	113
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap	113
Titanium, wrought	113
Tobacco and tobacco products	26
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof	148
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled or frozen	21
Tonka and vanilla beans	30
Tool holders and accessories	145
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	187
Tractors, including parts	158
Transceivers	153
Transformers	149
Transistors	156
Tuna	17
Tubes for tires	90

	<u>Page</u>
Tungsten compounds	82
Tungsten ore and metal	113
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials	113
Tungsten, unwrought	113
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap	113
Tungsten, wrought	114
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard	146
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism	146
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters	146
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet glass)	104
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof	150
Vanadium compounds	82
Vanadium pentoxide	82
Vegetable oils, other	28
Vegetable products, miscellaneous	31
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated	22
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen	21
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)	22
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts	159
Vitreous china food utensils	104
Wallpaper	44
Waste paper	43
Watches and watch movements	181
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	181
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor	137
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics	63
Wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped, other	66
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin	65
Weaving machines	143
Webs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.	62
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof	139
Welded wire mesh	114
Wheat	20
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages	26
Wire cloth	114
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing; bale ties	114

	<u>Page</u>
Wire strand and rope	114
Wirewound resistors	156
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses	64
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	63
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats, and jackets	64
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks and shorts	64
Wood manufactures, miscellaneous	42
Wood pulp	42
Wool and fine animal hair	59
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f.	62
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	139
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts	179
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts	159
Zinc	109
Zinc compounds	82
Zinc metal and waste and scrap	109
Zinc ore and concentrate	109
Zinc sulfate	82
Zirconium compounds	82
Zirconium oxide	82

