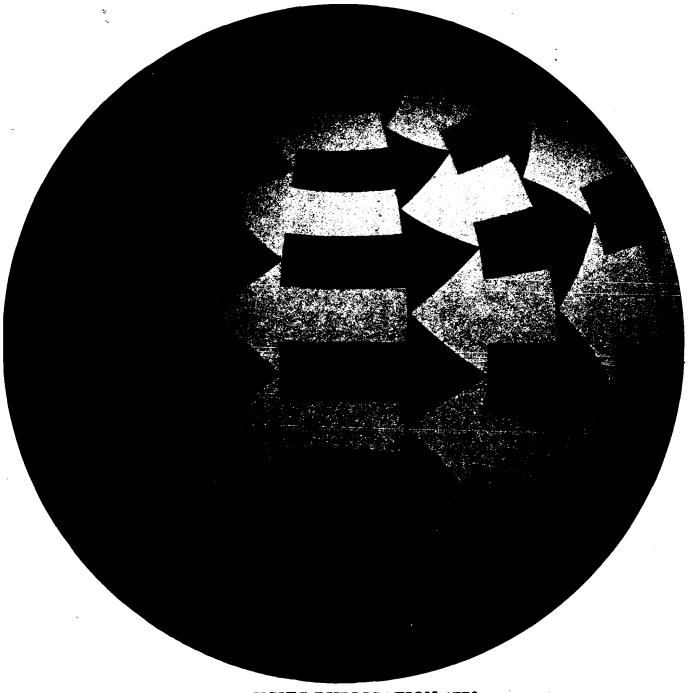
U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas



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PREFACE

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

The basic components of the system are the tailormade trade tables, which consist of computer-generated import/export tables for key commodity areas or aggregations for which data have not generally been available on a routine, machine-generated basis. The 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 tailormade trade tables serve as the vehicle for a Commission trademonitoring or early-warning system, which can alert the Commission to shifts in trade patterns and focus on areas for further Commission study. The tailormade trade tables are automatically tested quarterly and annually by computer against predetermined criteria or "gates" designed to detect aberrant trade behavior. These criteria include significant changes in (1) the value and/or quantity and/or unit value for exports and imports, and (2) the pattern of countries supplying U.S. imports and/or the markets for U.S. exports.

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

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

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

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

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

 $[\]underline{1}$ / App. D contains an alphabetical index of the commodity groupings covered in the sector tables.

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

In the second quarter (April-June) of 1985, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit was \$34.9 billion, 33 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 second quarter of 1985 for petroleum, natural gas, and related products (\$13.6 billion), machinery and equipment (\$10.1 billion), minerals and metals (\$5.7 billion), textiles and apparel (\$3.2 billion), miscellaneous manufactures (\$2.2 billion), forest products (\$1.4 billion), and footwear (\$1.2 billion). Trade surpluses existed for chemicals and related products (\$2.1 billion) and agriculture, animal, and vegetable products (\$0.7 billion). The most significant declines in trade position occurred in the machinery and equipment sector and the agricultural sector.

The most significant shift in net trade balance on a country basis (table 2) occurred in trade with Japan and the European Community (EC). The U.S. net trade position declined by \$4.1 billion with Japan and by \$3.0 billion with the EC as U.S. imports jumped in the machinery and equipment sector.

The continuing U.S. trade deficit is attributed in part to 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 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 down 2.7 percent from that in the first quarter of 1985; however, it was up 12.1 percent from that in the second quarter of 1984. 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	Second quarter : 1984 :	Second quarter	:	Percentage change
:	Per U.S.	dollar	:	Percent
:	•		:	
Yen (Japan):	229.61 :	250.73	:	9
Pound (United Kingdom):	.7162 :	.7956	:	11
Franc (France):	8.3278 :	9.4071	:	13
Dollar (Canada):	1.2925 :	1.3693	:	6
Lira (Italy):	1,675.42 :	1,970.71	:	18
Deutsche mark (West Germany):	2.7095 :	3.0867		14
:			:	

U.S. export developments

U.S. exports decreased by 1.4 percent to \$52.7 billion in the second quarter of 1985 compared with that in the second 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-June 1985, April-June 1984, and April-June 1985 1/

Item <u>2</u> /	1984	January-June :	April-June :	April-June
:.		:		
S. exports of domestic merchandise:	:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:	37,605,260 :		8,780,468 :	
Forest products:	8,585,488 :	4,081,878 :	2,251,396	
Textiles and apparel:	6,444,110 :		1,689,202	
Footwear:	187,432 :		48,922 :	•
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products:	4,163,153 :	• •	1,040,375 :	-
Chemicals and related products:	30,039,296 :		7,827,968 :	
Minerals and metals:	14,692,066 :		3,639,510 :	,
Machinery and equipment:	89,750,236 :		22,991,883 :	
Miscellaneous manufactures:	15,200,217 :		3,856,219	
Special provisions:	<u> 5,389,793 :</u>		1,385,563 :	
Total:	212,057,057 :	107,276,333 :	53,511,510 :	52,740,05
.S. imports for consumption:	:	:	•	,
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:	23,362,253 :	12,548,603 :	5,671,975 :	6,115,64
Forest products:	13,231,158 :	6,768,248 :	3,289,775 :	3,463,40
Textiles and apparel:	18,208,444 :	9,408,946 :	4,099,550 :	4,617,53
Footwear:	5,246,535 :	2,706,622 :	1,195,197 :	1,286,10
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products:	60,009,576 :	25,937,095 :	15,276,168 :	14,421,830
Chemicals and related products:	19,347,318 :	10,487,831 :	4,833,959 :	5,359,92
Minerals and metals:	38,725,641 :	18,928,926 :	9,304,683 :	9,197,79
Machinery and equipment:	116,837,297 :	67,648,301 :	29,476,425 :	34,967,630
Miscellaneous manufactures:	21,168,893 :	11,857,896 :	4,926,162 :	6,061,95
Special provisions:	6,852,398 :	4,113,942 :	1,693,993 :	2,196,74
Total	322,989,519 :	170,406,412 :	79,767,890 :	87,688,580
.S. merchandise trade balance:	:	:	:	
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products:	14,243,006 :	2,951,431 :	3,108,493 :	716,33
Forest products:	-4,645,670 :	-2,686,369 :	-1.038,379 :	-1.401.23
Textiles and apparel:	-11.764.334 :	-6,273,501:	-2,410,348 :	
Footwear:	-5,059,103 :	-2,608,265 :	-1,146,274 :	
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products:	-55,846,422 :		-14,235,792 :	
Chemicals and related products:	10,691,977 :	•	2,994.009 :	•
Minerals and metals:	-24,033,575 :	-12,142,891 :	-5,665,173 :	
Machinery and equipment:	-27,087,061 :	-18,296,746 :	-6,484,541 :	• •
Miscellaneous manufactures:	-5,968,675 :	-4,078,460 :	-1,069,942 :	
Special provisions:	-1,462,604 :		-308,429 :	
Total	-110,932,462 :		-26,256,379 :	

^{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-June 1985, April-June 1984, and April-June 1985 1/2

Them.	1984	: January-June :	April-June	: April-June	
Item	1984	: 1985 :	1984 :	1985	
S. exports of domestic merchandise:	•	;	;		
CanadaCanadase.	-: 44,515,081 :	23,798,817 :	12,148,351	12,603,7	
Japan		• •	5,692,426	• • •	
EC			11,015,092		
Brazil		• •	610,602		
Hong Kong	-: 2,884,740 :	• •	778,808		
India			363,187		
Korea			1,548,118	· ·	
Mexico		• -	2,808,974		
nexico		* -	1,170,595		
181W8n	-: 4,658,027 : -: 13,465.554 :		3,385,508		
vres					
MHESChinaChina	-: 7,189,204 :		1,464,419 :	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
All other	·, ·		531,864	•	
	-: <u>50,480,457</u> :		12,525,425 :		
	-: 212,057,057 :	107,276,333 :	53,511,510 :	52,740,0	
S. imports for consumption:	:	:			
Canada			17,206,629 :		
Japan	-: 56,595,926 :	•	13,858,011 :		
(C			13,618,964 :		
Brazil		• •	1,648,990 :		
Hong Kong	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1,754,007 :		
India		1,258,103 :	634,804 :	501,	
Korea		4,776,710 :	2,258,733 :	2,409,	
lexico		9,371,075 :	4,453,163 :	4,936,	
	-: 14,706,390 :	8,089,504 :	3,604,982	4,030,	
)PEC		10,479,097 :	7,147,735 :	5,829,	
MES	-: 5,200,209 :	2,860,222 :	1,181,053 :	1,451,	
China	-: 3,040,400 :	1.808,849 :	749,629 :	926,1	
111 other	-: <u>51,791,240</u> :	25,408,169 :	12,400,812 :	12,651,	
Total	-: 322,989,519 :		79,767,890 :		
S. merchandise trade balance:	:	•			
Canada	-: -21,827,373 :	-11,385,207 :	-5,058,278 :	-5,670,	
Japan	-: -33,903,797 :		-8,165,584 :	•	
:, ::	-: -12,080,623 :	• • •	-2,603,872 :		
Brazil	-4,622,752 :	* .*	-1,038,387 :		
long Kong	-: -5,344,175 :	• • • • •	-975,199 :	• •	
ndia		• • •	-271,617 :	• •	
(orea			-710,615 :		
lexico			-1,644,188 :		
aiwan		* *	• •		
PEC			-2,434,387 :		
IMES	•		-3,762,227 :		
China	•	•	283,366 :	-	
China		- •	-217,765 :	•	
III other	-: <u>-1,3</u> 10,783 :	-1,012,608 :	124,613 :	-805,4	

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

In the second quarter of 1985, exports in the agricultural sector fell by 22 percent to \$6.8 billion (as compared to the corresponding period of 1984). U.S. exports of oilseeds (mainly soybeans) led the decline by falling by 47 percent to \$818 million in the second quarter of 1985. Following closely in decline were U.S. exports of grain which fell by 26 percent to \$2.4 billion as declines were registered in exports of corn, wheat, and rice. Meanwhile, U.S. exports of two related oilseed product groups, fats and oils, and feedstuffs (mainly soybean meal), fell respectively to \$364 million (or by 24 percent) and to \$419 million (or by 18 percent). A 14-percent decline in U.S. tobacco exports was also registered with second quarter 1985 tobacco exports amounting to \$471 million. Declining world commodity prices, the strong U.S. currency, favorable agricultural conditions in many key exporting countries, and a less than robust economic recovery in major U.S. developing-country markets each played a role in the worsening U.S. agricultural export decline.

In the forest products sector, the value of industrial paperboard and log exports shifted significantly between the second quarters of 1984 and 1985. Industrial paperboard exports decreased from 1.6 billion pounds valued at \$313 million in the second quarter of 1984 to 1.4 billion pounds valued at \$251 million in the corresponding period of 1985, or by 20 percent in value. A strong domestic market and a strong U.S. dollar combined to deter export activity. The quantity and value of log exports both rose 18 percent between the two quarters under review, from 739 million board feet, valued at \$273 million in the 1984 period to 870 million board feet, valued at \$321 million, in the 1985 period. The growth in exports reflects the increased demand for raw materials in Southeast Asia.

In the textile, apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. exports decreased from \$1.7 billion during the second quarter of 1984 to \$1.5 billion during the corresponding period of 1985, or by about 14 percent. Most of the decrease occurred in exports of raw cotton, down approximately \$200 million to \$442 million, or by about one-third from the second quarter of 1984. Decreased demand for U.S. cotton was attributed to ample stocks and increased worldwide competition. The most notable decrease took place in cotton exports to Japan which went from \$174 million during the second quarter of 1984 to \$85 million during the same period a year later.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. exports of fertilizers decreased 16 percent or \$118 million during the second quarter of 1985 compared with the second quarter of 1984. The decrease was mostly attributable to decreased exports of phosphatic fertilizers and fertilizer materials. In general, exports of chemicals and related materials decreased by about 4 percent or \$332 million for the second quarter of 1985 compared with the similar period in 1984. The continued strength of the dollar vis-a-vis other currencies was cited as the principal reason for the decrease in exports.

The significant growth in the minerals and metals sector exports during the second quarter of 1985 was largely a reflection of a \$106 million increase in exports of unwrought aluminum which resulted primarily from a reduction in the Japanese tariff rate on some aluminum ingots and a decision by Japanese companies to increase their purchases from the United States.

In the machinery and equipment sector, U.S. exports of aircraft were valued at \$2.1 billion in the second quarter of 1985, representing an increase of 61-percent over the second quarter of 1984. Exports of office machines were strong during the period, increasing by 9 percent to \$3.9 billion. Exports of construction and mining machinery showed similar growth, rising by 14 percent to \$1.2 billion. Exports of semiconductors decreased sharply during the second quarter of 1985, falling by 21 percent to \$1.1 billion.

U.S. import developments

U.S. imports increased by 9.9 percent to \$87.7 billion in the second quarter of 1985 compared with \$79.8 billion in the second quarter of 1984. There were significant import increases in all sectors with the exception of petroleum, natural gas, and related products and the minerals and metals sector where imports declined. There were major changes in the second quarter of 1985 in the value of U.S. imports for specific commodity groups in the various sectors.

U.S. imports of agricultural products rose by about 8 percent to \$6.1 billion in the second quarter 1985. Imports of meat and fruit juice accounted for nearly one-half of the \$444-million rise in the value of total U.S. imports of these products, although nearly all commodity groupings experienced some increase as well. U.S. imports of meat rose by 24 percent to \$601 million in the second quarter 1985, led mainly by larger volumes of beef and veal. U.S. imports of fruit juice, particularly orange juice, had a notable increase, rising by 52 percent to \$256 million in the same quarter.

In the forest products sector, U.S. imports of newsprint, wood pulp, and plywood and building boards, shifted significantly between the second quarters of 1984 and 1985. Newsprint rose from 2.0 million short tons, valued at \$813 million, in the second quarter of 1984 to 2.2 million short tons, valued at \$931 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1985. U.S. imports of wood pulp decreased from \$457 million to \$378 million, between the two quarters. Plywood and building board imports rose from \$178 million to \$248 million.

In the textile, apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. imports increased from \$5.3 billion during the second quarter of 1984 to \$5.9 billion during the comparable period of 1985, or by a little over 10 percent. U.S. imports of apparel, accounting for approximately two-thirds of the total increase in this sector, rose from \$2.9 billion during the second quarter of 1984 to \$3.3 billion during the corresponding quarter of 1985. The apparel item experiencing the most significant increase was sweaters, which increased by \$127 million to \$457 million during the second quarter of 1985. Approximately 21 percent of the increase in apparel imports came from Hong Kong, Korea, and Additionally, apparel imports from Italy increased by about \$40 million to \$135 million during the second quarter of 1985. U.S. imports of fibers and textiles increased from nearly \$1.2 billion to \$1.3 billion, or by approximately 9 percent. Most of the increase took place in textile furnishings, up \$66 million during the period. Footwear imports, of which nonrubber footwear accounted for about 90 percent, increased from \$1.05 billion to \$1.15 billion, or by about 10 percent. Taiwan, Korea, Brazil, and Italy, continued to provide over 80 percent of total U.S. imports of nonrubber footwear.

In the energy and chemicals sector, imports of petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased 6 percent or by \$854 million during the second quarter of 1985 compared with the second quarter of 1984. A decrease in imports of these products from the OPEC nations accounted for the shift. In general, imports of chemicals and related products increased 11 percent or \$526 million in the second quarter of 1985 compared with the similar period in 1984. Chemical imports from the EC accounted for most of the increase, and industry sources cited the continued strength of the dollar vis-a-vis other currencies as the principal reason for the increased imports.

In the minerals and metals sector, U.S. imports of iron and steel mill products totaled \$2.5 billion in the second quarter of 1985, representing an increase of \$147 million above the second quarter of 1984. The products primarily responsible for the growth in imports were semifinished steel products, shapes and plates, and rails and accessories. The increase in imports reflects a shift from domestic production of semifinished steel products to foreign procurement of such products and expanding demand in the construction, machinery, and rail transportation industries, coupled with the strength of the dollar which created demand for less expensive imported products.

In the machinery and equipment sector, U.S. imports of radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus increased by 28 percent during the second quarter of 1985, rising to \$3.8 billion. Imports of passenger automobiles rose sharply during the period, increasing to \$10.2 billion, or by 22 percent. The increase in imports of passenger automobiles was related in part to the elimination of the import restraint on automobiles from Japan. Imports of office machines increased by 11 percent during the period, reaching \$2.8 billion. Imports of semiconductors decreased by 16 percent to \$1.6 billion, as the U.S. market for these products remains depressed.

In the miscellaneous manufactures sector, U.S. imports of furniture rose 37 percent from \$625 million to \$858 million due in part to the proximity of Canada, the leading foreign supplier, and lower labor and production costs in Taiwan, the second leading supplier. The relatively stable, low price of gold contributed to the increase in jewelry imports from \$398 million to \$580 million, or by 46 percent. In addition, U.S. imports of toys, tricks, and party favors showed significant growth rising 67 percent from \$197 million to \$328 million due to the continued increase in popularity of robot toys that convert into vehicles or animals.

ANALYSES OF TRADE SHIFTS, BY SECTORS

3

Agricultural, Animal, and Vegetable Products 1/

During the first half of 1985, the United States saw its positive balance of trade in agricultural, animal, and vegetable products shrink to \$3.0 billion, or 61 percent below the \$7.6 billion surplus of the first half of 1984. Imports of agricultural products increased by 8 percent to \$12.5 billion in the first half of 1985, and exports fell by 19 percent to \$15.5 billion.

During the second quarter of 1985, the favorable U.S. balance of trade in agricultural products fell by 77 percent to \$0.7 billion, compared with the \$3.1 billion surplus of the second quarter of 1984 (table 3, fig. 1). For these corresponding periods, U.S. imports increased by 8 percent from \$5.7 billion to \$6.1 billion, while exports declined by nearly \$2 billion, or by 22 percent, to \$6.8 billion.

The downturn in U.S. agricultural exports in the second quarter of 1985 was broad based, with declines registered in nearly all of the important export commodity groupings, notably oilseeds, grain, fats and oils, feedstuffs, and tobacco, which together accounted for about 95 percent of the \$2-billion drop in exports. The largest single drop among the commodity groupings occurred in U.S. oilseed exports (mainly soybeans), which fell by 48 percent to \$722 million in the second quarter of 1985. U.S. exports of grain were also down in the second quarter, falling by 26 percent to \$2.4 billion, with fewer exports reported of corn, wheat, and rice. U.S. exports of vegetable oils and animal fats fell by 24 percent to \$364 million, as tight U.S. supplies and high domestic prices, the strong U.S. dollar, and abundant foreign supplies reduced foreign purchases. A similar situation adversely affected U.S. exports of feedstuffs (consisting mainly of soybean meal and corn gluten feed), which fell by 18 percent to \$419 million. U.S. tobacco exports also felt the effects of the strong dollar and foreign competition, and fell by 14 percent to \$471 million in the second quarter of 1985.

U.S. agricultural imports increased by 8 percent between the second quarter of 1984 and that of 1985, with approximately 50 percent of the \$444-million increase in imports occurring among two commodity groupings: meat and fruit juice. U.S. imports of meat, particularly fresh, chilled, or frozen beef, rose by 24 percent to \$600 million in the second quarter of 1985, and imports of fruit juice increased by 52 percent to \$256 million. U.S. imports of beef rose by 59 percent in volume to 345 million pounds and by 46 percent in value to \$299 million in the second quarter of 1985. U.S. imports of fruit juices, particularly frozen concentrated orange juice from Brazil, rose sharply in response to the freeze-reduced domestic orange crop.

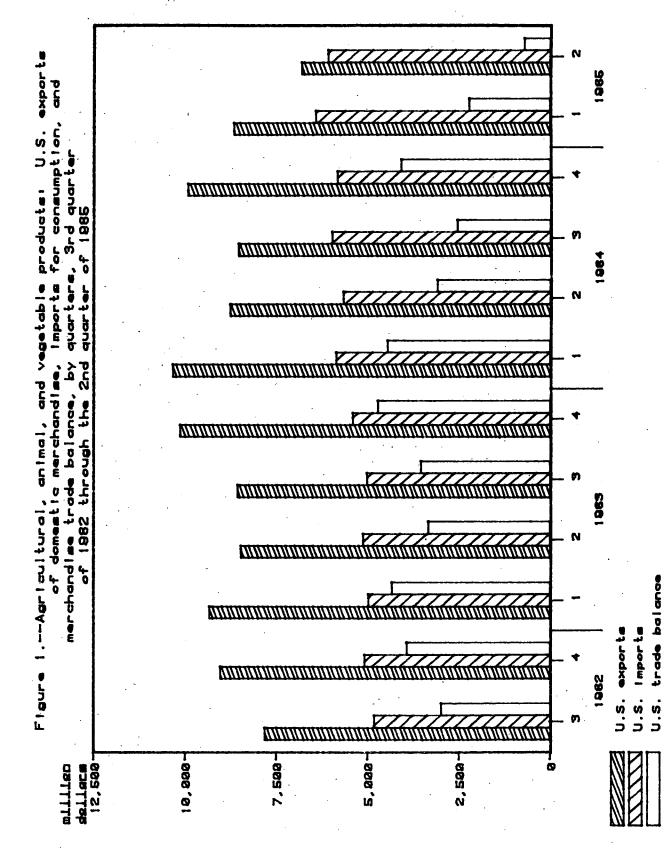
On a country or regional basis, the major shifts in the agricultural trade balance between the second quarter of 1984 and the second quarter of 1985 involved a \$425-million drop in the balance of trade with the EC (which went from a surplus of \$421 million to a deficit of \$4 million); a \$405-million drop in the surplus with Japan; a \$238-million drop in the positive balance with the nonmarket economy (NME) countries; and respective drops of \$144 million and \$125 million with the OPEC countries and with Brazil.

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

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-June 1985, April-June 1984, and April-June 1985 1/

Item	: 1984	January-June :	April-June :	April-June	
		1985 :	1984 :	1985	
	:	,			
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:	;	:	:		
Canada	_,	•	562,217 :	•	
Japan		• •	1,643,117 :		
EC		2,565,590 :	1,367,034 :	1,035,54	
Brazil		263,070 :	62,652 :	68,47	
Hong Kong		237,179 :	113,589 :	107,28	
India		44,125 :	24,777 :	22,82	
Korea	: 1,292,411 :	593,723 :	377,838 :	322,30	
Mexico	: 2,025,688 :	1,133,138 :	516,918 :	444,58	
Taiwan	: 1,327,492 :	542,481 :	278,903 :	244,77	
OPEC	: 3,005,858 :	1,261,649 :	761,756 :	636,73	
NMES	3,850,631 :	1,607,609 :	790,143 :	560,64	
China		93,709 :	114,118 :		
All other		•	2,281,519 :	•	
Total			8,780,468 :		
J.S. imports for consumption:		20,500,054	0,700,400 .		
Canada	: 3,038,906 :	1,483,699 :	752,668 :	756,96	
Japan			114,566 :	•	
BC	· •	-	•		
Brazil		• •	945,977 :		
Hong Kong			485,961 :		
	: 82,069 :		22,742 :	-	
India		•	60,650 :	•	
Korea	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	-	33,728 :	•	
Mexico	,,	•	396,525 :	•	
Taiwan		190,702 :	97,399 :		
OPEC	: 1,075,128 :	645,703 :	276,745 :		
MMES	: 427,241 :	237,089 :	99,984 :		
China		112,839 :	53,195 :	53,98	
All other		5,085,472 :	2.385.025 :	2,499,91	
Total	: 23,362,253 :	12,548,603 :	5,671,975 :	6,115,64	
J.S. merchandise trade balance:	:		:		
Canada	: -1,006,180 :	-550,189 :	-190,451 :	-267,319	
Japan	: 6,293,032 :	2,374,138 :	1,528,551 :	1,123,030	
BC	: 2,424,869 :	468,104 :	421,057 :	-4,49	
Brazil	: -1,733,555 :	-1.043.739 :	-423,309 :	-550,669	
Hong Kong	: 384,278 :	194,742 :	90,847 :	85,346	
India		•	-35,872 :	=	
Korea		522,866 :	344,109 :	288,15	
Mexico	310,311 :	167,117 :	120,393 :		
Taiwan		351,779 :	181,504 :	138,45	
OPEC		615,946 :	485,010 :	-	
NMES		1,370,519 :	690,159 :	452,294	
China		-19,130 :	60,922 :		
All other		-1,408,001 :	-103,506 :	-855,775	
Total	: 14,243,006 :			716,335	
TO COT	14,243,006 :	2,951,431 :	3,108,493 :	110,33	

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



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

The 22-percent decline in U.S. agricultural exports between the second quarter of 1984 and the corresponding quarter of 1985 reflected fewer sales to four major foreign markets: a \$388-million decline in exports to Japan, a \$331-million drop in exports to the EC, a \$230-million drop in exports to the NME's (particularly the Soviet Union), and a \$126-million drop in exports to Taiwan.

Among the notable countries or regions accounting for the 8-percent rise in the value of U.S. agricultural imports in the second quarter of 1985 were Brazil and the EC. Brazil supplied \$134 million, or 27 percent more, in agricultural products to the United States in the second quarter of 1985 than it did in the second quarter of 1984. The EC registered a 10 percent, or \$94 million, gain in its exports to the United States.

Oilseeds and animal and vegetable fats and oils

U.S. exports of oilseeds and animal fats and vegetable oils continued their downward trend in the second quarter of 1985, as the result of the strong dollar, tight domestic supplies, and abundant foreign supplies. U.S. exports of oilseeds (mainly soybeans) declined by 49 percent to \$0.8 billion in the second quarter of 1985, compared with the second quarter of 1984. Exports of soybeans, the principal export item, fell in the second quarter of 1985 by 33 percent in volume to 7 billion pounds (113 million bushels), and by 48 percent in value to \$722 million. Animal and vegetable oil exports meanwhile fell by 17 percent in volume to 1.3 billion pounds, and by 24 percent in value to \$364 million in the second quarter of 1985. Tight domestic supplies and domestic prices in excess of prevailing world prices constrained U.S. exports of vegetable oils and oilseeds. Although U.S. prices weakened during the quarter, foreign markets had already turned to other product sources, particularly to abundant Argentine and Brazilian soybeans. U.S. imports of vegetable oils, mainly coconut and palm oils, rose by 47 percent in volume to 456 million pounds and by 4 percent in value to \$149 million, as Indonesian and Malaysian production of coconut and palm oils substantially increased. 1/

> John Reeder 724-1754

Nuts

U.S. imports of nuts in the second quarter of 1985 amounted to \$76 million, 17 percent higher than the 65 million dollars' worth imported in the corresponding period of 1984. Most of the increase was accounted for by

^{1/} In February 1985, the Commission conducted preliminary antidumping investigations and determined that there was a reasonable indication that industries in the United States were materially injured by reason of imports of hydrogenated castor oil and 12-hydroxystearic acid from Brazil being sold in the United States at less than fair value. (Certain Castor Oil Products from Brazil, Determination of the Commission in Investigation No. 731-TA-236 and 237 (Preliminary) USITC Publication 1646, February 1985).

Brazil nuts and cashews, which rose from 23 million pounds, valued at \$39 million, in the second quarter of 1984 to 34 million pounds, valued at \$48 million, in the second quarter of 1985. Imports from Brazil and India accounted for almost all of the increase.

U.S. exports of nuts increased from \$121 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$146 million in the corresponding period of 1985, or by 21 percent. Exports of almonds (up \$20 million) accounted for most of the rise, largely the result of increased exports to the U.S.S.R. and West Germany. However, exports of filberts, peanuts, pistachios, and walnuts also increased between the two periods. The gain in exports resulted from increased domestic supplies and competitive U.S. prices.

Steve Burket 724-0088

Nonalcoholic beverages

Imports of certain nonalcoholic beverages classified in the basket category "beverages, not specially provided for, other than carbonated soft drinks" increased to 10.5 million gallons, valued at \$17.9 million, in the second quarter of 1985 from 1.8 million gallons, valued at \$4.8 million, in the corresponding period of 1984. The majority of imports that enter under this category were of fruit nectars, nonalcoholic beers and wines, and fruit drinks. Imports from Mexico and West Germany accounted for most of the increase. Trade and government sources indicate that competitive foreign pricing of nectars and fruit drinks (especially in relation to recent U.S. orange juice prices) and increased U.S. consumer demand for nonalcoholic beverages were the major reasons for the increase.

William A. Lipovsky 724-0097

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

: : : Commodity area	1983	1984 :	Jan-Jun : 1984 :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percen change from (6) to
:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	: : (8)
ive animals, except birds and poultry:		:	:			:		:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: 548,784:	: 640,159:	: 320,485:	317,584	: -1:	: 124,445:	135,285	: :
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	302,888	270,368:	; 72,789:	127,253	75:	: 42,779:	49, 183	: : 1
Cattle : Imports:			:			:		: :
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	920: 312,643:	753: 285,763:	486 155,338			143: 51,315:	162 67,167	
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	55: 44,035:	7 1 : 56 , 496 :	24: 19,662:		163:	15: 10,956:	28 25,847	
Swine : Imports: : Quantity (1,000 units):	: : 447 :	1,322:	: : 603:	862	43:	: : 329:	322	: : : -
Value (1;000 dollars): Exports:	56,753	155,556	68,936			38,399:		
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): oultry and poultry meat	23: 10,556: :	14: 7,991:	5: 3,969: :	3, 155	• • •	3: 1,751:	1,747	
Imports: 'Salue (1,000 dollars):	96,730:	102,705	55,505:	47,966	-14:	26,579:	24,304	: : -
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Feathers and downs :	371,428	362,840	178,376	159,420	-11:	88,117:	79,559	: : - :
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds):	18,477:	19,365	10,979:	9,818		5, 186:	5,444	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	74,931:	78,442:	43,634:		:	20,590:	18,802	:
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): eat, except poultry meat	4,680: 33,415:	3,711: 30,101:	2,100: 17,599:		-13: -21:	1,194: 9,529:	921 6,614	_
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	2,121,893	2,129,783	1,000,415	1,156,182	16:	484,295	600,956	2
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or	979,188	989,676	495,087	467,995	-5:	232,955	232,082	
frozen : Imports:					3. 1	:	:	! !
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,246,800: 1,160,670:	1,138,409: 1,027,300:	513,439: 473,972:	603,550 521,356	10:	216,862: 204,895:	344,719: 298,422:	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	178,517: 340,984:	: 218,711: 417,884:	105,648: 199,792:	105,043; 211,133;		: 46,210: 89,494:	51,290: 104,521:	

 $[\]sqrt{rac{1}{2}}$ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

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

Commodity area	1983 : 1983 :	1984 : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5) : : (5) :	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen			:	-	: ;	:		:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	268,313: 196,664:	457,898: 335,505:		300,863 209,095		130,661: 95,356:	144,236 96,682	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Sausage:	124,845 146,402	93,139: 89,655:		39,956 27,125		26,374: 29,335:		
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	15,886:	12,005: 16,941:		6,160 8,554		; 2,238; 3,222;	2,777 3,816	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Pork, prepared or preserved, except : sausage and canned hams	6,921: 8,980: :	5,738: 7,691: :		3,184 4,020		1,215: 1,693: :	1,820 2,193	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	48,670: 63,586:	53,621: 60,956:		31,232 34,237		12,783: 14,278:	15,165 16,198	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Fish, fresh or frozen	31,265: 37,084:	22,695: 23,633:	11,893: 12,272:	9,620 9,079		5,746: 5,795:	5,330 5,216	
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	1,304,237	1,356,100	683,510	760,004	11:	352,092	401,945	14
Value (1,000 dollars): Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, and or kippered	626,438:	611,580:	160,442:	167,283	4:	94,240:	104,950	11
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	66,569: 68,891:	67,811: 70,944:		30,282 30,955		12,004: 11,967:	13,640 14,829	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Fish, in airtight containers	13,385: 13,369:	4,899: 6,207:		4,386 4,256		1,099: 1,754:	2,058 1,935	
Imports: Quantity (number): Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	180,342: 200,357:	232,743: 242,207:		177,258 174,098		56,474: 57,450:	82,853 80,608	
Quantity (number): Value (1,000 dollars):	65,663: 106,397:	57,162: 95,332:		29,823 51,443	33:	7,031: 10,288:	11,220 17,927	

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

Commodity area	: 1983 : :	1984 : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 :	Apr-Jun	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5) : : (5) :	(6)	(7)	: : (8) :
Sardines	:		:			:		:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	35,247: 33,700:	: 44,750: 41,805:	: 20,178: 19,762:		: 39:	; 9,946; 9,250;	16,749 13,502	
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,012: 689:	: 884: 583:	: 353: 260:			: 242: 164:	160 133	
Tuna : Imports: :	: :	160 742	74 744	407 (07	: :	; ;	F.6. 220	: :
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Other fish in airtight containers,	122,329: 137,323:	162,312: 167,269:	74,364: 77,083:			40,428: 41,063: :	54,220 52,721	
including anchovies, bonito, and: herring Imports:		: :	; ;					: :
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	22,489: 27,839:	25,129: 30,642:	12,643: 13,771:	23,458		6,007: 6,621:	11,730 13,464	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	10,162: 8,714:	7,315: 7,957:	3,050: 3,500:	1,734	-43:	1,327: 1,698:	806 943	
Shellfish Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	568,141: 2,018,382:	576,219: 2,016,876:	: 265,678: 953,447:			: 131,504: 467,689:	156,222 493,348	
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 65,320: 180,348:	: 54,421: 144,883:	32,233: 82,212:			: 17,916: 41,979:	23,001 40,925	
Fluid milk and cream, including : flavored milk : Imports: :			:		: :	' : :		: :
Quantity (1,000 gallons): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	2,879: 8,617:	1,898: 7,062:	753: 2,851:			352: 1,239:	432 1,621	
Quantity (1,000 gallons): Value (1,000 dollars): Condensed or evaporated milk and	2,053: 5,649:	3,170: 7,335:	1,405: 3,547:		-3:	674: 1,672:	693 1,589	_
cream, including dried milk and : cream : Imports:		:	: :	:		: :		•
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	13,939: 6,087:	12,870: 5,180:	7,198: 3,082:			3,665: 1,556:	4,722 2,537	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	634,608: 251,148:	665,933: 215,093:	290,743: 94,407:	347,166 112,440	19:	134,715: 42,018:	164,320 53,696	

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

Commodity area :	1983 : :	1984 : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to
; ;	(1)	(2) :	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
Butter :	:	:	:		: :	:		: :
Imports: :	:		:	,	: :			:
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	1,692:	1,635:	868:			481:		
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,063:	1,842:	847:	932	: 10:			• /
Exports: ; Quantity (1,000 pounds):	60,795	97,393:	39,902:	37,908	-	26,001:		: 22
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,855:	62,471:			_	15, 153:		
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes :	30,033	02,411	23,000	20,477		(3) (33)	, _ , _	:
Imports:	:	:			: :	:		:
Quantity (1.000 nounds):	31:	130:		186	: 77:	98:		
Value (1,000 dollars):	30:	75:	54:	93		44:	39	: -11
Exports: :					:	<u>.</u> :		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	11,305:	9,260:				2,111:		
Value (1,000 dollars):	5,201:	4,737:	2,548:	2,412	: -5: :	1,148:	1,119	: -3 ·
Cheeses : Imports: :	•	•	•		• •			•
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	286,246:	306.019:	127,012:	127 . 187	: 0:	69.041:	66,907	: -3
Value (1,000 dollars)	383,296:	385, 155:						
Exports:	303,2,0	305, 155	103,010	134,017	: :	10,000		. ,
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	38,463:	36,885:	17,720:	13,705	-23:	7,141:	7,189	: 1
Value (1,000 dollars):	31,074:	32,697:				7,090:	6,111	: -14
Milk products, except fluid and :		:	:	_•	:	:		
condensed or evaporated, milk and :	:	. :			: :	:		:
cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, :	*	:		•	: :		•	:
_ and ice cream :	:				: :			:
Imports:	:	*	:			•	٠	
Value (1,000 dollars):	32:	111:	34:	64	88:	29:	3	: -88
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	3,932:	3,979:	1,977	1,888	: -5:	1,117:	1,255	: : 12
Ice cream :	3,732.	3,7/7	1,7//	1,000	9. !	1,11/:	. 1,233	· 12
Imports:		·				į		:
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	•	16:	9:	1/	-99:	9:		-100
Value (1,000 dollars):	:	50:	29:		5.5	27 :		- 100
Exports: :	:	:	:		:	. :		:
Quantity (1,000 gallons):	1,198:	1,244:	601:	654	: 9:	348:	427	
Value (1,000 dollars):	2,992:	3,271:	1,606:	1,657		890:	1,062	: 19
Eggs	:	:	:			•		:
Imports: :	42 407:	26 065:	40 040:	(DEA	: _/ = .		7 044	_ = 2.
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	12,107:	26,065:	18,019:	6,259	-65:	6,509:	3,014	-54
Value (1,000 dollars)	56,216:	52,260	22,071:	26,332	19:	11,692:	12,697	9
interest to the contract of th	20,210	22,200.	22,071.	20,332	. 17.	11,072,	12,07/	, ,

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

Commodity area	1983 : :	: 1984 : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to:		Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to
the second of th	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	: : (8) :
Hides and skins	• •	:	. : •	 ;	: :	:	•	1 ·
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars)	63,090	69,614:	33,365	37,486	12:	15,373	20,659	: : 34
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars) Cattle hides	800,256	1, 165, 177	602,693	559,435	-7:	302,806	274,826	: -9 :
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pieces): Value (1,000 dollars):	667: 19,061:	7 17 : 23,010 :	291: 9,484:	564 13,574	: 43:	114: 3,815:		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pieces): Value (1,000 dollars):	22,452: 742,174:	26,408: 1,086,433:	13,807: 561,582:	13,611 523,614		6,802: 283,383:	6,706 257,181	
Leather Imports:Value (1,000 dollars)	298,542:	: : 403,208	191,349:	203,950		93,095:	101,435	: : : 9
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Cattle hide upper leather :	248,516	310,817	158,081	151,053	-4:	82,717:	81,317	: : -2 :
Imports: Quantity (1,000 square feet): Value (1,000 dollars)	48,018: 45,556:	51,178: 51,799:	25,002: 24,836:	22,896 25,426	: 2:	11,467: 12,153:		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 square feet): Value (1,000 dollars): Furskins	17,891: 18,128:	15,543: 19,349:	8,402: 10,665:	8,883 11,702		3,952; 5,114;	5,100 6,104	
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	157,061	200,396	133,931	136,551	2	54,764	46,616	: : : -15
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Mink furskins :	271,414	282,020	210,484	209,975	0	81,489	77,746	-5
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pieces): Value (1,000 dollars)	3,148: 79,349:	3,651: 102,652:	2,591: 73,099:	2,652 79,370	9:	993: 29,006:	761 23,318	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pieces): Value (1,000 dollars):	3,228: 90,489:	3,539: 104,435:	2,759: 80,136:	2,502 74,070		1,218: 35,718:	1,172 33,622	
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers Imports:	66 092	:	1	40.404		0.570	* 655	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: Value (1,000 dollars):	44,082: 3,667:	54,261: 3,093:	11,618:	12,496; 1,153;	•	2,579: : 829:	3,008 390	:

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

Commodity area	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	: : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	### Apr-Jun	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
	: (1) : : (1) :	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Live plants	: :	:	:		: :	:		:
Imports: _ Value (1,000 dollars)	: 29,728:	40,684:	: 22,782:	24,195	: : : 6:	: 15,173:	13,969	: -8
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	36,264:	31,212	19,555	19,862	2:	10,900	9,802	-10
Seeds Imports:	: :	:	:		: :			:
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	79,742:	70,767	40,141:	36,341	: -9:	15,622	19,630	: 26
Value (1,000 dollars)	186,732	200,250	87,146	81,718	-6:	32,053	31,758	-1
Grains Imports:			:		 : :	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	71,541:	120,577:	59,307:	69,958	: 18:	26,147:	37,309	: 43
Value (1,000 dollars) Corn	13,817,392	14,792,460	7,136,972	5,637,680	-21:	3,298,046:	2,438,263	-26
Imports:	: _:		*		: :	.;		:
Quantity (1,000 bushels) Value (1,000 dollars)	: 815: : 8,126:	2,755: 30,040:	1,434: 21,628:	1,229 12,068	: -44:	802: 10,179:	972 5,654	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 bushels) Value (1,000 dollars) Rice (paddy and brown)		1,932,386: 7,073,751:	954,972: 3,702,809:	954,918 3,107,646		447,731: 1,741,304:	409,953 1,316,795	
Imports:	: :	:	:		: :	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	: 3,097: : 1,196:	2,471: 828:	936 : 313 :	4,419 1,483	374:	659: 206:	2,195 766	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars) Wheat	: 1,258,941: : 170,807:	689,510: 92,183:	385,162: 59,735:	406,614 46,590		229,059: 33,988:	200,540 24,879	
Imports:		•	i			:		:
Quantity (1,000 bushels) Value (1,000 dollars)	: 1,959: : 5,838:	3,709: 15,080:	1,265: 4,852:	2,702 10,792		1,256: 4,806:	2,678 10,696	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 bushels) Value (1,000 dollars)	: 1,413,320: : 6,235,254:	: 1,552,136: 6,476,907:	: 663,466: 2,831,441:	458,510 1,898,624		: 315,301: 1,329,874:	208,662 858,720	
Value (1,000 dollars) Milled grain products	: 0,233,234;	9,470,707	2,031,741.	1,070,024	· -33;	1,367,0/41	050,720	· -35
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	: : : 19,697:	: 22,224:	: 11,156:	19,147	: : : 72:	: 4,793:	11, 180	: 133
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	:	1,070,273	586,730:	463,731	: : : -21:	334,439:	250,215	:

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

Commodity area	1983 : :	1984 :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	### Apr-Jun	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to
: :	(1) :	(2) :	(3) :	(4)		(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
Milled rice :	:	:	:		:	:		:
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds):	46,608	62,634	3 <u>2,780</u> :	69,938		13,580	40,467	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	11,148:	13,397:	7,025:	12,818: :	:	2,817:	7,204	:
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	4,031,278: 754,816:	4,087,981: 753,307:	2,006,862: 372,818:	1,603,253: 261,364:		1,146,177: 205,757:	805,733 134,460	
Milled wheat : Imports: :	•	•		:	:	:		: :
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	157: 2,105: :	142: 2,124:	67: 1,004:	73: 980:	•	31: 506:	41 529	
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight): Value (1,000 dollars):	52,092: 320,289:	26,291: 259,528:	18,511: 182,182:	16,790: 169,165:	-9: -7:	10,647: 110,717:	9,381 95,411	
Malts and starches : Imports: :	:	:	:	:	:	:	•	: :
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	29,708:	34,884:	16,720:	22,335:	34:	8,383:	11,562	38
Value (1,000 dollars): Malts :	34, 143	54,783	24,025	24,959	•	12,546	8,966	-29
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	66,214: 9,305:	69,255: 9,427:	28,104: 4,042:	: : 50,876 : 5,813		13,792: 1,985:	18,573 2,116	
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds):	: 59,465:	: 168,586:	64, 122:	: : 66,681	4:	33,460:	12,866	: : -62
Value (1,000 dollars): Starches :	9,331:	23,001:	8,694:	9,775: :	12:	4,606: :	1,892	: -59 :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	17,899	22,267	10,963	14,678	34	5,494	8,223	50
Value (1,000 dollars): Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen:	24,028	31, 162	15,236:	14,475	-5:	7,906:	6,630	- 16
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	2,279,966: 566,833:	: 2,807,221: 599,814:	: 2,018,424: 424,810:	: 1,951,037: 479,297:		: 694,484: 145,481:	736,448 182,884	
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 1,821,088: 377,824:	1,866,079: 389,517:	: 1,063,066: 228,705:	: 841,413: 176,350:		: 577,273: 118,095:	459,608 96,273	
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen: Imports:	377,024	307) 317 · ;	220,703.	, OCC (01)	-23.	110,073.	70,2/3	10 :
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	390,585: 54,466:	388,281: 46,178:	312,263: 28,128:	314,435: 67,406:		79,791: 7,642:	62,959 14,764	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	31,001: 4,628:	30,419: 3,999:	12,373: 2,052:	: 7,801: 1,318:		8,654: 1,352:	5,718 880	

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

Commodity area	: : : : 1983 : : :	: : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1984	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	1984 :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5) : : (5) :	(6)	(7)	: (8)
Tomatoe's, fresh, chilled, or frozen	:	:			: :			:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	738,195: 228,870:				2:	54,970:		
Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars) Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated	175,524: 48,007:				-11:	51,149		
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	: 81,740: : 81,740: : 37,686:	95,833: 46,560:				11,349:		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)Value (1,000 dollars) Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)	: 268,199:				: -1:	227,676:		
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	212,118	244,107	134,364	125,949	-6:	67,497	64,865	: : -4
Value (1,000 dollars) Mushrooms and truffles Imports:	: 107,782: :	97,947: :	49,640	46,369	: -7: : :	24,593	24,771	1
Quantity (1,000 pounds)Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	16,326: 30,024:					55,762		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	: 4,590:							•
Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	13,299 12,328					51,955		
Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars) Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or	: 230: : :				: 16:	288		
preserved Imports: Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	: : 310,620,620: : 251,699:	310,351,746: 324,423:				,,,,,,,,		
Exports: Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	: 1047,056,703: : 534,061:	1279,046,710: 645,322:	253,111			228,831,302 121,017		

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

Commodity area	: 1983 : :	: 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1984	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5) : : :	(6)	(7)	: : (8)
Almonds	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Imports: Quantity (pounds)	297,36 <u>6</u> :					30,1 <u>7</u> 1:		
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	522:	435:	164:	278	: 69: : :	74:	140	
Quantity (pounds)	176,615,285: 243,605:	220,284,092: 315,841:	75,053,622: 122,020:	141,415,725 175,105	: 44:	38,634,850: 64,904:		
Imports: (pounds):	: 13,718,876: 5,966:	: 22,050,765: 9,048:	: : 13,846,603 : 5,575			: 6,874,508: 2,774:		
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:		:			: :	:		:
Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars): Pistachio nuts	11,957,909: 5,361:					1,377,241: 568: :		
Imports: Quantity (pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	6,310,288: 13,398:		6,713,095: 12,501:		: -39:	: 4,296,507: 8,014:		
Exports: Quantity (pounds)	3,880,938: 8,802:					987,899: 1,412:		
Imports:		;	:					:
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	7,089,526: 931,323:					2,593,815: 367,660:		
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Berries, fresh	3,443,051: 833,499:				7:	798,612: 213,446:		
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	39,928: 18,962:					374: 784:		
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	54,461: 31,990:				-25:	19,070: 9,326:		
Cherries, fresh : Imports:	:				·	*	_	•
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	991: 742:					17: 12:		: -64 : -50
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	17,269: 14,010:				105:	4,204: 3,390:		

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

Commodity area	1983 : :	1984 : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Citrus fruit :	:	:	:			:		:
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	198,822: 49,990:	264,891: 66,434:		139,627 35,412		51,717: 15,206:	62,402 15,595	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Fruit, dried	2,153,343: 454,950:	1,722,935: 409,743:		1,069,572 261,396	-6:	548,779: 137,357:	554,957 141,820	
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	59,064: 38,314:	: 65,175: 41,804:		45,408 28,344		17,414: 10,591:	12,424 9,146	
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Fruit, prepared or preserved (except :	258,538: 177,319:	249,067: 161,203:	111,706: 68,563:	114,804 71,769		62,787: 37,860:	54,522 34,819	
dried) Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	818,250: 313,400:	; 419,416: 158,317:	568,048 197,414	25:	243,962: 90,553:	332,491 113,200	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Olives	276,528: 119,322:	218,038: 100,277:	105,048: 48,506:	97,338 42,491		46,010: 22,139:	45,607 20,676	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	106,744: 77,026:	: 111,231: 86,004:	60,071: 43,116:	64,371 40,852		28,110: 21,246:	36,720 21,281	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, :	3,851: 2,749:	3,275: 2,318:	1,533: 1,087:	1,583 1,040		569: 430:	773 514	
fruits, fruit peel, and other : vegetable substances : Imports:	:	:	:		: :	:		: :
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	11,153: 8,690: :	9,627: 8,750:	4,564: 3,902:	7,438 5,901		1,791: 1,584:	4,114 3,332	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Sugar, sirups, and molasses	4,604: 1,321:	3,973: 1,663: :	1,993: 656:	1,481 785		1,138: 413:	829 349	

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

C	Commodity area .	: : 1983 :	1984	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) : (5) :	(6)	(7)	: : (8) :
	r beets, and sugar cane		***			<i>'</i> :		·	:
Imports:		. 2 0/0 /00		:	4 4 4 4 4 2 0	:	704 570		.:
	y (short tons) (1,000 dollars)	: 2,940,688: : 1,026,502:							
Value Exports:	(1,000 dollars)	· 1,026,302	1,111,373	307,024.				. 224,700	:
Quantit	y (short tons)	215,027	320,731					87,233	: -4
Value	(1,000 dollars)	52,349							
Molasses	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	:		:				-	:
Imports:	:	:	:	:		: '	,,,		
	y (short tons)	1,833,087							
_ Value	(1,000 dollars)	83,701	98,998					2,1,882	-30
Exports:	y (short tons)	285,455	154,732	: : 100,313:		: : 73:		104,831	: : 348
Value	(1,000 dollars)	17,295							
Corn sweete		:	13,131		2,777		-,	3,73,	
Imports:		:		:	*,	:	:		:
Quantit	y (pounds, dry basis)	9,338,853	22,094,109	8,530,970:		46:	5,527,228:	5,824,304	
Value	(1,000 dollars)	: 1,545	3,845:		2,337			1,118	: 22
Exports:		:		:		·:			:
	y (pounds, dry basis)	36,921,774	35,521,467				.,		
Value	(1,000 dollars)		9,166	4,632:	3,074	-34:	2,340	1,464	: -37
	asses, maple sugar and			•		•			:
	and honey							•	:
Imports:	and noney	· •	,	:			:		:
Value	(1,000 dollars)	96,993	111,314:	51,131:	56,413	10:	26,405:	28,885	: 9
Exports:	•	:	:	:		:			:
Value	(1,000 dollars)	: 25,444	22,165	11,853:	9,798	- 17 :	5,513:	5,026	: -9
Coçoa and con	fectionery	•	,	:		•			•
Imports:	(d-)	; ,4007 /02 725;	. 4200 /// 000	;	005 774 470	27.	745 500 202		
Value	(pounds)	· 109/,602,/23	1 250 404	428 FEO.	916 703	30:	315,580,202: 328,157:		
Exports:	(1,000 0011475)-	. 333,700.	1,230,000		014,703	30.		313,220	•
Quantity	(pounds)	71.908.231	81.690.432	36,558,890:	39,331,775		19,063,282	17,920,965	: -6
Value	(1,000 dollars)	81,677	97,822	41,749:					
Coffee and co	ffee substitutes, tea,	:		:		:		,	:
_ mate	:	:	:	:	•	:	,		:
Imports:	44.000			:		_ :			•
	(1,000 dollars)	2,905,666	3,476,962	1,741,300:	1,799,383		,	843,264	: -6
Exports: Value	(1,000 dollars)	110,174	110,494	54, 177:	55,940	: 3:	•	26,805	: 2
Agine	(1)000 OOTTALA)	. 110,174	110,474	34,177	22,740	3.	20,293	20,000	

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

Commodity area :	: : 1983 : :	1984 :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to
; ;	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
: Coffee :	:	:				:		:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	2,771,052	3,271,143:	1,641,861:	1,704,260	4	843,035:	799,980	: : -5
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Spices :	98,398	95,415	46,819	48,752	4	22,293	23,146	: 4
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	130,619:	: 180,890:	82,159:	102,771	25:	; 36,865:	49,625	: 35
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Fruit juices :	21,283 :	23, 126 : :	11,220	10,686	-5:	5,725:	5,772	: : 1 :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	455,559	809,035:	322,780	541,612	68	: 168,795:	255,942	: : 52
Value (1,000 dollars): Soft drinks and certain other :	219,824	219,806:	114,958	103,860	-10	57,222	56,144	-2
nonalcoholic beverages : Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	47,395	65,690:	: 23,491:	58,192	148:	: 14,498:	36,251	: : 150
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Ale, porter, stout, and beer	41,077	34,470: :	17,243	13,077	-24	9,872: :	7,559	: : -23 :
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 gallons): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 195,721: 515,234:	: 223,301: 577,008:	100,317: 262,054:			: 53,365: 139,628:	65,699 166,884	
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 gallons): Value (1,000 dollars):	17,840: 38,110:	11,402: 25,201:	6,319:	10,320	: : 63:	3,497: 7,575:	7,302 15,187	: : 109
Wines and certain other fermented : alcoholic beverages :		:	:	_,,,,,		1	,3,,0,	:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 gallons): Value (1,000 dollars):	131,304: 854,674:	142,730: 955,243:	64,052: 427,241:		: 4:	32,763: 224,237:	33,724 246,651	
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 gallons): Value (1,000 dollars):	; 7,609; 32,133;	: 6,069: 25,428:	: 3,188: 13,008:			: 1,779: 7,190:	2,107 8,378	
Distilled spirits : Imports: : Quantity (1,000 proof gallons):	: : 116,351:	: : 117,868				: : 32,424:	27,416	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	1, 191, 649:	1,249,945:	:		:	292,390:	260,043	-11
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons): Value (1,000 dollars)	8,801: 60,621:	7,539: 65,981:	3,360: 28,798:			1,650: 14,181:	1,725 18,947	

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

Commodity area :	: : : : : :	: : 1984 : : :	; Jan-Jun ; 1984 ; ;		Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Tobacco and tobacco products	:	:	:	•	:	:		
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	817,325	635,867:	301,809	305,896	1:	124,638	150,431	21
Value (1,000 dollars): Cigarettes :	2,647,287	2,703,556:	1,180,860:	1,201,756	2:	545,547	470,838	-14
Imports: Quantity (thousands): Value (1,000 dollars):	740,595: 11,064:	790,750: 12,897:		490,770 5,977		200,239: 2,983:	263,652 2,789	
Exports: Quantity (thousands): Value (1,000 dollars): Cigars	60,697: 1,125,711:	56,516: 1,120,121:			: -3:	13,439: 264,086:	9,334 183,322	
Imports: Quantity (thousands): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	: 127,820: 44,849:	126,816: 47,635:	20,999:			28,195: 10,355:	32,930 10,909	
Quantity (thousands): Value (1,000 dollars): Oilseeds:	129: 8,510:	103: 7,633:	58:			31: 2,254:	38 1,919	
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	80,582	73,133:	41,300:	48,244	17	21, 176	23,030	. 9
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Cottonseed	6,162,342	5,987,897	3,633,017:	2,133,769	41:	1,531,434	785,313	-49 :
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	100: 14:	86: 9:	86: 9:		-100: -100:	39: 5:		: -100 : -100
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Flaxseed Imports:	4, 193: 1,615:	120,364: 17,307:		84,727 9,424		3,164: 995:	41,934 4,825	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	192,881: 23,718:	167,942: 22,192:		189,608 23,078	47:	75,695: 10,280:		
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Soybeans :	6,277: 473:	14,031: 1,389:	984: 53:	1,373 92	: 40:	456 : 25 : :	1,081 58	: = :
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	5,523: 758:	24,135: 3,218:	3,625: 569:	6,258 701	73:	2,487: 418:	3,334 389	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	50,106,209: 5,925,420:	43,067,053: 5,438,081:	24,410,728: 3,297,942:	18,932,629 2,009,976		:0,064,408: 1,398,814:	6,753,590 721,696	

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

Commodity area :	1983 : :	1984 : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
: :	(1)	(2)	(3) :	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	: : (8) :
Sunflower seed :	:		:		:			:
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	85,156: 9,570:	53,940: 7,826:	27,522: 4,217:	30,245 3,933		11,128: 1,869:	19,582 2,443	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases	1,745,640: 222,586:	3,224,559: 511,822:	1,813,111: 315,760:	712,705 102,805	-61:	732,084: 129,508:		
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,802,423: 461,856:	1,617,055: 671,770:	818,408: 321,334:	927,477 317,896		; 310,913: 142,638:	456,219 148,506	
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Corn oil :	6,737,966: 1,504,393:	6,888,067: 1,980,435:	3,718,105: 1,062,678:	2,853,810 804,527		1,574,141: 477,030:	1,307,466 363,522	
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	88: 33:	331: 114:	116: 65:	85: 52:	-21:	37: 23:	39 23	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Cottonseed oil	244,519: 89,560:	318,100: 126,669:	182,077: 69,805:	137,026 53,006	-25:	90,139: 35,411:	77,033 29,387	
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	20,000: 4,554:	:	:		-24: 0:	:		- 17 - 0
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Soybean oil	422,233: 106,262:	371,409: 120,837:	196,451: 59,086:	238,023 73,973		91,081: 28,879:	82,092 26,187	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 69: 15:	: 162: 72:	; 37 : 13 :	5,750: 1,673:	15,335: 12,037:	: 35: 12:		: : 16,044 : 13,592
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Other vegetable oils	1,703,967: 414,548:	2,254,869: 731,795:	1,227,718: 397,340:	702,746 236,888	-43: -40:	525,881: 178,832:	255,101 93,893	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 1,740,047: 445,037:	1,567,917: 654,485:	797,879: 313,315:	892,505: 306,016:	-2:	300,521: 138,910:	435,753 142,192	45 2
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	705,202: 188,646:	518,672: 177,116:	347,028: 114,274:	: 235, 193: 79,838;		131,142: 45,722:	85,212 31,316	

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

Commodity area	: 1983 : :	1984 :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to
	(1) :	(2) :	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) : :	(7)	(8)
Animal and marine-animal oils Imports:	,	:			:	. :	· · · ·	: :
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	7,586:	9,289:	14,835: 4,325:		: 58:	2,219:	3, 143	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	3,561,867:		: 1,694,856: 388,376:			707,794:	781,775	
Shortening and cooking oils :	:	:				:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	4,628:		5,539: 3,614: :	3,316	-8:	1,473:		
Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars) Natural gums and resins, except pine	44,733;		69,973: 33,795:					
qum : Imports:	:	:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	121,908: 66,778:		63,379: 36,312:			18,754:		
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars)	13,298: 27,867:		10,349: 21,807:					
Edible preparations Bakery products, except bread Imports:				·				
Quantity (pounds)	149,251,181: 131,227:		85,114,320: 72,062:	104,569,774 84,420		37,572,725: 31,690:		
Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)		61,024,255: 39,819:	29,090,944: 19,350:			14,041,963: 8,955:		
Bread made with yeast as the : leavening substance : Imports:	•	•					·	
Quantity (pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	60,630,404: 24,853:		27,451,726: 12,028:					
Quantity (pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Cereal breakfast foods	15,098,906: 5,860:		7,923,116: 3,267:					
Imports: :	14,860,639	38,941,387:						
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: Quantity (pounds)	: 43,746,530:	:	5,390: : 21,413,135:	6,988	:	:	:	•
Value (1,000 dollars):	28,217:		14,722					

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

Commodity area	1983	1984 : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 :		Percent change from (6) to
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	: : (8) :
Chewing gum	:	:	:		: :			:
Imports:	:					4 -4		:
Quantity (pounds)				11,376,709				
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,263	18,611:	7,638:	8,824		-,	4,956	: 48
Exports: Quantity (pounds)	6,396,287	7,231,901:	3,731,650	3,588,350	: : : -4:		1,645,903	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,486			4,669				
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and		,, 15, 1	4,450.	, 4,007		2,001	2,032	
similar ailmentary pastes		•	:		: :	· .	,	:
Imports:	:	:	:	1	: :	:	:	:
Quantity (pounds)	138,281,220:	179,722,613:	85,975,023:	93,529,358	: 9:	44,448,094		
_ Value (1,000 dollars)	50,754:	61,283:	29,773:	31,467	_	,	15,883	: 7
Exports:		: 45 754 774	7 704 747	7 070 047	: :			
Quantity (pounds)	14,342,615	15,356,331:						
Value (1,000 dollars) Sauces	7,773.	9,312.	4,306:	4,725	: 10:	1,853	2,039	: 10
Imports:						•	' !	:
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,754:	47,432:	23,784	23,153	-3:	11,569	11,641	. 1
Exports:	:	:	20,7.0.		: :	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		:
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,921:	38,844:	19,036:	17,715	: -7:	10,182:	8,948	: -12
Soups	:	:	:	:	: :	:	1	:
Imports	:	: :			:			:
Quantity (pounds)	16,006,773:			11,507,568				
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,262	25,877:	13,097	15,460		-,	7,988	: 38
Exports: { Quantity (pounds):	27 786 550	26 716 850:	11 753 063	13,698,925	: : : 17:		6,517,713	
Value (1,000 dollars)				8,119				
Edible preparations, not specially		13,431	0,757	0,117		3,050	3,033	
provided for	•	:	:		: :	1	1	:
Imports:	:	:	:	:	: :	:	1	•
Quantity (pounds):	257,830,382:	481,674,294:		204,803,782	: 4:	110,576,576:	59,720,457	: -46
Value (1,000 dollars)	157,233:	235,038:	110,708:	121,189	: 9:	57,744:	54,402	: -6
Exports:		744 000 404	354 304 454	435 430 005		450 045 404		:
Quantity (pounds)	700 646	/16,980,606:	351,391,651:			159,965,106:		
:		.414,6324	222,746:	207,594	-/:	97,023:	117,165	: 21
Imports:			•			•		
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1,085	1,256:	590:	666			323	. 7
Value (1,000 dollars)	162,878:							
Exports:	:	:	:	- ;			- · , · - ·	:
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	15,564:		7,073:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,819,347:	2,238,195:	1,300,695:	917,730	-29:	514,563:	419,395	: -18

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

Commodity area :	: : : : : : :	1984 : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
: :	(1) :	(2) :	(3) :	(4)	: (5) : : (5) :	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
: Naval stores	:	:	:		:	:		:
Imports:	:	:			: :	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	7,337:	5,960:	2,117:	4,446	: 110:	959 : :	2,158	: 125
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,855:	44,747:	22,920:	22,255	: -3:	11,551:	10,723	-7
Miscellaneous vegetable products :	:	,	,,;	/	: .	,		:
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, :	:	:	: .		: :	:		:
wreaths, sprays, or similar :	· :	ı.			: :	:		:
articles made from such flowers :	•	:	:		: :	:		:
or other fresh plant parts :		• •	•		: :	:		:
Imports:		:	:		: :			:
Value (1,000 dollars):	163,033:	214,199:	120,998:	126,362	: 4:	62,474:	65,851	: 5
Exports: :	•	• •	1		: :	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	9,803:	8,564:	5,571:	2,495	-55:	2,505:	1, 18 1	: -53
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin :	:				: :	1		1
Imports:	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	32,319:	33,520:	29,975:	34,981	: 17 :	(3,137:	5,381	: 72
Exports: :		:	:		: :	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	66,016:	50,493:	26,687:	28,408	: 6:	10,781:	8,27 2	: -23
Tonka and vanilla beans :	:	• 1	•		: :	:		:
Imports: :					: :			:
Quantity (pounds):	2,248,726:	1,933,820:	1,089,929:	697,759		604,669:	325,970	
Value (1,000 dollars):	51,140:	50,200:	26,454:	19,863	: -25:	14,720:	9,200	: −37
Miscellaneous vegetable products :	•		:		: :	:		:
Imports:	:			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	: :	:		:
_ Value (1,000 dollars):	99,896:	102,566:	42,498:	45, 191	: 6:	19,458:	23,867	: 23
Exports:	FT 455:	FA (17)	0/ 400:	07 400	:			
Value (1,000 dollars):	53,400:	51,647:	26,109:	27,199	: 4:	13,600:	14,889	: 9

Table 5.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1985 $\frac{1}{2}$

	Im	oorts	: : E _X ;	ports
Commodity area :	April-June	: : January-June :	: April-June	: January-June :
Live animals, except birds and poultry	2 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	: 9	: 9	: 3 9
tubers	1 9 (1) 4 (7) 9 1 4 9 1 4	: : 9 :(1)(4)(7) 9 : 1 4 9 : 1 4 : 1	:(3) 9 : :(1) :(1) :(1)(4)(7) 9 10 :(1)(4) :(1) :(1)(4) :(4) 9	: : :(1) :(1)(7) 9 :(1)(4) :(1) :(1)(4)

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

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1985

	In	ports	Ex	ports	
Commodity area	: : April-June : January-June		: April-June	: : January-June	
Malts and starches Malts Starches	1 4 (7)	: : 1 : 1 4 (7)	; ;(1) ;(1)(4) 9	: : 9 10 : 9 10	
egetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen	: 1 : 1 (4) 7 : 4	1 7	:(4) :(1)(4) :	:(1)(4) :(1)(4) :(1)(4)	
egetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated egetables, processed (except dried or frozen) ushrooms and truffles	: :(1)(4)	; :(1)(4) :(1)(4)	: : 9 :(1)(4) 9	: : 4 : 4 9	
otherwise prepared or preserved Almonds Filberts	: :{}\{\}\{\}\	: : 3 6 9 10 : 9 :(8)	: : 6 : 6 : 3 6 9 10	: : 3 6 10 : 9 : 9 10	
ruit, fresh	: : 6 (8) 9 :////	: 6 : .	: : 3 6	3 6	
ruit, dried	: 1 4	: 1 4	:	: :	
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances	: 1	: : 1 4 :	: :(4)	: : 1 (4) 7 :	
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane Molasses Corn sweeteners Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and	: :(8) :	: :10 ::3 6	:(8) 9 10 : 3 6 (8) 9 :(6)	: 9 : 6 (8) 9 10 6 :(6)	
molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey-	:	:	:	:	
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mater Coffee Prices	: : : 2 :	2	:	: : :	
fort drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages	i	: 3 9	3 6 9	: 10 : 3 6 9 :	
beverages	:	: : : : 6	: 9 :10 :10 :(6)	: : :	
Cigars	: : :(3)(6) 8 9 10	: : :(3)(6) 8 9 10	:(8) :(3) : 3 6 (8) 9 : 3 6 9	: : :	

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1985

	: : Im	ports	Exports		
Commodity area	April-June	: January-June	: April-June	: : January-June	
SoybeansSunflower seedAnimal and vegetable oils, fats and greases Corn oil	: 9 10	: : 6 (8) : : 9 : 9	; ;(3)(6) ;(3)(6) ;	: : :(3)(6) :	
Cottonseed oil	: 3 6 9 10 : 6 9 : 3 6	: : 3 6 9 10 : 9 . : 3 6	: :(3)(6) :(6)	:(3)(6)*9 :(6)	
Shortening and cooking oils	: 6 (8) : 6 :	: 6 (8) : 6 :	: 10 :(3)(6) :	:(6)10 · :(6) :	
Substance	: : 6 : 3 6 :	: : 6 :	: :(6) 9.	: :	
SaucesSoups	: : 6 :(6) 8 : 9	: : 6 : : 9 : 3 9	: : 6 :	; ° ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	
Miscellaneous vegetable products Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other fresh plant parts	: :		: (3)	: : : :(3)	
Hops, hop extract, and lupulinTonka and vanilla beansMiscellaneous vegetable products	: 5 :(6) :	:(6)	; 9 ;	: :	

Forest Products 1/

The United States posted a trade deficit of \$2.7 billion in forest products in the first half of 1985, compared with a surplus of \$88 million in the corresponding period of 1984. Imports rose from \$5.3 billion in the first half of 1984 to \$6.8 billion in the corresponding period of 1985, and exports fell from \$5.4 billion in the first half of 1984 to \$4.1 billion in the corresponding period of 1985.

The United States recorded a trade deficit of \$1.4 billion in forest products during the second quarter of 1985, or \$363 million greater than the deficit posted for the corresponding period of 1984. Imports of forest products increased by 5 percent to \$3.5 billion and exports declined by 8 percent to \$2.1 billion between the second quarter of 1984 and the corresponding quarter of 1985 (table 6, fig. 2). The most significant shifts occurred in U.S. imports of newsprint, woodpulp, and softwood lumber, almost all of which were supplied by Canada. U.S. imports of newsprint increased by 15 percent to \$931 million and imports of softwood lumber increased by 18 percent to \$767 million, and imports of woodpulp decreased by 17 percent to \$378 million.

In the second quarter of 1985, the United States recorded 3.5 billion dollars' worth of imports of all forest products compared with \$3.3 billion in the second quarter of 1984. Imports of forest products from Canada increased by 7 percent to \$2.5 billion in the second quarter of 1985, from \$2.4 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1984. U.S. imports of forest products from the EC also increased by 7 percent to \$237 million during the second quarter of 1985; they amounted to \$220 million during the corresponding quarter of 1984.

U.S. exports of forest products declined from \$2.3 billion in the second quarter of 1984 to \$2.1 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 Japan declined by 14 percent to \$429 million and exports to Canada declined by 5 percent to \$394 million. U.S. exports to the EC remained unchanged at nearly \$485 million during both quarters, and exports to Mexico increased by 7 percent to \$138 million during the second quarter of 1985.

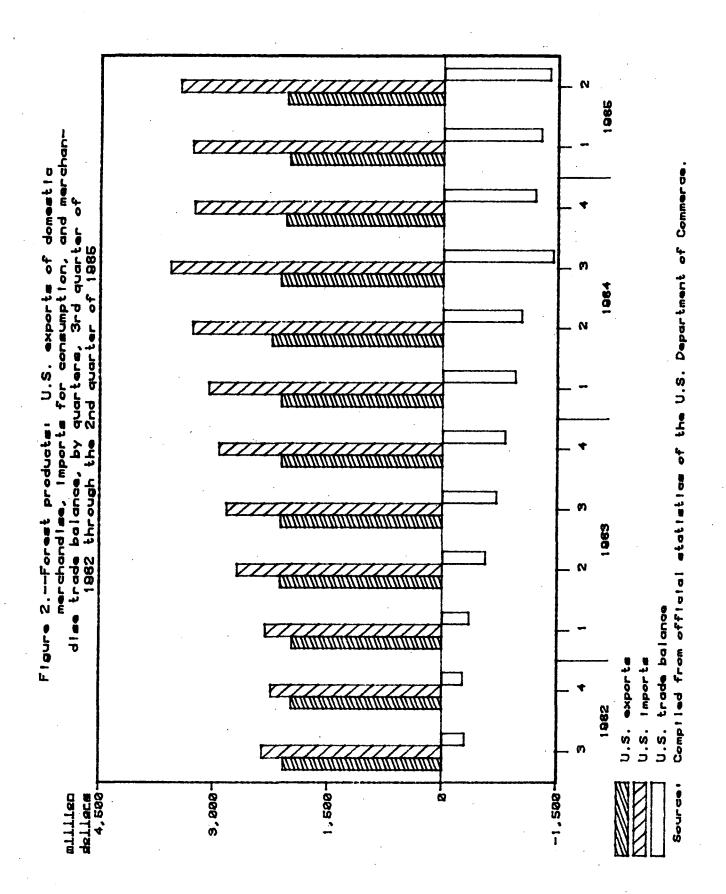
Despite an overall trade deficit during the second quarter of 1985, the United States posted a trade surplus with most of its' major trading partners, with the exception of Canada, Taiwan, and Brazil. The U.S. trade deficit with Canada increased from \$1.9 billion in the second quarter of 1984 to \$2.1 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1985. The trade deficit with Taiwan rose from \$50 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$51 million in the corresponding quarter of 1985, and the deficit with Brazil decreased by 36 percent to \$43 million.

^{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-June 1985, April-June 1984, and April-June 1985

Item	: 1004	: January-June :	April-June	April-June
Trem	: 1984	1985 :	1984	1985
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:	•	•	:	
Canada	: 1,655,283	788,495 :	414,673	394,35
Japan			497,658	
EC	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-	483,091	
Brazil	. 2,00,0,230		7,438 :	•
Hong Kong			22,925	
India		•	6,277	
Korea		•	•	-
Mexico			87,624 :	•
Taivan	. 020,402	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
•		•	57,366.	
OPBC			92,564 :	•
MES	. 555,555	•	85,663 :	•
China		-	. 83,026 :	•
All other		624,878 :	366,765 :	
Total	- : 8,585,488	4,081,878 :	2,251,396 :	2,062,173
U.S. imports for consumption:	:	:	:	
Canada		4,857,761 :	2,352,994 :	2,524,17
Japan		153,249 :	64,622 :	79,534
BC	307,207	492,964 :	220,059 :	236,598
Brazil	,	101,457 :	74,521 :	52,632
Hong Kong	: 91,157	44,492 :	18,110 :	21,329
India	: 6,179 :	3,331 :	1,031 :	1,74
Korea	: 86,556	40,278 :	22,434 :	20,63
Mexico	: 271,201	129,290 :	73.344	65,640
Taiwan	: 461,750	206,049 :	106,909 :	99,77
OPEC	: 184.553	126,614 :	54,997 :	•
HMES	: 98.958	•	23,441 :	·
China	: 82,669	41,951:	18,404 :	-
All other			277,309	• -
Total			3,289,775	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			0,207,77	
Canada	: -7,834,855	-4,069,266 :	-1,938,320	-2,129,814
Japan			433,035	• •
EC		•	263,032 :	•
Brazil		•	-67,082 :	•
Hong Kong		•	4,814 :	
India		, ,	•	
Korea			5,245 :	-
Mexico			65,189 :	•
Taiwan		•	56,001 :	
OPEC		•	-49,543 :	-
			37,567 :	-
MMES			62,222 :	•
China		•	64,622 :	•
All other	·		89,456 :	
Total	: -4,645,670 :	-2,686,369:	-1,038,379 :	-1,401,23

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



Wood and wood products 1/

The United States recorded a \$665-million deficit in trade in wood and wood products during the second quarter of 1985 compared with a \$515-million deficit posted in the corresponding quarter of 1984. Imports of wood and wood products rose from \$1.2 billion in the second quarter of 1984 to \$1.4 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1985, and exports declined by 4 percent to \$690 million during the second quarter of 1985 (from \$717 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984).

- U.S. imports of rough wood products rose by 11 percent to \$89 million in the second quarter of 1985. Over 96 percent of these imports were supplied by Canada. Imports of softwood lumber increased, in terms of quantity, by 25 percent to 4.0 billion board feet (3.2 billion board feet in 1984), and the value increased by 18 percent to \$767 million (from \$652 million in the second quarter of 1984). Canada again supplied virtually all of these imports. All other wood and wood products, excluding plywood and other building boards, recorded increased imports from the second quarter of 1984 to the corresponding quarter of 1985.
- U.S. exports of wood and wood products declined from \$717 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$690 million in the corresponding quarter of 1985. In general, the value of U.S. exports declined at a greater rate than the quantity. Weaker global prices for wood and wood products in the second quarter of 1985 contributed to lower unit values.

Exports of rough wood products and miscellaneous wood products (e.g., boxes and prefab housing), which represent nearly 60 percent of all wood and wood products exports, increased from \$378 million and \$39 million, respectively, in the second quarter of 1984 to \$397 million and \$44 million, respectively, in the corresponding quarter of 1985. In the second quarter of 1985, shipments to Japan accounted for 32 percent of these exports (36 percent in the corresponding quarter of 1984), and those to China accounted for an additional 19 percent (13 percent in the second quarter of 1984).

U.S. exports of lumber declined by 15 percent in value to \$191 million in the second quarter of 1985 from \$225 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984. The quantity of exports declined by 16 percent to 483 million board feet from 573 million board feet. Exports of other wood and wood products declined by about 22 and 27 percent, respectively, between the corresponding quarters.

Fred Ruggles 724-1766

 $[\]underline{1}$ / Wood and wood products include pts. 1, 2, and 3, of schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

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Pulp, paper, paperboard, and printed material 1/

The United States recorded a \$737-million deficit of trade in pulp, paper, paperboard, and printed material during the second quarter of 1985, compared with a \$523-million deficit posted during the corresponding period of 1984. The widening deficit was caused by a 2-percent increase in imports and a 11-percent decline in exports between the second quarters of 1984 and the corresponding period in 1985. During the second quarter of 1984, the value of U.S. exports was approximately 75 percent of the value of U.S. imports; however, during the second quarter of 1985, exports were valued at about 65 percent of imports.

- U.S. imports of pulp, paper, paperboard, and printed matter increased from \$2.06 billion during the second quarter of 1984 to \$2.11 billion during the corresponding quarter of 1985, or by 2 percent. From the second quarter of 1984 to the corresponding quarter of 1985, imports of newsprint increased by 10 percent in quantity, from 2.0 million short tons to 2.2 million short tons and by 15 percent in value, from \$813 million to \$931 million. Strengthened domestic demand for newspapers contributed to increased imports, increased consumption, and higher prices for newsprint in 1985. Canada supplied over 96 percent of newsprint imports and between 55 and 60 percent of domestic newsprint consumption during both quarters.
- U.S. imports of woodpulp, historically the second largest category of U.S. pulp, paper, and paperboard imports, decreased substantially in value, reflecting lower unit values. Whereas the quantity of imports remained at about 1.1 million short tons, the value of imports between the second quarter of 1984 and 1985 dropped by 17 percent, from \$457 million to \$378 million.

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

^{1/} Pulp, paper, paperboard, 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 Mar. 18, 1985, the Commission determined (investigation Nos. 731-TA-240 and 241), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports from Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea. On July 16, 1985, the Department of Commerce preliminarily determined that photo albums and photo album filler pages from Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea were being dumped; the dumping margins ranged from 0.99 percent to 13.71 percent.

U.S. exports of pulp, paper, paperboard, and printed matter decreased by 11 percent, from \$1.53 billion in the second quarter of 1984 to \$1.37 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1985. The major shifts occurred in industrial paperboard (primarily containerboard), industrial papers, and waste paper. The decline in exports was primarily the result of a high value of the dollar. Exports of paperboard, which consist primarily of containerboard and corrugating medium, declined from 812,000 tons, valued at \$313 million, in the second quarter of 1984, to 681,000 tons, valued at \$251 million, during the corresponding period of 1985. Exports of industrial papers declined from \$212 million to \$191 million, and exports of miscellaneous books declined from \$104 million to \$87 million from the second quarter of 1984 to the corresponding quarter of 1985.

C.B. Stahmer 724-0091

Table 7.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups $\underline{1}$ /

Commodity area :	1983 : :	1984 : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
; ;	(1)	(2) :	(3) :	(4)	(5)	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
Rough wood products :	:	:	:		:	:		:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars)	303,762	334,402	165,593	156,179	-6	80,977	89,498	11
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Logs :	1,400,999	1,410,348	731,701:	744,468	2	377,714: :	397, 197	5
Imports: Quantity (m. board feet): Value (1,000 dollars):	164,999: 27,433:	146,909: 19,366:				36,395: 4,197:	23,878 7,047	
Exports: Quantity (m. board feet): Value (1,000 dollars): Softwood logs	3,502,126: 1,166,543:	3,494,925: 1,179,910:			: 11:	869,572: 321,350: :	992,200 342,418	
Imports: Quantity (m. board feet): Value (1,000 dollars):	142,461: 24,102:	116,822: 14,624:				30,107: 3,169:		
Exports: : Quantity (m. board feet): Value (1,000 dollars): Hardwood loos :		3,369,371: 1,079,201:			11:	836,982: 291,721:	963,631 315,754	
Imports: Quantity (m. board feet): Value (1,000 dollars)	22,538: 3,330:	30,087: 4.741:				6,288: 1,027:	4,401 1,008	
Exports: : Quantity (m. board feet): Value (1,000 dollars):		125,554: 100,708:				32,590: 29,628:		
Lumber Imports: Quantity (m. board feet): Value (1,000 dollars):	12,162,388: 2,700,689:	; 13,519,021; 2,848,680;				3,321,483: 724,272:	4,140,496 848,631	
Exports: : Quantity (m. board feet): Value (1,000 dollars): Softwood lumber :	2,321,654: 899,427:	2,065,605: 822,069:				573,474: 225,261:		
Imports: Quantity (m. board feet): Value (1,000 dollars):	11,739,612: 2,461,590:	: 12,995,985: 2,553,006:				3,190,325: 651,931:	3,980,624 766,604	
Exports: Quantity (m. board feet): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,837,576: 602,442:	1,592,708: 531,685:				442,136: 149,273:	384,572 126,331	

 $[\]underline{1}$ / Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

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

: : : Commodity area :	1983 : :	: : 1984 : : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to
	(1)	(2) :	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
Hardwood lumber :	:	:	:		:	:		:
Imports: Quantity (m. board feet): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	239,099: 120,071:	: 294,295: 141,724:	155,974: 73,951:	182,329 84,335	: 17 : : 14 :	; 76,982; 36,797;	88,682 41,258	
Quantity (m. board feet): Value (1,000 dollars): illwork	449,508: 288,423:	443,331: 282,891:	235,068: 144,950:		-20:	123,352: 73,898:	92,536 62,521	: -25 : -15
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	121,941:	: 145,664:	69,351:	74,773	8:	35, 172:	37,359	: : 6
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): iscellaneous wood manufactures	35,400	39,371: :	21,819:	16,593	-24	11,440	8,404	: : –27 :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	539,689	666,783	288,394	309,645	7	144,556	154,315	. 7
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Prefabricated buildings	170,216:	153,423	77,863	80,349	3	39,177: :	43,936	12
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	5,609	6,526	2,343	3,976	70	1,274	2,773	: : 118
Value (1,000 dollars): lywood and building boards	33,551:	25,008:	12,588:	22,450	78	6,858:	14,727	115
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	754,032	870,371:	453,462	446,196	-2	247,576	225,275	: : -9
Value (1,000 dollars): Hardwood veneer and plywood :	322,830	269,208:	160,078:	118,748	-26	63,903:	50,160	-22
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	552,990	545,010	298,659	283,414	-5	162,520	139,575	-14
Value (1,000 dollars): Softwood veneer and plywood :	100,584	90,061	50,832	35,821	-30	25,469	17,258	-32
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	26,236	33,023	15,295	17,665	. 15	7,496	8,984	20
Value (1,000 dollars): Particle board Imports:	151,786	99,697	64,250	45,845	-29	17,950	14,255	-21
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)-: Value (1,000 dollars):	645: 83,704:	955: .131,777:	429: 57,995:	482 65,358		243: 34,171:	252 34,369	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)-: Value (1,000 dollars):	94: 22,723:	108: 26,198:	59: 15,097:	53 10,718	-29:	26: 7,585:	28 5,954	

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

Commodity area	: : : : :	1984 : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : 1	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	: : (8)
Wood pulp :		:	:		: :	:		:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	4,093: 1,472,477:	4,490: 1,844,766:	2,183: 872,028:			: 1,085: 456,602:	1,098 378,350	
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	3,746: 1,431,826:	3,678: 1,565,490:	1,888: 780,098:			914: 402,300:	1,031 373,234	
Waste paper Imports: Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	159: 26,645:	: 161: 27,244:	86: 14,686:			46: 7,847:	41 8,052	
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	3,742: 308,917:	3,818: 408,814:	; 1,990: 198,523:	1,666	: -16:	802: 104,042:	824 87,446	: 3
Building papers Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	: : 392,477: 48,755:	: : 362,372: 46,490:	: : 158,849: 20,502:			: : 85,125: 11,511:	94,920 13,871	
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	31,991: 8,373:	37,086: 12,485:	16,956: 5,734:	15,987	: -6:	10,559: 3,610:	8,003 2,239	-24
Industrial paperboard : Imports: :		:	:		:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	270,076: 43,479:	389,576: 66,818:	201,933: 33,345:			95,008: 16,074:		
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Containerboard (kraft linerboard)	6,162,443: 1,098,019:	5,796,397: 1,134,624:	3,011,475: 580,402:	2,587,404 500,303		1,623,169: 313,127:	1,362,527 250,730	
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	96,236: 13,041:	: 140,053: 22,216:	73,398: 11,437:			32,727: 5,475:	26,836 4,483	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Fine papers (printing, writing, and	4,548,325: 583,396:	4,108,567: 632,160:	2,122,154: 311,373:	1,734,503 247,402	-18:	1,152,196: 173,404:	888,862 118,679	
specialty paper items) : Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: : 3,569,885	: : 4,772,989:	: 2,264,269:	2,569,357	: : : : : 13:	: : 1,181,908:	1,276,162	: : 8
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	539,701:	560, 162	290, 101	269,691	: (:	150,225	131,664	:

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

Commodity area	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	1984 :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
	: : (1) : : :	(2) :	(3) :	(4)	(5)	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
Newsprint	:	:			: :	:		:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 short tons) Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:		7,893: 3,299,569:	3,842: 1,571,040:	4,272 1,837,130		; 1,967; 812,919;		
Quantity (1,000 short tons) Value (1,000 dollars) Wallpaper	: 1179,479,286: : 127,118: :	306: 133,963: :	156: 68,810: :	162 64,350		86: 37,968: :		7
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	: 54,519: : 54,636:	73,893: 152,007:	38,128: 78,441:	34,506 69,909		18,767: 39,815:		
Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars) Albums	: 5,927: : 11,456: :	3,443: 8,321:	1,697: 3,864:	2,029 4,803		749: 1,887:		
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pieces) Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	: 44,758: : 44,7551:	52,843: 52,862:	28,846: 28,803:	30,447 30,972		: 11,989: 12,112:		
Quantity (1,000 pieces) Value (1,000 dollars) Industrial papers, packaging and		2,007: 2,511:	1,071: 1,396:	845 1,091		521: 663:		
miscellaneous papers Imports:	:	:	:		:	;	,	:
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	:	610,786:	291,173	321,980	: :	150,061:	·	:
Value (1,000 dollars) Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)	: 803,517: :	807,852: :	416,943:	379,145	: -9: : :	212,284:	191,152	:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	64,081: 78,407:	72,660: 79,543:	32,190: 35,838:	26,068 29,896		18,452: 19,694:		
Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars) Miscellaneous books	318,154: : 318,894:	400,449: 154,029:	236,593: 79,923:	147,104 67,365		130,603: 38,925:		
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pieces)Value (1,000 dollars)	: 352,030: : 356,539:	479,149: 481,194:	211,501: 223,473:	244,341 243,594		: 105,151: 112,724:		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pieces) Value (1,000 dollars)	: 243,157: : 600,396:	: 249,817: 633,582: :	: 122,695: 312,086:	111,440 295,175		64,251: 157,442:		

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

: : : Commodity area :	1983 : :	: : 1984 : : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	### Apr-Jun	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to
: :	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
rinted matter :	:				:	:		:
Imports: _ Value (1,000 dollars):	384,840	: 514,964:	244,530:	250,116	2	: 120,488:	131,206	: 9
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Newspapers	738,730	768,046	368,543	363,247	-1:	190,863	182,448	-4
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	70,290	84,092	42,785	41,574	-3:	21,309	20,159	: : -5
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Periodicals :	15,280	20,051	7,964	9,839	24	4,375	5,062	16
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	45,861: :	60,352:	29,036	34,601	19:	13,262	18,309	38
Value (1,000 dollars): Decalcomanias	387,802	406,370	198,524:	189,843	-4:	98,795	98,401	: 0
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	385: 7,267:	412: 6,863:		205 3,404		93: 1,650:	73 1,478	
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 1,604: 9,652:	: 1,371: 8,294:		661 3,368		: 319: 2,261:	284 1,761	

Table 8.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1985 $\underline{1}$ /

	: : Imp	ports	: : E;	xports
Commodity area	: : : April-June	: : January-June :	: April-June	: : January-June :
Rough wood products LogsSoftwood logs	•	:(4) 7	: 4	: 4
Lumber	! 6	: : 4 : 4	: :(4) :(4) :(4)	; ;(4) ; ;(4)
Hardwood lumber Millwork Miscellaneous wood manufactures Prefabricated buildings	: : 1	: 1	:(1) : : 1 9 10	:(1) : : 1 9 10
Plywood and building boards————————————————————————————————————	1	: : : 4	;(1) ;(1) ;(1) ;(1)(7)	:(1) :(1) :(1) :(1)(4)(7)
Waste paper	: :(4) : 1	:	: 4 : :(1)(4)	; ;(4) ; ;(4)
Industrial paperboard	: (4) : :	:(4) :(1)(4) :	:(1)(4) :(1)(4) :	:(1)(4)
Newsprint	: 4 : : 1 4	: 4 : :	: 1 4	: : 1
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)	: :(1)(4) [*] : 4	: :(4) : 4	; :(4) 7 :(4)	(4) 7
Printed matter		: :(4) 7 : 4	: : 9 : :(1)(4)	: : 1 9 :

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

Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear 1/

During the first half of 1985, the textile (including fibers) and apparel sector reported the largest historical half-year trade deficit of \$6.3 billion, representing an increase of nearly 24 percent compared with the \$5.1 billion deficit during the same period a year earlier (table 9, fig. 3). U.S. exports of textiles and apparel decreased from \$3.5 billion during January-June 1984 to \$3.1 billion during the corresponding period of 1985; conversely, U.S. imports increased from \$8.6 billion to \$9.4 billion.

Apparel, which accounted for virtually all of the deficit in this sector, increased its negative trade balance from \$5.7 billion during January-June 1984 to nearly \$6.5 billion during the corresponding period a year later, or by about 14 percent. Though textiles (including fibers) maintained a surplus balance of trade, the positive trade balance decreased by about two-thirds, from \$0.6 billion during January-June 1984 to \$0.2 billion during the corresponding period of 1985.

U.S. trade in fibers, textiles, and apparel during the second quarter of 1985 recorded a deficit of approximately \$3.2 billion, representing an increase of one-third over the deficit for the corresponding quarter of 1984, and about 3 percent more than the \$3.1 billion deficit reported during the first quarter of 1985. Imports of textiles (including fibers) and apparel increased by 12 percent, from \$4.1 billion during the second quarter of 1984 to \$4.6 billion during the corresponding period a year later. On the other hand, exports decreased from \$1.7 billion to \$1.4 billion, or by approximately 18 percent. Unlike past quarters, the deficit was not due entirely to apparel trade, even though the apparel deficit increased by nearly 15 percent to \$3.1 billion during the second quarter of 1985. For the first time, the fibers and textile mill products sector incurred a negative balance of trade, which totaled almost \$37 million during the second quarter of 1985. The deficit was the result of a \$200-million decline in the surplus balance of trade for fibers that totaled \$537 million during the second quarter of 1985. This was not sufficient to offset the negative trade balance in textile mill products that totaled \$573 million during the same period.

The single most significant import gain in fibers, textiles, and apparel was reported in sweaters that increased by \$127 million during the second quarter of 1984 to \$457 million during the corresponding period of 1985. The decrease in exports of these products was largely due to raw cotton, which declined by one-third to \$442 million during the second quarter of 1985. The significant decline in raw cotton exports was attributed to increased foreign competition and sufficient worldwide inventories.

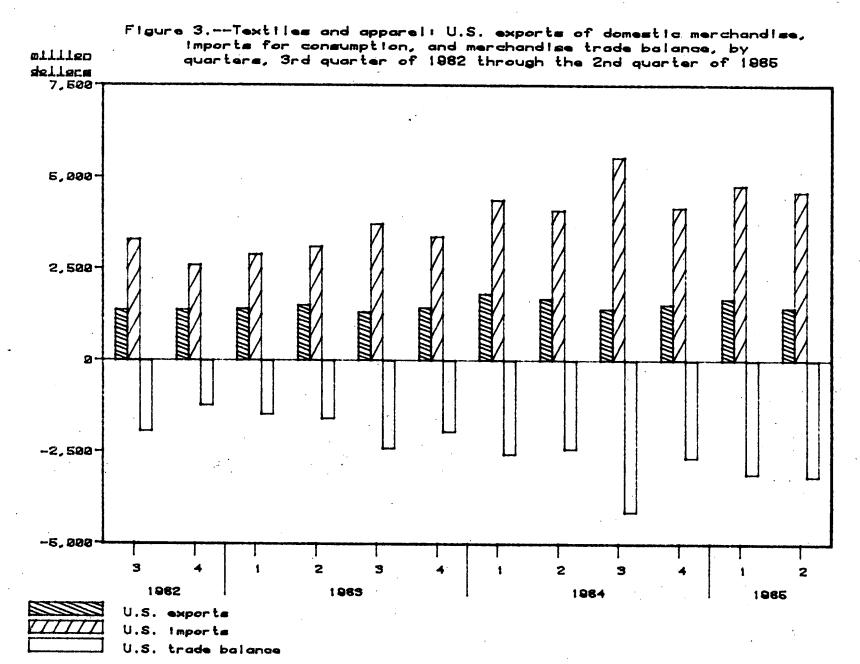
The footwear industry reported a trade deficit of more than \$1.2 billion during the second quarter of 1985, 14 percent less than the trade deficit of \$1.4 billion during the first quarter of 1985, but 9 percent more than the deficit of \$1.1 billion reported during the second quarter of 1984. The bulk of the footwear deficit continued to be associated with increased imports of

^{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-June 1985, April-June 1984, and April-June 1985 $\underline{1}$ /

************************************	;	: January-June :	April-June :	: April-June
Item	.: 1984	1985 :	1984 :	1985
J.S. exports of domestic merchandise:	:	: 	:	
Canada	-: 763,015 :	350,996 :	201,714	176,90
Japan			-	•
EC	-: 769,708 :		217,839 :	•
Brazil	,,,		289,428 :	•
	20,521	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3,575 :	•
Hong Kong			38,715 :	•
India			3,677 :	•
Korea		•	136,817 :	•
Mexico		* ,	78,184 :	•
Taiwan	,		67,160 :	•
OPEC			138,954 :	
WHES				-
China	-: 145,684 :	130,216:	17,614 :	73,27
All other	-: <u>1,694,385</u> :	787,169 :	426,712 :	353,47
Total	-: 6,444,110 :	3,135,444 :	1,689,202 :	1,449,72
J.S. imports for consumption:	:	:		
Canada	-: 348,438 :	164,815 :	75,654 :	82.48
Japan		·	261,694 :	
EC		•	484,921 :	
Brazil		• •	70,426 :	•
Hong Kong	,	•	626,371 :	•
India			124,728 :	
Korea		•	593,952 :	•
Mexico			89,394 :	•
Taiwan			610,587 :	
OPEC	• •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	44.828 :	
NMES	-: 247,3 <u>1</u> 2 :	•		
China			361,499 :	
•			324,468 :	•
All other			755,491 :	
Total	-: 18,208,444 :	9,408,946 :	4,099,550 :	4,617,53
J.S. merchandise trade balance:	:	•		
Canada			126,060 :	-
Japan		-242,613 :	-43,854 :	-165,43
BC		-585,791 :	-195,492 :	-344,92
Brazil		-130,301 :	-66,850 :	-61,65
Hong Kong		-1,532,290 :	-587,655 :	-655,87
India	-: -443,860 :	-299,950 :	-121,051 :	-126,41
Korea	-: -1,993,958 :	-905,830 :	-457,134 :	-504,45
Mexico	-: -53,239 :	-15,884 :	-11,210 :	-8,07
Taiwan	-: -2,318,382 :	-1,072,458 :	-543,426 :	-583,420
OPEC	-: 279,421 :		94,125 :	27,01
MMES	-: -1,136,684 :	•	-275,079 :	
China	-: -1,152,172 :		-306,854 :	•
All other	-:1,784,085 :	•	-328,778 :	•
Total	-: -11,764,334 :		-2,410,348 :	
	11,704,334 .	-0,2/3,301 .	-2,410,540 .	-5,20,,00

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



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

nonrubber footwear, which rose from \$1.05 billion during the second quarter of 1984 to \$1.15 billion during the corresponding quarter of 1985.

The textiles, apparel, and footwear items showing the most significant increase in imports during the second quarter of 1985 were coated fabrics, bedding, sweaters, men's and boys' suits and sportscoats, children's playsuits, headwear, and footwear. Significant export increases took place in manmade-fiber filament yarn, whereas exports of raw cotton and coated fabrics decreased.

On a country basis, the most significant trade shifts in textiles and apparel between the second quarters of 1984 and 1985 took place in imports from the European Community (EC), up \$114 million; and Hong Kong, up nearly \$51 million. The increase in imports from the EC consisted of both textile mill products and apparel, whereas increased imports from Hong Kong were entirely of apparel. Decreased exports to Japan, down \$90 million; the OPEC nations, down \$37 million; and the EC, down \$35 million, together accounted for approximately two-thirds of the total decline in textile and apparel exports. The significant decrease in shipments to Japan was entirely of cotton, whereas shipments to the OPEC nations and to the EC were primarily concentrated in textile mill products. The most significant footwear import increases were from Taiwan, up \$39 million, and the EC, up \$26 million.

Commodity analyses

Fibers and textiles.—During the second quarter of 1985, imports of fibers and textile mill products (including textile furnishings) increased by \$110 million, or by about 9 percent to \$1.3 billion, over imports in the corresponding period of 1984. Conversely, exports decreased by about \$230 million, from \$1.5 billion during the second quarter of 1984 to approximately \$1.3 billion during the corresponding quarter of 1985, or by about 13 percent. The decline in exports, coupled with the rise in imports, resulted in the first quarterly deficit in fibers and textiles trade, amounting to approximately \$37 million. The most notable increase in imports was recorded in textile furnishings, up \$66 million; the largest decrease in exports occurred in raw cotton, down nearly \$220 million.

Raw cotton.--U.S. exports of raw cotton during the second quarter of 1985 amounted to 675 million pounds, valued at \$442 million. These exports were lower than those of the second quarter of 1984 by 24 percent, in terms of quantity and by 33 percent, in terms of value. Exports to the four leading markets--the Republic of Korea, Japan, the U.S.S.R., and Taiwan--declined by 19 percent to 443 million pounds. Of these markets, the U.S.S.R. was the only one that registered an increase (24 million bales) during the second quarter of 1985. The overall decline in exports was attributed to ample supplies both in the United States and globally. Prices for U.S. cotton on the international market were approximately 9 to 10 cents above the world index prices during April, May, and June 1985, because the U.S. cotton loan rate kept prices higher than those of other sources. As a result, demand for U.S. cotton was particularly low. Generally, U.S. cotton is 1 to 2 cents above the index.

Manmade-fiber filament yarns.--Exports of filament yarns of manmade fibers rose almost 20 percent, from \$86 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$103 million in the corresponding quarter of 1985. The increase was chiefly in exports to China that rose from \$5 million to \$36 million between the two periods. Most other major markets, such as Canada, Belgium, and Japan, however, reduced purchases of U.S.-produced filament yarn during the second quarter of 1985. The Chinese purchases were predominately polyester yarns that were not produced in China in sufficient quantities to satisfy domestic demand.

Rick Chiriaco 523-5701

Coated, filled, or laminated fabrics.—Imports of coated, filled, or laminated fabrics increased from 22.5 million square yards, valued at \$29 million, in the second quarter of 1984 to 33.1 million square yards, valued at \$41 million, during the corresponding period of 1985. However, exports of these fabrics declined from 31.1 million square yards, valued at \$59 million, in the second quarter of 1984 to 25.4 million square yards, valued at \$47 million in the second quarter of 1985. These developments reduced the favorable U.S. balance of trade of \$30 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$6 million in the corresponding period of 1985.

The overall increase of 47 percent in quantity and 40 percent in value of such imports can be attributed primarily to increased shipments from Japan, Taiwan, Colombia, Italy, and West Germany; five of the top six foreign sources of these fabrics. These countries accounted for more than half of the quantity and more than 40 percent of the value of U.S. imports in the second quarters of 1984 and 1985.

The overall decrease in exports was 18 percent, in terms of quantity, and 21 percent, in terms of value. This was largely the result of decreased shipments to Canada, Mexico, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Australia that accounted for 47 percent of the quantity and 52 percent of the value in the second quarter of 1985. The average unit value of total exports declined from \$1.90 per square yard in the second quarter of 1984 to \$1.84 per square yard in the corresponding period of 1985.

The increased imports and decreased exports of such fabrics, which are primarily used for interlinings, was due mostly to the increased competitiveness of foreign manufacturers in the U.S. and world markets for these fabrics.

C. Lee Cook 523-0348

Bedding.--U.S. imports of bedding (sheets, pillowcases, blankets, bedspreads, comforters, and quilts) totaled nearly \$30 million during the second quarter of 1985, representing an increase of \$14 million, or 90 percent, compared with those in the second quarter of 1984. The major bedding suppliers were Israel, China, and Spain, which together represented 40 percent

of all imports in the second quarter. Sheets and pillowcases accounted for almost 60 percent of the total imports; whereas, blankets and bedspreads, quilts, and comforters each accounted for about 20 percent.

Of the \$14 million increase in imports of bedding items, sheets and pillowcases accounted for nearly \$9 million, or about two-third of the increase. Suppliers with the largest increases were Israel (up \$4 million), Taiwan (up \$2 million), and Spain (up \$1 million). In the second quarter of 1985 and the first half of the year, Israel replaced Portugal as the largest supplier. Israel, which entered the market in 1983, shipped nearly as much, in terms of value, in the second quarter of 1985 as it did in all of 1984. Nearly all of these imports are believed to be higher priced all-cotton flannel sheets, which until recently, were not produced by the domestic industry. On March 29, 1985, the U.S. Government requested consultations with the Governments of Portugal and Israel for the purpose of establishing quotas on sheets; however, mutually acceptable limits have not been reached with either country.

U.S. exports of bedding, which amounted to nearly \$15 million during the second quarter of 1985, remained unchanged from the corresponding period of 1984. Sheets and pillowcases accounted for 80 percent of bedding exports; bedspreads, quilts, and comforters accounted for 16 percent; and blankets accounted for the remainder. Industry sources state that although exports have remained stable, an extended decline in the value of the dollar will be necessary to stimulate an increase.

Marilyn Borsari 523-5703

Apparel.--U.S. imports of wearing apparel, which rose by an unprecedented 39 percent in 1984 to a record \$13.4 billion, increased at a slower rate during the second quarter of 1985, rising by 14 percent over those in the second quarter of 1984 to \$3.3 billion. This coupled with an 11-percent import growth during the first quarter of 1985, resulted in a total import level for the first half of 1985 of \$6.8 billion, 12 percent higher than the level of imports in the first half of 1984. Growth during the second quarter stemmed largely from increased imports of garments not subject to quotas (i.e., those of silk, linen, or ramie) and from numerous small- to medium-sized suppliers.

Although Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea continued to supply over one-half of the apparel imports, their shipments together grew by only 5 percent, or by about \$80 million, to \$1.7 billion during the second quarter of 1985 compared with shipments in the second quarter of 1984. Imports from the fourth largest supplier, China, declined by 8 percent during the period to \$221 million. By contrast, imports from Italy, which are not subject to quotas, increased by 42 percent to \$135 million. Significant growth was also recorded in imports from a large number of smaller suppliers, notably countries in the EC, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Brazil, Turkey, and Portugal.

During the first half of 1985, major suppliers were subject to tight quota restrictions and some imports from China were embargoed, as certain quota categories became filled prior to the end of June 1985. In addition,

goods from other major suppliers embargoed during the previous quota year were subject to staged entry over several months of 1985. Faced with these conditions, importers accelerated their imports of nonquota apparel. During January-June 1985 imports of linen and ramie apparel doubled over those in the corresponding period of 1984 to \$408 million, following a 430-percent increase during the full year of 1984. Imports of silk apparel declined by 10 percent during January-June 1985 to \$242 million, after having increased by almost 80 percent during the full year of 1984. Sweaters accounted for about 37 percent of the total value of quota-free apparel imports; women's blouses for 17 percent, and dresses for about 10 percent. One-half of the quota-free apparel during January-June 1985 was supplied by Hong Kong, and Korea, Taiwan, and China together supplied 34 percent.

Several categories also showed significant import increases during the second quarter of 1985, notably playsuits, up 61 percent to \$31 million; men's suits, up 46 percent to \$58 million; fur apparel, up 42 percent to \$66 million; and sweaters, up 39 percent to \$457 million. In addition, two smaller categories, not currently subject to tight quota restrictions showed significant growth; hosiery, up 87 percent to \$14 million, and underwear, up 62 percent to \$33 million. In contrast to the overall increases, two categories experienced declines: plastic apparel, down 31 percent to \$32 million, and leather apparel, down 21 percent to \$61 million.

The value of exports remained about the same, decreasing by 5 percent during the second quarter of 1985 compared with the value of exports in 1984. Mexico, the Dominican Republic, and Costa Rica were the major markets for apparel, which consisted primarily of cut garment parts to be assembled abroad and then reimported into the U.S. market.

Sweaters .-- U.S. imports of sweaters continued to increase significantly during the second quarter of 1985, rising by 33 percent in quantity and 39 percent in value during the second quarter of 1984, to 6.4 million dozen, valued at \$457 million. Korea, Hong Kong, and Taiwan continued to supply the majority of the sweaters, together accounting for 71 percent, by quantity. Imports from Hong Kong increased by 81 percent over that in the corresponding quarter of 1984, rising to 1.3 million dozen, valued at \$114 million, with all of the increase coming in sweaters not subject to import controls, such as those of silk, linen, or ramie. Tight restrictions on imports of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber sweaters and a ruling by the U.S. Customs Service that resulted in sweaters assembled in Hong Kong from panels knit in China being counted against China's considerably smaller quotas, contributed to the shift to quota-free sweaters. During January-June 1985, imports of quota-free sweaters rose to 33 percent of the quantity and 35 percent of the value of all sweater imports. In women's sweaters, silk, linen, and ramie sweaters achieved greater market acceptance as fashion items, and as a result accounted for 38 percent of the quantity and 42 percent of the value of imports for January-June 1985; totaling 3.3 million dozen, valued at \$270 million.

In contrast, imports of sweaters subject to quotas (those of cotton, wool, or manmade fibers) rose by only 4 percent during January-June 1985, and by 8 percent for April-June on a year-to-year basis. Imports from Italy and the United Kingdom rose by 68 and 28 percent, respectively, on a year-to-year

basis during the second quarter of 1985, totaling 281,000 dozen, valued at \$35 million, with Italy becoming the single largest U.S. supplier of cotton sweaters. Imports from Indonesia grew by 835 percent to 215,000 dozen in April-June, valued at \$6.3 million.

Peggy MacKnight 523-5585

Men's and boys' suits and sport coats.--U.S. imports of men's and boys' suits and sport coats in April-June 1985 rose by 20 percent in quantity and 44 percent in value over those in the corresponding period of 1984 to 286,000 dozen, valued at \$105 million. This increase resulted in a total import level of 575,000 dozen, valued at \$200 million, for January-June 1985, representing a 16-percent increase in quantity and a 28-percent increase in value over that of the corresponding period of 1984.

Imports of suits increased by 37 percent to 108,000 dozen, valued at \$58 million in the second quarter of 1985. This growth largely resulted from a 76-percent increase in imports of wool suits to 58,000 dozen (\$41 million), mostly from Korea and Italy. Korea, the largest supplier, in terms of quantity, nearly doubled its wool suit shipments to 11,000 dozen, and as a result, its total shipments of suits during the second quarter of 1985 rose by 28 percent to 23,000 dozen (\$12 million). Italy, the largest supplier, in terms of value, more than doubled its shipments of wool suits to 19,000 dozen and thus its total suit shipments rose by 144 percent to 22,000 dozen (\$23 million).

Imports of sports coats rose by 12 percent to 178,000 dozen in April-June 1985, and the value of such imports increased by 43 percent. The growth, occurring despite a 30-percent decline in cotton sports coats, resulted from significant increases in sports coats of manmade fibers and wool, which increased by approximately 20 percent to 83,000 dozen and 43,000 dozen, respectively, and the continued growth in imports of sports coats of silk and linen, which totaled 15,000 dozen. A large part of the import growth was generated by Korea, Mexico, Romania, and Taiwan, whose shipments increased by a combined 63 percent during April-June 1984 while supplying 44 percent of the total. Imports in 1984 from Hong Kong, the second largest supplier after Korea, dropped by 59 percent to 9,000 dozen.

To curb import growth in suits and sport coats, the Administration, on August 7, 1985, requested consultations with Taiwan to negotiate limits on imports of wool suits from that country. Yugoslavia, a growing supplier of wool sports coats, has already filled its quota on that item, and consequently, been under embargo since July 26, 1985.

Sundar Shetty 523-5930

Children's playsuits.--U.S. imports of children's playsuits during the second quarter of 1985 increased by 41 percent in quantity and 61 percent in value over those in the corresponding period of 1984 to 934,000 dozen,

valued at \$31 million. Total imports of these garments during January-June 1985 were up 33 percent in quantity and 72 percent in value over those during the corresponding period of 1984 to 2.7 million dozen, valued at \$84 million.

A large part of the growth was generated by new suppliers, especially Thailand, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, and Nepal. Imports from these countries increased from 16,000 dozen, valued at \$743,000, in the second quarter of 1984 to 235,000 dozen, valued at \$9 million, in the second quarter of 1985. Imports from these countries were up by 146 percent and their shipments, in terms of quantity, accounted for 25 percent of total imports in the second quarter of 1985. Imports from the Philippines increased by 84 percent, from 86,000 dozen, valued at \$1.7 million, during the second quarter of 1984 to 158,000 dozen, valued at \$3.4 million, during the corresponding period of 1985. The average unit value of imports from the Philippines were the lowest in the market at \$21.73 per dozen in the second quarter of 1985.

By contrast, imports from China, the major supplier, decreased. China's shipments declined by 20 percent from 630,000 dozen in the second quarter of 1984 to 322,000 dozen, valued at \$13 million, in the second quarter of 1985.

To curb the import growth in children's playsuits, the Administration requested consultations leading to the establishment of quotas on cotton playsuits with Sir Lanka, Thailand, and Indonesia. Thailand's shipments of cotton playsuits to the United States became subject to a designated consultation level of 67,982 dozen, between March 29, 1985, and December 31, 1985. Consultations were also requested with Hong Kong on manmade-fiber playsuits in August 1985.

Judith H. Bryant 523-1744

Headwear.--U.S. imports of headwear totaled almost 14.1 million dozen in the second quarter of 1985; representing an increase of 48 percent over those in the corresponding quarter of 1984. The value of these imports rose by 36 percent to almost \$63 million during the period. Although Taiwan remained the largest supplier of U.S. headwear imports, the overall increase resulted from rising shipments from the other major suppliers, particularly Korea, China, Mexico, and Japan, which together accounted for 78 percent of the overall growth in headwear imports. Shipments from Taiwan declined primarily in manmade-fiber headwear, consisting largely of baseball caps, and resulted partially from U.S. efforts to curtail Taiwan's shipments of those items that were found to be entering the United States above quota levels. The U.S. Government negotiated a plan with Taiwan to compensate for these overshipments by charging Taiwan producers a certain portion of their annual quota levels for the next 3 years.

In spite of the declining manmade-fiber headwear imports from Taiwan, total imports of this headwear rose by 146 percent, in terms of quantity, and 14 percent, in terms of value, to 5.6 million dozen, valued at \$24 million, in the second quarter of 1985 over the level of imports in the period a year earlier. Manmade-fiber headwear suppliers with the greatest increase were Mexico, and to a lesser extent, China.

- U.S. imports of cotton headwear rose by 59 percent, in terms of quantity, and 88 percent, in terms of value, to 1.5 million dozen, valued at almost \$12 million in the second quarter of 1985. Korea and Taiwan, the two largest cotton headwear suppliers, accounted for virtually all of the increased imports. The increases in manmade-fiber and cotton headwear reflect the growing popularity of hats and a continued use of baseball caps as promotional items.
- U.S. imports of rubber and plastic headwear also increased during the second quarter of 1985, rising by 19 percent in terms of quantity and 62 percent in terms of value to 3 million dozen, valued at \$15 million, over the level of imports in the corresponding period of 1984. The growth in these items reflects increased shipments from Taiwan and also increased shipments from Japan of protective headgear, such as motorcycle helmets and football helmets.

Jackie Worrell 523-0452

Footwear 1/.--The U.S. footwear trade deficit amounted to \$2.6 billion in the first half of 1985, representing an increase of \$267 million, or 11 percent, over last year's level (table 10, fig. 4). The deficit continued to climb as imports increased by 13 percent in value to \$2.7 billion, and 7 percent in quantity, to 593 million pairs. Exports totaled \$98 million (5.3 million pairs), representing an 87-percent increase over those of last year.

The footwear trade deficit in the second quarter of 1985 rose by \$86 million, or 8 percent, over that in the second quarter of 1984, to \$1.2 billion. Imports increased by 7 percent during the period to 289 million pairs, valued at \$1.3 billion, and exports increased by 8 percent to 2.7 million pairs, valued at \$53 million.

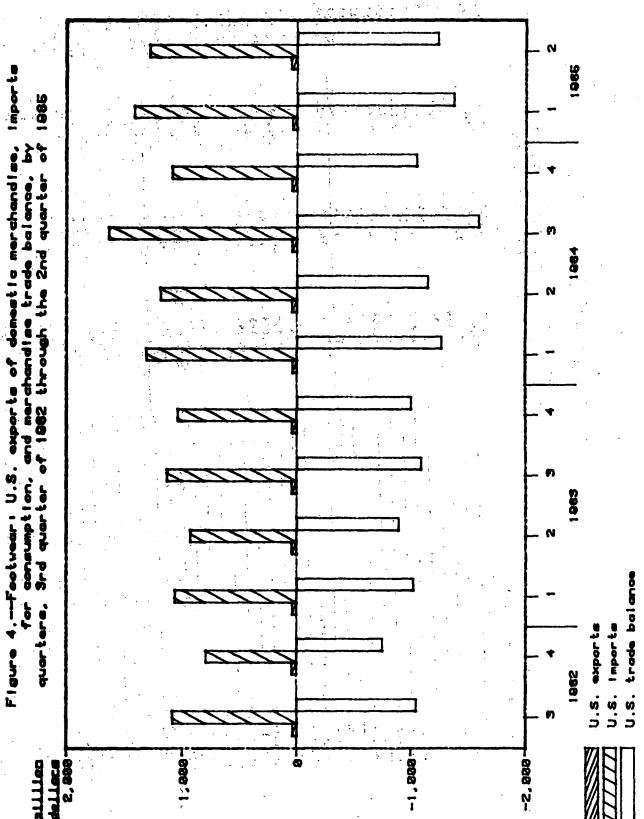
On August 28, 1985, the President determined that granting import relief to the domestic industry would not be in the national economic interest. Instead, the President directed the Secretary of Labor to work with State and local officials to develop a retraining and relocation assistance program for shoe workers and to use programs of the Job Training Partnership Act to the fullest extent possible. In addition, the President instructed the United States Trade Representative to take action to initiate investigations under sec. 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 to root out any unfair trade practices that may be harming U.S. interests.

^{1/} On July 1, 1985, the U.S. International Trade Commission advised the President that nonrubber footwear is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause or threat of serious injury to the domestic nonrubber footwear industry. To remedy the injury, four Commissioners recommended that the President impose import quotas on nonrubber footwear valued over \$2.50 a pair for a 5-year period, and the fifth Commissioner recommended adjustment assistance for footwear workers. The Commission's investigation, No. TA-201-55, was requested by the Senate Committee on Finance on Dec. 31, 1984.

Table 10.--Pootwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1984, January-June 1985, April-June 1984, and April-June 1985 1/

Item	1984	: January-June : 1985	: April-June : 1984	April-June	
	:	<u> </u>	:	:	
S. exports of domestic merchandise:	:	•	:	•	
Canada	: 11,948	: 5,789	: 3,892	3,29	
Japan	: 39,093	: 18,634	: 8,882	8,13	
BC	: 29,123	: 16,229	: 8,706	9,0	
Brazil	: 659	: 520	: 228	: 3:	
Hong Kong	: 1,545	: 471	: 286	2	
Indiai	: 1,768	: 565	: 206 :	: 2	
Korea	: 4,409	: 1,929	: 1,068	: 7	
Mexico	: 29,533	: 16,937	: 7,251	8,9	
Taiwan	: 1.248	: 1,070	: 215	: 2	
OPEC	: 5.209	: 2,909	: 1,225	1.6	
BKBS	: 75	: 353	: 14 :	. 1	
China	: 52	: 81	: 01		
All other	: 62.817		1 T		
Total	: 187,432				
S. imports for consumption:		. ,,,,,,,			
Canada	: 44.268	: 17,765	9,914	10.9	
Japan	: 26,751	10,571			
BC	: 946,132	: 491.872			
Brazil	1 " "				
Hong Kong	878,688	443,165			
nong kong	: 78,145				
tug18	: 45,895			- 1	
	: 956,384	: 449,273		•	
Mexico	: 92,350		* * *		
Taiwan	: 1,515,265				
OPEC	: 1,246	: 273			
MRES	: \$89,344	47,520	***	**	
China	: (3,241	: 32,140	: 13,090	14,6	
All other	: <u>572,060</u>	: 281,821	: 132,830 :		
Total	: 5,246,535	: 2,706,622	: 1,195,197 :	1,286,1	
S. merchandise trade balance:	:	•	:	:	
Canada	: -32,320	: -11,975	-6,022 :	-7,6	
Japan	: 12,342	: 8,063	: 2,152 :	: 3,2	
EC	: -917.009	: -475,642	: -187,787	-213,5	
Brazil	: -878,029	: -442,644	: -176,365	-189,4	
Hong Kong	: 76,600	:48,274	:"*** · " · " · " - 16	-24,5	
India	: -44,126	•	-		
Karea	:			•	
Mexico	: -62,816	• •		•	
Taiwan	: -1,514,016			(A)	
OPEC	3,962				
vmes	-	·		•	
China	: -89,269		·	•	
	: -43,189	•			
All other	: <u>-509,243</u>				
Total	: -5,059,103	: -2,608,265	: ~1,146,274 :	-1,232,6	

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



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

Most of the imports consisted of nonrubber footwear, primarily of leather and vinyl. Imports of this footwear in the second quarter of 1985 totaled 213 million pairs (valued at \$1.1 billion), representing a 14-percent increase in volume and a 10-percent increase in value over those in the corresponding period of 1984. Taiwan, the largest supplier, generated most of the growth, increasing its shipments by 19 percent to 95.8 million pairs (\$368 million), whereas Korea, the second largest supplier, decreased its shipments by 6 percent to 29.8 million pairs (\$205 million). Imports from Brazil gained 4 percent to 25.3 million pairs (\$180 million), and those from Italy increased by 29 percent to 19.9 million pairs (\$177 million). Shipments from Hong Kong and China increased substantially during the period, by 60 and 75 percent to 12.5 million pairs and 7.1 million pairs, respectively.

Although the growth of imports in nonrubber footwear on a product basis was fairly widespread during the second quarter, shipments of athletic footwear and women's and misses' shoes, in particular, showed significant gains. Shipments of athletic footwear rose by 23 percent to 40 million pairs, valued at \$292 million, and women's and misses' shoes expanded by 13 percent to 117 million pairs, valued at \$575 million.

U.S. imports of rubber footwear in the second quarter of 1985 amounted to 32 million pairs, valued at \$65 million, representing a 17-percent drop over those in 1984. The decline occurred primarily in footwear with fabric uppers, including sneakers, joggers, and certain casual shoes and slippers with soles of rubber or plastics. Imports from the major suppliers, Taiwan and Korea, jointly declined during the period, with shipments from Taiwan falling by 41 percent to almost 7 million pairs (\$16 million) and those from Korea declining by 42 percent to 4.5 million pairs (\$16 million).

J. Gail Burns 523-0200

Table 11.-- Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups $\frac{1}{2}$

Commodity area :	1983 : :	1984 : :	1 Jan-Jun : 1984 : 1	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
i 8	: (1) : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	(2) :	(3)	(4)	: (5) :	(6)	(7)	: : (8) :
Raw fibers:	:	:	:		: :			:
Cotton	:	3				•		
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds):	3,920:	5,757:	2,211:	9,090	311:	1,390:	4,304	: 210
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,286:	5,085						
Exports:	:	:	,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1 1			:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,647,643:	3,301,126:						
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,817,087:	2,441,369	1,490,320:	1,204,121	-19:	661,427:	441,539	-33
Wool and fine animal hair:	:	:	•		: :			:
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds):	80, 196	96,888:	54,535	41,591	-24:	25,870:	18,369	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)	149,407:	181,378:						
Exports:		1	1		: :	;	•••	1
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	11,921:	8,907:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	53,541:	44,539:	22,365	19,043	-15:	12, 181:	11,317	: -7
Man-made fibers:	:	:			1	•		
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds):	139,520	172,702:			10:	39,736	50,572	: 27
Value (1,000 dollars)	130,026:	174,076:		92,924	6:			
Exports:	;		1 to 10 to 1	1		10,000		: ,
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1				: 0:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	569,817:	704,039:	328,343	330,141	1:	161,283:	169,373	: 5
Noncellulosic man-made fibers		:	•		•	•		:
Imports: ; Quantity (1,000 pounds):	125,855	155,598:	79,503	89,657	: 13:	36,178:	48,078	· · 33
Value (1,000 dollars):	119,858:	160,540:				37,316:	47,472	
Exports	1	100,510				3.,5.0		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	:		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	***	: 0:			: 0
Value (1,000 dollars):	400,477:	511,091:	231,458:	250,413	. 8:	114,595:	125,642	: 10
Cellulosic man-made fibers	:	:	•		:	:	•	
<pre>imports:</pre>	13,665	17,104:	8,369	6,645	21:	3,557:	2,493	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)	10, 168:	13,536:	6,556:					
Exports:	10,1001	10,500	, "	-,		2,,,,,,		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					: 0:			: 0
Value (1,000 dollars):	169,339:	192,947:	96,884:	79,727	-18:	46,687:	43,730	: -6
Textile fibers processed, but not	3		•		:			:
woven or knit (except cordage):	•						•	•
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds):	195,394:	277,022:	148,462	139,997	: -6:	68,195:	74,148	: 0
Value (1,000 dollars)	292,402:	430,362						
Exports:		:			: :			:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	306,998:	323,179:						
Value (1,000 dollars):	452,557:	448,896:	221,869:	255, 129	: 15:	109,512:	138,312	· 26

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

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

Commodity area	1983 : :	: 1984 : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	:Percent: :change : : from : :(3) to : : (4) :	Apr-Jun 1984		Percent change from (6) to (7)
; ;	(1) :	(2)	(3) :	(4)	(5)	(6) : :	(7)	: : (8) :
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns : and handwork yarns:	:	:	:		:	:	,	:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	104,678: 187,527:	132,660: 255,670:	73,182: 133,829:	59,923 119,706	-11:	32,745: 63,802:	33,304 65,575	
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Spun yarn of cotton, manmade :	42,340: 86,512:	37,507: 77,033:	16,516: 38,005:	24,301	: 47:	8,256; 19,180;	12,354 22,887	
fibers, or silk: : Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds):	: : 76,930:	: : 95,948	54,627:			: : 25,108:	26,077	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds):	137,205: : 40,725:	173,708: : 35,556:	94, 169: : 15,752:		:	43,892: : 7,958:	46,906 11,022	:
Value (1,000 dollars): Spun yarn, of wool or hair : Imports:	82,926: : :	72,838: : :	35,857: :		: :	18,170: :	20,084	:
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	7,531: 38,678:	13,012: 65,734:	6,537: 31,859:	28,208	-11:	3,514: 16,522:	3,428 15,647	: -5 :
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Filament yarn of manmade fibers:	249: 1,413: :	415: 1,948: :	271: 1,179:		•	147: 721:	98 6 17	
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	64,781: 93,235:	113,290: 154,708:	57,728: 80,363:		· -	29,096: 39,942:	33,346 40,646	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Sewing thread:	253,978: 345,653:	275,327: 351,898:	128,585: 173,384:		33:	63,041: 86,046:	96,676 103,182	
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 2,439: 7,333:	: 3,911: 11,963:	: 1,978: 6,251:			: 885: 2,807:	1,377 4,184	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 12,805: 27,197:	: 13,782: 29,541:	7,158: 14,726:			; 3,823; 8,033;	2,975 6,467	
Cordage and fish netting and nets: Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	: : 239,814: 94,329:	: : 257,938: 91,818:	168,300: 59,523:	175,886 56,680		: : 102,040: 34,461:	86,716 28,627	
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 dollars): Value (1,000 dollars):	5,678: 15,027:	5,059: 13,209:	2,423: 6,266:	2,466 5,465	: : 2:	1,142: 3,020:	1, 146 2,623	: : 0

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

Commodity area :	: 1983 : :	1984 :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
; ;	(1)	(2) :	(3)	(4)	: (5) : : (1) :	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
Fish netting and nets Imports:	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	2,126: 7,332:	2,190: 6,852:				491: 1,748:		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Cordage	246: 705:	212: 744:				85: 233:		
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	237,688: 86,997:	: 255,747: 84,966:		51,891		: 101,549: 32,712:		
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Broadwoven fabrics:	5,431: 14,321:	4,847: 12,465:				1,057: 2,787:		
Imports: Quantity (1,000 square yards): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	2,521,022: 1,523,745:	3,063,372: 2,100,520:				: 702,585: 528,315:		
Quantity (1,000 square yards): Value (1,000 dollars): Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:	396,909: 614,105:	369,700: 579,973:				99,561: 155,321:		
Imports: Quantity (1,000 square yards): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	1,092,706: 566,384:	1,588,249: 858,958:				387,213: 216,683:		_
Quantity (1,000 square yards): Value (1,000 dollars): Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade : fibers:	137,200: 188,833: :	131,741: 173,702: :			: 6: : 10:	35,034: 44,894: :		
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 square yards): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	593,379: 586,730:	680,882: 701,000:		382,194 367,594		: 171,061: 182,813:		
Quantity (1,000 square yards): Value (1,000 dollars): Broadwoven fabrics, of silk	246,584: 388,424:	225,114: 368,382:			: -9:	61,776: 101,816:		
Imports: Quantity (1,000 square yards): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	25,397: 120,807:	32,650: 166,291:				; 7,709; 39,981;		
Quantity (1,000 square yards): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,471: 5,846:	1,679: 6,509:			-27:	425: 1,437:		

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

	-	. :	:		:Percent:	:		Percent change from (6) to	
Commodity area	1983 : :	1984 : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 :	: Jan-Jun : 1985 :	:change : : from : :(3) to : : (4) :	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	: 1985		
	(1)	(2)	(3) :	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	: : (8) :	
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool : Imports:	:	:	:		: :	:		:	
Quantity (1,000 square yards): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	29,903: 120,280:	44,183: 179,530:	24,896: 101,515:			13,592: 53,087:	14,829 55,344	: 4	
Quantity (1,000 square yards): Value (1,000 dollars): Knit fabrics:	863: 5,473:	965: 6,467:			: 20: : 26:	261: 1,759:	412	: 58	
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	3,003: 18,090:	4,736: 25,721:	2,417: 13,026:	2,365 12,527		1,260: 6,509:	1,274 6,542	-	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Narrow fabrics, machine clothing,	16,303: 60,492:	15,701: 65,682: :	7,668: 31,638: :	6,193 25,486		3,870: 15,945: :	3,570 15,146	-	
belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials Narrow fabrics	:	:	:			:		:	
Imports: ; Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: ;	10,709: 34,412:	12,291: 43,988:	5,866: 22,174:	7,640 24,476		2,959: 10,641:	4,273 13,570		
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Webs, wadding, batting, nonwoven :	35,761: 66,525:	37,173: 72,077:	16,255: 36,459:	14,547 32,848	-11:	8,493: 18,710:	7,349 17,790		
fabrics, and articles thereof, : n.s.p.f. : Imports: :	:	:	:		: : : :	:		:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	31,676: 68,388:	46,178: 82,695:	20,493: 42,179:	23,502 41,368		11,854: 21,689:	12,953 21,177	: -2	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic:	82,353: 153,481: :	139,898: 208,878:	59,367: 109,235:	52,965 94,031	-11:	35,972: 60,153:	26,667 49,763	: -26	
tires : Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,340: 1,793:	: : 560: 811:	: : 346: 491:	425 673		: : 132: 216:	144 228		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	28,876: 62,631:	39,422: 85,993:	18,652: 40,297:	16,684 39,132	-11:	8,903: 19,322:	8,798 20,684	: : -1	

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

Commodity area :	1983 : 1984 :		Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun 1984	: Apr-Jun : 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Apr-Jun 1985 (7) (7) 33,121: 40,542: 25,396: 46,800: 263,015: 70,611: 17,326: 129,899: 7,191: 45,770: 1,531: 8,753: 398: 1,934: 134,165: 124,363: 4,864:	(8)	
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f. Imports:	:	:	:			:		:	
Quantity (1,000 square yards): Value (1,000 dollars):	60,819: 86,227:	95,815: 115,829:		64,804 76,955		22,477: 28,998:			
Exports: Quantity (1,000 square yards): Value (1,000 dollars): Textile furnishings	110,654: 203,531:	109,863: 212,236:		52,765 94,630	-5:	31,056: 59,065:			
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	621,275: :	922,918:	429, 133:	531,614	24:	196,857: :	263,015	: : 34 :	
Value (1,000 dollars): Floor coverings Imports:	398,729:	329,333:	175,938:	142,268	-19:	92,094:	70,611	-23	
Quantity (1,000 square yards): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	29,792: 333,105:	45,939: 485,469:		32,374 267,794		11,351: 104,018:			
Quantity (1,000 square yards): Value (1,000 dollars): Curtains and draperies :	52,517: 270,192:	37,920: 219,707:		14,642 93,897	-34: -24:	11,013: 62,664:			
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	1,841: 15,008:	2,528: 20,867:		2,559 16,319	59:	: 567: 5,110:			
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Textile furnishings, except floor: coverings, curtains, and: draperies:	1,592: 13,581: :	2,003: 11,536: :		710 3,673		441: 3,258: : :			
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	344,313: 273,160:	507,072: 416,582:		280,245 247,500	34:	117,982: 87,729:			
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	23,920: 114,955:	18,841: 98,089:		9,086 44,697	-1:	5,281: 26,171:	4,864 22,906		

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

Commodity area :	1983 :	: 1984 : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	: Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
; ;	(1)	(2) :	(3) :	(4)	(5)	(6) :	(7)	: (8)
Wearing apparel and accessories, : including leather, fur, down, : rubber, and plastics :	:	:	:		:	:		:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	9,574,489	13,351,435	6,064,897	6,823,254	13	2,913,228	3,322,214	14
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Sweaters :	796,182	776,735	398,574	354, 121	-11:	200,126	190,560	-5
Imports: Quantity (1,000 dozen): Value (1,000 dollars):	15,635: 984,427:	20,219: 1,658,172:	7,528: 533,416:		47:	4,792: 329,561:	6,360 457,043	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 dozen): Value (1,000 dollars): Women's, girls', and infants' shirts: and blouses	64: 2,721: :	76 2,593	28: 787:			5: 198:	11 275	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 dozen): Value (1,000 dollars):		: 45,345: 1,886,539:	980,326:	1,100,676	12:	10,906: 419,010:	12,110 498,219	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 dozen): Value (1,000 dollars): Women's, girls', and infants' suits,: skirts, coats and jackets	37,361:	1,650: 37,421:	906: 21, 183:	685	-24:	479: 10,929:	391 9,303	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 dozen): Value (1,000 dollars):	9,317: 1,049,246:	14,706: 1,252,006:	5,690: 562,185:		. 1:	2,443: 270,877:	2,735 295,477	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 dozen): Value (1,000 dollars): Women's, girls', and infants':	473: 32,909:	501: 31,035:	287: 17,229:			143: 9,346:	159 9,467	
trousers, slacks, and shorts: Imports: Quantity (1,000 dozen): Value (1,000 dollars):	20,062: 919,360:	22,164: 1,158,943:	12,519: 584,263:			5,335: 271,829:		
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 dozen):: Value (1,000 dollars): Women's, girls', and infants' : dresses :	719: 19,233: :	908: 24,992: :	408: 11,366: :		112:	179: 5,204:	460 10,516	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 dozen): Value (1,000 dollars):	3,107: 290,880:	3,925: 414,706:	2,257: 223,623:		12:	924: 98,366:	1,131 117,564	
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 dozen): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,419: 43,476:	1,001: 38,446:	: 457 : 19,454 :		· - ,	258: 10,823:	205 8,603	

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

Commodity area	1983 :	1984	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Men's and boys' shirts	:	:	:		:	:		:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 dozen): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	33,482: 1,288,423:	41,896: 1,791,923:	21,304: 836,425:	22,311 992,676		10,462: 423,716:		
Quantity (1,000 dozen): Value (1,000 dollars): Men's and boys' suits, coats and	2,815: 74,416:	2,376: 64,240:				543: 15,512:		
jackets Imports:	5.075:		2 (4)	2 (90	2	. 240	4 744	:
Quantity (1,000 dozen): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	710,173:	6,116: 987,054:			: 14:	1,219: 190,331:		
Quantity (1,000 dozen): Value (1,000 dollars):	536: 21,631:	779: 23,874:				205: 3,804:		
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, : and shorts Imports:	:	: :	: :		: : :	; ;		: :
Quantity (1,000 dozen): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	11,648: 614,209:	13,325: 794,221:	7,392: 402,945:			3,281: 189,255:	3,576 212,372	
Quantity (1,000 dozen): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,916: 78,209:	2,629: 92,988:	1,345: 50,003:		-14:	706: 25,612:		
Robes and dressing gowns Imports: Quantity (1,000 dozen)	716:	882:				187		
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: Quantity (1,000 dozen):	45,497: : 136:	61,934: : 104:	28,073: : 46:	·	: :	11,764:		:
Value (1,000 dollars): Body-supporting garments Imports:	7,728: : :	5,707: :	2,826:	2,108	-25	1,466:	1,605	: 10
Quantity (1,000 dozen): Value (1,000 dollars):	13,175: 181,606:	13,829: 200,327:	6,854: 98,545:			3,291: 47,983:		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 dozen): Value (1,000 dollars):	9,180: 84,779:	10,292: 88,461:	5,672: 47,562:		-25:	2,183: 21,665:		
Hosiery. Imports: Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs): Value (1,000 dollars):	3,734: 23,230:	6,242: 39,316:	2,749: 15,717:			1,150: 7,332:		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs): Value (1,000 dollars):	4,692: 42,563:	3,196: 29,735:	1,720: 15,789:	1,352	-21:	865: 7,499:	821	: : -5

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

Commodity area	1983 : :	1984 : :	; Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Gloves :	:	:			:			:
Imports:	;	, ,	:			· ·		•
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs):	47,850:	69,921:	29,762	37,793	27:	13,007:	18,758	: 44
Value (1,000 dollars):	243,742:					59,400:		
Exports:		:	;	,	: ':	27,100		:
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs):	23,268:	25,293:	13,215:	11,365	-14:	6.041:	5,337	: -12
Value (1,000 dollars):	71,587:				: -4:	21,889:		
Wearing apparel and articles, :	:	1	:		: :	- ,		:
n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin	:	:	1	•	: :	:		:
Imports:	:				: :	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	201,901:	336,410:	121,727:	155,871	·. 28 •	52,369:	73,926	: 41
Exports: :	:	:			: :	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	38,824:		17,719:	18,265	3:	12,833:	12,462	: -3
Leather wearing apparel, except :	:	•			:	:		•
gloves and headwear, not subject:			:		: :	:		1
_ to textile import restraints :		:	:		: :	•		:
Imports								•
Quantity (1,000 units):	7,959:		4,255:	3,697		2,264:		
	271,580:		146,853:	120,438		77,170:	60,631	: -21
Exports:	•	:					`*	
Quantity (1,000 units):		4 070			-18:			-21
Value (1,000 dollars):	6,552:	4,970:	2,350:	1,874	-20:	1,435:	1,084	-24
Other wearing apparel and		:		•	:	•		:
accessories not separately	•	•			•	•	••	:
grouped	•		•	·		•		:
Neckwear	•				•	•		•
Imports:	948:	4 555		774	40.	770.	770	
Quantity (1,000 dozen):	27,227:	1,555:	812:			378:		
Value (1,000 dollars):	21,221:	43,532	21,408:	20,786	-3:	9,870:	9,875	: U
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 dozen):	154	190:	89:	132		43:	7.4	
Value (1,000 dollars):	2,518:	3,125:	1,593:			836:		
Headwear (1,000 collars):	2,510.	3,123.	, 273.	1,040	3:	636.	910	• •
Imports:	·		•		· · •	•		•
Quantity (1,000 dozen):	34,663:	39,611:	18,747:	24,976	33:	9,524:	14,075	: 48
Value (1,000 dollars):	139,928:	193,997:	90,044:			46,366:		
Exports:	:	.,,,,,,	,0,044.		J	40,500·	02,700	: 30
Quantity (1,000 dozen):	1,593:	1,539	899:	696		371:	352	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,824:	20,759:	11,311:	9,862		5,478:		
11100 (1),000 0011013/	1	20,,3,	,	,,JUL		2, ., 0	2,073	· ,

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

Commodity area	1983 : 1983 : : : : (1) :	: 1984 : : : : (2) :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4): (5):	### Company	Apr-Jun 1985 (7)	:Percent :change : from :(6) to : (7) :
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		. (2)	(3) :	(4)	· (5) ·	(6)	(7)	: (0)
			:		: :			:
Footwear :	•	; •	•		: :	•		:
Quantity (1,000 pairs):	854,982:	1,047,657:	552,041:	592,871	7:	270,192:	289,004	.: 7
Value (1,000 dollars):	4,007,341:			2,721,022		1, 195, 197:		
Exports:	:	:	:	_,,,_,,	:			:
Quantity (1,000 pairs):	9,003:			5,315		2,508:		
Value (1,000 dollars):	102,212:	187,432:	91,599:	98,356	7:	48,922	53,429	9
Rubber footwear	:	:	:			:		•
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pairs):	132,292:	141,281:	84,210:	68,237	: –19:	38,669	32,110	- 17
Value (1,000 dollars):	331,146:			136,951		87,076:	65,212	
Exports: :	:	:	;	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	::	31,7513	****	:
Quantity (1,000 pairs):	1,508:	1,415:	831:	545	: -34:	407:	326	
Value (1,000 dollars):	12,209:	12,872:	7,025:	4,646	: -34:	3,677:	2,944	-20
Nonrubber footwear	:	•	•		: :	:		
Imports:	; 504 057;	705 000.	700 074	674 0/6		194 954	242 750	
Quantity (1,000 pairs): Value (1,000 dollars):	581,857: 3,661,958:			431,064 2,450,420		186,856: 1,048,242:	212,759 1,154,518	
Exports:	3,001,730.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	2, 177,433.	2,430,420	• 12•	1,040,242.	1, 154,510	:
Quantity (1,000 pairs):	7,495:	8,886:	3,671:	4,769	30:	2,101:	2,387	14
Value (1,000 dollars):	90,003:			49,506		24,918:		

Table 12.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1985 $\frac{1}{2}$ /

	In	ports	: : Ex	ports
Commodity area	April-June	: January-June	: : April-June	: : January-June :
Raw fibers: Cotton	:(1)(4) :	: : 2 5 (7) 9 :(1)(4)	: :(1)(4) : 4	: : (4) : 4
Noncellulosic man-made fibers	: 6 :(6) : : : :	: : : : :(4) :(4)	: : : 1 4 9 10 : : 5 : 4	: : : 4 10 : : 5
Spun yarn, of wool or hair	: : 2 5 : 1 4	: : : : 4 : :(4)	:(5) 9 : 6 9 :(5) : :(1)(4) 9 10	: 3 8 9 : 6 : : :(1)(4) 9 10
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton: Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers: Broadwoven fabrics, of silk Broadwoven fabrics; of wool Knit fabrics:	: : :	:(4) 7 : : : :	: : : 3 6 :	
Narrow fabrics	: : : 9	: 6 : : : 9	: : :	63
laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f	: : 3 6 : 2	: : 6 : 5 : 3 6	: : : :(6) :(3)(8)	(6)
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies	: : 3 : : 1 6	: : : : 1 4	: : : : 1 4 (8)10	: : :
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	: 4	:	: :(4) : 4	(1)(4)

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

Table 12.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1985

: :	Im	ports	Exports			
Commodity area	April-June	: January-June	: April-June	: : January-June :		
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses	1 4 3 6 1 4	: : : : 1	: : 3 8 9 10 :(1)(4) : 6 9 10 : :	: :10 :(6) 8 :(1)(4) :(8) 9 10 :(5) :		
restraints: Other wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped Neckwear	(1)(4)	:(4) :	:(6)(8) 9 10 : : : 6 (8)	:(6)(8)10 : : : : 6 (8)		
Headwear	2 5 (1)(4)	(1)(4)	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	: 6 (8) : : :(2)(6)		

Energy and Chemicals 1/

During January-June 1985, U.S. trade in chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased by 16 percent to a deficit of \$19.5 billion compared with a deficit of \$23.3 billion for these products in July-December 1984. For the second quarter of 1985, U.S. trade in these items showed a deficit of \$11.5 billion, or 2 percent greater than the deficit during the second quarter of 1984. The increase in the deficit during the second quarter of 1985 was accounted for by a decrease of \$0.7 billion in the negative trade balance for petroleum, natural gas, and related products and a decrease of \$0.9 billion in the positive trade balance for chemicals, coal, and related products (table 13 and 14, figs. 5 and 6).

The trade balance for chemicals and related products (not including petroleum, natural gas, and related products) decreased by about 16 percent during the first half of 1985 to a surplus of \$4.4 billion compared with that in the corresponding period of 1984. In the second quarter of 1985, the trade balance decreased by 29 percent to a surplus of \$2.1 billion compared with that in the second quarter of 1984. Imports of these products increased by 10.9 percent to \$5.4 billion in the second quarter of 1985. Drugs and related products, fabricated rubber and plastics products, certain inorganic chemical compounds, and benzenoid organic chemicals accounted for most of the increase in imports. Exports of these products decreased by 4.2 percent to \$7.5 billion during the second quarter of 1985 compared with the second quarter of 1984. Fertilizers and fertilizer materials, miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic compounds, and certain inorganic chemical compounds accounted for most of these changes in exports during this time period.

For petroleum, natural gas, and related products, the negative balance of trade decreased by 16 percent to a deficit of \$23.9 billion during the first half of 1985 from a deficit of \$28.6 billion during the first half of 1984. Data for second quarter 1985 show a decrease in the negative balance of 4.6 percent to \$13.6 billion compared with the corresponding period of 1984. Imports of petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased from \$15.3 billion in the second quarter of 1984 to \$14.4 billion in the second quarter of 1985. Imports of crude petroleum and petroleum products accounted for most of this decrease. U.S. exports of these products decreased by 20 percent during the second quarter of 1985 to \$834 million from \$1.0 billion in the second quarter of 1984. Exports of petroleum products accounted for most of the decrease.

The OPEC showed the most significant change by a trading partner for January-June 1985 with a decrease in imports of petroleum, natural gas, and related products of \$3.0 billion, or 25 percent compared with January-June 1984. Imports of chemicals and related products from the EC increased by \$388 million, or by 12.5 percent, in the first half of 1985 compared with the corresponding period of 1984. Exports of chemicals and related products to

^{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-June 1985, April-June 1984, and April-June 1985 1/

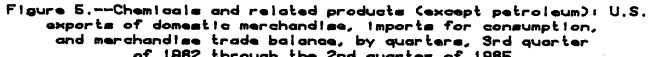
Item :	s of dollars)	January-June :	April-June :	April-June
T CEIII		1985 :	1984 :	1985
	:	:	:	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise: : Canada:	4 7/2 /22		1 400 000	3 203 50
	4,763,677 :		1,403,226 :	
Japan::	4,124,135 :	• •	999,011 :	
EC:	7,647,331 :		2,023,842 :	
Brazil:	861,037 :	- · ·	245,964 :	
Hong Kong:	390,814 :	•	90,829 :	•
India:	449,342 :		130,075 :	•
Korea:	845,079 :	•	241,038 :	•
Mexico:	1,491,334 :	•	386,582 :	-
Taiwan:	862,049 :	379,256 :	219,797 :	202,11
OPEC:	1,499,557 :	609,745 :	369,293 :	296,33
MMES:	1,036,071 :	483,850 :	190,527 :	204,06
China:	654,386 :	277,495 :	88,234 :	98,67
All other:_	6,068,866 :	2,841,822 :	1,527,779 :	1,381,15
Total:	30,039,296 :	14,927,723 :	7,827,968 :	7,495,88
S. imports for consumption:	:	:	:	•
Canada:	4,192,987 :	2,146,439 :	1,001,245 :	1,116,09
Japan:	2,064,476 :	• •	500,092 :	
EC	6,315,741 :	· ·	1,567,929 :	•
Brazil	526,332 :	• •	145,443 :	
Hong Kong:	175,568 :	•	37,593 :	•
India:	76,462 :	•	13,002 :	•
Korea	320,045 :		80,402 :	
Mexico	694,513 :		193,803 :	
Taiwan	617,807 :	·	-	
OPEC			•	_ •
NMES	561,532 :	•	140,799 :	•
China:	528,266 :	•	130,165 :	128,38
	169,160 :	•	37,954 :	41,05
All other:	3,273,584 :		870,377 :	884,13
Total:	19,347,318 :	10,487,831 :	4,833,959 :	5,359,92
S. merchandise trade balance:	:	:	;	
Canada::	570,689 :	•	401,980 :	171,49
Japan:	2,059,659 :	•	498,918 :	345,15
EC:	1,331,589 :	604,515 :	455,913 :	167,84
Brazil::	334,704 :	157,925 :	100,521 :	98,29
Hong Kong::	215,246 :	129,859 :	53,236 :	65,82
India::	372,879 :	262,552 :	117,072 :	122,48
Korea:	525,034 :	215,596 :	160,636 :	130,78
Mexico:	796,821 :	517,165 :	192,778 :	274,98
Taiwan:	244,241 :	-	66,693 :	.20,38
OPEC:	938,024 :	•	228,494 :	166,01
NMES	507,804 :	•	60,361 :	75,68
China	485.225 :	•	50,279 :	57,62
All other:	2,795,282 :	•	657,401 :	497.01
Total	10,691,977 :		2,994,009 :	
•	,_,_,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	.,,	_,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	_,,

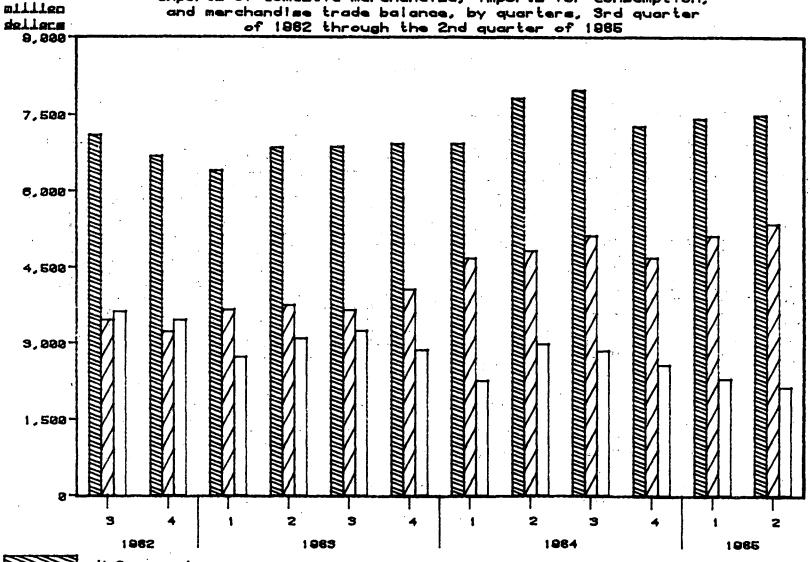
^{1/} Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

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-June 1985, April-June 1984, and April-June 1985 1/

Item :	1984	January-June : 1985 :	April-June :	April-June
:	:	:		•
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise: :	300.044		707 000	302 35
Canada:	700,966 :	277,572 :	107,292	-
Japan::	802,533 :	422,831 :	197,777	
EC:	549,198 :	229,709 :	160,761	
Brazil:	3,257 :	•	•	. · ·
Hong Kong:	70,641 :	•	•	•
India:	10,944 :		•	•
Kores:	148,056 :	•	·	
Mexico:	323,489 :	•	58,761 :	-
Taiwan:	157,269 :	•	•	
OPEC:	119,315 :	43,197 :	32,013	
NMES:	22,646 :	19,379 :	3,721 :	11,472
China:	582 :	1,221 :	72 :	653
All other:	1,254,833 :	596,654 :	330,130	290,17
Total:	4,163,153 :	2,046,658 :	1,040,375	833,87
.S. imports for consumption:	:	:		•
Canada	9.030.736 :	5,208,661 :	2,298,195 :	2,822,207
Japan	7.747 :	8.081 :	2,252	•
EC	6.443.177 :	2,443,371 :	1,587,780	•
Brazil	716.035 :	•	, ,	
Hong Kong:	2,674 :	•	•	-
India	839,791 :		254,921	
Korea	4,885 :	* <u>*</u> <u>-</u> .	4,883	_
Hexico:	7.770,819 :	•	2,007,113	
Taiwan:	41,053 :	• •	6.723	• •
OPEC:			6,371,673	
WMES	23,349,943 :			
**************************************	1,302,034 :	774,914 :	291,856 :	
China:	606,625 :	453,545 :	173,364 :	*
All other:	10,500,677 :	3,959,827 :	2,279,134 :	
Total:	60,009,576 :	25,937,095 :	15,276,168	14,421,830
.S. merchandise trade balance:	:	:		
Canada:	-8,329,770 :	-4,931,089 :	-2,190,902 :	
Japan:	794,785 :	•	195,525 :	
EC:	-5,893,978 :	-2,213,662 :	-1,427,018 :	•
Brazil:	-712,778 ::	-334,508 :	-167,898 :	-166,49
Hong Kong:	67,967:	16,407 :	34,533 :	7,643
India:	-828,847 :	-346,066:	-253,909 :	-76,005
Korea:	143,171 :	128,373 :	31,394 :	
Mexico:	-7,447,330 :	-3,729,979:	-1,948,352 :	-2,098,865
Taiwan:	116,216 :	21,634 :	67,634 :	7,546
OPEC:	-23,230,627 :	-8,797,588 :	-6,339,659 :	-5,021,463
NMES:	-1,279,387 :	-755,535 :	-288,135 :	-474,055
China:	-606,043 :	· ·	•	
All other:	-9,245,843 :	-3,363,172 :	•	
Total:	-55,846,422 :			
	22,070,722 .	20,000,000		,,

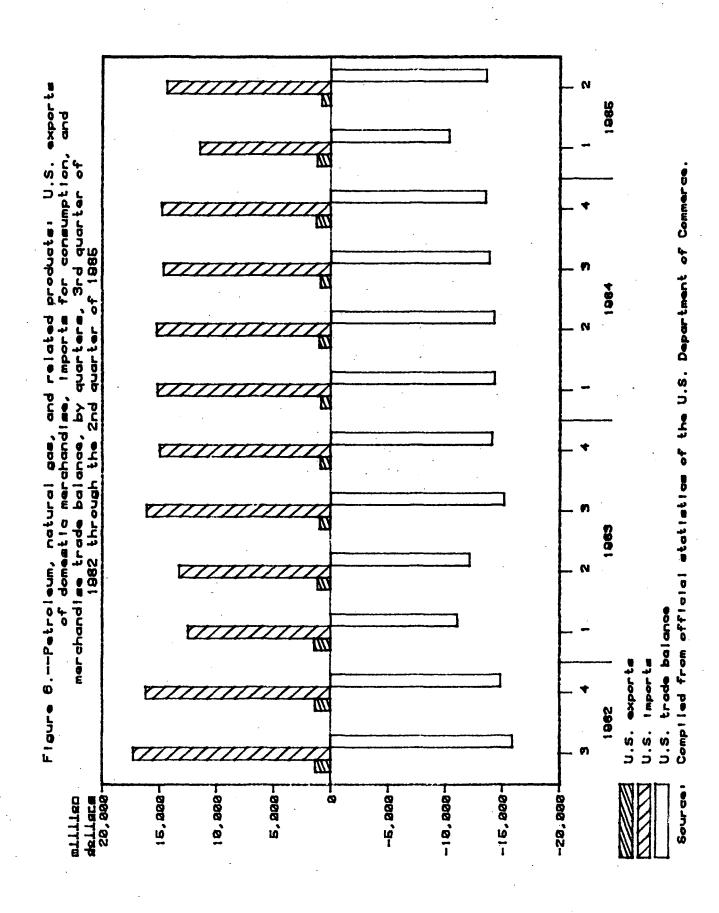
^{1/} Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.





U.S. exports

U.S. Imports



India increased by \$117 million, or 57 percent, during the first half or 1985 compared with the first half of 1984.

Benzenoid intermediate chemicals.—Imports of benzenoid organic chemicals increased to 976 million pounds, valued at \$303 million, during the second quarter of 1985 from 448 million pounds, valued at \$258 million, during the second quarter of 1984. Increased imports of certain of these chemicals were needed to supplement domestic production as U.S. apparent consumption for these products continued to grow. The principal sources for these imports ranked by share of total value were West Germany (16 percent), Mexico (15 percent), Japan (11 percent), the Netherlands (8 percent), the United Kingdom (8 percent), Canada (7 percent), and Brazil (7 percent).

Imports of cyclohexane decreased from 7 million pounds, valued at \$1.5 million, during the second quarter of 1984 to about 1,000 pounds, valued at \$3,000, during the second quarter of 1985. An unexpected downturn in demand for nylon, the major end market for cyclohexane, was cited as a possible reason for the decrease in imports of this product. Imports of styrene increased to 41 million pounds, valued at \$7 million, during the second quarter of 1985 from 13 million pounds, valued at \$4 million, during the corresponding period in 1984. The largest portion of these imports of styrene came from Canada. Canada's new Scotford, Alberta plant with a capacity of 660 million pounds per year began shipments toward the end of 1984.

Imports of benzenoid sulfonamides, sultones, and sultams increased to 645 million pounds, valued at \$108 million, during the first quarter of 1985, or an increase of 73 percent, by value, compared with the corresponding period in 1984. Most of these imports were specialty chemicals not produced in the United States and rubber-processing chemicals needed to supplement domestic production.

Exports of benzenoid organic chemicals increased in quantity by about 12 percent to 1.2 billion pounds during the second quarter of 1985, compared with those in the second quarter of 1984, but the total value of these exports changed by less than 1 percent during the period. Low value-added commodity chemicals represented the major portion of this increase. The continued strength of the dollar vis-a-vis other currencies was cited as the principal reason that no increase occurred in terms of value in the exports of these items. The principal markets for these U.S. exports during the second quarter of 1985 were the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, and Mexico.

Ed Matusik 523-0492

Coal and other carbonaceous material. --U.S. imports of coal increased from 365,000 short tons, valued at \$6.7 million, during the second quarter of 1984 to 662,000 short tons, valued at \$29.2 million, during the second quarter of 1985. This increase was attributable to an increase in low-priced imports of bituminous and lignite coals from the Republic of South Africa and Colombia. U.S. coal imports from the Republic of South Africa increased by 111 percent (in terms of quantity) during the period to 241,000 short tons, valued at \$8.3 million, during the second quarter of 1985. U.S. imports of

bituminous and lignite coals from Colombia increased by 182 percent (in terms of quantity) to 141,000 short tons, valued at \$5 million, during the second quarter of 1985. The Colombian national coal company, in a joint venture with a large U.S.-based multinational petroleum company, began exporting coal from the newly developed El Cerrejon project in early 1985. All of the coal produced at El Cerrejon is slated for export.

U.S. exports of coal remained stable at 24 million short tons, valued at \$1.2 billion, during the second quarter of both 1984 and 1985.

Cynthia B. Foreso 523-1230

Certain inorganic chemicals (excluding uranium compounds).--U.S. imports of chemical elements, inorganic acids, and certain other inorganic chemicals (excluding uranium compounds) decreased from \$543 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$473 million in the second quarter of 1985, whereas U.S. exports of these chemicals remained unchanged at \$521 million in both the second quarter of 1984 and 1985. As a result, the trade balance for these inorganic chemicals, which was a deficit of \$22 million in the second quarter of 1984, changed to a surplus of \$49 million in the second quarter of 1985.

U.S. imports of alumina (aluminum oxide) used principally in the production of aluminum metal, declined by 30 percent in volume, from 2.8 billion pounds, valued at \$254 million, in the second quarter of 1984 to 1.9 billion pounds, value at \$168 million, in the second quarter of 1985. According to industry sources, U.S. imports of alumina declined in 1985 because U.S. aluminum metal producers cutback on production to reduce inventories.

U.S. exports of alumina also declined during this period, by about 46 percent in volume, from 455 million pounds, valued at \$58 million, in the second quarter of 1984 to 244 million pounds, valued at \$29 million, in the second quarter of 1985 in response to sluggish demand overseas for alumina and energy-efficient production facilities that recently came on stream in Australia, Ireland, and Venezuela.

Jack Greenblatt 523-1212

Fertilizers.--U.S. imports of fertilizers decreased by approximately 5 percent in value in the second quarter of 1985, whereas overall import quantity increased. Specifically, U.S. fertilizer imports changed from 4.3 million short tons, valued at \$456 million, in the second quarter of 1984 to 4.8 million short tons, valued at \$434 million, in the second quarter of 1985. These changes were principally attributable to a decrease in imports of nitrogenous fertilizers.

Nitrogenous fertilizer imports decreased during second quarter 1985 by 9 percent, from 1.9 million short tons, valued at \$248 million, during the second quarter of 1984 to 1.8 million short tons, valued at \$227 million, in the second quarter of 1985. This change was largely because of a substantial

increase in quantity of nitrogenous fertilizer imported from Canada at a substantially decreased unit value.

U.S. fertilizer exports (which were considerably greater than imports) decreased by 16 percent during the second quarter of 1985, from 7.4 million short tons, valued at \$722 million, during the second quarter of 1984 to 6.0 million short tons, valued at \$604 million. This decrease was largely attributed to decreased exports of phosphatic fertilizers and fertilizer materials not including nitrogenous, phosphatic, potassic, or natural fertilizers.

Although the quantity of U.S. exports of nitrogenous fertilizers declined in second quarter 1985 in relation to second quarter of 1984, the value of these nitrogenous fertilizer exports rose considerably. The value of nitrogenous fertilizer exports increased by 19 percent, from 0.9 million short tons, valued at \$81 million, during the second quarter of 1984 to 0.8 million short tons, valued at \$97 million, during the second quarter of 1985. This difference can be attributed to increases in the unit values of nitrogenous fertilizer exports to Korea and Sudan.

Phosphatic fertilizer exports decreased 15 percent, from 4.3 million short tons, valued at \$275 million, for the second quarter of 1984 to 3.3 million short tons, valued at \$233 million for the second quarter of 1985. Available data does not indicate any clear reason for this decline.

Exports of fertilizer materials not including nitrogenous, phosphatic, potassic, or natural fertilizers decreased by 26 percent, from 1.9 million short tons, valued at \$337 million, in the second quarter of 1984 to 1.6 million short tons, valued at \$249 million, in the second quarter of 1985. This decline was attributable to lower export unit value rather than quantity or export market changes.

Cynthia Trainor 523-1255

Miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals.--U.S. imports of miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals grew by 21 percent, in terms of quantity, from 1.3 billion pounds, valued at \$426 million, in the second quarter of 1984 to 1.6 billion pounds, valued at \$433 million, in the corresponding period of 1985. Exports, much greater in amount than imports, decreased by 7 percent, in terms of quantity, from 2.4 billion pounds, valued at \$828 million, in the second quarter of 1984 to 2.2 billion pounds, valued at more than \$753 million, in the second quarter of 1985.

Imports of methyl alcohol changed most significantly in the second quarter of 1985, more than doubling to 606 million pounds, valued at \$29.1 million, compared with 253 million pounds, valued at \$13.7 million, in the corresponding period of 1984. Imports from Canada accounted for nearly all of the change. Canada is a principal exporter of methanol because of low cost, price-controlled natural gas feedstocks.

Exports of methyl alcohol dropped 85 percent, from 107 million pounds, valued at \$1.2 million, in the second quarter of 1985. Export prices have

decreased although the average unit value of imported methyl alcohol has remained at about 5 cents per pound.

David G. Michels 523-0293

Miscellaneous rubber and plastic products.—The products in this grouping are classified under several headings, including "miscellaneous articles of rubber or plastics," "Fabricated rubber and plastics products,"—and "all other products of rubber and plastics, n.e.s." Total imports for these products amounted to \$777.4 million in the second quarter of 1985, compared with \$581.5 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984. The 25-percent increase was mainly attributed to lower priced imports.

Elizabeth R. Nesbitt 523-1768

Containers chiefly used for packing, transporting, or marketing of merchandise.—Imports of these products increased from \$35 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$50 million in the second quarter of 1985, or by 43 percent. This increase was attributed to a rise in consumer confidence during this period and increased consumer buying, according to industry sources.

Elizabeth R. Nesbitt 523-1769

Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f., suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, of rubber or plastics.--U.S. exports of these products decreased from \$57 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$44 million in the second quarter of 1985, or by 22 percent. Canada, one of the major markets, imported \$15.9 million in the second quarter of 1985, compared with \$24 million in the corresponding period of 1984. The 33-percent decline was attributed to both the strong U.S. dollar and a strong Canadian manufacturing industry.

Elizabeth R. Nesbitt 523-1768

Reinforced and laminated plastics foam and sponge rubber or plastics.—Imports of these products increased by 51 percent, from \$24 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$37 million in the second quarter of 1985. Mexico, one of the primary sources, increased its exports to the United States during this period by about 5,000 percent, from \$270,000 to \$14 million. The increase in total imports reflects better conditions in the housing and construction markets.

Elizabeth R. Nesbitt 523-1768

Toluene. -- U.S. imports of toluene increased from 32 million gallons, valued at \$34 million, during the second quarter of 1984 to 63 million gallons,

valued at \$64 million, during the second quarter of 1985. Canada was the major source of these imports, accounting for 12 million gallons during the second quarter of 1984, compared with 29 million gallons in the second quarter of 1985. Toluene is an excellent octane enhancer and is used in motor fuel blends. Until U.S. refineries adjust to the new lead standards, it is anticipated that toluene imports will complement domestic production to satisfy domestic demand.

<u>Mixed xylenes.</u>—U.S. imports of mixed xylenes increased from 18 million gallons, valued at \$21 million, during the second quarter of 1984 to 44 million gallons, valued at \$46 million, during the second quarter of 1985. Canada is the main source of these imports—10 million gallons during the second quarter of 1984, 23 million gallons in the second quarter 1985. The increase in mixed xylene imports is caused by the increased demand in the polyester fiber and film markets.

Passenger car tires.--U.S. imports of passenger car tires increased from 7.1 million units, valued at \$196 million, during the second quarter of 1984 to 8.5 million units, valued at \$219 million, during the second quarter of 1985. This 20-percent increase in quantity and 11-percent increase in value was mainly the result of increased tire imports from Brazil, Canada, Japan, and the United Kingdom. These increased imports are the result of a still strong dollar and tight domestic supply.

James Raftery 523-0453

Table 15.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups $\frac{1}{2}$

Commodity area :	1983 : :	1984 : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
: :	(1)	(2) :	(3)	(4)	: (5) : : (5) :	(6) :	(7)	(8)
: Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary) :	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Imports: :		:	:		:			: _
Quantity (1,000 gallons):	865,379:	908,627:	474,069:			264, 162:		
_ Value (1,000 dollars):	436,815:	461,584	266,808:	287,336		181,233:	189,045	: 4
Exports:	674,553:	1,004,209:	500,605:	355,071	: -29:	347,004:	180,622	: -48
Quantity (1,000 gallons): Value (1,000 dollars):	432,723:	474,277:	227,562:	187,442		127,358:		
Benzenoid organic chemicals	432,723	117,211.	227,302.	107,442	: 10.	127,330.	,,, 201	:
Imports:					:			:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,050,699:	2,369,960:	766,855:	2,409,678	: 214:	447,980:	975,757	: 118
Value (1,000 dollars):	877,914:	1,033,990:		661,768		257,681:		: 18
Exports: :	•	:	:		: :	· :		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	3,234,720:	3,810,385:	2,130,920:	2,115,091		1,070,567:		
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,393,827:	1,662,961:	895,198:	843,320	: -6:	457,051:	457,439	: 0
Synthetic organic pesticides, total :	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Imports: :				455 000			70 404	: 04
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	157,313:	195,409:	104,476:	153,973		57,088:		
Value (1,000 dollars)	276,997:	361,968:	210,079:	261,321	: 24:	105,693:	130,452	. 23
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds):	501.096	6 15 , 383 :-	312,667:	310,842	-	146,907:	157,591	: 7
	1,280,029:	1,496,249:		726,993		362,330:		
Value (1,000 dollars): Botanical pesticides, total	1,200,029.	1,470,247.	116,776.	120,773	-0:	362,330	303,033	: '
Imports:	:	· ·	:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,648:	1,593:	663:	673		220:	301	: 37
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,758	14,591:	7,275:			3,146:		
Exports: :	:	:	* ,	.,	i .		3,0.0	4
Quantity (1.000 nounds)	183:	22:	13:	98	: 641:	1:	11	: 473
Value (1,000 dollars)	686:	145:	67:	245	: 262:	46:	88	: 90
Chemical elements :	:	:	•	•	: :	:		:
Imports: :		:	:		: _:			: _
Value (1,000 dollars):	207,264:	280,178:	138,063:	147,767	: 7:	71,097:	76,150	: 7
Exports: :				455 055			04 775	:
Value (1,000 dollars)	214, 194:	250,137:	100,633:	135,835	: 35:	62,174:	81,775	32
Inorganic acids		•		. •				:
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds):	1,438,629	1,454,770:	830,606:	685,512	-17:	364,842:	318.021	: -13
Value (1,000 dollars)	111,615:	140,193:	70,911:	74,630		33,690:		
Exports:	11170131	170,173	, 0, 7, 1, 1,	77,030	:	33,070:	30,100	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	848,980:	466,984:	244,445:	262,254	•	137,947:	130,009	: -6
Value (1,000 dollars)	83,773:	94,181:	58,248:		-40:	17,322:	18,016	
1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	33,,.0	, , , , ,		5,.,632	:	,	,	

 $[\]underline{1}$ / Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

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

Commodity area	1983 : :	1984 : :	; Jan-Jun ; 1984 ; ;	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
: :	(1) :	(2)	(3) :	(4)	: (5) : : (1) :	(6)	(7)	(8)
Certain inorganic chemical compounds	:	:	:		: :	:		
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	2,295,687	2,975,513	1,366,407	1,526,220	12:	722,154	812,480	13
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Aluminum compounds Aluminum oxide Imports:	2,527,627	2,952,710	1,223,749	1,384,101		684,291	644, 168	: -6 : :
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	8,587,795: 743,616:	9,421,540: 877,542:	4,834,034: 455,894:			2,750,060: 253,921:		
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Antimony compounds	1,285,593: 160,149:	1,399,083: 184,563:	761,133: 103,276:		-47:	454,777: 57,947:		
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	21,470: 13,459:	36,058: 26,917:	19,249: 13,708:			; 9,798; 8,389;		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Calcium compounds Calcium chloride	7,140: 8,823: :	8,378: 11,840: :	4,513: 6,216:		-40:	1,990: 2,804:	.,	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	27,568: 1,292:	44,155: 1,703:	22,026: 717:	28,253 1,401		9,304: 305:	11,028 556	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Magnesium compounds	81,194: 9,550:	68,124: 20,567:	32,979: 17,465:	28,926 2,841	-12:	17,861: 5,615:	14,963 1,501	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	100,126: 9,802:	92,366: 10,089:	70,179: 5,792:	48,050 5,720		20,208: 2,450:	36,104 3,472	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	41,908: 10,915:	56,696: 12,218:	25,307: 4,958:			9,344: 2,557:	23,057 2,977	
Manganese compounds Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	45,201: 28,517:	63,602: 35,218:	28,681: 16,232:			15,674: 8,210:	15,578 9,114	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	49,108: 12,420:	40,525: 11,933:	23,681: 6,206:	19,778 4,271		10,796: 3,151:	3,682 1,247	

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

: : : Commodity area :	1983 : :	: : 1984 : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
: :	(1) :	(2)	(3) :	(4)	: (5) : : (5)	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
Molybdenum compounds : Imports:	:	;	:		: :	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	4,313: 7,583:	1,408: 3,885:	812: 2,315:	550 2,451		365: 1,036:		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Phosphorus compounds	8,596: 22,157:	26,601: 56,453:	13,095: 27,528:	13,554 28,492	: 4:	7,474: 15,005:		
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 5,985: 3,682:	: 12,202: 5,901:	4,898: 3,332:	3,507 2,634	: -21:	: 2,651: 1,978:	2,076 1,716	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	12,430: 6,529:	15,294: 8,532:	7,285: 3,961:	6,035 4,916		3,895: 2,055:		
Silver compounds : Imports: : Quantity (pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	418,150: 30,539:	396,809: 30,175:	142,596: 11,981:	66,332 4,458		45,481: 4,599:		
Exports: : Quantity (pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	38,812: 3,650:	54,220: 3,870:	: 31,714: 1,983:	24,666 2,022	: -22:	: 11,205: 968:		
Sodium compounds Sodium bicarbonate Imports:	:	: :	:		: : : :	: :		: :
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	33,234: 3,522: :	34,753: [3,413:	20,942: 2,082: :	18,622 1,742		12,041: 1,131: :		
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Sodium carbonate	36,212: 5,640:	42,714: 6,576:	20,055: 3,102:	21,060 3,474		10,961: 1,680: :	11,126 1,827	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	39,981: 2,700:	33,326: 2,272:	16,979: 1,250:	12,242 844	: -32:	8,335: 668:	6,716 441	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Sodium chloride	3,271,960: 154,584:	3,296,830: 160,773:	1,554,553: 76,868:	1,631,949 80,051		638,992: 34,742:	967,868 47,263	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	9,085: 60,211:	; 7,544: 74,100:	3,467: 32,511:	3,333 31,523		2,014: 16,781:	1,586 13,606	
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	517: 12,368:	: 820: 15,299:	230: 5,610:	501 8,653	: 117:	: 184: 3,556:	389 5,436	: : 111

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

Commodity area :	1983 :	1984 :	Jan-Jun : 1984 :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)°	: (8)
Sodium hydrosulfite : Imports: :	:	:	:					: :
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	10,328: 4,673:	10,616: 4,120:	5,744: 2,229:			2,870: 1,118:		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Sodium sulfate	33,698: 13,746:	28,122: 9,792:	17,814: 5,602:	14,276 5,819		6,086: 2,614:		
Imports: Quantity (short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	343,404: 27,331:	265,424: 21,181:	135,002: 10,966:	105,227 7,823		59,850: 4,826:		
Exports: Quantity (short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Tungsten compounds	90,563: 11,379:	76,093: 9,587:	43,608: 5,267:	47,585 5,510	9:	23,400: 2,736:		
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	2,492: 15,380:	5,160: 25,070:	: 1,469: 8,873:	14,869	: 68:	: 567: 3,957:	8,433	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars) Uranium compounds	1,309: 12,036:	1,614: 16,456:	782: 7,979:	933	: 19:	518: 4,707:	474	
Imports: ; Quantity (pounds):: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: ;	26,340,199: 910,135:	36,936,195: 1,336,499:	: 15,833,462: 539,269:					
Quantity (pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Vanadium compounds	3,644,016: 1,104,386:	5,221,129: 1,313,957:	731,127: 386,249:		720:	415,156: 242,836:		
Vanadium pentoxide : Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	: : 1,345: 2,362:	: : 530: 1,269:	: : 495: 1,223:	20 16	. 1 1	: : 1: 4:		
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Zinc compounds :	: 5,257: 7,677:	: 6,918: 13,419:	4,595: 8,695:			3,241: 6,607:		
Zinc sulfate : Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds):	7,106:	6,293:				1,382:		
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,496: : 4,693: 1,359:	1,577:	746: : 552: 472:	891 743 446	: : 35:	377 : 251 : 234 :	541	: 1.16

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

Commodity area :	1983 : :	1984 : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan∹Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
: : :	(1)	(2) :	(3)	(4)	: (5) : : (1) :	(6) : :	(7)	: : (8) :
Zirconium compounds Zirconium oxide Imports:	:	:	:		: : :	:	,	:
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	901: 1,863:	1,585: 2,526:	572: 1,006:	1,403 1,415		342: 559: :	889	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Sulfur dioxide	1,396: 1,898:	844: 1,262:	377 : 539 :	849 1,343	: 125:	197 : 314 : :	551	: 179
Imports: Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	29: 3,051:	42: 4,334:	19: 2,098:	28 2,128	: 41:	8: 869:	• • •	
Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Hydrogen peroxide	5: 1,799:	1: 808: :	338:	740		1/ : 156 : :	591	: 88 : 277 :
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	10,119: 1,757:	38,396: 7,982:	20,549: 3,933:	5,394 2,183		: 12,673: 2,475:		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic	37,373: 12,792:	51,025: 16,972:	24,314: 8,048:	23,115 8,405	: -5:	12,833: 4,435:		
compounds Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	3,668,563: 1,327,883:	5,476,185: 1,708,029:	2,490,415: 824,175:	3,067,272 886,766		1,331,481: 426,354:	1,615,859 433,525	: : 21 : 2
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Acid anhydrides and acyl halides	8,373,055: 2,806,060:	8,581,577: 3,077,482:	4,625,699: 1,626,056:	4,354,963 1,502,044	: -6:	2,369,345: 828,372:	2,197,102	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	9,813: 8,125:	11,998: 9,536:	6,731 4,634	6,328 5,842		2,618: 2,215:	3,602 3,433	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)	12,153: 7,044:	38,576: 14,460:	25,025: 8,512:	21,722 8,756	: :=13:	16,736: 5,078:		
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 50,826: 42,121:	54,217: 54,053:	28,500: 25,860:	30,610 28,853	: 12:	14,428: 12,653:	17,411 15,392	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	19,727: 19,366:	: 16,941: 17,971:	9,274: 10,637:	10,246 9,805		4,496: 5,002:	4,541 4,941	

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

Commodity area	1983 : :	1984 : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
: :	(1)	(2)	(3) :	(4)	(5)	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
Aldehydes (non benzenoid) :	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Imports:	• •	:	:	,	: :	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	78,559:	88,394:		42,767	: -13:	29,223:	27,070	: -7
Value (1,000 dollars):	26,703:	30,777:	17,130:	15,874	: -7:	10,224:	9,812	: -4
Exports:		:	• :	,	: :	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	123,786:	157,085			: -4:	46,633:	26,810	: -43
Value (1,000 dollars):	36,839:	46,960:	23,486:	22, 17 1	: -6:	13,694:	7,967	: -42
Ketones (non benzenoid) :	: `	:	£		: :	:		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	153,467:	169,476:		78, 195		36,011:	38,454	
Value (1,000 dollars):	41,564:	42,190:	18,351:	23,378	: 27:	8,348:	11,845	: 42
Exports: :	:		:		: :	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	184,009:	179,784:		. 99,384		54,768:	59,004	
Value (1,000 dollars):	54,656:	58,658:	33,065:	33,964	: 3:	16,603:	18,904	: 14
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted :	:		:		:	:		:
and halohydrins (non benzenoid) :	. 1		: -		: :	:		:
Imports:			:		:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,628,595:	2,697,571:	1,183,595:			655,665:	917,189	
Value (1,000 dollars):	222,246:	302,829:	141,166:	161,666	: 15:	80,719:	78,690	: -3
Exports:					: :	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,218,863:	994,841:	557,341:	332,215		304, 124:	165,558	
Value (1,000 dollars):	182,847:	197,106:	105,904:	72,246	-32:	52,045:	37,513	: -28
Polyhydric alcohols and their :		:	•		: .			:
_ derivatives (non benzenoid) :			•		:	:		•
Imports:	204 747		•		::	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	206,763:	462,871:	160,494:	254,070		87,370:	121,223	
Value (1,000 dollars):	81,900:	142,341:	61,696:	76,141		31,396:	37,402	: 19
Exports:	: 4 050 (40.	4 707 707	204 554	//7 077	:			
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,250,618:	1,407,784:	806,556:	643,237		416,312:	314,603	
	366,622:	440,119:	238, 148:	209,435	-12:	124,044	101,150	- 18
Esters of monohydric alcohols, : organic acids, and inorganic :	•	•			•	•	:	:
	:	:	•		• •	•		•
acids (non benzenoid)	:	•			•	•		•
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds):	45,881:	68,556:	28,705	54,007	: 88:	12,609:	27,938	. 422
Value (1,000 dollars):	24,343:	37, 187:						
Exports:	64,040,	31,101:	10,410:	21,100	. 69:	8,713:	14,777	: 70 :
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	1,040,114:	1,018,974	534.467:	521,139		284,591:	288,865	•
Value (1,000 dollars)	336,304:	351,828:	186,053:	167,086		95,131:	89,828	
Aging (1) and dorrers	330,304.		100,033.	107,000	- 10 ·		07,020	: -

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

: : : Commodity area :	1983 : :	1984 : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	: Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
: :	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) : :	(7)	: : (8) :
Epoxides and halogenated expoxides : (non benzenoid) : Imports: :	:	:	:			:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	46,769: 19,823:	58,980: 24,010:	24,750: 11,010:	49,238 17,974		10,725: 4,517:	19,239 6,336	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non : benzenoid)	199,269: 76,560:	262,805: 107,092:	144,021: 54,387: :	193,528 69,116	34:	88,227: 33,107:	92,204 33,811	
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	1,091: 888:	43,716: 14,639:	18,025: 7,514:	41,442 7,768		16,239: 5,764:	18,274 3,569	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Halogenated hydrocarbons (non : benzenoid)	18,530: 6,997:	18,219: 8,957:	8,568: 3,765:	7,083 2,850		4,457: 1,962:	2,781 1,077	
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	388,196: 83,437:	580,348: 127,075:	273,977: 59,765:	307,797 73,055		132,798: 29,342:	159,056 37,538	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Organo sulfur compounds	2,108,482: 373,103:	2,178,504: 402,300:	1,120,277: 207,719:	1,264,648 202,040	13:	513,260: 102,270:	634,901 107,675	
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	10,550: 4,515:	12,785 8,699	5,997: 3,675:	6,671 4,538	23:	3,019: 1,862:	2,657 1,829	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non:	20,221: 20,144:	23,878: 20,001: :	11,266: 10,077:	11,254 10,170	. 0:	5,323: 4,572:	5,645 4,916	
benzenoid) Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	367,747: 148,337:	345,913: 163,112:	189,583: 83,827:	139,968 73,983	-12:	108,949: 37,531:	64,560 35,805	: -5
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	627,374: 623,727:	593,661: 621,830:	290,557: 318,076:	257,595 282,208		: 135,718: 153,341:	111,644 130,746	

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

Commodity area	: : : 1983 :	: : 1984 :	Jan-Jun 1984	: Jan-Jun : 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to:	Apr-Jun 1984	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	: : (8)
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)					:	:	•	:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	1,737,948 370,826					121,291:		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars) Drugs and related products	737,698 203,060				11:	257,323:		
Imports:Value (1,000 dollars)	1,343,291	1,710,993	818,973	981,662	20	402,313	510,869	27
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars) Plastics and resin materials	2,552,667	2,662,878	1,329,296	1,432,616	8	664,479	694,226	: : :
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	711,908 454,010				: 8:	184,787		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	4,967,095 2,636,390					1,060,191:		
Elastomers, total Imports: Quantity (pounds)	: : 1967,662,175					539,620,128		
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports: Quantity (pounds)	: : 704,736,064		417,397,425	: : 399,670,558	: : -4:	220,591,821	210,864,886	: : -4
Value (1,000 dollars) Flavoring extracts Imports:	: :	: 698,008: : :	348,171: :	: 332,195 : :	-5: : :		171,446	: -7 : :
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	:	:		:	: :		•	:
Essential oils Imports:	•	: :		•	: : :	:		:
Quantity (pounds)	98,245	107,278	54,007	54,491 :	: 1: : :	25,668:	27,064	: 5 :
Quantity (pounds)	29,456,056 100,471							
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	54,325 50,096				: 11:	14,841:		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	23,543 34,029					7,936:		

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

Commodity area	1983	1984 : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Aromatic or odoriferous substances	:	:	:		: :			:
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	371,351	558,939:	253, 172:	313,769	24:	125,206	155,357	: 24
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Surface-active agents	414,863	422,571	212,960	213,089	0	110,943	102,233	-8
Imports:					::	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars)	131,402: 65,433:	180,640: 95,759:		145,624 70,892	: 60:	39,992: 22,296:		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	321,146: 110,666:	: 347,387: 118,277:	: 182,759: 61,033:	150,843 59,685		: 90,031: 31,940:		
Soaps and synthetic detergents :	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	43,222: 29,885:	42,243: 33,667:		24,020 17,390		8,455: 6,701:		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 199,381: 150,029:	: 214,763: 159,506:	: 102,042: 77,471:	105,761 79,655		: 52,375: 38,249:		
Synthetic dyes, total : Imports:	130,02,	: :	:	,,,033		30,24,	;	; ;
Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	52,923: 230,532:	56,808: 256,977:	30,344: 130,772:	27,011 121,769	: -7:	15,197: 66,929:		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	28,065: 81,068:	27,123: 72,863:	14,801: 38,427:	10,252 29,998		7,432: 18,783:		
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes,: total	:	:			: · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:		1 1
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds):	: 12,198:	: 18,981:	8,379:	9,239	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	: 4.599:	4,835	: 5
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	62,373:	88,098:	41,109	43,380		21,967:		
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	77,461:	20,918: 79,925:	10,723: 40,950:	10,297 41,216		. 4,882: 18,927:	4,946 19,344	
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable: origin, total	; ;	. :	:	. '	: :	:		:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	53,368: 25,655:	53,878: 28,985:	31,590: 15,767:	25,838 14,056		13,376: 7,042:	10,131 5,985	
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	; ,3,463;	2,834: 3,986:	1,775: 2,313:	The second second	-10:		9 19 979	: - 18

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

Commodity area	: : 1983 :	1984 1984	Jan-Jun 1984	: Jan-Jun : 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun 1984	: Apr-Jun	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	: : (7) :	: : (8) :
Synthetic tanning materials	:				: :		:	:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	-: 1,505 -: 680					113		
Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 1,590:	2,012 1,526	1,269 832		-53:	7 19		
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total Imports:	•	i	; ; ;	: : :	: ! : :		; ; ;	:
Quantity (pounds)	-:3309,399,252; -:354,839;	4210,069,120 457,802	2048,704,657 223,684	2627,864,788 233,864			:1191,388,286 : 122,024 :	
Quantity (pounds)	-: 373,284,207 -: 224,523	400,331,160 245,510	184,295,093 118,818	207,701,758 129,747			103,062,808 68,405	
Imports: Quantity (pounds)	: -: 11,989,401: -: 25,340:	14,793,572 32,998						
Exports: Quantity (pounds)	: -: 33,108,186;	31,098,481	15,910,499	12,015,316	-24:	7,566,106	: : 6,357,504	: -16
Paints and related items, total. Imports:	:			,	:		:	:
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	:			:	:		•	:
Crude petroleum Imports: Quantity (1,000 barrels)	: : :: 1.283.218:	1,316,968	646,507	586,252	: : : -9:	341,401	: : : 341,932	: : : 0
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	·: 36,491,953:	36,444,572	17,940,978	15,665,992	-13:	9,491,721	9,095,89:1	: -4 :
Quantity (1,000 barrels) Value (1,000 dollars) Petroleum products	-: 6,780: -: 224,088: :							
Imports: Value	14,983,982			7,926,628	: -19: :	4,665,074	4,280,118	: : -8
Value (1,000 dollars)	·: 3,768,687:	3,577,194	1,641,213	1,764,112	7:	914,926	707,524	-23

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

Commodity area :	: : 1983 : :	: : 1984 : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	: Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3) :	(4)	(5)	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
Natural gas and products derived : therefrom :	:	:	:			:		:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	5,529,782	4,929,631	2,693,603	2,344,474	-13	1,119,372	1,045,820	-7
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Fertilizers and fertilizer materials : Imports: :	555,211:	400,665:	193,018:	213, 135	10	85,653:	87,242	2
Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	14,893: 1,394,247:	17,044: 1,686,269:	9,261: 934,411:			4,341: 456,191:	4,829 433,547	
Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Explosives, total	24,605: 2,064,755:	27,165: 2,693,729:	13,694: 1,292,889:			7,359: 722,380:	5,961 604,066	
Imports: : Quantity (pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	13,035,826: 22,243:	30,792,422: 37,017:	20,480,555: 18,047:			: 12,527,794: 9,952:	4,301,137 8,007	
Exports: Quantity (pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10:	22,542,832: 52,667:	25,455,016: 103,790:	11,291,779: 68,994:			5,793,529: 11,753:	6,560,469 16,520	
pounds each or less : Imports:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	8,927:	10,538:	5,330:	6,400	20:	2,502:	3,683	47
Value (1,000 dollars): Certain products in schedule 4, part : 13	40,963:	35,375:	18,584: :	16,327	-12:	9,844: : :	8,487	: -14 :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	434,937:	498,770:	223,830:	266,531	19:	: 102,846:	134, 126	: 30
Value (1,000 dollars): Dextrine and soluble or chemically :	391,597: :	434,862:	223,946	295,057	32:	112,312	146,027	30
treated starches : Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	22,533: 6,252:	38,063: 10,315:	17,502: 4,748:			9,748: 2,481:	10,869 2,902	
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	6,005: 2,288:	5,449: 2,095:	2,867: 1,070:	3,794	32:	: 1,472:	2,730 729	: : 85

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

Commodity area	1983 :	1984 :	; Jan-Jun ; 1984 ; ;	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
: : :	(1)	(2) :	(3) :	(4)	: (5) : :	(6)	(7)	(8)
Coal and other carbonaceous material :	:	:	:		: :	:	•	:
Imports: :	: 1,325:	: 1,868:	: 8 18 :	1,218	: 49:	: 365:	661	: 81
Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	45, 193:	92,617:	38,418:					
Exports:	15,175	,2,01,1	30,410			10,0,0	27,210	:
Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	90,420: 4,503,734:	94,271: 4,652,140:	45,369: 2,238,142:					
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; :	:	:	•		:	:		:
film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	508,999:	628,075:	304, 191:	319,892	. 5:	153,487:	162,447	
Exports:	300,777.	020,075.	304, 171,	317,672		:	102,777	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	742,989:	857,452:	429,449:	421,953	: -2:	224,047:	215,622	: -4
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. :	:	:	:		: :	:		:
suitable for conducting gases or :		• :	:		:	:		:
liquids, including gaskets and	:	:			: :	:		:
pipe fittings, or rubber or : plastics :	•	•	•			•	•	:
Imports:	:	·	,	•	: :			:
Value (1,000 dollars):	199,001:	285,308:	138,335:	156,093	: 13:	72,956:	79,664	: 9
Exports: :	•	:	:		: :	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	211,335	214,020:	114,842:	88,250	: -23:	56,617:	44,342	: -22
Belting and belts for machinery, of	:	:	:		: :	:		:
rubber or plastics and not : containing textile fibers :	•	•	•			:		•
Imports:						:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	11,401:	13,107:	6,163:	7,505	: 22:	3,126:	3,693	: 18
Pneumatic tires :	:	:	:	•	: :	:	, ,	:
Imports:		' :		/	:	:- :-:		:
Quantity (1,000 units):	57,432:	67,202:	36,418:			17,483:		
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	1,346,323	1,773,640:	862,360:	947,531	10:	416,684:	469,971	: 13
Quantity (1,000 units):	5,788	7,419:	3,613:	3,856	-	1,956:	1,843	: -6
Value (1,000 dollars):	281,875:	366,288:	187,803:		•	92,503:		
Tires other than pneumatic tires :	:	:	:		: -:	:		:
Imports: :	:	:	1		: _ :	:		:
Quantity (units):	12,647,337:	11,770,375:	7,695,780:			3,556,723:		
Value (1,000 dollars):	7,305:	10,733:	4,896:	5,792	: 18:	2,734:	3,011	: 10
Exports: : Quantity (units)::	1,802,527:	1,635,820:	867,398:	265.635	-	270,426:	79,850	: : -7(
Value (1,000 dollars):	6,066:	7,407:	3,917:					

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

Commodity area :	1983 : :	: : : : : : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to
: :	(1) :	(2) :	(3) :	. (4)	(5)	(6) :	(7)	(8)
: Tubes for tires :	:	:	:		:	:		:
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 41,489: 50,219:	38,654: 51,183:	: 23,135: 26,443:			: 11,626: 12,825:		
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 units):	1,829:	1,610:	727 :	6 10	-16:	: 306:	27 1	: : -1 1
Value (1,000 dollars): Rubber and plastics in wire and cable : insulation coverings	15,852: : :	18,198:	9,480:	7,557	-20:	4,685: :	3,796	: -19 : :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	3,648:	5,276	2,797	2,134	-24	: 1,495:	902	-40
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	26,943	29,294	14,807	17,127	16	7,919	7,609	- 4
products : Imports:	4 055 463	:	(70.070	242 704				! !
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: Value (1,000 dollars):	1,055,161:	1	679,930: 558,918:		:	345,597: 290,697:	,	:

Table 16.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1985 $\frac{1}{2}$ /

C	: Im	ports	Exports		
Commodity area	: April-June	: January-June	: April-June	: : January-June	
enzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)	-: 9	: 4	:(1)(4) 7 10	:(4)	
lenzenoid organic chemicale	-: 6 (8)	: 6 (8)10	•	•	
ivalhatic arasnic agelicidae. talsl	- :	: 6		:	
otanical pesticides, total	-: 6 9		: 3 6 (8) 9	: 3 6 (8) 9	
hemical elements	-:	1 (:	:	
nnrnanic acide	-:	:	:	:(3)(8)	
ertain inorganic chemical compounds	-:	•	•	•	
Aluminum compounds	•		1	:	
Aluminum oxideAntimony compounds	-: (6) 9	4663 9	*(3)(6) 9	:(3)(6) 9	
	- +(3)(0) (A	·(6) 8	: 9	:(3)(6)	
Calcium compounds Calcium chloride	_ 7 9	: 3 8 9	: :(3)(8) 9	:(3)(8) 9	
Magnesium compounds	-· 3 0 : 3 4	: (6) 8	: 6 (8)	: 6	
Manage compounds	J & -:	1	:(3)(6)		
Molyhdanum compounds	-: 3 8 9 10	:(6) 8 9 10	: 9.	•	
Phoenhorus compounds	-: 0	10000		: 8 9 10	
Molybdenum compounds	÷:(3)(6)(8) 9≥10	14(3)(6) 9 3 44°C	•	. 8	
Sadiim aamaayada	•	1			
Sodium bioarbonato	-: 9	•	•	•	
Sodium carbonateSodium chloride	-:	:	: 6 9 10	: 9	
Sodium chloride	-:	•	: 3 6	: 3 6	
Sadium bydrasulfilassessessessessessessesses	- :		• :	: 8	
Sodium sulfate	-:(6)		.: 9	•	
Sodium sulfate	-: 3 6 (8) 9	: 3 6 9		:	
Uranium compounds	-: 1 4 7 9 10	: 1 4 9 10	·: 4 (7)	: 1 4 (7)	
Vanadium compounds			' :	•	
Vanadium pentoxide	-: 3 6 (8) 9 10	:(3)(6)(8) 9	:(3)(6) 9	:(3)(6) 9 &	
Zinc compounds Zinc sulfate		•			
Zinc sulfate	-: 3 6		: 6 (8) 9 10	: 6 9	
Zirconium compounds Zirconium oxide	; _: 7: 4 (8) 0	: 3 6 (8)	. 7 6 0 40		
Sulfun diswide	3 0 (0) 7 7 4 (8)	: 6	: 3 6 9 10 : 3 6 8 9	• 3 6 9	
Hudrocon corey do	-:(3)(6)	:(3)(6) 8 9 10	. 3 0 0 7	• 3 6 6 9	
scellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds	-:	!	•	•	
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides	-: 3 6	: 8	:(6) 8 9 10	: 9 1.0	
Salts of organic acids (non henzenoid)	-:	:	1	:	
Aldohydoc (son honzonoid)	_ !	•	:(3)(6)	:	
Ketones (non benzenoid)	-: 3 8 9 10	:	:	:	
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and	:	:	:	:	
halohydrins (non benzenoid)	-: 6 9	: 6	:(6) 8	:(6)	
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non	:	:	•	:	
benzenoid)	-: 6	: 6	:	:	
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids,	:	: _	:	:	
and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)	-: 3 6	5 6	:	•	
Epoxides and halogenated expoxides (non benzenoid)		. 7	:	:	
penzeno1d/	-; 5 6 -:/8\ 0		. (7) (()	· 6	
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)-	(0) 9	: 6 (8)	:(3)(6)	ē	

 $[\]underline{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, April-June and January-June 1985

Comme III	: :	mports	Exports			
Commodity area	: April-June	: : January-June :	: : April-June :	: January-June		
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid) Organo sulfur compounds	-:):(6)	:	: : 10 :	:		
Drugs and related products	-: -: 6	: : 6 :	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	: : :		
Glue, gelatin and related productsAromatic or odoriferous substances	-: -: -: 3 6 (7) -: 3 6	: : : 3 6 :	: 2 7 : : : : : :(4)	: : : 7 : :(1)(4)		
ynthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total yes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total	: -: -: 3 4 :	3 4	: :(1)(4) :(3)(6) 9 :	: :(4) :(3)(6) 9 :		
Tall the second of the second	-: -: -:	: 6 : :	; ; 1 4 ;(1)	: : 1 4 :		
ertilizers and fertilizer materials	-: -:(6)	: :(6) 8 ::	3	: (3) 6 (8) 9		
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13 Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches	-: : -: -: 1 4	: : : 1 4 : : :	6	: : 6 : :		
plastics	- :	: : : :(<u>5</u>) 7	: : : : :(2)(5) 7	: : : :(2)(5) 7		
Tubes for tires	: -:(3)10	: 7 : : 9	: : :	: : :		

Minerals and Metals 1/

The trade deficit in the minerals and metals sector for the first half of 1985 remained at the \$5.7 billion level reached in the corresponding period of 1984. Total sector exports declined 5 percent during these periods to \$3.5 billion, whereas imports declined 1 percent to \$9.2 billion (table 17, fig. 7).

The principal reasons for the deficit during the period were sustained demand for lower priced imported products and a shift from domestic production of semifinished steel products to foreign procurement of such products. The decline in exports was related to the strength of the U.S dollar and the slow economic recovery in major export markets.

Although imports declined by 1 percent during the second quarter of 1985, an average increase of 58 percent was recorded in imports of the following products: iron and steel mill products (up \$146 million), silver bullion (up \$99 million), hydraulic cement (up \$47 million), and ferrosilicon (up \$13 million). These significant import increases were partially offset by decreases totaling \$178 million in imports of unwrought aluminum, unwrought copper, and pig iron. The most significant growth in sector exports during the second quarter of 1985, compared with the corresponding period of 1984, was largely the result of the \$106 million increase in exports of unwrought aluminum.

Trade in the minerals and metals sector with principal U.S. trading partners (Canada, Japan, and the EC), together, resulted in an increase in the deficit to \$3.4 billion during the second quarter of 1985, 13 percent larger than the deficit of \$3.0 billion recorded in the corresponding quarter of 1984.

Iron and steel mill products, all grades 2/

U.S. imports of iron and steel mill products totaled 6.2 million short tons (\$2.5 billion) in the second quarter of 1985, compared with 6.0 million tons (\$2.3 billion) in the second quarter of 1984. The largest increase during the period occurred in imports of semifinished products (ingots, blooms, billets, slabs, and sheet bars), which rose by 173,773 tons to 806,611 tons. The increase in imports of semifinished steel products, which are used

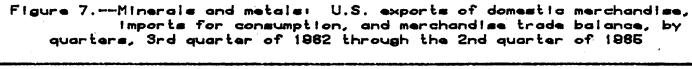
^{1/} Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 5 (Nonmetallic minerals and products), except pt. 1(J(pt.)) and schedule 6 (Metals and metal products), pts. 1, 2, and 3.

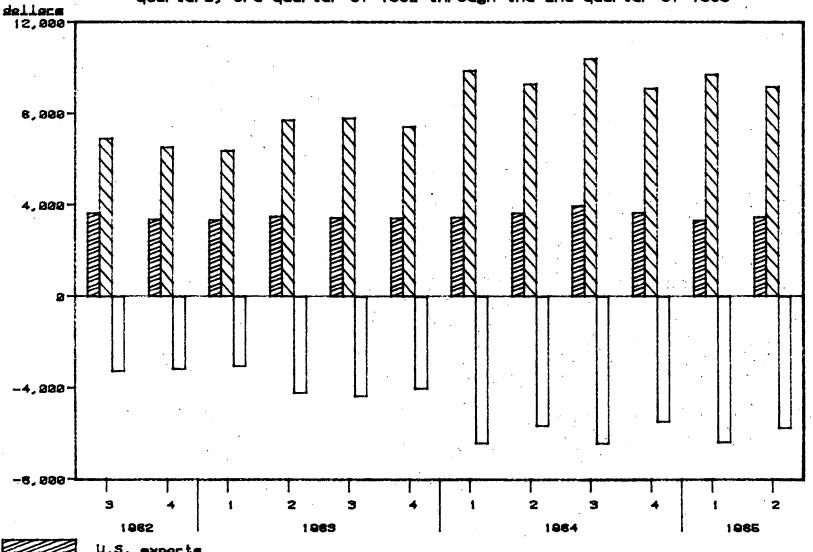
^{2/} Since March 1985, the Commission has considered a number of unfair trade complaints involving steel. A final affirmative antidumping determination was made with respect to oil country tubular goods from Spain. Under the President's program for the steel industry, import restraints have been negotiated with 14 countries: Japan, Korea, Brazil, Spain, South Africa, Mexico, Finland, Australia, Czechoslavakia, Romania, Poland, Hungary, Venezuela, and East Germany. With respect to EC imports, on Aug. 1, 1985, the United States and the EC reached an agreement to limit imports of certain steel products not heretofore covered by restraints (i.e., consultation products), through the end of 1985.

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-June 1985, April-June 1984, and April-June 1985 1/

Item	1984	January-June :	April-June : 1984 :	April-June
		<u> 1985 :</u>	1984	1985
.S. exports of domestic merchandise:	•	:	•	
Canada	: 4,445,623 :	1,967,285 :	1,154,819 :	1,049,34
Japan		• •	427,622 :	•
EC		•	705,780 :	-
Brazil	,,	• •	25,470 :	•
Hong Kong		•	69,325 :	•
India	•	•	19,791 :	•
Korea			122,194 :	•
Mexico	: 425,631 :		•	•
		•	221,587 :	•
Taiwan			70,960 :	• -
OPEC		330,127 :	232,363 :	-
WMES		•	15,805 :	•
China	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	9,210 :	
All other		1,148,675 :	<u>573,789</u> :	
Total	: 14,692,066 :	6,786,035 :	3,639,510 :	3,465,98
S. imports for consumption:		:	:	
Canada	: 8,375,468 :	4,079,636 :	2,113,966 :	1,909,10
Japan	: 5,799,985 :	3,190,624 :	1,383,951 :	1,606,04
EC	: 7,840,151 :	4,061,532 :	1,820,359 :	2,064,34
Brazil		• •	247,475 :	
Hong Kong		165,905 :	69,110 :	• .
India		•	142,623	•
Korea		663,299 :	346,605 :	• _
Mexico		658,664 :	338,724	•
Taiwan		820,699 :	336,175 :	
OPEC		•	161,062 :	•
NMES	,	343,197 :	, ,	
China	•	306,575 :	125,289 :	-
	: 217,975 :	112,106:	46,129 :	-
All other			2,219,340 :	
Total	: 38,725,641 :	18,928,926 :	9,304,683 :	9,197,79
S. merchandise trade balance:	:	:	:	
Canada		-2,112,351 :	~959,146 :	_859,76
Japan	: -4,036,670 :	-2,295,194 :	-956,328 :	-1,179,43
EC	: -4,727,072 :	-2,731,091 :	-1,114,579 :	-1,394,74
Brazil	: -1,065,646 :	-506,721 :	-222,004 :	-240,2
Hong Kong	: -29,911 :	-59,905 :	. 215 :	-40,60
India		-224,093 :	-122,832 :	-104,37
Korea	: -926,431 :	-461,643 :	-224,411 :	-217,63
Mexico		-191,929 :	-117,136 :	-85.19
Taiwan	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-705,334 :	-265,214 :	,
OPEC		-13,069 :	71,300 :	
NMES		-183.965 :	-109.483 :	
China		-17,177 :	-36,919 :	
All other	: -6.654.533 :	-2,657,592 :	-1.645.551 :	•
Total			-5,665,173 :	
TOTAT	: -24,033,575 :	-12,142,891 :	-2,003,113 :	-5,731,81

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





U.S. exports

millien.

U.S. Importm

U.S. trade balance

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

by steelmakers to convert to more advanced products, reflects an increasing shift from domestic production of these products to procurement from foreign producers offering wider availability and lower prices. Imports of shapes and plates, used in machinery, construction, and for other industrial purposes, rose by 211,326 tons to 1.1 million tons. Imports of rails and accessories, used in the rail transportation industry, increased by 15,772 tons in the 1985 period to 106,565 tons.

On a country-by-country basis, imports of iron and steel products from Japan (the principal source, accounting for 28 percent of total imports) increased by 11 percent, from 1.6 million tons (\$731 million) in the second quarter of 1984 to 1.8 million tons (\$846 million) in the second quarter of 1985. Increases also occurred from other major suppliers, including West Germany (up 76,000 tons to 562,000 tons); France (up 136,000 tons to 377,000 tons); and Belgium (up 43,000 tons to 322,000 tons). Imports from Canada, the second largest supplier, declined by 6 percent to 807,000 tons during second quarter 1985, and imports from the Republic of Korea, the fourth largest supplier, declined by 19 percent to 511,000 tons.

U.S. exports of steel mill products declined from 257,000 short tons (\$238 million) in the second quarter of 1984 to 245,000 short tons (\$244 million) in the second quarter of 1985. The decline was principally attributed to the continued strength of the dollar and to lower foreign prices. The largest decline in export tonnage was in semifinished steel, which fell by 9,000 tons (39 percent); sheets and strip, which fell by 5,000 tons (4 percent); and bars, which fell by 2,000 tons (7 percent). Canada remained the principal export market, receiving 86,000 tons (\$81 million) of U.S. exports of iron and steel mill products in the second quarter of 1985, representing a 2-percent decline from the 1984 level of 80,000 tons (\$80 million).

Juanita Kavalauskas 523-5413

<u>Ferrosilicon</u>

Reflecting a rising demand in the steel industry and lower foreign prices for these materials, imports of ferrosilicon increased by 246 percent to 98.5 million pounds (\$25 million) during the second quarter of 1985, compared with 28.5 million pounds (\$12 million) during the corresponding quarter of 1984. Imports increased from principal supplying countries, such as Brazil (from 9.8 million pounds to 37.2 million pounds), Norway (from 4.7 million pounds to 14.0 million pounds), and Canada (from 4.4 million pounds to 10.7 million pounds). Together, imports from these countries accounted for 63 percent of total ferrosilicon imports during the second quarter of 1985.

Laszlo Boszormenyi 523-0328

Pig iron

Reflecting the decreasing demand in the foundry industry, which is the principal user of foreign produced pig iron, U.S. imports decreased by 73

percent to 56,000 short tons (\$7 million) during the second quarter of 1985, compared with 206,000 short tons (\$23 million) during the corresponding quarter of 1984. Imports decreased from the principal supplying countries, such as Brazil (down 71 percent to 36,000 short tons) and Canada (down 67 percent to 14,000 short tons). These countries, together, accounted for 89 percent of pig iron imports during the second quarter of 1985.

Laszlo Boszormenyi 523-0328

Silver bullion.—The declining price of silver (down approximately one-third during the second quarter of 1985 from that in the corresponding quarter of 1984) encouraged greater speculative market activity in the second quarter of 1985, with the strong dollar favoring imports. Silver bullion imports, primarily from Canada, the United Kingdom, Belgium, and Switzerland, rose by 47 percent during the second quarter of 1985 to 49.4 million troy ounces (\$309 million) from 22.5 million troy ounces (\$210 million) during the second quarter of 1984. The increase in imports was only partially offset by a 50-percent increase in exports which totaled 4.8 million troy ounces (\$31 million) during the second quarter of 1985. Most of the increase in exports went to Canada.

Pam Woods 523-0277

Unwrought, waste, and scrap aluminum.—The declining price of aluminum, coupled with increased consumption in major foreign markets and an 8-percent reduction in April 1985 in the Japanese tariff rate on certain aluminum ingot imports along with a decision by Japanese companies to increase their ingot purchases from the United States, fostered a 75-percent increase in the export level of aluminum ingots and scrap during the second quarter of 1985 over that in the corresponding period of 1984. Exports of ingots to Japan (the principal world purchaser), China, the Netherlands, and Canada, and exports of scrap to Japan and Mexico (the largest purchasers of U.S. material), rose to 233,886 short tons (\$247 million) during the second quarter of 1985 from 109,395 short tons (\$141 million) during the second quarter of 1984.

Pam Woods 523-0277

Unwrought copper.—Declining domestic demand and a shift in copper trade to a stronger European market, coupled with production problems in Zambia, fostered a 29-percent decline in U.S. unwrought copper imports, from 145,528 short tons (\$193 million) during the second quarter of 1984 to 105,020 short tons (\$130 million) during the corresponding period in 1985. Most of the import decline was attributed to reduced receipts from Canada, Zambia, and Belgium.

Hydraulic cement and cement clinker

Reflecting the continuing growth in residential and commercial construction in the United States, imports of hydraulic cement and cement clinker increased 71 percent, from 2.1 million short tons (\$70 million) during the second quarter of 1984 to 3.6 million short tons (\$117 million) during the corresponding quarter of 1985. Officials in the cement industry anticipate that the strong demand for hydraulic cement and clinker will continue throughout 1985 and that imports will play a significant role largely because of the relatively lower foreign prices. The principal sources of imports during the quarter were Canada (24 percent of total imports), Spain (23 percent), and Mexico (18 percent).

Stanley Garil 523-0304

Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/2

Commodity area :	1983 : :	1984 : :	; Jan-Jun ; 1984 ; ;	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to
:	(1) :	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5) : : _	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
onmetalic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass; and glass products Hydraulic cement and cement clinker	:	:	:		: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	:		:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	4,736: 161,706:	8,876: 294,206:	3,193: 109,109:	6,359 197,247		2,078: 70,165:		
Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Concrete mixes and articles thereof:	118: 17,359:	79: 13,496:	43: 7,009:		. •	27: 3,990:	7,565	-
Imports: Quantity (number): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	712: 17,630:	951: 25,496:	384: 8,996:			170: 5,157:	227 7,705	
Quantity (number): Value (1,000 dollars): Lime	193,180: 25,993:	214,708: 27,462:	103,239: 14,160:	75,409 10,513	· -26 :	78,923: 8,031:	51,518 6,935	-35 -14
Imports: Quantity (short tons): Value' (1,000 dollars):	: 282,562: 14,775:	247,482: 13,379:	112,328: 6,148:	98,267 6,189	-13:	53,359: 2,912:	50,918 3,396	
Exports: Quantity (short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	28,106: 4,814:	24,668: 6,805:	12,690: 4,128:	9,365 2,512		6,444: 1,626:	4,480 1,300	
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	. 59,757	79,404:	26,660:	92,773	248	12,873:	46,928	: : 265
Exports: : (1,000 dollars): Sand :	20,492	18,272	9,395:	8,833	:	5,554:	4,516	:
Imports: Quantity (long tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 161,229: 1,415:	157,732: 1,780:	90,125: 782:	161,922 928		57,097: 404:	132,934 561	
Exports: Quantity (long tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Crushed stone	2,098,742: 32,487:	2,712,797: 37,980:	1,251,524: 18,342:	1,000,552 15,261		788,132: 10,040:	622,397 8,531	
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	5,921	9,469: 3	3,092	3,400	•	1,937	2,008	4
	21,136:	21,099:	9,868:	8,909	-10:	5,739:	5,336	-7

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

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

Commodity area	1983	1984 :	Jan-Jun : 1984 :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to
: :	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
imension stone and articles thereof:	:		:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	: :	:		
Value (1,000 dollars)	196,015	232,538	109,105	144,388	32	54,272	73,648	36
Value (1,000 dollars): ica and mica products	21,286:	26,335	12,917	10,775	-17	6,583	5,867	-11
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	5,758	6,730	3,226	3,058	5:	1,669	1,440	-14
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): raphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel:	6,766:	7,113: : :	3,387:	3,622	7: : 7: : :	1,554:	1,728	11
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	135,996	194,645	96,587:	104,584	8:	47,992	48,117	. 0
spestos and asbestos products :	427,115	444,980	227,945	234,476	3:	109,361	115,822	: 6 :
Imports: ; Value (1,000 dollars):	80,602	84,068	41,719	31,164	-25	23,846	15,711	-34
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): brasives	57,240: :	54,400	26,648:	22,874	-14:	14, 150	11,979	: -15 :
Imports: Quantity (long tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	23,576: 115,211:	49,589: 141,698:	19,892: 76,478:			12,402: 39,686:	8,390 31,187	
Quantity (long tons): Value (1,000 dollars): brasive articles :	28,938: 28,589:	26,968: 32,901:	13,880: 16,934:		: -4:	7,620: 9,423:	6,910 8,870	
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	83,554	123,581	60,173	68,734	14:	28,969	35,379	22
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): ndustrial diamonds	65,990	73,451:	36,380	36,369	0	19,354	18,782	-3
Imports: : Quantity (carats): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	24,893,696: 89,375:	43,712,478: 114,334:	23,221,441: 56,291:			9,628,351: 26,878:	10,569,154 27,672	
Quantity (carats): Value (1,000 dollars):	42,323,069: 93,641:	79,109:	23,598,546: 37,426:	43,386		11,737,441: 18,379:	11,386,757 18,936	

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

: : : Commodity area :	: : 1983 : :	1984 : :	; Jan-Jun ; 1984 ; ;	Jan-Jun : 1985 :	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	: Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
: :	(1) :	(2) :	(3) :	(4)	(5) :	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
Natural gemstones :	:	:	:		:	:		:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	318,628	360,941:	187,308	161,541	-14:	82,838:	87,565	6
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Cut gemstones and articles thereof :	15,606	14,108	6,876	6,093	-11:	3,721:	3,099	-17
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	2,327,850:	2,987,360:	1,464,992:	1,393,086:	-5:	608,505:	668,943	: 10
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	406,093:	390,355:	203,163:	219,901:	:	100,039:	112,965	:
Synthetic gemstones : Imports: ::	: : 20 494:	: :	: : 12 725:	: : 0	: :	: : : 770;	6 9 27	: : : -16
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	20,484: : 6,934:	23,777: : 16,038:	12,725: : .8,162:	9,670: : 4,502:	:	5,739: : 4,477:	4,827 1,786	:
Clays : Clays, china clay or kaolin and : ball clay :	:	:	:		:	:	.,,,,,,,	:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	11: 1,033:	12: 1,038:	: 7 : 598 :	: 2: 429:	-28:	: 6: 424:	1 243	: -75 : -43
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Clays, fuller's earth :	1,483: 162,709:	1,583 176,632:	799: 86,964:	794: 90,986:	-1:	399 44,159	. 383 44,337	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 short tons):	•	1/ :	1/:	1/ :	6,800:	:	1/	: : 0
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	:	10:	1:	10	892:	:	~ 1/1	Ŏ
Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	102: 8,693	115: 9,268:	58: 4,653:	52: 4,499:		24: 1,967:	24 2,240	
Clays, bentonite : Imports: : Quantity (1,000 short tons):	:	5:	2:	• • •	-36:÷	: :	1	-24
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	78 : :	516:	200:	176:	:	122:	121	i , -1
Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dellars): Clays, artificially activated and:	553: 42,579: :	562: 45,374:	254 i 22, 189 i	247: 21,113:		154: 12,072:	127 9,911	
certain other clays : Imports:	:	:	:		:		,	
Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	8: 2,376:	13: 3,311:	6: 1,589:	7: 1,970:		3: 793:	. 3 941	
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	379: 77,494:	461: 92,909:	: 202: 39,204:	: 246 : 52,487 :		: 110: 22,201:	128 26,077	

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

Commodity area	1983	1984 :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1) (2)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	: : (8) :
Nonmetallic minerals and products,	:	:			:	:		:
n.e.c. Imports:	:	•	•					1
Value. (1,000 dollars):	405,677:	511,429:	218,967:	296,513	35:	123,549:	158,812	: 29
Exports:					: _ :			:
Value (1,000 dollars):	318,655:	290,874:	163,042	101,896	-38	80,281:	51,868	: -35 ·
Fluorspar : Imports:	•				• • •	:		•
Quantity (1,000 short tons):	453:	703:	350:	275	-22:	219:	164	-25
Value (1,000 dollars):	43,235:	59,436:		23,278		18,535:	13,680	
Exports:		``.	_ •		: 1	٠ _ :	,	
Quantity (1,000 short tons):	9:	12:	7:	. 5		3:	2	
Value (1,000 dollars): Ceramic products	962:	1,292:	729:	6 18	-15:	372	291	-22
Refractory and heat-insulating	:	:	:	;	• •	:		•
products	:	:	:		:			:
Imports:	:	1			: :	:		2
Value (1,000 dollars):	67,489:	117,983:	61,569:	68,749	: 12:	32,449:	35,365	: 9
Exports:	: 175,742:	: 199,722:	06 700	400 055	: :	47 000 ·	FA 000	
Value (1,000 dollars): Ceramic construction articles	1/5,/42:	199,722:	96,399:	100,855	5 :	47,029:	50,008	. 6
Ceramic floor and wall tiles					 : :	•		•
Imports:	:	1		:		, .		:
Quantity (1,000 square feet):	297,497:	452,827:	209,263:	313,842	50:	103,228:	152,284	: 48
Value (1,000 dollars):	174,007:	248,761:	117,659:	139,641	: 19 t.	58,665:	67,534	: 15
Exports:	40 007		(0.77		:			:
Quantity (1,000 square feet): Value (1,000 dollars):	10,007: 13,820:	8,336: 11,865:	4,933: 6,901:	2,848		2,044:	1,536	
Value (1,000 dollars): Ceramic bricks and structural clay:	13,020	11,005.	106.0	3,435	-50:	3, 153:	2, 151	-32
tiles	:	i	ì				;	•
Imports:	:				:	1		•
Value (1,000 dollars):	13,900:	14,483:	7,837:	4,655	-41:	4,326:	2,340	-46
Exports:			2 7/2			1 700		3
Value (1,000 dollars):	5,464:	6,497:	2,768:	2,731	-1:	1,598:	1,505	-6
Ceramic construction articles, : n.e.c. :	•		•	•	· ·	•	•	•
Imports:		:	:			i	:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	5,091:	8,946:	4,293:	5,331	24:	2,063:	3,076	49
Exports: :	:		:	7.	:	:	:	•
Value (1,000 dollars):	6,948:	5,839:	2,720:	4,059	49:	1,195:	1,645	38

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

Commodity area :	1983	1984 : :	; Jan-Jun ; 1984 ; ;	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	1984 :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2) :	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
Table, kitchen, household, art, and : ornamental pottery Pottery products, n.e.c. :	:	:	:	· .	: : : : : :	:		:
Imports: : _ Value (1,000 dollars):	327,598	409,797	176,065	202,445	15:	90,347	100,950	12
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Fine earthenware food utensils :	7,684	9,958	4,786	3,357	-30	2,809:	1,778	: : -37
Imports: Quantity (1,000 dozen): Value (1,000 dollars):	37,877: 240,737:	40,925: 275,702:				8,567: 61,258:	70,823	: 16
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 dozen): Value (1,000 dollars): Vitreous china food utensils :	560: 3,231:	639: 3,428:	384: 2,228:		-57:	231: 1,287:	67 55 1	: -71
Imports: Quantity (1,000 dozen): _ Value (1,000 dollars):	21,999: 197,872:	22,159: 221,099:	11,605: 108,050:	9,311 99,293	: -8:	4,847: 48,839:		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 dozen): Value (1,000 dollars): Industrial ceramics and ceramic : articles, n.s.p.f.	1,523: 16,197: :	2,343: 19,353:		1,030	: -7:	623: 5,208: :		
Ceramic electrical ware : Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: : 80,631:	: : 106 . 7 14	: : 54,101:	55,887	: : : 3:	: : 24,729:	27,382	: : : 11
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars):	116,484:	128,842:	70,685	51,263	: :	35,820:		:
Ceramic sanitary ware : Imports: :	:	:			:	:		: :
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	15,418:	25,764:	11,921:	17,689	: :	5,961:	10,074	:
Value (1,000 dollars): Certain industrial ceramics and : ceramic articles, n.s.p.f. : Imports:	23,903: : :	18,799: : :	9,757: : :	8,848	: -9: : : : :	4,954: : :	4,526	: -9 : :
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	16,973	24,987	11,794	12,201	3:	5,923	7,099	20
Value (1,000 dollars):	35,897: :	44,253:	21,230:	28,165	33:	9,779: :	14,329	47

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

Commodity area	1983 : :	1984 : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):		Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
; ;	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5) : : (5) :	(6) : :	(7)	: : (8) :
Glass and glass products Flat glass and products thereof Imports:	:	:	:		: .: : :	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	303,330:	391,328:	189,542	233,601	: 23:	95,067:	120,034	: 26
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)	303,860	321,955:	167,122:	153,963	: -8: : -8: : :	84,083: :	76,672	: : -9 : :
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 square feet): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 137,601: 49,891:	: 138,094: 48,759:	67,670: 24,450:	76,858 28,712	: 17:	35,782: 12,480:	44,591 15,962	
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 square feet): Value (1,000 dollars): Tempered glass :	213,692: 130,518:	212,428: 116,329:	107,880: 60,856:	99,218 49,834		56,612: 31,216:	52,877 25,787	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 square feet): Value (1,000 dollars):	48,210: 79,819:	76,805: 116,659:	40,084: 58,213:	42,410 64,481		21,031: 29,714:	21,514 31,986	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 square feet): Value (1,000 dollars): Laminated glass	42, 184: 83, 337:	41,658: 90,215:	21,108: 47,900:	21,859 51,315	: 4:	10,688: 23,352:	10,039 24,995	
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: 81,980:	: 116,937:	: 56,814:	78,483	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	: 27,538:	39,901	: 45
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Mirrors of glass :	47,333	70,398: :	36,331	32,260	-11:	18,063:	16,025	: -11
Imports: :Value (1,000 dollars):	58,295	73,319	32,661	36,899	13:	16,716	18,662	12
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Glassware and other glass products ':	18,042	20,833	10,739	9,802	-9:	5,625	4,963	-12
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	572,660	720,749	334,951	363,603	: 9:	167,703	191,776	14
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Fiber glass :	432,376	461,255	234,403	217,391		123,118	110,189	-11
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	16,386: :	23,418: :	11,043	17,358	: :	4,944: :	9,101	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	81,330:	91,517:	44,500:	48,428	: 9:	23,218:	23,976	: 3

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

Commodity area :	: : 1983 : :	1984 : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
; ;	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Glass containers :	:	. :	:		: :	:		:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	85,299:	98,640:	49,800	54,794	10	22,085	30,357	37
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.:	38,460	63,431:	35,814	15,476	-57	24,752	7,550	-69
Imports:	624 440	:	270 040	269 660	. 4:	123,441:	120 640	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	421,119:	520,797: :	239,049:		: :	:		1
Value (1,000 dollars): Precious metals	165,889:	164,534: :	86,293:	80,004	: -7: : :	41,213:	40,588	-2
Imports: Quantity (1,000 troy ounces): Value (1,000 dollars):	188,372: 4,858,008:	128,285: 5,032,966:	66,029: 2,628,923:		: -5:	.,		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 troy ounces): Value (1,000 dollars):	37,843: 2,059,767:	31,740: 2,333,446:	15,631: 931,928:					
Precious metal ores, and other : metal-bearing materials, : sweepings, and waste and scrap :	,	: :	:		: : :, .	: :		:
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 troy ounces):	20,129:	23,784:	15,012:	8,384	: : : -44:	. 7,158:	4,060	: :
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	644,853:	893,646: :	491,729:	331,156	: , -33: : :	214,889: :	152,389): −29 .:
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces): Value (1,000 dollars): Platinum group metals	19,665: 717,706:	15,455: 652,197:				4,167: 174,540:		-42
Imports: ; Quantity (1,000 troy ounces): Value (1,000 dollars):	2,795: 707,226:	3,948: 1,056,236:	2,152: 578,606:	445,549		: 963: 274,006:	·685	-29
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 troy ounces): Value (1,000 dollars): Gold bullion :	1,116: 283,579:	1,048: 252,836:	482: 118,646:	514	7:	218: 50,698:		
Imports: Quantity (1,000 troy ounces): Value (1,000 dollars):	; 3,599; 1,575,569;	6,031: 2,293,606:	2,872: 1,133,774:		: 7:	1,475: 579,735:		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 troy ounces): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,881: 825,418:	3,482: 1,284,717:	1,016: 400,263:			: 574: 222,979:	509 163,612	

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

Commodity area :	1983	1984 : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
: :	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Silver bullion :	:		:		: :	:	-	:
Imports:	:	:			: :	•		1
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces):	161,198:	93,545:	45,664:	78,503		22,458:		
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,926,101:	784,838:	421,879:	495,135		210,417:	309,035	: 47
Exports: Quantity (1,000 troy ounces):	13.658:	10.339	4,941:	7,243	: : : :47:	2,213	4,769	: 115
Value (1,000 dollars)	169.382:	86,339:	44,381			20,891:		
Iron and steel mill products, waste	103,002	*	,	11,7,10,5	:	20,000		:
and scrap, pig iron, and	:	:		100	: :	t		1
ferroalloys	:	. :		·	: :			:
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen		:	:		:	:		•
Imports:	262.	702:	75/ .	4/5	: :	206.	E/	. 71
Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	242: 32,013:	702: 84,062:	356: 40,880:	165 23,515		206: 22,693:	56 7,284	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	32,013.	04,002.	40,000	23,313	42.	22,073.	1,204	60
Quantity (1,000 short tons):	6:	56:	38:	23	-40:	14:	15	: 7
Value (1,000 dollars)	528:	5,684:		2,503		1,377:		
Ferroalloys	:	1	:	-,45	: :	1		:
Ferrochromium	•		1		: :	:		:
Imports:	707 450		200 450				404 500	:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	327,152:	486,927:	290,459:	285,346		115, 145:		
Value (1,000 dollars):	109,682:	187,187:	107,913:	68,775	-36:	44,568:	43,019	: -3
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds):	8,493:	30,776:	5.244	11,786	: 125:	2,864:	8,033	: 180
Value (1,000 dollars):	4,822:	10,542:	2,489:	4,537		1,285:		
Ferromanganese			1	.,	: ~~;	;	,,,,	:
Imports:	:	•	•	•	: :	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	7 16 , 564 :	825, 155:	444,548:	485,822		199,064:		
Value (1,000 dollars):	133,200:	162,064:	87,803:	72,558	: -17:	40,382	31,530	: -22
Exports:	20 720.	24, 179:	14,793:	44 074	:		0 075	: 204
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	29,720: 7,514:	6,627:	3,655:	. 11,961 3,531		2,682: 921:		
Ferrosilicon :	,,,,,,,,,	0,027	3,033.	3,331	J. : :	721.	2,142	. 132
Imports:	:	:	:		:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	213,332:	193,475:	105,386:	163,801	: 55:	28,500:	98,511	: 246
Value (1,000 dollars):	67,834:	74,230:	37,717:	42,874	: 14:	11,608:		
Exports: :			27.0		::			1
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	27,124:	58,728:	27,815:	12,426		17,666:		
Value (1,000 dollars):	10,907:	21,118:	10,225:	6,509	-36:	6,294:	3,041	-52

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

: : : Commodity area :	1983	1984	Jan-Jun : 1984 :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to:	Apr-Jun : 1984 :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percentichers : Change : from : (6) to
commodity area	:	:	:		· (4) :	•		: (7)
: :	(1)	(2) :	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	: (8)
Iron and steel mill products, all	:	:	:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				:
grades :	:	:	:		: :		•	:
Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	17,108: 6,417,575:	26,196: 10,221,429:	12,477: 4,724,622:			6,003: 2,346,676:		
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 short tons):	: 1,241:	: 1,012:	: 506 :	467	: : : -8:	: 257 :	244	: : -!
Value (1,000 dollars): Copper ore and metal		891,594:	458,229:	458,887	: 0: : :	237,736:	244,465	:
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and : unwrought copper		:	, .		: :	:		:
Copper ore, copper bearing : materials, and waste and scrap:	:	•	:	-	: :	:		
Imports: : Quantity (short tons, :	:	:					ř · ·	:
contained weight): Value (1,000 dollars):	164,034: 166,792:	75,128: 88,707:	39,803: 49,382:			16,888: 21,684:		
Exports: : Quantity (short tons, :	:	:	1,7502	. 31,000		21,004	14,722	:
contained weight): Value (1,000 dollars):	205,262: 233,516:	280,204: 298,830:	149,077: 161,153:	190,480 192,962		79,904: 88,026:		
Copper, unwrought :	233,516	270,030.	101,155	172,702	. 20. 	30,020:	110,303	· 3,
Quantity (short tons, : contained weight):	: 562,401:	552,806:	: 298,731;	214,400	-28:	: 145,528:	105,020	: -28
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	775,921:	707,159	397,062	248,065		193,447		
Quantity (short tons, : contained weight):	105,585:	113,094:	75,872:	44,782	-41:	28,257:	25.029	; ; -1:
Value (1,000 dollars):	155,508	157,971	106,650	56,139		40,248:		
Copper, wrought : Imports:	:					:	•	• •,
Quantity (short tons, contained : weight):	204,497	352,222	203,940:	138,599		130,092		
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	466,069:	669,674:	337,049:	308,124	-9:	170,496: :	144,110	: -1! :
Quantity (short tons, contained : weight):	: 61,805:	61,235:	: 29,952:			: 15,068:		
Value (1,000 dollars):	232,684:	239,299:	117,761:	113,547	-4:	59,769:	46,812	-22

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

Commodity area :	1983 :	: 1984 : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to
: : :	(1)	(2) :	(3)	(4) : 	(5)	: : (6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
Bauxite and aluminum metals : Bauxite : Imports:	:	:	:			:		•
Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	8,711: 226,891:	11,503: 310,854:	6,640: 185,934:		-32:	3,333: 95,005:	2,001 54,666	
Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Aluminum, unwrought and waste and :	22: 3,077:	36: 5,188: :				9: 1,342:	_	
Imports: Quantity (short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	923,441: 1,110,495:	1,131,771: 1,440,350:	602,151: 815,572:			288,382: 380,078:	270,409 281,811	
Quantity (short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Aluminum, wrought other than foil :	686,472: 785,542:	570,617: 672,483:	231,403: 296,102:			109,395: 141,246:		
Imports: Quantity (short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	292,438: 547,273:	512,837: 1,042,865:	250,669: 516,465:			123,231: 264,186:		
Exports: Quantity (short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Aluminum foil	187,353: 432,573:	229,063: 548,175:	119,653: 285,289:		-15:	54,798: 137,382:		
Imports: : Quantity (short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	14,614: 47,077:	27,001: 90,628:	11,882: 40,343:			6,235: 21,346:		
Quantity (short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Vickel ore and metal	18,981: 31,741:	23,224: 33,319:	10,687: 17,351:		-18:	4,423: 8,712:	4,055 6,305	
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	288,931: 622,310:	340,986: 730,743:	186,794: 404,185:			89,866: 192,006:	100,821 204,339	· -
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Fin ore and metal	81,496: 177,784: :	95,763: 230,210:	48,156: 117,392:			24,654: 60,917:	23,520 57,413	
Imports: : Quantity (long tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	37: 463,537:	533,788:	27: 300,173:		-27:	: 14: 145, 182:		
Quantity (long tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	11: 31,931:	28: 36,375:	10: 17,248:		29:	7: 10,485:	10,268	

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

Commodity area	; 1983 ; ;	1984 : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
; ;	(1)	(2) :	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) : :	: : (7) :	(8)
Lead :	:	:	•		:	:		
Lead ore and concentrate :	:	:	:	:	:	•		
Imports: : Quantity (short tons):	24,383:	35,943:	22,677:	3,952	-83:	11,610:	1,902	-84
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,173:	12,457:		1,021		4,479:		
Exports:		12,131	3,7,13	,,,,,,		*, *, *, *, *, *, *, *, *, *, *, *, *, *		
Quantity (short tons):	26,441:	23,094:	13,507:	10,900	- 19 :	7,438:	6,067	- 18
Value (1,000 dollars):	10,583:	10,112:	5,092:	4,738	-7:	2,583:	2,761	7
Lead metal and waste and scrap :	:	•	•	;	· -	:	:	•
Imports		:	:			70 (0)		
Quantity (short tons)	155,297:	186,250:	82,285:	75,425		39,401:	31,752	
Value (1,000 dollars):	72,066:	96,565:	41,216:	33,198	-19:	19,874:	12,993	-35
Exports: : Quantity (short tons):	80.523:	58,267:	23.198:	36.559		11.400:	20.970	84
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,705:	32,976:		14,893		7,502:	7,478	
Zinc :	10,705	32,770.	13,402	14,0,5		7,502	7,470	
Zinc ore and concentrate :	:		:	, ,		:		!
Imports:		:	:		•			
Quantity (short tons):	79,008:	101,603	33,362:	51,765	55:	24,596:	19,796	-20
Value (1,000 dollars):	20,286:	32,517:	12,091:	17,326	43:	8,949:	6,371	-29
Exports: :	:	:				:	;	
Quantity (short tons):	74,349:	44,616:		20,225		4,657:		
Value (1,000 dollars):	30,087	18,700:	8,929:	8,440	_	3, 172:	5,515	74
Zinc metal and waste and scrap	:		:		•	•		
Imports:	695,508:	725,427:	423,574:	341,498	: - 19:	107 055	185,932	-4
Quantity (short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	520,329:	661,764:		278,620		193,855: 181,355:		
Exports:	520,527	001,704.		270,020		٠. ٠:	177771	
Quantity (short tons)	28,363:	38,685		21,552		11,934:	10,401	-13
Value (1,000 dollars):	17,370:	24,268:		11,862		7,116:		
Miscellaneous base metals and ores :	:	:			:	1,,,,,,		3
Imports:	:	:		:	: :	•	;	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	935,488:	1,304,837:	571,184:	555, 261	-3:	363,690:	314,424	- 14
Exports: :	:	:	:	:	: <u> </u>	·		
Value (1,000 dollars):	892,977:	1,156,163:	494,233:	558,669	13:	295,072:	325,079	10
Ores of cerium and thorium	• ,	:	:		:	:	,	
Imports:	:	•	•			•		
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight):	2:	3;	1:	err . 1 1	-1:	•	•	-26
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,517:			084	-15:	606	368	-39
Exports: :	1,51,7	2,202.	1,101	707			. 500	
Quantity (1,000 pounds,	:		•	•		•		
contained weight)	4:	507:	4:	822	17,982	3:	465	14,797
Value (1,000 dollars):	'5 i :	299:			718:	•		

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

Commodity area :	1983	1984	jan-Jun : 1984 : 1	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	1984 :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to
: :	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5) : : (5) :	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
Chrome ore and metal : Chrome ore : Imports: :	:	_	:		; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	: :	:	
Quantity (1,000 long tons, :	76: 10,391:	119 15,484				56: 6,330:		
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained): Value (1,000 dollars): Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and	9: 1,874:	49: 2,956:		,		: 6: 811:		-89 -62
waste and scrap : Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	13,684:	24,080			7.7	1: 6,045:		-5 -20
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Cobalt ore and metal Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and	1/: 2,555: :	1/ : 3,626 : :	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1/ : 741: :	• • • •	_
waste and scrap Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	15,853: 110,075:	23,084: 200,049:	84,480:	80,203	: -5:	7,312: 60,740:	53,339:	-12
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Columbium ore and metal : Columbium ore :	1,088: 5,714:	952: 7,661:	. 533:		: -3:	362: 3,143:	253	-30
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Columbium, wrought and unwrought: and waste and scrap:	2,613: 10,765: :	4,323: 13,581:				1,072: 2,592:		
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	4 : 44 :	49 : 262 :				; 9: 75:	••	, ,
Iron ore Imports: Quantity (long tons): Value (1,000 dollars)	13,327: 452,255:	17,159: 533,770:				4,322: 152,748:	: : 3,180: :108,354	
Exports: : Quantity (long tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	3,781: 182,743:	4,992: 239,256:	1,653: 80,410:	1,687 81,664		1,339: 65,101:	: 1,411: 68,110:	

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

: : : Commodity area :	: : 1983 : :	1984 : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):		Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5) : : (5) :	(6)	(7)	: : (8) :
Magnesium metal : Magnesium, unwrought, and waste : and scrap : Imports: :	:	:	· :	,	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	:		•
Quantity (short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	6,116: 13,324:	8,893: 23,087:				1,717: 4,853:		
Exports: Quantity (short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Magnesium, wrought	44,528: 113,669:	46,022: 124,165:				12,100: 32,492:		
Imports: Quantity (short tons, contained weight): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	183: 606:	457: 1,296:				52: 141:		
Quantity (short tons, contained weight): Value (1,000 dollars): Manganese ore and metal	1,952: 11,045:	2,116: 12,495:			: :3:	; 471: 3,006:	503	
Manganese ore Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight): Value (1,000 dollars):	356,158: 19,867:	: : : 386,509: 19,058:		440,968 11,878		156,562: 6,263:		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight): Value (1,000 dollars):	18,730: 2,167:	228,196: 15,726:	: : 10,296	27,710	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	4,341: 431:	18,049	: : : 316
Manganese, unwrought, and waste : and scrap Imports:	11,899:	:	:		: : :	:	,	: :
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	5,323:	27,127: 13,213:	11,871: 5,651:	9,743 5,158		5,170: 2,317:		
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Mercury ore and metal	12,804: 8,739:	8,164: 5,896: :		4,368 3,167		1,845: 1,240: :		
Mercury, unwrought and waste and : scrap : Imports: Quantity (flasks of 76 pounds :	: :	:	- : :	. ` ;		:	:	
each): Value (1,000 dollars):	14,219: 4,354:	26,533: 7,630:		8,816 2,502		10,097: 2,850:		

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

	1983	1984 :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	:Percent :change : from :(6) to : (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) : :	(7)	(8)
Molybdenum ore and metal	: :	:	:		: :	:		:
Molybdenum ore and	: :	:	:		:	:		:
molybdenum-bearing materials Imports:	•		•					: •
Quantity (1,000 pounds,			•			i		:
contained weight)	-: 4,565:	5,294:	2,368:	2,721	: 15:	989:	1,407	: 42
Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 15,634:	19,623:	8,882:	5,110	: -42:	3,658:	2,607	: -29
Exports:	:	:	:		:			:
Quantity (1,000 pounds,	: -: 47.067:	: 63,366:	25,215:	33,683	; ; ;	: 15,252:	40 070	: 70
contained weight) Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 47,067: -: 185,122:	242,769:	100,356:			13,232; 58,848;		
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste	: 105) 1221	242,703.	100,330:	131,772	·	30,040.	60,672	. 37
and scrap	:	:	:		:	:		:
Imports:	: · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:	1	•	: :	1		t
Quantity (1,000 pounds,	:	:			: :			:
contained weight)	-: 1,201:	579:	376:		•	140:		
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	-: 4,441:	4,734:	2,577:	3,022	17:	1,069:	2,031	: 90
Quantity (1,000 pounds,		:	•		 : :	:		
contained weight)	-: 973:	1,252:	811:	. 553	-32:	125:	345	: 176
Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 4,597:	4,549:	2,532:	2,853		1,086:	1,268	
Molybdenum wrought	:	:	:		:	:		:
Imports:	: 07:	470.	:		: :		0.4	
Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)		132: 3,023:	55: 1,568:			32: 889:		
Exports:	2,351.	, 3,023	1,566.	1,334	144. : :	607:		21
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	-: 826:	730:	310:	506				: 25
Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 11,624:	12,321:	5,914:	6,858		3,139:		. 5
Rhenium metal	:		:		: :	:		:
Imports:	:		:	â		:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	-: : -: 179:	1: 449:	1: 277:			: 111:		: 62
Value (1,000 dollars) Silicon metal	-· 1/7·	447.	2//:	231	y:	114.	243	: 119
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and	:		:			•		:
scrap	:	. :	:		:	:		:
Imports:	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		54,140:	21,358:			10,512:	24,031	
Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 26,016:	26,557	12,047:	•		6,084	12,706	: 109
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds)	-: 5,571:	8,839:	5,887:	2,217	•	2,543:	1,271	: : -50
Value (1,000 dollars)		88,542:	39,454:			21,442:	17,531	

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

: : : Commodity area :	1983 :	1984 : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
; ;	(1) :	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	: : (8) :
Silicon metal containing over : 99.7% silicon :	: :	: :	: :			:		:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,370: 25,658:	: 1,758: 28,889:	; 912: 14,927:			310: 6,119:		
Tantalum ore and metal : Tantalum ore : Imports: :	:	:						:
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	1,668: 11,466: :					664: 6,293:		: -32 :
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and:	: :	:	: :		-32: 0:	:		: -32 : 0 :
scrap Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds):	: : 149:				• •	; ; 49:		
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds):	5,055: : 281:	: 402:	201:	392	: : : 95:	2,467: : 113: 7,657:	145	: · 29
Value (1,000 dollars): Tantalum, wrought Imports:	20,315	:	:		: :	· , ;		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	1/ : 26 : :	56 :	1	878	2,707:	1/ : 9:	343	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Titanium ore and metal :	57: 7,030: :			5,231		20: 2,878: :	17 2,387	
Titanium ore and slag : Imports: : Quantity (1,000 short tons):	: : 511:	: : 801:	: : 323:	519	: : : : 61:	: : 153:	265	: : : 73
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	53,062:	88,832:	33,683:	55,678	65:	20,884:	33, 186	: 59 :
Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Titanium sponge	4: 1,006:			_		632: 632:		
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	2,398: 7,855:	11,237; 31,513;				6,665: 18,807:		
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	1/ : 203:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	·		1/ : 82:	1/ 83	. —

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

Commodity area :	: : : : : :	1984 : :	; Jan-Jun ; 1984 ; ;	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :		Percent change from (6) to (7)
; ;	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5) : : (5) :	(6)	(7)	: : (8) :
: Titanium, unwrought other than : sponge; and waste and scrap : Imports: :	:	:	:			:		: :
Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	3,304: 5,689:	4,052: 8,150:	1,837: 3,380:	2,717 4,974	: 47:	720: 1,699:	1,150 2,316	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Titanium, wrought	38,201: :	49,385:	3:	35,932	39:	15,007:	19,030	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	14,354	11,504:	1/ 5,700	9,627	62:	1/ : 3,149:	1/ 6,039	
Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Tungsten ore and metal : Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing :	22,965:	20,509:	1/: 9,639: :	11,263	-6:	1/ 5,701:	1/ 5,274	: -8
materials Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	6,320: 25,743:	12,805: 51,714:	7,086: 27,715:	12,947 21,056	-24:	3,496: 14,573:	6,272 9,429	
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content): Value (1,000 dollars): Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and: scrap	2: 10:	284: 1,239: :	115: 600: :	119 388	4:	: 14: 110: :	55 132	
Tungsten, unwrought : Imports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds, :	:	:	:			:	<u>. ن</u>	
tungsten content): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	195: 2,071: :	231: 2,496: :	131: 1,262: :	99: 1,033:		63: 505: :	43 395	
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content): Value (1,000 dollars): Tungsten, wrought	1,596: 10,261:	3,584: 23,228:	1,302: 8,740:	2,753 19,668		787: 5,560:	1,445 10,453	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	49: 2,073:	: 84: 3,752:	40: 1,796:	49 2,456	37:	: 19: 952:	32 1,349	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	326: 18,220:	417: 20,545:	203: 9,837:	245 11,348		95: 4,724:	147 5,642	

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

Commodity area	: : 1983 : :	1984 :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun 1984	Apr-Jun	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
	: (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	: (8)
Metallic containers	:	:	•		: :			:
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	90,888	: 168,255:	: :68,700	161,076	: : 134:	38,311:	108,113	: : 182
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	222,106	: 226,085:	: :122,870	105,644	: - 14:	66,981	54,064	: -19
Nire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing	:	:	:		:			:
Imports: Quantity (pounds)	: 654,701,319: : 376,382:	: : 801,084,034 : 480,169	393,523,802: 239,906:	434,556,504		204,250,418		
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	:	:			:			:
Quantity (pounds)Value (1,000 dollars) Wire strand and rope	91,259,718: 99,186:	73,274,687: 90,752: :	44,717,348: 49,212:	38,639	-10: -21:	22,502,098; 23,923;		
Imports: Quantity (pounds)	: 569,417,645: : 324,520:	: : 698,575,612 : 410,185	: : 340,200,256 : 206,450	367,578,572 214,700	: : 8: : 4:	174,242,595 101,025	175,243,276 100,287	
Exports:	:	:	•		:	:		:
Quantity (pounds)Value (1,000 dollars) Fencing	: 32,484,301: : 50,649:	22,814,599: 41,529:	11,300,208: 20,833:	18,005	5: -14: : :	-,,		
Imports: Quantity (pounds)	: 25.996.942:	: 28,816,594:	: 17.023.698:	19,262,505	: : : 13:	9,125,960	10,691,598	: : 17
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	8,948:	9,608:	5,511:	6,241	13:	3,112	3,595	
Quantity (pounds)Value (1,000 dollars)	: 1,747,675:	1.610.573:	1,006,119:	562,237	: -44:	389,265	208,111	
Wire cloth Imports:	: :	· •			:			:
Quantity (pounds)	: 8,696,049: : 23,864:	14,794,666: 37,275:						
Exports: Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	37,276,451: 18,762:	31,828,130: 16,843:				12,092,648: 4,663:	11,061,764 4,555	-
Welded wire mesh Imports:	:	. :	:	;	:	:		:
Quantity (pounds)Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	: 34,339,312: : 10,752:	14,482:			37 : 37 :	12,890,372: 3,759:	17,531,558 5,159	: 36 : 37
Quantity (pounds)	: 10,212,649:	6,158,812:				1,675,739: 1,835:		

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun 1984	Apr-Jun 1985	:Percent :change : from :(6) to : (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware								: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,104,361	1,383,104	647,007:	744,601	: 15:	330,638	353,901	: 7
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars) Fasteners Bolts, nuts, and screws	527,243	576,957	291,313: :	278,688	-4:	149,174	139,705	-6
Imports: Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	898,311,668 468,631	1349,356,916 738,408	653,486,935: 343,244:	657,500,039 376,318	1: 10:	316,004,906 172,146		
Quantity (pounds)Value (1,000 dollars)	144,241	191,535,035: 169,783:	101,090,731: 86,070:					
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons Imports:	; ,	; ;	:	: :	: : :			:
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	1,036,147	1,225,802	591,837: :	650,012	: 10: : :	290,490	309,167	: 6
Value (1,000 dollars) Handtools Imports:	802,332	8 16,578:	400,978: : :	405,905	1 : : :	204,235	209,440	: 3
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	640,136	727,847	356,895:	412,327	: 16:	173,236	193,854	: 12
Value (1,000 dollars) Table flatware Table flatware, precious metals	636,006	629,404	307,514: : :	326,520	6:	155,689	169,016	9
Imports: Quantity (pieces) Value (1,000 dollars)					: 4:	2,462	2,631	
Exports: Quantity (pieces) Value (1,000 dollars) Table flatware, stainless steel						12,701	4,166	
Imports: Quantity (pieces) Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	516,903,193 84,192					161,628,392 28,047		
Quantity (pieces)Value (1,000 dollars)								

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

Commodity area	: : : : : :	: : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to:	Apr-Jun : 1984 :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	: : (8) : _
Scissors and shears		•	:		:			:
Imports: Quantity (number): Value (1,000 dollars):	46,244,181: 29,345:	54,722,610: 31,462:			7:	7,317:		
Exports: Quantity (number): Value (1,000 dollars):	: : 295,352 : 1,318					37,348:		
Miscellaneous metal products : Imports:	:	· •	:	·	:		202 242	:
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	2,919,508:	3,715,802: :	2,017,494: :	1,737,269	: -14: : :	852,374: :	828,860	: -3 :
Value (1,000 dollars): Chain of base metals	1,778,712:	1,821,241:	940,997: :	761,809	-19:	470,007:	381,572	: -19 :
Power transmission chain of iron : and steel : Imports:						: :		: :
Quantity (pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	53,802,793: 64,402:	70,388,847: 82,374:			: 13:	20,995:		
Exports: Quantity (pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Anchor chain of iron or steel	9,366,513: 27,113:					2,688,032: 8,506:		
Imports: : Quantity (pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	: : 23,212,477 : 8,845	: 21,251,964: 8,140:			_	-,	_,,	
Exports: Quantity (pounds): Value , (1,000 dollars):	: 1,706,054:	: 2.824.279:				401,001	515,768	: : 29
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): _ Value (1,000 dollars):	27,806:	. 36,423:	17,238:		20:	7,641:		
Exports: Quantity (pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 12,048,649: 17,149:	13,729,197:	6,197,527:		-20:	2,614,531: 4,034:		
Structures of base metal : Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: : : 170.958	:		148,422	46:	: : 52,876:	82,877	: : : 57
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	:	:	:		:	:		•

Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1985 $\underline{1}$ /

	Im	ports	: E _X	ports
Commodity area	April-June	: : January-June :	: : April-June	: : January-June
Nonmetalic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products Hydraulic cement and cement clinker Concrete mixes and articles thereof	: : 3 6 : 3 6	: : : 3 6 : 3 8	: : : 3 8 :(6) 8 :(6)	: : : 8
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof	: : 3 9 : 6 (8)	: : 3 9 : 6 (8)	:	:
Mica and mica productsGraphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and	: : :	: :	: (8) : :	:(8)
Asbestos and asbestos products	:	: : : 8	:	:
Synthetic gemstones	: :	: : : : (6) 8	(3) 9	:(3)
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay Clays, fuller's earth Clays, bentonite Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c	•	: 3 6 (8) 9 10 :(6) 8 9	:	: :
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c Fluorspar	: :	:	: 9 : :	116
Ceramic construction articles Ceramic floor and wall tiles Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental	: 6 :(3) : 3	: 6 :(3) 9 ::	: : 9 : 9 : 9	: :(3)(6) 9 : 9 : 3
pottery Pottery products, n.e.c Fine earthenware food utensils Vitreous china food utensils	: :	: : : 6	: : 9 :(3)(6) 8 9 10 :	: : :(3)(6) 9
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f. Ceramic electrical ware	: : : : 3	: : : 3	:	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Ceramic sanitary ware Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f	:	• •	; ; ;	· •

 $[\]underline{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, April-June and January-June 1985

	: : :	ports	Exports			
Commodity area	: April-June	: January-June	: April-June	: : January-June :		
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and		:	:	:		
sheet, rolled and wire glass) Tempered glass	• •	:	•	:		
Tempered glass	-:	•	1	•		
Laminated glass	·: 3	:	:			
Mirrors of glass	• :	:	:	•		
Glassware and other glass products Fiber glass	• •	: 2 =	:	•		
riber glass	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	: 3	·; ·(3) 9	:		
Proceed and blown classyans n a comment	•	•	:(3) 9	:(3)		
ocious motals	.: 6 (8)	: 6 (8)	:(8)			
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing	: 0 (0)	1	1	•		
materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap-	-:(6)	:(6)	:(3)(8)	:(8)		
materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap- Platinum group metals	•:	:		: 9		
Gold bullion	• •	: 6		: 9		
Silver bullion	·: 3 6 (8) 9	: 6 (8)	: 3 6 (8) 9	: 6 9		
on and steel mill products, waste and scrap,	•	•	•	•		
pig iron, and ferroalloys Pig iron, and spiegeleisen	:	:	:	:		
rig iron, and spiegeleisen	.:(3)(6)	:(3)(6)	: 9	:(6) 9		
Ferroalloys FerrochromiumFerromandaneseFerrosilicon	. 4 (8)	•		: 3 6 9		
Forromandanoso	:		: 3 6 9 : 3 6	: 9		
Formsilicon	: 3 6 (8)	: 6	:(3)(6),8	:(6) 8 / j		
iron and steel mill products. All grades	• ;	•	:			
pper ore and metal	: .	: :	:	:		
Conner are, waste and scrap, and unwrought	*	:	:	:		
copper	:	:	:			
Copper Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap Copper, unwrought	•	•	•	: :		
waste and scrap	•		: 6			
Copper, unwrought	': //\ 9	:	: 9	:(3)(6) 9		
copper, wrought	. (6) 8	:(6) 8	•	•		
Banvito	.:(3)(6) 0	. a	·:(3)(6) 9	:(3)(6) 9		
Aluminum. unwrought and waste and scrap	:	1	: 3 6	: 3 6		
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrapAluminum, wrought other than foil	•:	:	:	:		
Aluminum foil	-:		•	:		
ckel ore and metal	-:	:	:	:		
n ore and metal	·:(6)	•	: 9	:(8) 9		
ad .			•	: <u>-</u>		
Lead ore and concentrate	·:(3)(6)(8) 9 10	:(3)(6) 9	± 8 9 · · · · · ·	: 9		
Aluminum foil	•	•	. 0 (8)	: 6 (8)		
Lead metal and waste and scrap	· · · · ·		7 6 (8) 0 10	•		
7inc motal and waste and scran	•:		· J 6 (6) 7 10	• •		
scellaneous base metals and ores	•:	• 5: • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	:	· •		
Ores of cerium and thorium	•:	:	: 3 6 (8)	: 3 6 (8)		
Chrome ore and metal Chrome ore	•	:	:	:		
Chrome ore	-: 6 (8)	i 6 (8) 9	:(3)(6) 8 9	: 6 9 10		

Table 19.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1985

Commo di Lucione	: : :	nports	Exports:		
Commodity area	: April-June	: : January-June :	: April-June	: : January-June :	
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and	:		:	:	
Scrap	•	:	: 9	•	
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and	:	:	•	•	
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap	·:(6) 8	:(6) 8 9	:(6)	:	
Columbium ore and metal	:	:	;	:	
Columbium ore	·: 3 8 9	:	:	:	
		:	:	:	
and scrap	·:(3)(6) 8 9 10	:(3)(6) 8 9	:	:	
	•	:	:	•	
Magnesium metal	•	:	:	:	
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap	': .:	: 3 6 9	•	•	
Magnesium, wrought	. 3 0 7	. 3 6 9		:	
Manganese ore	.: 6 (8) 9	: 6 9	: 3 6 (8) 9	: 3 6 (8) 9	
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap	:	:	:	:	
Mercury ore and metal	:	:	:	:	
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap	-:(3)(6) 9	:(3)(6) 9	:	:	
Molybdenum ore and metal	:	•	:	:	
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing	:	:	:	•	
materials	·: 6 (8) 9	:(3)(8) 9	; 6	: 6	
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap	• 3 6	:	: 6 (8) 9	:(6) 8 9 10	
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap Molybdenum wrought	. 7 6 9	: 9 :	•	: 6	
Silicon metal	. 5 6 6	•	•	•	
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap	.: 3 6 9 10	: 3 6 9 10	:(6) 8	:(6) 8	
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon-	·: 6	:		: ° · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Tantalum ore and metal	•	:	:	18	
Tantalum ore and metal Tantalum ore	-: 9	: 9	:	•	
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap Tantalum, wrought	·:(3)(6)(8)	:	:(8)	: 6 (8)	
	• 3 6 (8) 9	: 3 6 (8) 9 10	:		
Titanium ore and metal	:	:	: 7 (0 40	:	
Titanium ore and slag	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	: 3 6 :(3)(6)	: 3 6 9 10 : 6 9 10	: 3 6 8 9 10 : 3 6 9 10	
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and	:	: (3)(6)	• 6 9 10	. 3 6 7 10	
waste and scran	-: 6 9	: 3 6	: 6	: 6	
waste and scrap	-: 3 6	: 3 6	:	:	
lungsten ore and metal	:	:	:	:	
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials-	-: 6 (8)	: 6 (8)	: 6 (8) 9 10	:(8) 9 10	
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap	:	1		:	
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap Tungsten, unwrought Tungsten, wroughtetallic containers	-:(6) 9	•	: 3 6 9	: 3 6 9	
lungsten, wrought	·	: : 3 9	: 6	•	
erallic containers	3 y	. 3 A	•	•	
Wire strand and reserve netting, and rencing.	- :	:	•	:	
ire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing— Wire strand and rope————————————————————————————————————	- :	:	:(3)(6)	· :(6) 8 9 10	
Wire cloth	-: 8	: 8	!	:	

Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1985

	Imp	orts	Exports:		
Commodity area : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	April-June	: January-June	: April-June	: : January-June	
Welded wire mesh:: ils, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks;:	6	: : 6 :	: :(6) 9 10 :	: :(3)(6) :	
builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and : saddlery hardware: Fasteners : Bolts, nuts, and screws:		: :	: :	: :	
ndtools, cutlery, forks and spoons: landtools: lable flatware		:	:	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	
Table flatware, precious metals: Table flatware, stainless steel: cissors and shears:	6	: 6 : :	:(6) 8 :(3)(6)(8) :	: 6 (8) :(3)(6)(8)10 : 6 (8) 9	
cellaneous metal products:: hain of base metals Power transmission chain of iron and steel:		: :	: :	: :	
Anchor chain of iron or steel	(3)(6) 9	: 9	:	:(6) 9 :	
iron or steel: Structures of base metal:	6	: : 3	:(8)	: 6 (8)	

	· ,		
		•	

Machinery and Equipment 1/

U.S. exports of machinery and equipment were valued at \$49.4 billion during the first half of 1985, compared with \$44.8 billion during the first half of 1984, representing an increase of 10 percent. U.S. imports increased during the corresponding periods by 18 percent, from \$57.5 billion to \$67.6 billion. The resulting effect was a negative shift of 43 percent in the U.S. trade balance from a deficit of \$12.7 billion in the first half of 1984 to a deficit of \$18.2 billion in the corresponding period of 1985.

The U.S. merchandise trade deficit in machinery and equipment during the April-June 1985 increased by 55 percent to \$10.1 billion compared with a deficit of \$6.5 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1984 (table 20, fig. 8). U.S. imports of these products were valued at \$35.0 billion during the second quarter of 1985, representing an increase of almost 19 percent over that in the second quarter of 1984. Principal sources of imports were Japan, Canada, and the EC. Japan was the principal supplier, with shipments increasing by 28 percent during the period to \$13.1 billion. U.S. exports of machinery and equipment increased by 8 percent during the second quarter of 1985, reaching \$24.9 billion. Major export markets were Canada, the EC, and Mexico; Japan and the OPEC were also important markets. Significant trade shifts in the second quarter of 1985 were in passenger automobiles, radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus, office machines, aircraft, and semiconductors.

The major U.S. trading partners in machinery and equipment were Japan, Canada, and the EC. The trade deficit with Japan widened during the second quarter of 1985, rising by 31 percent to \$11.8 billion compared with \$9.0 billion in the second quarter of 1984. During the same periods, the trade deficit with Canada declined by almost \$400 million to \$151 million, whereas the trade deficit with the EC rose by more than \$1.3 billion to \$1.7 billion.

The steadily weakening U.S. trade position in machinery and equipment centers largely on trade with Japan. The \$12.0-billion deficit with Japan was \$1.7 billion larger than the total of all other countries during the second quarter of 1985. With the removal of restraints on passenger automobiles, imports from Japan were particularly strong during the period. Imports of consumer electronic products and office machines from Japan were also strong.

Nonpiston-type aircraft engines

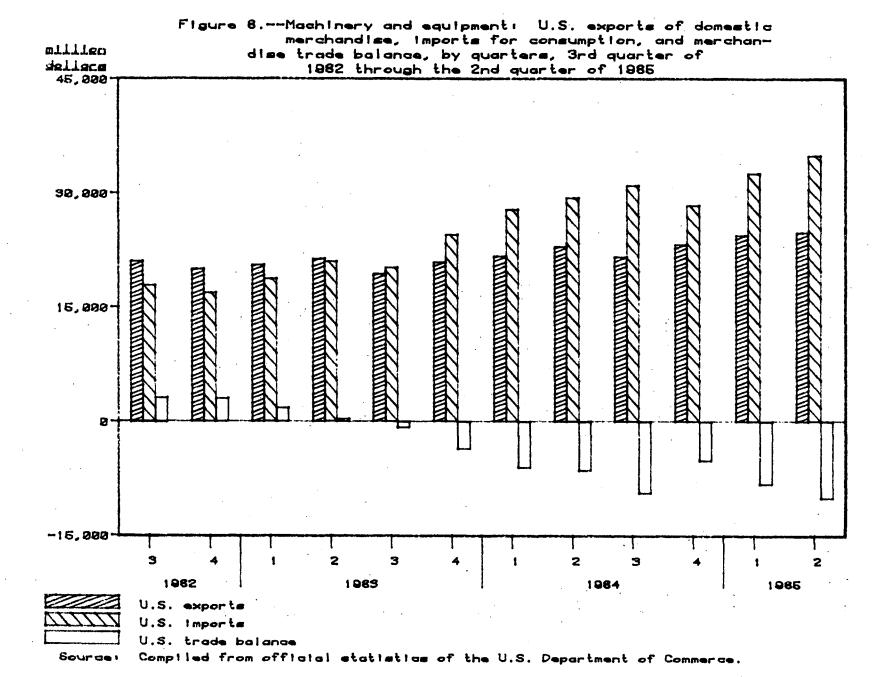
U.S. imports of nonpiston-type aircraft engines (and parts) increased from \$178 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$326 million in the second quarter of 1985, or by 83 percent. France and the United Kingdom accounted for much of the increase, which was related to a series of cooperative agreements in effect between U.S and West European engine manufacturers. As a result of the significant increase in imports, the U.S. trade balance in these

^{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-June 1985, April-June 1984, and April-June 1985 1/

(In the				
Item	1984	January-June : 1985 :	April-June : 1984 :	April-June 1985
·	:	:		
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:	: :	:	;	
Canada	: 25,554,786 :	14,536,464 :	7,104,633 :	7,676,14
Japan	: 5,077,860 :	2,885,051 :	1,323,882 :	1,336,47
BC	: 18,908,627:	10,544,242 :	4,690,360 :	5,132,30
Brazil	: 907,075 :		229,488 :	296,85
Hong Kong		601.588 :	329.637 :	•
India	: 545.787 :	•	144.460 :	141.71
Korea	: 1,949,143 :	•	•	
Mexico		3,003,353 :	1,220,841	•
Taiwan	: 1,377,966 :	•	341,741 :	
OPEC		-	1,508,471	•
WMES		780.827 :	199,750 :	, ,
China	_ · · · _ · ·		•	· ·
		679,296 :	158,194 :	•
All other	: <u>21,977,511 :</u>			
Total	: 89,750,236 :	49,351,554 :	22,991,883 :	24,884,57
J.S. imports for consumption:	: :	:	;	
Canada	: 27,908,028 :	14,913,292 :	7,651,656	• •
Japan	: 41,648,350 :	25,201,303 :	10,294,541 :	13,126,64
EC	: , 20,713,818 :	13,214,044 :	5,090,079	6,859,68
Brazil	: 967,692 :	540,345 :	230,029	265,14
Hong Kong	: 2,555,471 :	1,069,507 :	613,626	499,37
India		29,106 :	14,967	13,73
Korea		1,465,187 :	636,659	705,22
Mexico			1,099,040	1,323,93
Taiwan		• •	1,158,903	1,311,85
OPEC				
MMES	: 216.695 :	•	44.619	•
China		•	The state of the s	•
All other	: 10,733,763 :	• •		•
Total	: 116,837,297 :			
J.S. merchandise trade balance:	110,037,237	07,040,301 .	23,470,425	. 54,501,05
Canada		-376,827 :	-547,022	-150,70
	_ ·		•	-
Japan	• • • •	-22,316,251 :		• •
EC	: -1,805,190 :	-2,669,801 :		• •
Brazi1	: -60,616 :	•		•
Hong Kong		•	•	
India	: 479,676 :			•
Korea				
Mexico		•	•	-
Taiwan		-1,890,071 :	-817,162	
OPEC	: 6,036,820 :	2,718,226 :	1,480,263	1,307,98
NMES	: 836,867 :	645,222 :	155,130	367,62
China	: 807,852 :	630,699 :	141,748	346,82
All other	: <u>11,243,747</u> :	•	·	2,717,04
Total	: -27,087,061 :			-10,083,06
	:			. •

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



products changed from a surplus of \$104 million in the second quarter of 1984, to a deficit of \$78 million in the second quarter of 1985.

James Moses 523-0426

Air-conditioning machines and parts

- U.S. exports of air-conditioning machines and parts declined to \$221 million in the second quarter of 1985 compared with \$270 million in the second quarter of 1984, representing a decrease of 18 percent. Canada and Saudi Arabia were the principal foreign markets, accounting for \$129 million, or 58 percent of total exports during the second quarter of 1985. U.S. industry sources indicate that the recent export decline reflects the activities of several major U.S. producers that are in the process of transferring production of these products from their U.S. facilities to subsidiaries in Mexico and Brazil. These producers are reportedly finding it more profitable to use foreign affiliates to provide products for the world market.
- U.S. imports of air-conditioning machines and parts rose to \$87 million during the second quarter of 1985, or by 53 percent, compared with \$57 million during the second quarter of 1984. Imports from Japan increased significantly as a result of Japanese manufacturers broadening their U.S. product lines to include commercial air-conditioning machinery.

Georgia P. Jackson 523-4604

Construction and mining machinery

U.S. imports of construction and mining machinery rose from \$296 million during the second quarter of 1984 to \$476 million during the second quarter of 1985, or by 61 percent. The rise in imports was related to record levels of U.S. construction activity, particular in the commercial sector. Most of the increase in imports was accounted for by imports from Japan that rose from \$106 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$180 million in the second quarter of 1985, or by 70 percent. Japan has been successful in supplying small— and medium—sized construction and mining machinery to the U.S. market.

Dianne Manifold 523-0467

Agricultural and horticultural machinery 1/

U.S. exports of agricultural and horticultural machinery (including parts) decreased from \$275 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$226 million in second quarter of 1985, for a decline of 18 percent. Canada remained the largest foreign market for these products, accounting for \$70 million, or 31 percent, of second quarter 1985 exports. Exports to Canada during the second quarter of 1984 were valued at \$112 million, or 41 percent of the total. Exports to Australia and Greece, the second and third largest foreign markets, also declined sharply during the second quarter of 1985, falling by a combined \$24 million to \$18 million, or by 25 percent. Most of the decrease in exports to Canada, Australia, and Greece was accounted for by a decrease in exports of harvesting machines (other than haying and mowing machines). Exports to Mexico registered a significant increase during the second quarter of 1985, reaching \$45 million. The increase in exports to Mexico was reportedly related to relaxed import controls adopted by the Mexican Government.

Dennis Fravel 523-0411

Machines for making and finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard.—U.S. imports of machines for making and finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard rose to \$103 million in the second quarter of 1985, compared with \$56 million in the second quarter of 1984, representing an increase of 84 percent. Import gains were principally accounted for by West Germany, Finland, and Canada, the three major suppliers in the second quarter of 1985. Together, these countries accounted for 55 percent of total imports of these products during the period. The machinery imported from these three countries was purchased for its technical features and was competitively priced in part due to the strength of the U.S. dollar in comparison to the currencies of the supplying countries. The bulk of these imports was supplied by foreign-owned companies, although some Canadian imports were accounted for by subsidiaries of U.S. companies.

David Slingerland 523-0263

Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines.—U.S. imports of converters, ingot molds, and casting machines increased sharply during the second quarter of 1985, compared with the second quarter of 1984, rising by more than eight times to \$84 million. Japan, Austria, and West Germany were

^{1/} On June 10, 1985, the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted a final countervailing duty investigation No. 701-TA-223 (Final), on agricultural tillage tools from Brazil, to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports from Brazil of agricultural tillage tools, which the U.S. Department of Commerce found, in a preliminary determination, to be subsidized by the Government of Brazil. The Commission will make its final determination by October 7, 1985.

the leading suppliers during the period, collectively accounting for 89 percent, or \$75 million of total imports. The sharp rise in imports was related to increased demand by U.S. producers in the metalworking, automotive, and farm equipment industries. In addition, foreign products appear to be more price competitive and foreign producers often offer better financing terms than domestic producers. U.S. exports also increased during the second quarter of 1985 to \$24 million, compared with \$16 million during the second quarter of 1984. Much of the increase in the value of U.S. exports was a reflection of rising unit prices.

Carla Springer 523-0108

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

U.S. imports of textile machinery, laundry and dry-cleaning machines, and sewing machines declined from \$317 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$246 million in the second quarter of 1985, representing a decrease of 22 percent. Imports showing the most significant decreases during the quarter were yarn-producing, weaving and knitting, and sewing machines. Imports of yarn-producing machines decreased by 43 percent; weaving and knitting machines by 29 percent; and sewing machines by 12 percent. Industry sources indicated that imports decreased primarily because textile manufacturers, faced with sluggish retail sales, scaled back spending on new machinery.

William Greene 523-0265

Metalworking machines tools

U.S imports of metalworking machine tools were valued at \$438 million in the second quarter of 1985, compared with \$281 million during the second quarter of 1984, representing an increase of 56 percent. Imports of metal-cutting machine tools accounted for most of the increase with imports of these articles rising from \$203 million to \$364 million, or by 58 percent.

Japan continued to be the leading supplier of machine tool imports, accounting for 52 percent of the second quarter 1985 total. West Germany and Taiwan were also important suppliers. Demand for imported machine tools increased in response to a rise in U.S. business activity, particularly in the automotive, oil field drilling equipment, and defense industries and to the competitive pricing and ready availability of foreign equipment. U.S exports of machine tools remained relatively flat in the second quarter of 1985, decreasing by 1 percent to \$17 million.

Carol Howell 523-0455

Office machines

The U.S. trade surplus in office machines (and parts) remained nearly constant at \$1.1 billion during the second quarter of 1985 compared with the

second quarter of 1984. During the second quarter of 1985, imports rose by about 11 percent to \$2.8 billion and exports rose by 9 percent to \$3.9 billion. The trade surplus was maintained because imports of copying machines and parts of office machines showed only a modest increase during the period. Japan was the largest supplier of office machines during the second quarter of 1985, accounting for 50 percent of total imports compared with 48 percent during the corresponding quarter of 1984.

Automatic data processing machines.--U.S. imports of automatic data processing machines, including peripherals, increased by 16 percent, from \$802 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$933 million in the second quarter of 1985. Japan accounted for 50 percent of these imports, followed by Taiwan and Italy, which together, accounted for 19 percent. U.S. exports of automatic data processing machines and peripherals were valued at \$807 million during the second quarter of 1985, resulting in a trade deficit in the products of \$126 million.

Copying machines.—U.S. imports of copying machines were valued at \$292 million during the second quarter of 1985, compared with \$195 million during the second quarter of 1984, representing an increase of 49 percent. Japan and the Netherlands were the principal sources of these imports, and together, accounted for 93 percent of second quarter 1985 imports. The increase in imports reflects the continued strong U.S. demand for smaller and low-priced machines that are largely foreign produced. U.S. exports of copying machines decreased from \$59 million during the second quarter of 1984 to \$39 million during the second quarter of 1984 to \$39 million during the second quarter of 1985, or by 34 percent. As a result, the negative trade balance in these products rose by 86 percent, to a deficit of \$253 million.

Parts of office machines. --U.S. imports of parts of office machines increased from \$1.2 billion during the second quarter of 1984 to \$1.3 billion during the second quarter of 1985, or by 5 percent. The increase was relatively modest compared with the 56-percent rise in imports during the second quarter of 1984, indicating a slowing of the rate of increase in demand for the end products in which the parts are incorporated. The principal suppliers of these imports were Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Canada, which combined, accounted for 69 percent of total imports. Exports of parts of office machines rose to \$3.0 billion during the second quarter of 1985, contributing to the \$1.7 billion U.S. balance of trade surplus in these products.

Scott Baker 523-0361

Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber

U.S. imports of molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber were valued at \$107 million during the second quarter of 1985, compared with \$71 million during the second quarter of 1984, representing an increase of 51 percent. Imports of injection-molding machines and parts accounted for much of the increase, with imports of these products rising by 33 percent to almost \$69 million, or 64 percent of total imports, during the second quarter of

1985. Major foreign suppliers were West Germany and Japan, which collectively accounted for 58 percent of total imports during the period. The increase in imports of molding and forming machines for plastics and rubber was related to increased demand by U.S. producers of automobiles and appliances.

Carla Springer 523-0108

Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices

U.S. imports of taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices were valued at \$204 million during the second quarter of 1985 compared with imports of \$161 million during the second quarter of 1984, representing an increase of 27 percent. Control, self-regulating, plumbing, and miscellaneous valves accounted for a large share of this increase, with imports of these products rising from \$116 million to \$148 million. Major sources of imported taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices continued to be Canada, Japan, West Germany, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom. These countries accounted for 70 percent of the value of all U.S. imports in the second quarter of 1985.

Exports of taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices were valued at \$165 million during the second quarter of 1985, consisting largely of control, self-regulating, plumbing, and miscellaneous valves. The export value of these products represented a 4-percent decline over the export value in the second quarter of 1984.

Ruben E. Mata 523-0262

Electric cooking stoves and ranges

U.S. imports of electric cooking stoves and ranges (and parts), 80 percent of which are microwave ovens, increased by 23 percent in the second quarter of 1985 over those reported in 1984, from \$168 million to \$207 million. Japan was the principal supplier during the period, accounting for \$124 million, or 60 percent of total imports. The increase in imports was largely attributable to the sustained U.S. economic recovery, resulting in increased sales to the rapidly growing replacement market for household appliances. U.S. exports also rose during the second quarter of 1985 to \$38 million compared with \$34 million in the second quarter of 1984, or by 9 percent. The increase in exports, primarily to Canada, was principally of parts for the assembly of stoves and ranges by foreign affiliates of U.S. firms located in Canada. The final assembly was often exported back to the United States under the provisions of TSUS item 807.00, although some of the electric cooking stoves and ranges were consumed in the Canadian market.

Georgia P. Jackson 523-4604

Telegraph apparatus

Imports of telegraph apparatus grew from \$85 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$109 million in the second quarter of 1985, representing an increase of more than 29 percent. Japan continued to be the leading source of these imports, accounting for over three-quarters of total imports in both periods. The rising imports in this category reflect the growing presence of foreign producers in U.S. digital switching equipment and facsimile markets. U.S. exports of these products showed no growth over the period.

Sylvia McDonough 523-4587

Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment

U.S. imports of radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus were valued at \$3.8 billion during the second quarter of 1985, compared with \$3.0 billion in the second quarter of 1984, representing an increase of 28 percent. These imported articles were largely consumer electronic products, such as television and radio apparatus, tape players, and dictation machines. Japan was the largest supplier during the second quarters of 1985 and 1984, accounting for 60 percent and 57 percent, respectively, of total imports.

The rise in imports of radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus was related in part to the appreciation of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies, which has made U.S.-produced goods relatively more expensive than foreign-produced goods. The rise was also related to the realization of increasing economies of scale by foreign producers that allowed them to lower their prices and stimulate additional U.S. demand. The continued strength of the U.S. economy was also a contributing factor to rising imports.

Television apparatus.--U.S. imports of television apparatus declined by 9 percent to \$801 million during the second quarter of 1985. Of this amount, \$465 million was accounted for by imports of television receivers, principally color receivers. Imports of television receivers were valued at \$370 million in the second quarter of 1984. Much of the increase in U.S. imports of television receivers was accounted for by imports from Singapore (up \$8 million to \$55 million) and Mexico (up \$14 million to \$53 million). The increase in imports from Singapore represented a displacement of imports of low-end television receivers from Korea and Taiwan, which were the subject of antidumping proceedings during 1984. 1/ The increase in imports from Mexico was related to a change in the sourcing practices of one of the largest Japanese-based suppliers of color television receivers to the U.S. market. During the second quarter of 1985, the Japanese supplier began the importation of color picture tubes into Mexico from Japan, where they were combined with certain receiver parts and shipped as unassembled kits to the United States.

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

U.S. imports of television apparatus, other than television receivers, (principally kits without picture tubes) decreased by 34 percent, from \$511 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$336 million in the second quarter of 1985.

Eric Nelson 523-4585

Radio receivers and parts.--U.S. imports of radio receivers and parts increased by 15 percent, from \$453 million during the second quarter of 1984 to \$519 million during the second quarter of 1985. The most significant trade shift within this product area was in imports of parts of radio receivers and transceivers. These parts consisted of subassemblies of radio receivers, microwave communication apparatus, cordless telephones, cellular radios, radio antennas, and miscellaneous radio products. Such parts imports amounted to \$285 million in the second quarter of 1985 compared with \$214 million in the second quarter of 1984. Of the total increase of \$71 million, over one half of the increase was accounted for by imports from France. The increase in imports from France was related to a concerted effort by certain French producers to increase their share of the U.S. market for microwave equipment.

Eric Nelson 523-4585

Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machine.—Imports of tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines increased by 58 percent, from \$1.2 billion in the second quarter of 1984 to \$1.9 billion in the second quarter of 1985. Video cassette recorders (VCR's) accounted for \$1.1 billion, or 57 percent of imports in this category during the latter period. Imports of VCR's were valued at \$662 million in the second quarter of 1984. The increase in imports of VCR's has been a function of the high demand for this product by U.S. consumers and a decline in the prices of these products, as reflected by a 20-percent decline in the average unit value of imports in the second quarter of 1985 compared with the corresponding quarter of 1984. To date, there has been no U.S. production of consumer-type VCR's.

Denise M. Furey 523-0230

Semiconductors

U.S. imports of semiconductors declined by 16 percent during the second quarter of 1985 to \$1.6 billion from \$1.9 billion in the second quarter of 1984. Integrated circuits accounted for a large share of the decline, decreasing from \$1.5 billion to \$1.2 billion and accounting for 77 percent of total imports. Japan was the principal supplier, accounting for 25 percent of total imports in the second quarters of 1985 and 1984. U.S. producers, however, continued to account for a large share of semiconductor imports. Imports from Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, and the Republic of Korea, where U.S. assembly plants are located, accounted for 48 percent of U.S. imports during the second quarter of 1985.

On August 2, 1985, the U.S. International Trade Commission found that there was a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with injury by reason of imports of computer memory devices (64k DRAM's) from Japan sold at less than fair value. The petition that led to the institution of the investigation was filed on June 24, 1985, by Micron Technology, Inc., Boise, ID.

Nelson Hogge 523-0377

Insulated electrical conductors

Imports of insulated electrical conductors increased by 30 percent, to \$323 million, during the second quarter of 1985 compared with imports of \$249 million during the second quarter of 1984. Mexico and Taiwan accounted for a large share of the increase, as imports from these two sources rose to \$147 million, or by 36 percent, and to \$59 million, or by 48 percent, respectively. The increase in imports from Mexico was principally of ignition wiring harnesses entered under TSUS item 807.00 by U.S. producers. Imports from Taiwan were principally ignition wiring harnesses and miscellaneous copper conductors with fittings. The continued strong U.S. demand for these imported products was attributable to the price competitiveness of foreignproduced merchandise and merchandise that was assembled abroad by U.S. firms. In either case, the imported wiring assemblies were characterized as having a significant labor content that enabled both U.S. and foreign producers to take advantage of low offshore wage rates to reduce their production costs. The rapid rise in imports of these products has also been fueled by the increased U.S. demand for automotive, electrical, and electronic end products.

> John Cutchin 523-0231

Rail locomotives and tenders

U.S. exports of rail locomotives and tenders rose from \$2 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$26 million in the corresponding period of 1985, or by a twelvefold increase. The vast majority of the increase was accounted for by the shipment of 20 diesel electric locomotives to Eygpt, valued at \$24 million. There were no imports of rail locomotives and tenders during the second quarter of 1985, and imports totaled only \$177,000 in the second quarter of 1984. The United States has traditionally had a large trade surplus in these products, as domestic producers are dominant in world markets.

Debby Ladomirak 523-0131

Passenger automobiles 1/

U.S. imports of automobiles increased by 15 percent to 1,818,136 units (\$10.2 billion) in the second quarter of 1985 from 1,201,500 units (\$8.3 billion) in the corresponding quarter of 1984. U.S. exports of passenger automobiles were also higher in the period, reaching 209,106 units (\$1.8 billion) compared with 188,167 units (\$1.4 billion). The trade deficit in automobiles increased by 22 percent, from \$6.9 billion in the second quarter 1984 to \$8.4 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1985.

The growth in imports was due primarily to an increase in U.S. demand for large luxury automobile imports from West Germany and Sweden, to an increase in shipments of automobiles assembled in foreign trade zones, and to a relaxation in the voluntary restraint level of Japanese automobile exports. 2/

Automobile trucks and truck tractors

U.S. imports of automobile trucks and truck tractors increased by 14 percent to 325,652 units (\$1.9 billion) in the second quarter 1985 compared with 284,690 units (\$1.7 billion) in the corresponding quarter of 1984.

Virtually all of the increase in U.S. imports of these vehicles was accounted for by a 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 299,421 units (\$1.7 billion) in the second quarter of 1985 compared with 250,905 units (\$1.5 billion) in the corresponding quarter of 1984.

Jim McElroy 523-0258

Articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement 3/

U.S. imports of the articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement more than doubled, rising from \$762 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$1.6 billion in the corresponding period of 1985. This increase was largely because of a rise in deliveries of new foreign-built transport airplanes. U.S. exports also rose during the second quarter of 1985 compared with the second quarter of 1984, increasing from \$2.4 billion to \$3.0 billion. These trends resulted in a U.S. trade surplus of \$1.5 billion in the second quarter of 1985.

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

^{2/} On Mar. 28, 1985, the Japanese Government announced that it would increase its exports of automobiles to the United States from 1.85 million units to 2.3 million units during Apr. 1, 1985, through Mar. 31, 1986, representing an increase of about 25 percent over that in the corresponding period of 1983-84.

^{3/} Included are aircraft parts and accessories classified in schedules 5-7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

U.S. imports of engines and parts of engines for civil aircraft increased from \$263 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$461 million in the corresponding period of 1985, representing a rise of over 75 percent. The majority of the imports during the second quarter of 1985 were nonpiston-type internal combustion engines supplied by the United Kingdom and France. These engines were intended for use in U.S.-built large transport aircraft. U.S. exports of aircraft engines and parts fell from \$304 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$249 million in the second quarter of 1985.

U.S. imports of civil airplanes totaled \$508 million during the second quarter of 1985 compared with \$181 million in the second quarter of 1984. Almost all of the increase was accounted for by the delivery of 7 European-built large transport aircraft to a major U.S. airline. Exports of civil airplanes also increased, rising from \$923 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$1.5 billion in the corresponding period of 1985. Large transport aircraft supplied to Italy and West Germany accounted for much of this increase. The U.S. trade surplus in these airplanes rose from \$743 million during the second quarter of 1984 to \$1.0 billion in the second quarter of 1985.

Debby Ladomirak 523-0131

Table 21.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups $\underline{1}/$

Commodity area	1983 : :	1984 : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : 1984 :	Apr-Jun. 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
: :	(1) :	(2)	(3) :	. (4)	: (5) : : :	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
oilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose:	:	:	:	· .	: : : : : :	:	•	:
Steam generating boilers and auxilary equipment and parts thereof	:	:	:	·	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	: :		:
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	37,775	41,317	20,394	22,565	11:	12,993:	13,211	. 2
Value (1,000 dollars): Gas generators, with or without : purifiers, and parts thereof :	564,477:	430,443:	244,765:	219,662	-10:	129,692:	102,541	: -21 :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	6,322:	7,980:	1,729	2,290	32:	623:	967	: : 55
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Steam engines, steam turbines, and : other vapor power units, and : parts thereof :	31,889: : :	55,209: :	47,945	14,958	-69: :	12,556:	9,831	: -22 : :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	; 77,290	90,146	43,710:	67,999	56	26,599:	47,200	: : 77
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof:	375, 154:	245,338:	151,400:	102,844	-32: :	67,206: :	59,531	-11
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	2,986,326	4,098,538	2,083,481	2,219,843	7	1,102,768	1,115,544	: 1
Value (1,000 dollars): Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof:	3,575,114:	4,153,462:	2,131,090:	2,164,136	: 2: : :	1,093,204: : :	1,101,650	: 1 :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	1,175,483	1,685,704	759,521	1,096,711	44	372,219	617,797	66
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Non-piston type aircraft engines: Imports:	3,335,769	3,427,795	1,775,921:	1,767,576	0:	807,745: :	940,567	: 16 : .
Quantity (number): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	1,448: 605,103:	2,185: 861,656:	1,060: 367,054:	567,343	: 55: : :	579: 177,739: :		: 83 :
Quantity (number): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,781: 1,076,562:	1,572: 1,146,449:	864: 629,598:			462: 281,998:	379 248,248	

 $[\]underline{1}$ / Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

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

Commodity area :	1983 : :	1984	; Jan-Jun : 1984 : ;	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	### Spr-Jun	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
; ;	(1)	(2)	(3) :	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	: : (8) . :
Water wheels, water turbines, and : other water engines, and parts : including governors therefor : Imports:	:		:		:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	23,057	33,252	12,585	16,680	33:	4,995	7,214	: 44
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Nonelectric engines and motors and : parts thereof :	18, 184:	26,845	10,533	22,858	117	5,922	13,204	123 :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	44,362	72,570	32,893:	50,466	53:	15,779	23,950	: : 52 :
Value (1,000 dollars):	35,549	46,675	24,474	29,966	22	10,539:	14,159	: 34
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof: Imports:	3	·				:	·	<i>.</i> • _
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	413,654:	592,436	279,037:	339,775	22:	145,732:	176,901	: 21 : ·
Value (1,000 dollars):	947,967:	961,691	472,715:	470,358	: 0:	234,856:	242,978	3
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas : compressors, fans and blowers : and parts thereof :	:	. •	:					: :
Fan's and blowers and parts thereof:	:		:	· · · · · ·	· i	:	•• •	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	506,240:	745,376	395,207	435,896	10:	238,311:	256,791	8
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Compressors and parts thereof :	83,224	89,815	44,033	36,589	-17	22,788	18,027	-21
Imports: : _ Value (1,000 dollars):	339,562:	: 575,803:	292,218:	354,101	21:	: 154,564:	172,884	: : 12
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts: thereof :	690,476:	597,019: :	308,278: :	328,494	7:	152,074	180,587	: : 19 :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	69,431	113,379	54,771:	61,297	12:	28,594:	32,546	14
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Air-conditioning machines and parts:	55, 127	63,469	32,299	33,726	4:	17,063	17,179	1
thereof : Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: : 75,176:	: :204,282	: : 112,073:	169,230	: : : 51:	: : 56,976:	86,753	: : 52
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	:	937,055:	:		:	269,682:		:

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

Commodity area :	1983 :	1984 :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	: : (8) :
Furnace burners and non-electric : industrial furnaces and ovens, : and parts thereof : Imports: :	:	:	:		: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	38,634	41,586	18,439	25,314	37	10,951	12,474	14
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Refrigerators and refrigeration : equipment and parts thereof : Imports:	101,844:	100,224	50,629: :	49,523	-2:	23,356: :	24,689	6
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	159,078:	224,918:	115,966:	127,494	10	60,885	75,003	23
Calendering and similar rolling : machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof	483,687: : : :	484,342: : : :	262,505	222,768	-15:	135,738: : : :	110,858	: -18 : :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: 11,320:	: 18,382:	9,853:	5,983	-39:	3,560:	3,150	: : -12
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Instantaneous or storage water : heaters and parts thereof :	16,609	13,616:	8,324	5,563	-33:	3,957: :	2,084	: : -47 :
Imports: _ Value (1,000 dollars):	: 11,611:	: 16,100:	7,733:	10,941	41:	3,429:	5,561	: 62
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Equipment for treating materials by : changing temperature and parts : thereof :	23,484	21,855	14,273	8,072	-43: :	6,335; ; ;	3,848	: -39 :
Imports: Value	258,770:	: 181,894:	80,387:	140,876	75:	38,472:	81,520	: : 112
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts	290,920	254, 142:	143, 131:	112,722	-21	71,752:	60,727	: : -15 :
thereof Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	154,721:	: : 175,899	88,603:	114,710	29:	43,580	59,533	: : : 37
Value (1,000 dollars):	734,081	627,888	343,977	279,940	-19	165,212	147,465	-11

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

Commodity area :	1983 : :	: : 1984 : :	; Jan-Jun ; 1984 ; ;	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to
:	(1) :	(2)	(3) :	(4)	: (5) : : (5) :	(6) :	(7)	(8)
Wrapping and packaging machinery, : machinery for cleaning or drying: containers, machinery for : aerating beverages, dishwashing : machines, and parts thereof : Imports:	:	:	:					:
Value (1,000 dollars):	297,840:	380,909:	174,216:	200,662	: 15:	86,894:	102,476	18
Exports: :		:	140.007		: :	24 722		:
Value (1,000 dollars): Weighing machinery and scales and : parts thereof	305,491:	337,772:	169,027:	164,352	: -3:	91,399:	77,571	: -15 :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	60,210:	: 81,404:	36,451:	44,525	: : : 22:	: 18,045:	22,038	: : 22
Exports:				_:	: _:	16.004		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	61,105:	62,419:	30,732:	31,643	: 3:	16,826:	16,711	: -1
Sprayers and dusters and parts : thereof		•			 : :	. •		• . •
Imports:				, :				
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	102,220:	144,614:	67,199:	86,411	: 29:	34,511:	49,368	43
Value (1,000 dollars)	545,838:	537,509	251,367:	209,115	-17:	144,547:	114,813	-21
Elevators, winches, cranes, and	:		:		: :	:		:
related machinery; earth-moving : and mining machinery :	. :	:	:		: :	:	•	:
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters,	:	:		• •	: :	:		:
excavators, scrapers, :	•,	:	:		:	. :		
bulldozers, and excavating,	:	:	:		:	. 6	,	
levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than :	: •		. :			•		
elevators, winches, cranes, and :	:	:			 : :	•		•
related machinery and parts								
thereof					• •	:	·	:
Imports:				· 1	: , :	:	* *** *	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	589,564:	1,308,028:	546,751:	872,438	60:	296,143:	475,802	: 61
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	4,249,299:	4,096,963	2,065,112	2,311,190	: 12:	1,084,534:	1,236,913	14
Drilling and boring machinery	1 7,677,677	4,070,703.	2,003,112.	2,311,170	. 12.	1,004,554	1,230,713	14
Imports:	:	:	:	•	: :		*	
Quantity (units):	940:	2,239:	1,234:			481:	339	-30
Value (1,000 dollars):	16,237:	21,846:	10,435:		_	5,103:	3,115	
Exports			(35.			240.		
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,278: 273,839:	1,034: 203,031:	475: 78,973:			260: 52,498:	355 92,094	

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

. Commodity area :	1983 : :	1984 : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	### Apr-Jun	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
	(1)	(2)	2) : (3) :	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Front-end loaders :	:	:	:		: :	:	•	:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	159,245	335,972	143,736:	231,325	61:	77,586:	130,426	: 68
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	257,795	302,412:	169,024:	164,446	: -3:	91,655:	89,550	· : -2
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and: draglines		:	;			;		:
Imports: : Quantity (units):	; 798:	: 3,145:	: 1,318:	2,787	: : : 111:	787:	1,810	: : 130
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,951:	181,288:				46,472:		
Exports: :	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Quantity (units):	744:	1,089:				330:	441	
Value (1,000 dollars): Lifting, handling, loading, and :	90,782:	138,354:	84,657:	83,655	: -1:	55,769: :	59,214	. 6
unloading machinery and parts : thereof :		:	• • •			:		
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	575,431:	690,557:	315,413:	397,431	26:	: 171,942: :	219,802	28
Value (1,000 dollars): Agricultural and horticultural	532,683	495,250	260,327:	246,526	-5:	135,626:	134,901	-1
machinery; machinery for preparing: food and drink	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Agricultural and horticultural : machinery : Imports: :	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	275,265	313,609	167,764	200,255	19:	89,943	106,672	19
Value (1,000 dollars):	495,987	580,467:	340,310:	295,800	-13:	203, 194:	165,136	-19
Parts of agricultural and	;	:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2,2,000	: ::		,,,,,,,,,	:
horticultural machinery		:	:			:		:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	149,990	200,799	105,966:	104,553	: -1:	54, 194	50,206	: : -7
Value (1,000 dollars):	227,678:	259,826:	139,155:	115,139	- 17 :	71,388:	61,144	-14
Lawnmowers and parts thereof :	•	:	:	-,	:	:		:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	29,991: :	46,660	22,346: :	39,076	75:	10,467	14,921	: . 43
Value (1,000 dollars):	94,144:	109,314:	75,039:	63,510	: -15:	29,357:	24,153	- 18

manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts: thereof Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	Commodity area	1983 : :	: : 1984 : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	### Apr-Jun	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to
manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof lachinery for use in the lachinery for preparing and lachinery for lacking for the lacking for th	:	(1)	(2) :	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) :		
Nachinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts: thereof sugar and parts: thereof: limports: Value (1,000 dollars) 5,063 7,215 4,290 3,117 -27 2,679 1,805 -33 Xalue (1,000 dollars) 29,469 20,870 12,385 4,549 -63 8,345 2,211 -74 Mask and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof sugar thereof sugar thereof sugar thereof sugar thereof sugar thereof sugar s		:	:	:		:	:	. ,	
Value (1,000 dollars)	Machinery for use in the : manufacture of sugar and parts: thereof :	:	:	; ;		: : :	: : :		: : :
Value (1,000 dollars)	Value (1,000 dollars):	5,063	7,215	4,290	3,117	-27	2,679	1,805	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)	Value (1,000 dollars): Meat and poultry packing plant : machinery and equipment and : parts thereof :	29,469:	20,870:	12,385: : :	4,549	-63:	8,345: :	2,211	-74
Value (1,000 dollars)	Value (1,000 dollars):	17,717	18,084	8,965	10,946	22	4,354	5,025	15
Imports:	Value (1,000 dollars): Flour mill and grain mill	58,201: :	63,249	30,570	32,595	:	14,397	16,384	14
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): 31,059: 23,030: 11,902: 10,330: -13: 5,866: 4,576: -22 Bakery machinery and parts thereof: Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): 35,852: 41,485: 21,788: 19,450: -11: 12,183: 9,912: -19 Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): 44,942: 32,155: 15,350: 22,778: 48: 7,597: 10,895: 43 Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof: Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): 43,633: 49,096: 20,308: 27,986: 38: 11,345: 13,605: 20 Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing: Food or drink, and parts thereof: Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): 71,150: 84,761: 41,626: 68,271: 64: 18,287: 25,929: 42 Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): 71,150: 84,761: 41,626: 68,271: 64: 18,287: 25,929: 42 Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): 122,221: 135,653: 68,056: 53,916: -21: 34,855: 27,178: -22	Imports:	5,462:	6,164:	3,226:	2,359	-	: 1,241:	1,105	: -11
Value (1,000 dollars): 35,852: 41,485: 21,788: 19,450: -11: 12,183: 9,912: -19 Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): 44,942: 32,155: 15,350: 22,778: 48: 7,597: 10,895: 43 Machinery for preparing and processing fruit	Exports: :	31,059	23,030:	:	;	-13:	:	4,576	-22
Value (1,000 dollars): 44,942: 32,155: 15,350: 22,778: 48: 7,597: 10,895: 43 Machinery for preparing and :	Value (1,000 dollars):	35,852	41,485	21,788	19,450	-11:	12,183	9,912	-19
Value (1,000 dollars): 10,645: 14,686: 5,793: 2,935: -49: 3,150: 1,768: -44 Exports: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	Value (1,000 dollars): Machinery for preparing and : processing fruit and : vegetables and parts thereof :	44,942	32,155: :	15,350: : :	22,778		7,597:	10,895	43
Value (1,000 dollars): 43,633: 49,096: 20,308: 27,986: 38: 11,345: 13,605: 20 Miscellaneous machinery for : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	Value (1,000 dollars):	10,645	14,686	5,793	2,935		3,150	1,768	-44
food or drink, and parts	Value (1,000 dollars): Miscellaneous machinery for :	43,633	49,096	20,308	27,986		11,345:	13,605	20
Value (1,000 dollars): 71,150: 84,761: 41,626: 68,271: 64: 18,287: 25,929: 42 Exports: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	food or drink, and parts : thereof :	:	:	:	:		:		
Value (1,000 dollars): 122,221: 135,653: 68,056: 53,916: -21: 34,855: 27,178: -22	Value (1,000 dollars):	71,150	84,761	41,626	68,271	64:	18,287	25,929	f -
139	Value (1,000 dollars):		135,653	68,056	53,916	-21:	34,855		
139 									
									139

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

Commodity area	1983 : :	1984 : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	### Apr-Jun	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
	(1) :	(2) :	(3) :	(4)	: (5) : : (5) :	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding: machinery; printing machinery: Machines for making cellulosic pulp,: paper, or paperboard; machines: for processing or finishing: pulp, paper, or paperboard, or: making them into articles; and:	:	: : : : :	:			:		: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
parts thereof: Imports:	:	: :	:		: : : :	:	•	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	200,614:	285,005:	128,758:	179,651	: 40:	56,128:	103,139	: 84
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	195,114:	254,319:	: 110,995:	121,958	: : : 10:	55,082:	62,872	: : 14
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof Imports:	:	:	:			:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	459,721:	651,073:	330,140:	398,759	_	166,013:	209,576	: 26
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Duplicating machines and parts : thereof :	478,000	465,159: :	228,271	217,113	: -5: : :	112,823	107,782	: : -4 :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	23,349:	23,113:	: 10,243:	17,070	: : : 67:	: 4,841:	8,762	: : 81
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: 52,190:	: 53,507:	: 29,256:	24,086	: - 18 :	: 15,773:	12,630	: : -20
Textile printing machinery and parts: thereof Imports:	:	:	:	2 1,7000	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	9,453	14,972	7,748	6,586	-15:	3,914	2,527	-35
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Textile machines; laundry and :	9,599	9,470	5,265: :	4,398	-16	2,445 :	1,947	-20
dry-cleaning machines; sewing : machines : Machines for extruding or drawing : man-made textile filaments : :	:	:	: : :			; ; . ;		
Imports: : Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	187 : 4,516 :	244: 8,221:	184: 4,542:		: 10:	103: 2,057:	229 1,428	
Exports: : Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 21: 455:	32: 737:				: 13: 233:	30 1,103	

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

: : : Commodity area :	1983 : :	1984	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
: : 	(1) :	(2) :	(3) :	(4)	(5)	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
Textile yarn-producing machinery	:	:	:			:		:
Imports: : Quantity (units):	8,424:	10,993:	7,346	2,389	-67:	2 606	910	: (2
Value (1,000 dollars)	139,659:	187,089:		63,525		2,406: 45,695:		
Exports: :	137,037	107,007	77,075.	03,323		. C. C. C. F.	20,041	43
Quantity (units):	1,569:	1,980:	848:	595	-30:	516:	252	-51
Value (1,000 dollars):	12,690:	19,622:	9,431:	8,605	-9:	4,141:	5,685	: 37
Textile yarn-preparing machines :	•	:	:		:	:	•	:
Imports: : Quantity (units):	4,696:	3,340:	1,166:	1,880		56 1 :	398	: 20
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,593:	46,835:				12,487:		
Exports:			23,027.	17,004			0,710	-40
Quantity (units):	899:	1,483:	535:	600		213:	323	52
Value (1,000 dollars):	10,844:	13,753:			. –	2,406:		
Weaving machines :	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Imports: :	:	:			::			:
Quantity (units):	26,755:	79,306:				22,055:		
Value (1,000 dollars):	163,804:	173,187:	80,342:	90,287		38,452:	28,044	: -27
Exports: :	583:	1, 111	-	454	: -22:	127:	284	: 124
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,850:	4,949:		4,829	92:	955:		
Knitting machines :	1,050	1,,,1,	2,510	7,027			2,755	:
Imports:	:	:	:	,	:	:		:
Quantity (units):	30,077:	46,324:			58:			: 64
_ Value (1,000 dollars):	68,161:	92,451:		38,931			17,796	: -32
Exports:	4.700			405	•	:		:
Quantity (units):	1,729:	1,651:						
Value (1,000 dollars):	9,018:	14,553:	6,612:	7,695	16:	2,608:	5,537	: 112
Textile machines for making lace, : net, braid, embroidery, :		•		•		•		•
trimmings, fabrics, or other	•	•				:		:
textile articles :	:	:	Sec. 1981				, we have a	:
Imports:	:			` :		:		:
Quantity (units):	47,167: 17,041:	2,189:	919:					
Value (1,000 dollars):	17,041:	13,455:					4,924	: 54
Exports: Quantity (units):	974:	438:	204:		4774	•	000	:
Value (1,000 dollars)	6.127:	5,063:					288 2,275	
Machines for making felt and	:	5,005.	2,303	3,433.		504.	2,213	• 103
nonwoven fabrics including	:	:	N 3	,	:	:	·	
bonded fabrics, in the piece or :	:	:	· :	. :	:	:		:
in shapes, including felt-hat :	:	· :	:	:		:		•
making machines and hat-making :	:	:	. :		:			:
blocks; and parts thereof		:	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			:		:
Imports: : Quantity (units)::	•				0:	:		
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,288:	8,591:	5,442:	3,624		3,531:	2,057	-42
Exports:	: :	3,3,11		3,024.		۱۰ <i>دی</i> رو ۱	2,03/	42
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		0:	•		· ·
Quantity (units):		: / 77/.	; 3,128:	3,144:	•	2,498:	1,368	
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,448:	6,334:	J, 120 '	ידדו לכ :	';	2,470	1,500	· -

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

Commodity area :	1983	1984 :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
·	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	: : (8) :
Household and commercial laundry : equipment and parts thereof : Imports:	: : :	:	; ; ;		: :	:	•	:
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	60,916: :	75,803: :	36,567:	44,777	: 22:	18,207:	21,932	: 20 :
Value (1,000 dollars): Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, : cleaning, finishing, dressing, : coating, and drying machines and: parts thereof : Imports:	151,985:	168,339:	85,898: : : :	71,269	: -17: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	46,573:	36,779	: -21 : : :
Value (1,000 dollars):	45,972	55,932	29,763	23,356	-22	13,955	10,965	-21
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting : machines :	18,462	27,483: :	13, 182:	5,646	-57	8,002	3,480	-57 :
Imports: : Quantity (units): : Value : (1,000 dollars): Exports: : :	3,049: 6,184:	; 3,230; 10,013;	5,008:	1,769 4,274		961: 2,681:		7 1
Quantity (units):: Value (1,000 dollars):: Parts of textile machinery :	9,946: 22,587:	9,915: 25,651:	4,674: 11,389:	5,614 12,602	: 20:	2,656: 6,183:	3,185 6,630	
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	195,872	237,550	122,753	103,016	-16	63,111	48,157	-24
Value (1,000 dollars): Cordage machines and parts thereof : Imports: Quantity (units)	109,111:	122,671:	64,427	55,954	: :	34,944	29,083	:
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	3,522	7,752	3,516:	3,043	: :	2,084	1,816	:
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars): Sewing machines and parts thereof : including furniture specially : designed for such machines :	3,999	1,773:	1,304	468	: 0: : -64: : :	885:	256	: 0 : -71 :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	270,847:	351,088:	174,060	154,757	-11:	81,766	71,873	-12
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	100,836:	102,239	50,382:	51,585	: : : 2:	26,753:	27,875	: : 4

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

: : : Commodity area :	1983 : :	1984 : :	; Jan-Jun : 1984 : ;	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :		Percent change from (6) to (7)
: :	(1)	(2) :	(3) :	(4)	(5)	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
: Machines for working metal, stone, and:	:	•. •			: :	:		:
other materials :	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Converters, ingot molds, and casting:machines, and parts thereof	:		:		: :	:		:
Imports:		:			: - : :	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	142,975: :	48,927: :	18,658:		:	8,692: :	84,332	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	54,174:	77,966:	30,253:	49,336	: 63:	15,667:	23,547	: 50
Metal rolling mills and parts	:	:	:		:	:		:
thereof	•	:	:	•	:	:		:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	80,647:	58,624:	27 (16)	77 95/	: : : 23:	16 156:	40 (06	: 21
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	00,047:	30,024	27,614	33,856	. 23:	16,156:	19,606	· 21
Value (1,000 dollars)	82,266:	73,764:	32,794:	46,495	: 42:	18,938:	20,699	: 9
Metalworking machine tools and parts:	02,200:	73,704.	32,7,74		72.	10,730	20,077	•
thereof :	:		:		: :	:		:
Imports:	:		:		: :	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,092,067:	1,646,515:	722,764:	1,027,648	: 42:	339,079:	522,525	: 54
Exports: :	:	:	:		: '-:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	681,542:	722,664:	354,615:	358,469	: 1:	175,309:	172,960	: - 1
Non-metalworking machine tools and :	:	:	:		: :	:		:
parts thereof :	:	:	•	•	: :	:		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		: :	:		:
	167,468:	265,879:	122,880:	149,579	: 22:	57,290:	74,211	: 30
Exports:				425 300	:	(0.500)		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	239,425:	249,263:	119,770:	135,729	: 13:	62,529:	68,868	: 10
Tool holders and accessories	•	•	:		: :	:		:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	46,644:	65,554:	30,894:	40,279	•	46 000	20,543	: : 47
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	40,044	62,334.	30,094.	40,2/9	. 30.	14,000:	20,543	• 47
Value (1,000 dollars)	118,269:	135,323:	69,111:	76,475	11:	33,599:	42,486	: 26
Nonelectrically powered hand tools	110,20,	133,323	0,,111	10,475	. '''	33,377	72,400	:
and parts thereof	:	:			: :	:		
Imports:	:	:	:		: :	.:	•	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	255,712:	. 342,689:	165,127:	199,771	: 21:	79,487:	100,791	: 27
Exports: :	•	:	:		: :	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	228,244:	244,768:	124,314:	115,736	: -7:	59,016:	53,774	: -9
Gas-operated welding, brazing, :	:	:	:		: :	:		: .
cutting and surface tempering :	:	:	:		: :	:		:
appliances and parts thereof :	. :	:	:		:	:		:
Imports:	.	4.5.50						:
Value (1,000 dollars):	5,839:	13,389:	7,012:	10,441	49:	2,486:	6,110	: 146
Exports:	: EE 770:	40 750.	22 450:	07 745	: :	40.000	40 445	
Value (1,000 dollars):	55,730:	48,359:	22,159:	23,315	5:	12,080:	12,115	: 0

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

: : : Commodity area :	1983	1984 : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
; ;	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	: : (8) :
Office machines :		:	:			:		:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	6,647,749	10,556,159	5,024,412	5,661,292	13	2,489,142:	2,771,939	: : 11
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism	11,611,345:	14,533,023	6,853,745:	7,975,131	16	3,577,075	3 <u>,</u> 893,689	9
Imports: Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	2,135: 395,280:	3,047: 459,526:	1,479: 260,569:	1,529 209,243		751: 118,661:	763 103,624	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): Typewriters, nonautomatic, with : _ hand-operated keyboard	122: 152,007:	156: 157,315: :	52: 78,858:	157 115,341		26; 39,959;	79 57,806	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	2,030: 327,309:	2,911: 389,053:	1,400: 218,981:	1,472 182,426	- 17 :	706: 95,606:		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): Typewriters without a : hand-operated keyboard and :	92: 50,390:	121: 60,244:	33: 21,445:	144	334:	16: 10,219: :	74 45,737	
automatic typewriters : Imports: : Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	104: 67,971:	: 136: 70,473:	79: 41,588:	56 : 26 , 8 17 :		: : 45: 23,054:		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): Calculating, accounting, and similar: machines employing a calculating:	30: 101,617:	34: 97,070:	57,413:	13: 31,971:		29,739:	12,069	: -53 : -59 :
mechanism Automatic data processing machines: Imports: Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	7,169: 1,887,366:	12,295: 3,426,086:	5,869: 1,590,479:	6,758 1,943,216	15: 22:	2,806: 802,011:	3,046 932,896	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 dollars): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 567 :	3,420,000: 848: 3,034,557:	423: 1,378,587:	336: 1,709,136:	-21:	259: 759,722:	932,896 161 806,579	: : –38

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

: : : Commodity area :	1983 :	1984 :	Jan-Jun : 1984 :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5) : : (5)	(6) :	(7)	: (8)
Calculating machines specially : constructed for multiplying : and dividing : Imports:	:	:	:		: :	:		: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Value (1,000 dollars):	283,390	387,267	190,692	214,793	13	87,544	98,718	13
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Calculators, hand-held or pocket: type :	23,931	18,131:	7,787:	8,086	. 4: : : :	2,781:	2,513	-10
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	29,136: 120,455:	35,750: 152,281:	17,806: 74,253:	13,998 62,335		8,826: 35,928:		
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): Calculating machines, except: hand-held or pocket type:	393: 13,950: :	295: 12,064: :	124: 4,834: :	117 5,329		38: 1,665: :		_
calculators, employing : solid-state circuitry in the: calculating mechanism : Imports:	:	:	:		: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	:		:
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	9,223: 162,934:	12,153: 234,986:	5,723: 116,439:	8,152 152,457		2,573: 51,615:	3,950 71,291	
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): Office machines and parts Copying machines	18: 9,980: :	13: 6,066:	2,952: :	2,756	: 44:	2: 1,115: :	1,340	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	627: 654,186:	2,060: 900,930:	409: 428,214:	589 560,983		: 174: 195,290:	28 1 29 1, 559	
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): Miscellaneous machines	51: 280,026: :	50: 218,086:	29: 121,909:	69,537		17: 58,795:	10 38,656	
Shoe machinery and parts thereof: Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	20,508:	: 17,692:	; 9,343;	6,022	-36:	: : 4,334:	3, 121	: : : -28
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	18,802: :	19,011	9,856:	9,262	-6	4,856	4,873	:

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

Commodity area :	1983 :	1984 :	Jan-Jun : 1984 :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to
: 	(1) :	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof	:	:				:	·	: : : : :
Value (1,000 dollars):	84,393	111,706	56,907	76,046	34:	29,029	37,405	29
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Glass-working and related machinery :	217,527	197,572	95,454	101,569	6	46,938	51,312	9
and parts thereof Imports:	:	. :		•	: :	:		: :
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	26,055: :	39,112: :	11, 161:	13,862	: 24:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars): Molding and forming machines for : plastics or rubber and parts : thereof :	75,120: : :	73,312: : :	37,686: :	43,023	: 14: : :	22,196:	23,828	: 7 : :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	189,062	338,127	146,945	206,828	41:	71,036	107,155	. 51
Value (1,000 dollars): Automatic vending machines and parts: thereof Imports:	214,204	249,725	123,574:	129,801	5: : 5:	62,011:	64,780	: 4 : :
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	9,457	20,646	9,604	11,404	19:	4,671:	6,705	44
Value (1,000 dollars): Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting : machines; industrial cigar- or : cigarette-making machines and :	36,114:	35,407: : :	19,311:	21,784	: 13: : : :	10,234:	11,240	10 :
parts thereof : :	:				: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	:		: :
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	49,880: :	46,404:	23,018:		: :	12,788:	9,166	:
Value (1,000 dollars): Miscellaneous machines and parts : thereof :	16,929: : :	16,838: :	8,027: : :	10,583	: 32: : :	3,289:	4,782	: 45 : :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	777,132	1,341,639	691,754	625,741	-10	329,816	319,309	: : -3
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	1,536,476	2,082,755	972,776	1,105,482	14	511,213	528,444	3

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

Commodity area	: : : : : :	: : 1984 : : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	: Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2) :	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
Parts of machines :	:	:	•		:	:		:
Industrial molds :	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Imports:	460 002	244 547	405 050	407 805		: ::	45 444	:
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	168,902:	216,513:	105,252:	127,895	22:	55,224:	65,166	: 18
Value (1,000 dollars)	145,835:	142,507:	68,830	75,097	9:	35,813:	37,823	: 6
Molders' patterns for manufacture of:	:	1,2,50.	;	. 3, 0, 1	: :	35,0.0	0.,010	:
castings :	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Imports:	0.754	44 704		5 400		7 7/0	7 0/0	:
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	9,351: 1,874:	11,721: 1,194:				3,360: 235:		
Fynorts: :	1,074:	1,174.		040				
Quantity (units):	1,520:	1,865:	1,283:	1,131	-12:	1,013:	740	: -27
Value (1,000 dollars):	2,625:	2,878:	1,778:	2,502	: 41:	565:	1,901	: 236
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar	:	:	:		:			:
devices and parts thereof used	:	:	:		: :			
to control the flow of liquids, : aases or solids		:	:			•	•	:
Imports:	:		:			i		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	458,963:	664,155:	314,714:	401,118	27:	161,160:	204,441	: 27
Exports: :	·		:					1.
Value (1,000 dollars):	715,563:	673,315:	339,065	317,096	-6:	165,638:	159,063	: -4
Antifriction balls and rollers and : ball and roller bearings and :		•	•			•		•
parts :	:					i		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	412,637:	613,154:	276,157:	329,107	: 19:	142,986:	163,396	: 14
Exports:		704 (70)		447.004	:	70 754	74 055	•
Value (1,000 dollars): Forged steel grinding balls :	229,579:	301,630	148,807:	147,894	-1:	79,351:	74,955	: -6
Imports:	:		:			i		:
Quantity (1.000 pounds):	1,034:	2,849:	2,351:	133	-94:	1,146:	37	
Value (1,000 dollars):	675:	9 17 :	578:	_		273:	44	: -84
Exports: :	(7 (70)	50 (0)		75 000	•	**		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	47,630: 10,874:	58,696: 14,237:				12,094: 2,955:		
Gear boxes and other speed changers:	10,074.	14,237	0,071.	7,773	10:	2,933.	4,000	. <i>J</i> /
with fixed, multiple, or	:	:	:	,	:	:		: .
variable ratios; pulleys and	:	:	:	:	: :	:		:
sheaves; shaft couplings; torque:	:	:	:		:			:
converters; chain sprockets; : clutches; and universal joints; :	•		: •					:
and parts thereof	:		:	,		į		
Imports:	:	:	:	:	:			:
_ Value (1,000 dollars):	179,181:	240,648:	115,366:	135,841	· 18:	61,183:	69,491	: 14
Exports:	345 000:	070 0/0:	447.007	407 (00	:	(0.0(0)	/0	: _
Value (1,000 dollars):	215,900:	238,049:	117,283:	123,488	5:	62,042:	60,359	: -3

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

Commodity area	1983 :	1984 : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
: :	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5) : : (5) :	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
Miscellaneous machinery parts :	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: 72,960:	: 105,763:	: 64,011:	38,941	: : : -39:	: 22,085:	19,219	: -13
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Electrical machinery and equipment: Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment:	157,306:	195,606: : : :	96,626: :	93,726	-3: : -3:	49,353: : :	46,732	: -5 : :
Imports: : _ Value (1,000 dollars):	: 1,293,877:	: 1,883,201:	: 872,980:	1,116,190	: : : 28:	: 441,925:	527,124	: : 19
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Transformers	1,279,274	1,279,768:	670,375	622,981	-7	343,105:	319,150	: : -7
Imports: Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	120,281: 152,709:	178,890: 222,871:	83,190: 103,355:	81,138 150,492		45,542: 53,467:	39,822 68,933	
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): Motors and generators	4,116: 164,055:	5,167: 119,648:	2,749: 62,125:	2,438 64,872		1,388: 28,273:	1,298 31,689	
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	490,217:	642,380:	306,423	398,776	30	152,292	195,988	29
Value (1,000 dollars): Generator sets Imports:	539,157	524,246: :	272,770	260,461		129,639:	127,850	-1
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	526: 81,415:	487: 120,794:	191: 49,134:	415 101,588		121: 23,885:	205 41,384	
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): Magnets and electromagnetic devices :	37: 230,550:	45: 191,870:	29: 103,329:	18 80,748		14: 43,682:	9 37,561	
Imports:Value (1,000 dollars):	65,055	82,854:	43,319:	60,131	39:	21,555:	34,284	: : 59
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Primary cells and batteries	19, 149: :	24,456 :	12,310:	11,887	-3:	6,798	5,993	: : -12 :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	237,066:	304,652	143,475: :	170,437	19:	69,561:	86,026	: : 24
Value (1,000 dollars):	202,379:	269,594	139,556	121,071	-13:	71,054	61,104	-14

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

: : Commodity area :	1983 : :	: : : : : : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3) :	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	: : (8) :
Storage batteries :			:		: :			:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	135,606	189,633	94,845	111,160	17	45,721:	55,070	20
Value (1,000 dollars): Portable electric hand tools :	80,823	150,020	75,854	66,834	-12	38,878	33,608	-14
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	118,265	187,002:	78,405:	114,776	: 46:	37,641:	. 58,130	:): 54
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	75,280	85,344:	42,784:	37,209	-13:	: 19,630:	17,469	: -11
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof		; ;	:		: : :	:		:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	45, 137	65,796	26,344	43, 133	64:	15,791: :	20,589	; 30
Value (1,000 dollars): Electromechanical household : appliances and parts thereof :	96,959: : :	113,795: : :	58,441: : :	52,993	: -9: : :	29,887: : :	26,980	: -10 :
Imports: _ Value (1,000 dollars):	109,927	: 135,823:	55,377:	71,221	29:	28,904:	31,626	: 9
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Electric shavers, hair clippers, and:	63,455	64,207	29,929	33,565	12	14,609	20,055	: : 37
Imports:		:	:	- (:		:
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	65,075:	81,998; :	30,399: :	46,397	:	15,808:	25,780	:
Value (1,000 dollars): Ignition equipment	11,885:	13,588:	7,333:	4,940	-33:	3,978: :	2,508	: -37 :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	226,648	312,116:	152,514:	181,524	19:	76,319:	91,247	: 20
Value (1,000 dollars): Electric lighting equipment for :	239,695	314,401	146,749	177,474	21	74,412	88,208	19
motor vehicles : Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	84,379:	: : 114,688:	57,287:	67,624	: : : 18:	: : 28,770:	36,238	: 26
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	24, 193:	37,606:	17,873:	22,072	1	9,840:	11,012	•

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

Commodity area :	1983 : :	1984 : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
; ;	(1)	(2) :	(3) :	(4)	: (5) : : (5) :	(6) :	(7)	: (8)
Portable electric lamps :	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: 22,810:	: 46,991:	20,721:	18,897	: -9:	9,524:	8,331	: : -13
Exports:	:	:	:		: :	:	•	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	12, 163:	15,425:	7,366:	5,423	: -26:	4,220:	2,814	: -33
Electric furnaces and ovens, : welding, brazing, induction and :	:	•	:		: :	:		:
dielectric heating equipment	:	:	:		: :	:		t .
Imports:	450 475	204 777.	405 704	400 504	: :	: E9 05/.	74.0/0	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	152,475: :	221,773:	105,306:	122,521	: 16:	58,956:	71,969	: 22 :
Value (1,000 dollars)	293,440:	296,096:	143,565:	151,524	: 6:	70,382	72,985	: 4
Electrothermic household appliances,:	:	:	:		:	:		:
other than cooking stoves and	:	:	:		: :	•		:
ranges, furnaces, heaters, and : ovens; and parts thereof :	:	:				:		:
Imports:	:	:	:		1 1	:	•	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	373,387:	439,802:	195,782:	214,629	: 10:	95,546:	96,006	: 0
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: 133,256:	: 133,240:	: 64,140:	54,768	: -15:	32,063:	26,890	: : -16
Electric cooking stoves and ranges :	133,230:	133,240.	:	34,700	15. :	32,003.	20,070	:
and parts thereof	:	:	:					:
Imports:		770 774.	770.080.	404 440	: :	4/9 07/	20/ 540	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	481,764:	770,771:	339,089:	481,649	: 42:	168,034:	206,510	23
Value (1,000 dollars):	115,895	138,409:	65,911:	73,907	12:	34,338:	37,556	: 9
Electric furnaces, heaters, and :	:	:	:	*	: :	:		:
ovens and parts thereof	•	:	:	•	: :			:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	76,092:	71,870:	29,281:	29,483		15, 192	14,816	· : -2
Exports:	• •	:	:		: ;			:
Value (1,000 dollars):	22,517:	22,491:	10,788:	13,598	: 26:	5,892:	6,911	: 17
Telephone and telegraph apparatus : Imports:	:	:	:		: :			:
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,208,487:	1,816,731:	866,485:	987,977	: 14:	464,269:	480,885	: 4
Exports:	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	789,960:	777,251:	400,564:	426,987	7:	195,387:	200,359	: 3
Telephone switching and : switchboard equipment :	•	:	:		: :	:		•
Imports:	•					:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	276,089:	554,001:	249,609:	296,502	: 19:	147,828:	132,831	: -10
Exports: :	: 439,906:	: 399,233:	212,928:	207,125	: : : -3:	103,470:	94 605	: _24
Value (1,000 dollars):	437,700:	. 377,233:	212,720:	207,125	5;	103,4/0:	81,405	: -21

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

Commodity area	1983 :	1984 : :	; Jan-Jun ; 1984 ; ;	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	1984 :	Apr-Jun 1985	:Percent :change : from :(6) to : (7)
: :	(1)	(2) :	(3) :	. (4)	(5)	(6) :	(7)	: (8)
: Telephone instruments	:	:	:			:	•	: :
Imports:	25 7/0:	4/ 970:	9 ((1)	0 205	: : -4:	7 700.	3,779	: : -1
Quantity (1,000 units): Valuė (1,000 dollars):	25,768: 415,058:	16,870: 485,777:	8,661: 220,740:	8,285 256,036			120,923	
Exports:		:	220,740	230,030			120,723	:
· Quantity (1,000 units)	334:	645:	306:	307	: 0:	178:	188	: 5
Value (1,000 dollars):	27,714:	36,996:	18,912:	16,415	-13:	9,938:	9,946	: 0
Microphones, loudspeakers, and	:	:	:		: :	:		:
related equipment : Imports:	:	:	•		i	•		•
Value (1,000 dollars)	557,661:	801,075:	366,111:	488,899	34:	193,691:	231,118	: 19
Exports:	337,001	301,075	300,111	400,077		1,3,0,1	2017110	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	193,451:	189,766:	92,928:	91,610	: -1:	45,404:	44,719	-2
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic:		:	:		: :			:
_ apparatus and related equipment :	:	:	:		:	:		•
Imports:			F 700 770.	7 550 470	: : . 71:	7 040 047:	7 966 669	: 28
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	9,218,265	12,819,175	5,789,370:	7,559,130	31:	3,010,913:	3,844,468	. 20
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,077,874	2,164,938:	1,083,732	1,240,242	14:	550,966:	586,155	6
Television cameras :	43	1.		,,,,,,,,,,	:	:	200, 100	
Imports: :	:	:	:		: .	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	2 97,490:	496,421:	214,531:	238,627		110,120:	113,198	• 3
Exports: :	44 707	70.045	44 407	04.400			40 ///	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	44,725	38,815:	16,623	24,600	: 48:	8,401:	12,464	48
Television apparatus : Television receivers :	•	•	•			•		•
Imports:	:					:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,095,546:	1,445,265	698,756:	1,000,234	: 43:	369,597:	465,441	: 26
Exports:	:	1	:	.,,	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	186,904:	196,214:	92,597:	91,538	: -1:	47,826:	44,951	: -6
Radio receivers and parts :	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Imports:	4 (70 (07)		0/0 705:	000 750	: :	, FO 7FO.	. 540 770	
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,678,603	1,921,908:	940,325	922,759	: -2:	452,752	518,738	15
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	960,175:	1,045,127:	529,998:	605,581	14:	273,276:	310,265	. 14
Automobile radio receivers	700, 175	1,043,12,1	32,,,,,;;	003,301		213,210	310,203	
Imports:	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Quantity (1,000 units):	4,516:	5,016:	2,645:				1,336	: -3
Value (1,000 dollars):	246,138:	294,626:	148,160:	72,872	-51:	74,074:	72,872	: -2
Exports:	:		. , , , ,	-	:			:
Quantity (1,000 units):	742:	815:	490:				191	
Value (1,000 dollars):	75,884:	96,054:	56,215:	37,911	-33:	28,319	20,328	: -28

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

Commodity area :	1983 : :							: : Jan-Jun : Jan-Jun : c 1983 : 1984 : 1985 :		Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
: : :	(1)	(2)	(3) :	(4)	(5)	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :					
: Broadcast band radio receivers: other than automobile type: Imports:	:	:	:		:	:		:					
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	38,642: 568,021:	48,944: 656,731:	21,444: 307,039:	22,629 322,301		11,197: 153,725:	10,206 147,562						
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): Transceivers	281: 9,776:	488: 11,943:	174: 5,694:	240 7,425	: 38:		135 3,828						
Imports: Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	4,492: •140,041:	7,190: 262,290:	2,419: 95,723:			1,366: 56,171:	1,275 75,168						
Exports: Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): Record players, phonographs,	143: 252,990:	147: 237,144:	79: 115,714:	77 198,638	-2:	36: 51,598:	67,760						
record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof: Imports:	:	:	:			:		! :					
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	214,142:	286,347:	141,276:	172,579	22:	62,338:	92, 125	: 48 :					
Value (1,000 dollars): Tape recorders, tape players, and : dictation machines	25,738: : :	17,567: :	8,260: :	9,483	15:	3,535:	4,682	: 32 : :					
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	3,347,314:	5,283,130	2,278,621	3,856,856	69:	1,225,819	1,940,412	58					
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Radio navigational, radar, and radio: remote control apparatus and parts thereof	212, 181	203,403	97,787	107,870	10	46,321:	49,482	7					
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	118,175:	185,064:	102,280	105,537	3:	61,355	53,268	-13					
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Radar :	651,347	709,620	369,447	416,317	: :	166,709	201,582						
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	37,139	72,972	37,702	39,259	4:	24,475	21,749	11					
Value (1,000 dollars):	429, 126:	479,387	245,719:	306,356	25	109,615	142,566	30					

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

Commodity area :	1983 : :	1984 : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	: Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Electric sound and visual signalling:	:		:	,	: :	:		:
apparatus	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	269,136	450,043	205,409	254,865	24	113,525	129,497	14
Value (1,000 dollars): Electrical capacitors	311,511:	303,638	155,611:	128,803	-17	77,964:	64,683	-17
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	288,958	430,314	206,575	180,288	-13	104,360	84,177	-19
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Aluminum electrolytic fixed : capacitors :	226,423:	270,539:	131,251	117,577	-10:	70,164: :	55,693	-21
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 units):	: 867,410:	: 1,394,909:	6 17,748:	700,227	: : : 13:	: 332,954:	330,279	: -1
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	56,465:	88,659:	40,284			21,033:	18,528	
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	12,998: 11,972:	17,178: 14,325:	8,614: 6,655:			4,093: 3,465:	5,289 3,878	
Tantalum electrolytic fixed : _ capacitors :					:			:
Imports:	: 172,876:	222,536:	107,656:	78,089	: -27:	53,749:	32,481	: : -40
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	21,810:	30,242:	15,428:	10,584		8,214:		
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	116,639: 53,715:	131,543: 55,476:	60,914: 28,060:	66,443 27,598		32,879: 15,016:	28,480 12,118	
Ceramic fixed capacitors :	•	:	:		:	:		:
Imports: ; Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	3,828,180: 119,730:	; 4,849,221; 171,474;	2,328,393: 83,413:	1,763,711 60,721		: 1,180,005: 42,417:		
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	119,730:	1/1,4/4.	03,413.	. 60,721	· -2/·	42,417.	27,535	· -35
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,007,946: 83,966:	1,066,208:	575,903: 55,190:	350,735 40,875		322,413: 29,220:	139,361 19,379	
Articles for making and breaking : electrical circuits :	: :	:	:		: :	:	1.5	:
Imports: _ Value	: 1,365,130:	: 1,871,102:	903,067:	964,565	7:	442,751:	487,265	
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	1,757,688:	2,147,239:	1,062,300	1,048,098	-1:	546,348	519,180	:

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

Commodity area :	1983 : :	1984 : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percentichange: from (6) to (7)
; ; 	(1)	(2)	(3) :	(4)	: (5) : :	(6)	(7)	(8)
Electrical switches and relays : Circuit breakers : Imports:	:	:	:		: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	:		:
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	17,710: 60,692:	19,315: 62,297:				3,902: 12,296:		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): Switches other than circuit	33,210: 146,008:	31,624: 132,577:	17,120: 71,998:		-12:			
breakers Imports: Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	: : 454,855: 281,734:	: : 588,367: 336,667:	: : 275,770: 154,153:		: 15:			
Exports: Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 164,088: 244,105:	263,612: 285,151:	132,719: 143,450:		: -1:	80,019:		
Fuses Imports: Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars)	96,197: 14,252:	91,404: 17,259:			: 20:	3,832:		
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): Connectors :	40,547	47,479:	22,742	22,485	: 20: : -1:	: 11,023:	10,381	: : : :
Imports: Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,282,962: 214,710:	1,413,664: 279,096:	680,582: 141,461:					
Exports: Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): Switchboards and switchgear	886,233: 302,275:	1,380,279: 393,138:	709,927: 193,625:					
assemblies : Imports: : Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	: : 463: 11,537:	: : 293: 14,857:	: : 136: 7,607:			: : 68: 4,129:		
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	97: 61,258:	58: 40,664:	32:	40	: : 23:	11:	18	: 6
Ac motor starters and contactors : Imports: Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 2,559: 14,041:	: : 3,304: 17,805:				: : 767: 4,099:		
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,437: 16,688:	1,676: 18,624:	872: 9,846:			429: 4,573:		

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

: : : Commodity area :	1983 : :	1984 :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	: Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
: :	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) : :	(7)	: : (8) :
: Electrical resistors		:	:			:		:
Imports: : _ Value (1,000 dollars):	208,927	303,147	149,044	131,127	-12	77,207:	61,118	-21
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Fixed resistors :	149,355	185,405	97,035	82,867	-15	51,236:	40,737	-20
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	108,224:	159,820:	80,443:	66,626	- 17 :	41,085:	31,032	: : -24
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	98,385:	126,213:	67,657:	52,554	: :	36,699:	25,692	:
Carbon composition resistors :	,0,303	120,213	37,037	32,334	: :	30,077	23,072	. 30 ! :
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	805,216: 10,202:	1,092,976: 12,730:	610,584: 6,532:	370,923 6,795		367,361: 3,639:	148,010 2,767	
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	81,753: 8,772:	: 172,860: 12,898:	98,099: 6,489:	45,996 4,111		: 53,835: 3,787:	24,496 1,937	
Film resistors :		12,0,0	3,40,	4, 111		:		:
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	7,878,990: 43,237:	9,208,712: 53,272:	4,778,911: 26,549:	2,220,081 17,508		2,238,000: 13,354:	1,014,159 7,537	
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 151,484: 15,671:	345,095: 24,464:	207,538: 12,549:	88,370 12,243		72,042: 6,535:	38,973 6,080	
Wirewound resistors : Imports:			:		: - : :		7,777	:
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	81,767: 6,480:	54,642: 8,216:	24,396: 3,970:	25,780 3,785	: -5:	10,983: 1,906:	12,234 1,913	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	45,712: 8,433:	60,059: 9,437:	31,933: 4,585:	30,361 5,404		: 17,066: 2,251:	12,526 2,509	
Automatic voltage regulators : Imports:	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	21,756: :	31,219:	15,338:	18,560	21:	7,244:	9,708	: 34
Value (1,000 dollars): Electric lamps	34,542:	39,178:	20,727:	20,444	-1:	12,725:	9,996	-21
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	209,467	294,979	137,414	162,551	18:	71,475	81,535	: : 14
Value (1,000 dollars)	125,696	140,047	69,240:	76,238	10	34,842	37,310	. 7

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

Commodity area	1983 : :	1984 :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :		Percent change from (6) to (7)
; ;	(1)	(2) :	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Electronic tubes (except x-ray) : Imports: :		:	:		:			:
Value (1,000 dollars):	211,451:	267,801:	131,462:	164,961	25:	64,531:	86,154	: 34
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Television picture tubes : Imports: :	260,104	295,348	150,951:	157,797	5	76,580	81,929	7
Value (1,000 dollars):	39,362	47,535	19,631	45,673	133	11,608	25,775	122
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	30,464:	33,006:	: 18,490:	21,045	: : : 14:	; 9,942;	15, 163	: 53
Semiconductors : Imports:	:	:	; ·		: :	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	5,050,852:	7,797,893:	3,670,606:	3,326,214	-9:	1,890,951:	1,594,559	- 16
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Transistors	4,388,521:	5,367,919	2,700,135	2,440,496	-10	1,408,850	1,107,212	-21
Imports: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	1,754,590: 253,038:	1,993,880: 340,183:	999,785: 168,941:	690,323 131,092		511,828: 87,819:		
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): Integrated circuits	296,519: 97,896:	408,695; 118,843;	202,901: 57,534:	175,590 61,988	-13:	105,298: 29,854:		
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	4, 179, 186	6,198,892	2,905,834	2,605,186	-10:	1,484,505	1,234,851	: : -17
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Electrical conductors :	1,025,724	1,391,327	679,378	647,361	-5	366,226 :	284,710	: : -22 :
Imports: :Value (1,000 dollars):	725,669:	1,046,430	465,702	597,859	28:	: 248,776:	322,727	: : 30
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Miscellaneous electrical articles :	641,079	704,771	344,903	388,999	13:	179,866:	201,483	: : 12 :
Imports: :Value (1,000 dollars):	572,952	841,188	408,539:	426,086	4:	219,324:	217,847	: : -1
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Rail locomotives and rolling stock :	1,027,386:	1,192,445: :	603,055	600,574	0:	300,878:	291,921	: : -3
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	: 153,614: :	352,908: :	127,091:	191,484	51:	79,893: :	125,027	: : 56
Value (1,000 dollars)	402,068	584, 186	203,815	215,378	6	120,627	103,181	-14

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

: : : Commodity area :	1983 : :	: : : : : : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	1984 :	Apr-Jun	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	: : (8)
Motor vehicles Automobile trucks and truck tractors: Imports:	:	:	:		: : : : : :	: : :		:
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	765,876: 4,531,263:		508,245: 3,173,031:					
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars): Motor buses Imports:	100,627: 1,357,358:		66,287: 746,931:					
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	17,853: 276,871:		10,626: 162,042:		40:			
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars): Passenger automobiles :	2,030: 60,391:		1,009: 30,808:	32,345	: 22:	639: 22,795:		
Imports: : Quantity (units):: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	3,707,796: 24,344,512:	4,908,786: 30,749,230:	2,408,425: 16,112,242:	3,147,612 18,922,745				
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars): Snowmobiles :	558,264: 4,242,617:	618,625: 4,909,955:	354,648: 2,737,742:		: 11:	188,167: 1,430,941:		: 23
Imports: Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	50,403:	41,886: 73,134:	5,643: 9,950:		44:	5,116: 8,775:	6,495 10,957	
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars): Special purpose motor vehicles Imports:	3,786: 6,975: :		.315: 433: :					
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	398,882	567,055	265,721: :	402,615	0: 52:	154,527:	208,075	: 0 : 35
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars): Bodies and chassis for motor : vehicles	6,811: 473,196:	6,672: 416,900:	4,097: 212,363:	3,297	-20:	2,218: 102,132:		
Imports: Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	67,600: 752,689:	60,353: 894,494:	32,864: 418,697:	127,694 652,954		21,299: 230,351:		
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars)	72.039:	78,801: 544,974:	42,198: 330,627:	50,970 233,954	9 . 211	19,097: 143,052:	28,048 114,702	• • •

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

: : : Commodity area :	1983	1984	Jan-Jun : 1984 :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
: :	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	: : (8) :
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies : _ and chassis :	:	:	:		: :			:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	4,918,135	6,968,435:	3,508,857	4,034,774	15	1,762,479	2,055,894	: : 17
Value (1,000 dollars): Tractors, including parts	6,752,689	8,695,803:	4,435,479	4,846,232	: 9: : :	2,231,009:	2,549,100	: 14 :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	968,419	1,315,281:	667,316:	623,239	-7:	357,662	303,197	: -15
Value (1,000 dollars): Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts	1,728,999:	1,921,200: :	1,021,834:	919,807	: -10: : :	542,876: :	500,401	: -8 : :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	176,063:	452,953	: 199, 164 :	264,433	33:	111,309:	138,222	: : 24
Value (1,000 dollars): Tanks and other self-propelled : armored vehicles, including : parts :	221,532:	254,883: :	119,323: : :	133,574	: 12: : :	63,457: :	62,746	: -1 : :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: 19,112:	: 54,497:	: 17,811:	37,833	: : 112:	: 14,262:	20,050	: : 41
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Motorcycles, including parts	901,719	884,071:	435,261:	487,180	12:	221,714	289,552	: : 31
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	773,650	713,101	399,661	495,927	24	190,866	270,772	: : 42
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Vehicles (including trailers), not : self-propelled, including parts :	85,236: :	85,376	47,776	36,866	-23:	21,501:	12,597	-41 : :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	50,186	59,168:	30,551	40,476	32	18,257	22,047	. 21
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Aircraft and spacecraft, including : parts	147,945	60,179	32,457 : :	34,065	5 : 5 : :	16,205	16,399	: : :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	2,011,994	2,790,053:	1,502,384:	1,917,294	28:	639,761:	1,093,566	: : 71
Exports: ' Value (1,000 dollars)	12,070,942	10,796,847	5,031,845:	7,374,706	47	2,646,589:	3,595,695	: : 36

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

Commodity area	1983 : :	1984 : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
:	(1)	(2)	(3) :	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	: (8)
: Airplanes (military and nonmilitary): Imports:	:	:			:	:		: :
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	457: 887,002:	551: 1,321,812:	281: 728,134:	320 1,049,485		142: 257,627:	186 574,883	
Exports: : Quantity (units):: Value (1,000 dollars):	: 2,024: 7,391,069:	: 1,426: 5,550,889:	: 670: 2,448,433:	673 4,412,693		: 378: 1,328,127:	334 2,141,874	
Pleasure boats; floating structures : Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: : 534,511:	: : 400,147:	: : 185,054:	247,104	34:	: : 104,502	136,638	: : : 31
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Yachts or pleasure boats, including:	629,992	371,006	203,283	202, 143	:	86,535	118,094	:
parts : Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: : 266,163:	: : 369,143:	: : : :	217,471	26:	98, 126:	114,244	: : : 16
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	332,028:	355,737:	193,830:	166,617		84,681:	91,532	:

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1985 $\frac{1}{2}$ /

	Imp	oorts	Exports		
Commodity area :	: April-June : January-June :		: : April-June	: : January-June	
oilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery Steam generating boilers and auxilary equipment: and parts thereof	9 1 9 10 1 1 7 9 1 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	: (1) 9 10 : (1) 9 10 : 9 10 : 1 : (4) : 1 : (1) : (1) : (1) : (1) : (1)	(1) 10 (1) 4 (7) (1) 4 (7) (1) 1 9 (1) (1) (1) (1)	
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof: levators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery:	: 1 :	: i	:(1)	:	

^{1/} Appendix A contains a detailed description of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1985

Commoditive anna	Imp	orts	Exports		
Commodity area : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	April-June	: January-June	: : April-June	: : January-June :	
: Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, :		:	:	:	
scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating,		:	:	:	
levelling, boring, and extracting machinery:			:	:	
other than elevators, winches, cranes, and : related machinery and parts thereof:		• • 1	•		
Drilling and boring machinery	(1)(4) 9	:(1)(4)10	: 1 4 7 9 10	: 1 4 (7) 9 10	
Front-end loaders:	1	: 1	:	:	
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines-:	1 4 (7)	: 1 4	: 4 (7) 9	: 4 9	
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading	4	:	:	•	
machinery and parts thereof	1	• 1	•	•	
machinery for preparing food and drink		•	:	•	
Agricultural and horticultural machinery:		:	: 9	:	
Parts of agricultural and horticultural :		:	•	:	
machinery	•	:	•	:	
Lawnmowers and parts thereof: Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food:	•	:	•	•	
and drink and parts thereof		:	:		
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar:		:	:	:	
and parts thereof:	(1) 9	:(1)	:(1) 9 10	:(1) 9	
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and		:		•	
equipment and parts thereof		• 1 •	•	•	
thereof	9 10	:(1) 9	· : (1)	:	
Bakery machinery and parts thereof:	9 10	:	: 1	: 1	
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit :		:		•	
and vegetables and parts thereof	(1)	:(1) 9	: 1	: 1	
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and : manufacturing food or drink, and parts :		•	•	: -	
thereof:	1	: 1	:(1)	(1)	
ulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; :		:	:	•	
printing machinery :		:	:	:	
Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or				•	
paperboard; machines for processing or : finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard, or :		** *	•	•	
making them into articles; and parts :	• •	•	:	•	
thereof:	1	: 1	:	:	
Printing trades machinery, other than for		:	:	:	
textiles, and parts thereof	1 .	• 1	:		
Duplicating machines and parts thereof: Textile printing machinery and parts thereof:	ம்	:	:(1) :(1)	•	
extile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning		1	:		
machines; sewing machines :		:	:	:	
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made		:	:	:	
textile filaments:	(1) 4 (/) 9 10	: 4 (7)	: 1 4 7 9 10	: 1 4 7 9 10	
Textile yarn-producing machinery: Textile yarn-preparing machines:	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	:(1)(4) 7 :(1) 4 (7)	: 1 (4) 7 9 10 : 1 4	:(4) 7 9 10	

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1985

	Impo	rts	: Exports :			
Commodity area	April-June		: April-June	: : January-June		
Weaving machines Knitting machines Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles 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 Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines Parts of textile machinery Cordage machines and parts thereof Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such	1 (4) 7 : (1) 4 7 9 : (1) (4) 7 : (1) (4) 7 9	(1) 4 7 1 (1) 4 (7)	: 1 4 9 10 :(1)(4)(7) 9 10 :(1) :(1) 9 : 4 10	1 (4) 7 10 (4) 7 9 10 1 4 (7) 4 7 9		
machines————————————————————————————————————	: : : : 1 9 : 1 9	1 9 1 1	: 10 : : : : 1 : 9 10	: : : 1 : 1 9 10		
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof	: : 1 :	: 1 : 1 : 1	: 1 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	162		
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism	: : : : :(1)(4) :	(1)(7) :(7) :(1)(4) :: : 1 4	: 1 4 (7) : 1 4 9 10 : (1)(4) : (4) 7	: : 1 4 (7) : 1 4 :(1)(4) : : 1 (4) 7		
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing	: :	: :	:	: : 9		

Table 22. -- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1985

	Im	ports	Exports		
Commodity area	:	: January-June	: April-June	: January-June	
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type Calculating machines, except hand-held or		:(4)	:(1)(7) 9	: 9	
pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism Office machines and parts Copying machines	: : : 1	: 1 4	: 1 4 (7)	: 4 (7)	
liscellaneous machines Shoe machinery and parts thereof Machinery for sorting, screening, separating,	: :(1)	(1)	: : 9 10 :		
washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof	: 1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	:	:	
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof Molding and forming machines for plastics or	:	1	: 10	: · :	
rubber and parts thereof	: 1 9	: 1 : 9		: :	
industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof	:		1	: 1 : 1	
arts of machines Industrial molds Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of	: 1 7 :	1 1 (4) 7	: 1 (4) 7 9	1 (4) 7 9	
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and	: 1 : :	1		163	
Forged steel grinding ballsGear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque	:	:(1)(4) / : : :	: 1 4 9 : :	: 4 : :	
converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof Miscellaneous machinery parts	:	: : :(1) 9	:	; ; ;	
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment	: : 1 (6) 7	: : 1 : 1 7 10	: : : 7	: : :(4)	
Motors and generators	: 1	: 1 : 1 4 : 1	: :(4) 7 10 :	· : - :(1)(4) 7 - :	
Primary cells and batteries	: 1 : 1	· · 1	:	:	

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1985

	In	nports	Exports		
Commodity area : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	April-June	: January-June	: April-June	: : January-June :	
acuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts		:	:	:	
thereof: ectromechanical household appliances and parts thereof:	1	• 1	•	:	
ectric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof:	1	: ' : 1	: ' : (1) 9	: :(1)	
nition equipment: ectric lighting equipment for motor vehicles-: rtable electric lamps:	1	:	: : :(1) 9	: 1 : 1 :(1)	
ectric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment-: ectrothermic household appliances, other than: cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof: ectric cooking stoves and ranges and parts :			:		
ectric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts:	1	; 1	:	:	
lephone and telegraph apparatus: Telephone switching and switchhoard	.1.				
equipment: Telephone instruments: crophones, loudspeakers, and related equipment:		7	;(1) ; 9 10 ;;	: :10 :	
diotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus: and related equipment: Television cameras: Television apparatus:		: : 1	: 1 10	; ; ; 1	
:	•	: 1 :(1)(4)	(1)(4)	(1)(4)	
Broadcast band radio receivers other than : automobile type: Transceivers:	1 7	1 4 7	: 1 4 9 10 : 1 7 9	: : 1 4 10 : 1 7 9	
Record players, phonographs, record changers,: and turntables, and parts thereof: Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation		: 1 :	: 1 9	9	
machines: lio navigational, radar, and radio remote : control apparatus and parts thereof: ladar	9	; 1 ;	: 10 : 1 10 : 1	: 10 : : 10 : 1 10	
ectric sound and visual signalling apparatus-: ectrical capacitors: Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors:		1	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	:	
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors: Ceramic fixed capacitors: ticles for making and breaking electrical	(1)(5)	:(1)(5) :(1)(5)	:(1)(5) 8	: :(1)(5)	

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1985

uary-June : April-June : Januar : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	-y-June
; (4) 7; (4) 7; (4) 7; (4) 7; (4) 7; (4) 7; (4) 7; (4) 7; (4) 7; (4) 7; (4) 7; (4) 7; (7) 9; (1) 4; (7) 9; (1) 4; (7) 9; (1) 4;	
:(1)(5) :(1)(5) :(5) 8 :(5) 8 10	
:(5) 8 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	
9 10 : 1 4 :	165
: 1	
	9 : 1 4 7 9 : 1 4 9 : (1)(4) 7) : (1) 4 (7) : (1) 4 (7) : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

		,

Miscellaneous Manufactures 1/

U.S. trade in miscellaneous manufactures registered a deficit of \$4.1 billion in January-June 1985, more than double that of the \$2.0 billion deficit recorded in the corresponding period of 1984. The principal contributors to the deficit were, in descending order, Japan, Taiwan, and the European Community.

The U.S. deficit in the second quarter of 1985 was the single largest recorded in the past 12 quarters and the third successive quarterly increase. The \$2.2 billion deficit was more than double that recorded in the second quarter of 1984. The deterioration in trade in these products reflected an increase of \$1.1 billion in imports, or by 23 percent, and a slight decrease of \$19 million in exports. Among the major trading partners, the largest surpluses were recorded with the OPEC and Canada, at \$150 million and \$69 million, respectively; the largest deficits were recorded with Japan and Taiwan, at \$1.0 billion and \$807 million, respectively. The record \$1-billion quarterly deficit in miscellaneous manufactures with Japan represented an increase of 26 percent over that in the corresponding quarter of 1984. The deficit with Taiwan increased by \$100 million, or 14 percent, in the second quarter of 1985 compared with that in the corresponding quarter of 1984 (table 23, fig. 9).

Imports from all countries increased in the second quarter of 1985 compared with the second quarter of 1984. The largest expansion occurred in trade with the EC where imports increased by \$333 million, or by 26 percent. Trade with Japan also expanded as such imports increased by \$239 million, or by 21 percent. U.S. exports increased to all major markets except to OPEC, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea. Of these increases the largest were with Japan (\$27 million, or 8 percent), Mexico (\$24 million, or 19 percent), and the EC (\$20 million, or 2 percent). The sustained growth in the U.S. economy and the strong dollar contributed to the increase in imports, which accounted for the bulk of the increase in the deficit.

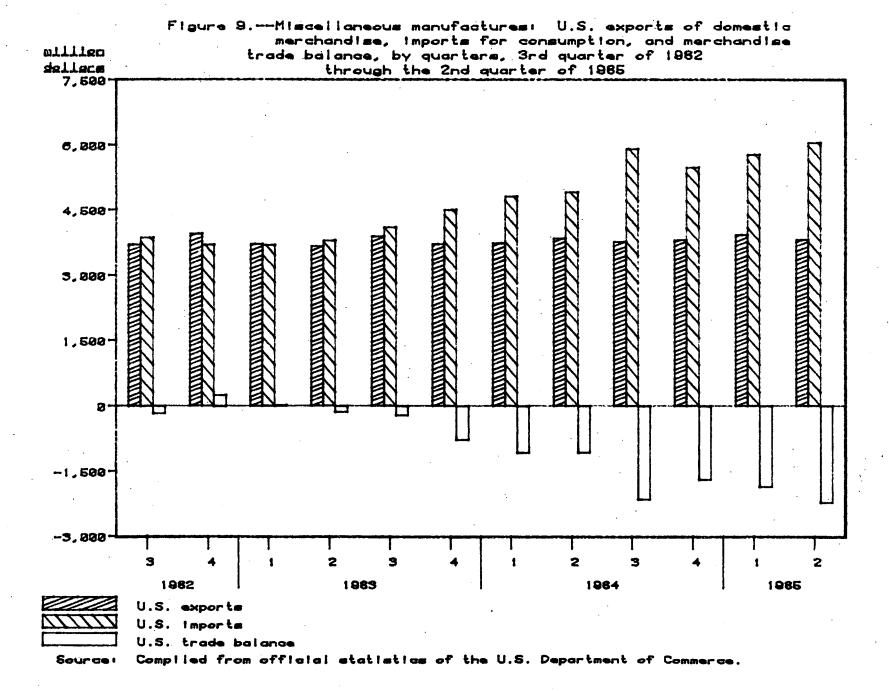
Significant growth occurred in imports in the second quarter of 1985 compared with the small change in exports of the major commodity groups. Imports of furniture, the major component of miscellaneous manufactures, increased to \$858 million, or by 37 percent, due in part to the proximity of Canada, the leading supplier, and to lower labor and production costs in Taiwan, the second leading supplier. The relatively stable price of gold contributed to the continued upward trend in imports of jewelry, which rose by 46 percent to \$580 million. Imports of toys, tricks, and party favors also showed significant growth, rising by 67 percent to \$328 million as a result of the increase in the popularity of robot toys that convert into vehicles or animals.

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

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

Item	1984	January-June :	April-June :	April-June
	:	:	-	}
.S. exports of domestic merchandise:	:	:		
Canada	: 2,059,649 :	• •	518,417 :	•
Japan	: 1,421,604 :	• -	333,041 :	-
EC	: 4,374,369 :	• •	1,117,762	
Brazil	: 112,713 :		26,586 :	
Hong Kong	: 256,846 :		63,646 :	63,00
India	: 97,121 :	62,423 :	21,974 :	30,72
Korea	: 249,258 :	138,734 :	67,439 :	62,95
Mexico	: 554,286 :	295,907 :	127,032 :	151,15
Taiwan	: 195,907 :	106,469 :	49,325 :	48,78
OPEC	: 812,830 :	326,019 :	212,133 :	155,24
WES	: 301,871 :	196,339 :	73,724 :	92.80
China	: 217,888 :		•	
All other	: 4,763,758 :	•	1,245,136 :	
Total	: 15.200,217 :		3,856,219 :	
.S. imports for consumption:	:	7,7,7,450	5,050,225	5,057,50
Canada	: 1,524,917 :	843.299 :	373,841 :	451.82
Japan	: 4,743,418 :	•	1.143.419 :	
EC	: 5,421,642 :	3,073,805	1,259,418 :	• •
Brazil	: 122,959 :	• •	•	
		60,909 :	25,438 :	
India	: 1,666,900 :	790,692 :	318,629 :	
Korea	: 50,077 :	-	10,049 :	
Mexico	: 1,191,981 :	676,191 :	286,943 :	
	: 483,644 :	259,962 :	115,932 :	
Taiwan	: 2,979,975 :	1,714,607 :	756,456 :	
OPBC	: 21,685 :	12,260 :	4,886 :	•
NMES	: 409,974 :	274,018 :	76,574 :	•
China	: 343,807 :	243,329 :	61,221 :	120,30
All other	: <u>2,551,716 :</u>	1.422.244 :	554,571 :	709,83
Total	: 21,168,893 :	11,857,896 :	4,926,162 :	6,061,95
.S. merchandise trade balance:	: :	:	:	
Canada	: 534,731 :	199,696 :	144,575 :	69,260
Japan	: -3,321,814 :	-1,941,553 :	-810,377 :	-1,022,829
BC	: -1.047.272 :	-787.580 :	-141,656 :	-454,690
Brazil	: -10,245 :	7,894 :	1,147 :	990
Hong Kong	: -1,410,054 :	-641,610 :	-254,983 :	-328.80
India	: 47,044 :	30,378 :	11.925 :	12,139
Korea	: -942.722 :	-537,457 :	-219,504 :	-281,59
Mexico	: 70,642 :	35,945 :	11,100 :	12,98
Taiwan	: -2,784,067 :	-1,608,138 :	-707,130 :	-807,17
OPEC	: 791,144 :	313,759 :	207,246 :	149,70
WES	: -108,102 :	-77,678 :	-2.849 :	-
China	•	•		-43,97
All other	: '-125,918 :	-93,321 :	-1,678 :	-49,27
Total		927,885 : -4,078,460 :	690,564 : -1,069,942 :	<u>469,604</u> -2,224,378

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



Furniture

U.S. imports of furniture were valued at \$858 million in the second quarter of 1985 compared with \$625 million in the second quarter of 1984, representing an increase of 37 percent. Canada was the principal source of such imports during the period, followed by Taiwan, and Italy. Imports of wood furniture, the largest single category of imported furniture, increased by 36 percent during the period, rising to \$374 million from \$274 million. Taiwan was the leading supplier, accounting for 24 percent (\$90 million) of total imports in the second quarter of 1985 compared with \$66 million in the corresponding period of 1984. Imports of metal furniture increased at the same rate as that for imports of wood furniture, rising by 37 percent to \$222 million from \$162 million. Taiwan and Canada were the principal sources of imports of both wood and metal furniture. These countries' exports to the United States continued to increase significantly. Canada is aided by its proximity to the U.S. market and Taiwan is aided by lower labor and production costs.

Exports of U.S.-produced furniture decreased by 14 percent in the second quarter of 1985 over that in the corresponding quarter of 1984, reversing recent small increases, falling to \$124 million from \$144 million. Canada and Mexico were the largest markets for U.S. exports followed by Saudi Arabia. Together, these three countries received 56 percent of total U.S. exports during the period. Exports of virtually all categories of furniture with the exception of mattresses, pillows, and cushions, declined during the second quarter of 1984 with exports of wood furniture falling by 26 percent and metal furniture falling by 16 percent. Exports began to decline as Saudi Arabia sharply reduced its purchases of U.S.-made furniture and U.S. producers faced increased competition in world markets from Far Eastern furniture producers.

Rhett Leverett 724-1725

Scientific instruments

U.S. trade in scientific instruments decreased 3 percent from a surplus of \$775 million in the second quarter of 1984 to a surplus of \$753 million in the second quarter of 1985. The value of U.S. imports in the second quarter of 1985 amounted to \$560 million, up 23 percent from the \$455 million in the corresponding period of 1984.

Major instrument groups showing significant import growth included: (1) drawing, marking out, and mathematical calculating instruments and other measuring and checking instruments increased by 25 percent, from \$142 million to \$177 million; (2) apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature increased by 28 percent, from \$96 million to \$122 million; and (3) instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities grew by 22 percent, from \$64 million to \$78 million. Increased outlays for capital goods, research and development, and increased availability of competitively priced foreign-made goods contributed to the growth in U.S. imports of scientific instruments.

In the second quarter of 1985, the value of U.S. exports increased by about 7 percent to \$1.3 billion, up from \$1.2 billion in the second quarter of 1984. Major commodity groups showing significant export growth included: (1) surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, and

geophysical instruments, and parts increased from \$225 million to \$249 million, or by 10 percent; and (2) instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities and parts increased from \$380 million to \$421 million, or by 11 percent. The growth in exports was related to a rise in capital expenditures by foreign industries and governments, as reflected by a substantial increase in exports of geophysical instruments to India and Egypt and navigational instruments to Italy, France, Singapore, and Israel. An additional factor was the growth in exports of advanced-technology semiconductor testing instruments and systems.

Ruben Moller 724-1732

Watches and watch movements

U.S. imports of watches and watch movements were valued at \$227 million in the second quarter of 1985, representing an increase of 25 percent from that of \$182 million imported in the second quarter of 1984. Japan was the leading supplier of these articles, accounting for \$88 million, or 39 percent of the total value imported during the period. Imports from Japan represented an increase of 15 percent over that in the corresponding quarter of 1984; Hong Kong and Switzerland were the next leading suppliers.

The increase in imports of watches and watch movements was related to increased demand for stylish and elegant watches. This reflected current fashions that have changed the image of the watch away from being solely a timekeeper. Also, consumer preferences regarding multiwatch ownership (watches for work, dress, and casual wear) have contributed to increased imports.

Brian Garbecki 724-1731

<u>Jewelry</u>

The U.S. trade deficit in jewelry increased from \$358 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$531 million in the second quarter of 1985, representing an increase of 48 percent. During the period, U.S. imports increased to \$580 million, or by 46 percent, and exports increased to \$48 million, or by 22 percent. Imports of precious metal jewelry showed the largest increase during the period (65 percent) to \$385 million from \$233 million in the second quarter of 1984. During the period, costume jewelry imports rose to \$115 million, or by 33 percent. The leading U.S. supplier of jewelry continued to be Italy, accounting for \$230 million, or 40 percent, of total U.S. jewelry imported during the second quarter of 1985. Japan and Hong Kong were the second and third leading suppliers, respectively.

According to industry sources, the relatively stable price of gold has allowed for more stylish and heavier articles of precious metal jewelry to be marketed at moderate prices. The current demand for large gold jewelry

articles, such as earrings, and heavy gold chains has resulted in increased imports of precious metal jewelry.

Brian Garbecki 724-1731

Ophthalmic goods

U.S. imports of ophthalmic goods increased by 11 percent, in terms of value, from \$141 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$156 million in the second quarter of 1985. Taiwan, Italy, France, and Japan were the principal suppliers of these goods during the period, together accounting for 59 percent of such imports. Imports of ophthalmic lenses, other than contact lenses, increased by 35 percent, from less than \$10 million to \$13 million, with France and Japan being the principal suppliers. Imports of eyeglasses, goggles, and similar articles rose by 14 percent, from \$61 million to \$70 million, with Taiwan being the principal source. The rise in imports of ophthalmic goods was related reportedly to the ability of foreign producers to compete effectively in a highly price-sensitive U.S. market.

Christopher Johnson 724-1730

Photographic equipment and supplies

The value of U.S. imports of photographic equipment and supplies increased from \$449-million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$470 million in the second quarter of 1985, representing a rise of 5 percent. Imports of photographic cameras and enlargers, and photographic film and paper, the major import items in terms of value, increased from \$378 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$392 million in the second quarter of 1985. Increased consumer demand for fixed focus, hand-held cameras (instamatic and disc) and silver halide photographic papers accounted for the increased trade. Imports of photofinishing equipment increased by 40 percent, from \$30 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$42 million in the second quarter of 1985. This increase was attributed to continued growth in the use of minilabs, which, in turn, require more technologically advanced photofinishing equipment. Japan maintained its position as the leading foreign supplier of photographic equipment and supplies to the U.S. market during the quarter, accounting for 60 percent of total imports.

Cynthia Scott 724-1729

Sporting goods

The U.S. trade balance in sporting goods deteriorated further during the second quarter of 1985 compared with the second quarter of 1984, increasing from a deficit of \$176 million to \$217 million. When comparing the periods, U.S. imports increased from \$260 million in April-June 1984 to \$292 million in April-June 1984, and U.S. exports decreased from \$84 million to \$77 million.

Taiwan and the Republic of Korea (Korea) were the largest suppliers, together accounting for 55 percent (\$161 million) of total U.S. imports of sporting goods in the second quarter of 1985.

The product areas that showed the greatest increase in imports when comparing the two quarters were ski equipment, \$14 million (from Taiwan, Yugoslavia, and Austria); fishing tackle, \$7 million (from Taiwan); baseball and softball equipment, \$7 million (from Korea, Honduras, and Haiti); and playground, gymnasium, gymnastic, and exercise equipment, \$4 million (from Taiwan). The sporting goods line that exhibited the most dramatic decline in exports, comparing the second quarter of 1985 with the second quarter of 1984, was golf equipment, declining by \$5 million (chiefly to Japan).

Ralph Watkins 724-0976

Games

Reflecting (1) the continuing absorption of the home video game industry by the home computer industry, (2) the declining interest in coin-operated video games, and (3) a return to traditional sources of supply in the board game industry, U.S. imports of all games and parts fell by 43 percent (from \$81 million to \$46 million) in the second quarter of 1985 compared with the second quarter of 1984, and U.S. exports dropped by 41 percent (from \$30 million to \$18 million).

Partly as a result of the conversion of U.S.-owned overseas assembly plants from the production of home video game systems to home computers, imports of noncoin-operated game machines and parts (chiefly home video game systems and components) declined by 48 percent in the second quarter of 1985 compared with the second quarter of 1984, decreasing from \$43 million to \$26 million. Imports from Taiwan, the principal location for these overseas assembly operations, dropped from \$18 million to \$6 million. Exports of noncoin-operated game machines and parts (chiefly home video game systems and components) fell by 65 percent, from \$9 million in April-June 1984 to \$3 million in April-June 1985.

The sharp decline in international trade in complete coin-operated game machines continued in the second quarter of 1985. U.S. imports of coin-operated game machines decreased by 55 percent (from \$15 million to \$7 million) in the second quarter of 1985 compared with the second quarter of 1984; U.S. exports declined by 42 percent (from \$17 million to \$10 million). The overall trend reflects not only a reduced interest in video game arcades but also the conversion of used arcade video game machines into new games by the insertion of new game logic boards and by changing the machines' cosmetics. This allows the retention of used cabinets and monitors, greatly reducing the cost to game machine operators.

Imports of board games were unusually high in the second quarter of 1984 because a major U.S. supplier could not meet the sharp increase in U.S. demand for certain types of copyrighted games from its domestic operations and elected to import from its Canadian subsidiary to make up the difference.

However, the situation returned to normal during the second quarter of 1985. As a result, imports of games (except game machines) contracted by 42 percent comparing the second quarter of 1985 with the second quarter of 1984, from \$22 million to \$13 million. Imports from Canada decreased from \$13 million to \$3 million during the period.

Ralph Watkins 724-0976

Medical goods

The United States exported \$216 million more in medical goods than it imported in the second quarter of 1985, representing a 13-percent decline in the U.S. surplus of \$249 million in the second quarter of 1984. An increase of 25 percent in the value of imports of electro-medical apparatus and parts (from \$94 million to \$118 million), and an increase of 15 percent in the value of imports of surgical and medical instruments and apparatus (from \$82 million to \$94 million), from the second quarter of 1984 to the corresponding period in 1985, contributed significantly to the decline in the trade balance. Imports of electro-medical apparatus from Japan, West Germany, and the United Kingdom, the largest suppliers of these goods to the United States, increased by 29 percent, from \$63 million to \$81 million. The rise in the value of U.S. imports of medical goods reflects the ability of Japanese and Western European (particularly West German) firms to compete in a more competitive U.S. market, resulting from cost-containment measures taken by the U.S. Government and private insurers in their health-care reimbursement procedures.

A 29-percent decline in U.S. exports of orthopedic, prosthetic and surgical appliances, and supplies, from \$104 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$73 million in the corresponding quarter of 1985, was the primary reason for a negligible increase in total U.S. exports of medical goods, as gains were posted in exports of other major categories of such products. The relatively strong U.S. dollar and the intense competition from an increasing number of foreign competitors, kept U.S. exports from growing as fast as in previous quarters.

Christopher Johnson 724-1730

Musical instruments, parts, and accessories

The value of U.S. imports of musical instruments, parts, and accessories rose from \$93 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$121 million in the second quarter of 1985, or by 30 percent. Imports of musical instruments alone increased to \$100 million during the period, or by 39 percent. Japan, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea were the principal sources of U.S. imports of musical instruments during the second quarter of 1985, together accounting for about 77 percent of the total. All types of imported musical instruments, except nonfretted stringed instruments, registered an increase, with the most significant gains occurring in imports of pianos and organs. During the period, U.S. imports of pianos increased by 15 percent, in terms of value,

from \$20 million to \$23 million, and 28 percent, in terms of quantity, from 12,000 units to 15,000 units; Japan and Korea were the principal suppliers. U.S. imports of organs rose from \$12 million to \$23 million (by 90 percent), and from 82,000 units to 217,000 units (by 165 percent) during the period. Japan was the principal supplier of such imports. The improved U.S. economy, in conjunction with the continuing popularity of electronic keyboards, contributed to the increases.

U.S. exports of musical instruments, parts, and accessories decreased by 7 percent, from \$27 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$25 million in the second quarter of 1985. The decrease was principally in response to the unfavorable alignment of the U.S. dollar with respect to foreign currencies and to competition from instruments manufactured in the Orient. Japan, Canada, and the United Kingdom were the principal markets.

Richardo Witherspoon 724-0978

Bicycles

For the tenth consecutive quarter, beginning with the first quarter of 1983, U.S. imports of bicycles increased in both quantity and value compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Not only did such imports increase in the second quarter of 1985, they also recorded by far the largest volume for the second quarter in recent years, jumping from 1.4 million bicycles, valued at \$93 million, in the second quarter of 1984 to 1.7 million bicycles, valued at \$103 million, in the second quarter of 1985. These increases amounted to 22 percent in quantity and 11 percent in value. This disparity reflected 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 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 76 percent.

Carl Seastrum 724-1733

Parts of bicycles

For four consecutive quarters, U.S. imports of bicycle parts have decreased compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Such imports decreased from \$45 million in the second quarter of 1984 to \$36 million in the second quarter of 1985. The trend reflects a decrease in U.S. producers' shipments of finished bicycles, since U.S. manufacturers of bicycles are the principle users of such parts. However, the trend continued in the second quarter of 1985 although U.S. producers' shipments of bicycles increased by 5 percent during the quarter. This most likely reflects a reluctance of U.S. producers to maintain or build inventories of such parts

for fear of even greater import penetration in the second half of 1985, as recently reported by officials in the bicycle industry.

Carl Seastrum 724-1733

Toys, models, and dolls

The trade deficit in dolls and stuffed toys increased by 85 percent in the second quarter of 1985 compared with the deficit in the second quarter of 1984, rising to \$234 million, as imports increased by 82 percent to \$236 million. The deficit in toys, tricks, and party favors rose by 91 percent to \$283 million in the second quarter of 1985, as exports of these goods dropped by 7 percent to \$45 million and imports rose by 67 percent to \$328 million. The increase in imports in these two products groups stemmed primarily from the continued increase in popularity of a few basic types of toys and dolls, including certain brands of stuffed dolls and toys and robot toys that convert into vehicles or animals. Taiwan, Korea, and Hong Kong remained the primary sources of imports of dolls and stuffed toys, accounting for 73 percent of the value of imports in the quarter, although with the ascendancy of stuffed goods, imports from both Taiwan and Korea surpassed imports from Hong Kong. Japan went from third largest supplier of imports of toys, tricks, and party favors in the second quarter of 1984 to the largest supplier in the second quarter of 1985 with such imports valued at \$82 million, or 25 percent of the total. This shift was primarily the result of sales of the aforementioned robot toys. Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea were the next largest suppliers, together accounting for 49 percent of the imports in the quarter. Of particular note as a supplier of increasing importance was China, which was the fourth largest supplier of imports of dolls and stuffed toys, accounting for \$43 million or 18 percent of the total, and the seventh largest supplier of toys, tricks, and party favors, with imports of \$10 million in the second quarter of 1985. Canada and Mexico remained the largest export markets for toys, tricks, and party favors, accounting for 27 percent and 25 percent, respectively, of the value of exports during the quarter.

> Mark D. Estes 724-0977

Nontextile floor coverings

The gap between the value of exports and imports of nontextile floor coverings continued to narrow. Exports of nontextile flooring during the second quarter of 1985 decreased to \$23 million, or by 11 percent compared with the corresponding period of 1984. Most of the decline occurred in exports of nontextile flooring of materials other than linoleum, felt-based, or vinyl to Canada. Conversely, imports of nontextile flooring rose during the second quarter of 1985 to \$19 million, or by 45 percent, compared with the corresponding period of 1984. All but a small part of the increase was in vinyl plastic flooring, particularly from Canada and Taiwan. The reduced level of U.S. exports reflects saturated international markets and the high

price of U.S. goods, due in part to a strong dollar. Imports of nontextile flooring have grown for the same reasons—limited, saturated foreign markets and low price, due in part to the strong dollar. However, it should be noted that most of the imports are part of U.S. firms' related transactions; only the low-price, mass-merchandise market niche showed any significant increase in imports of nonrelated transactions.

William Cunningham 724-0980

Table 24.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups $\underline{1}/$

Commodity area :	1983 : :	1984 : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
; ;	(1) :	(2) :	(3)	(4)	: (5) : : (5) :	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
ndbags :	:	. :	:		: :	:		:
Imports: : Quantity (1,000 units):	: 188,626:	: 207,230:	: 105,747:	98,044		45,952:	46,441	: 1
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	485,782:	599,806:	281,449:	286,698	: 2:	127,740:	131,812	
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): ggage	4,635: 9,197:	4,271: 10,600:	2,572: 5,674:	1,369 3,369		1,101: 2,878:	482 1,664	
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: 401,927:	: 552,555:	: 292,684:	285,974	: : : -2:	: 171,498:	149,452	: : -13
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): at goods :	32,578: :	26,641: :	11,453: :	10,873	: -5: : -5:	6,284: :	6,084	: -3 :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	109,123: :	138,601:	59,350	62,067	: : : 5:	30,429:	31,415	: : 3 :
Value (1,000 dollars): hthalmic goods	5,541:	5,308	2,294:	2,620	14:	1,230	1,151	: -6
Imports: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	: 451,785:	569,294:	287,433:	301,126	: : : 5:	141,126	156,358	: : 11
Value (1,000 dollars): tical instruments, components and : lenses, except ophthalmic : Optical lenses (except ophthalmic : lenses) and elements :	109,681:	112,868:	57,239 : : :	56,003	-2:	28,789:	29,771	: 3 : :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	280,186	371,475	169,060	197,400	17:	87,252	105,292	: : 21
Value (1,000 dollars): Optical instruments and components: other than optical lenses:	85,398: :	101,174:	53,860:	63,363	18:	27,939	32,484	16
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	194,326	268,200	121,476	162,024	33:	62,690	76,316	22
Value (1,000 dollars): rgical and medical instruments and : apparatus :	208,967:	214,351:	97,241:	165,284	70: : 70:	47,817: :	86,199	: 80 : .
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	261,032	338,633:	159,018:	192, 189	21:	81,700	93,732	: : 15
Value (1,000 dollars):	572,929:	612,994:	310,239:	327,399	: 6:	155,675	162,943	: : 5

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

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

: : : Commodity area :	1983 :	1984 : :	; Jan-Jun : 1984 : ;	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :		Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2) :	(3) :	. (4)	(5)	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
<pre>)rthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies</pre>		:	:			:		:
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	83,464	119,799	59,786	49,399	- 17	28,880	24,448	- 15
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Pental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)	361,390	404,633:	207,476	151,910	-27	103,663:	73,348	: –29 : :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: 41,223:	: 48,335:	22,437:	25,521	: : : 14:	: 12,516:	12,837	: 3
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): (-ray equipment and electro-medical : apparatus and parts :	123,487	115,192: :	58,746: :	62,600	7:	29,233	30,712	: : 5 :
Electro-medical apparatus and parts: Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	207,035:	: : 374,545:	: : : 172,857	224,830	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	: : 94,275:	117,949	: : : 25
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Apparatus based on the use of x-rays: or of radiations, whether for	783,271	823,241: :	424,233	•	: :	208,938	231,623	:
<pre>medical, industrial, or other, : uses and parts Imports:</pre>	450 000	(57, 000						:
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	458,000:	457,289:	225,658:		:	108,020:		:
Value (1,000 dollars): iurveying, hydrographic, navigational,: meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts:	348,972: : :	320,037:	171,164:	161,620	-6: :	76,387: : :	80,559	: . 5 : :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	225,803	291,515	146,388	155,961	7	68,257	79,012	: : 16
Value (1,000 dollars): Prawing, marking-out, and mathematical:	901,850	942,786	446,938	537,563	20	225,473	249,064	10 :
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:	270,942:	337,080	24:	: : 141,583:	176,587	: : : 25
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	75,919:	88,012:	37,914:	46,274	22:	21,525:	23,906	: : 11

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

Commodity area	1983 :	1984 : : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5) : : (5) :	(6)	(7)	: : (8) :
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights	:	:			: :	:		: : :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	19,509	26,496	13,383:	13,247	-1:	5,792	6,405	. 11
Value (1,000 dollars): Machines and appliances for	10,094	11,986	5,643:	5,068	-10:	3, 128	2,385	-24
determining the strength of articles ormaterials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts Imports:	:	:	:			:	·	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	15,426	16,574	8,312	7,870	-5:	4,861	4,320	-11
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments	125,371:	117,587: :	60,590: :	70,953	: 17 : : :	31,231	31,748	: : :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	26,837	39, 195:	15,044:	20,209	: 34:	7,476	9,779	: : 31
Value (1,000 dollars): Apparatus for measuring, checking or : controlling liquids, or gases, or : controlling temperature, and parts:	38,130:	37,935: :	19,044: : :	20,936	10:	9,202: :	11,028	20
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	268,286	383,884	182,864	230,719	26	95,946	122,431	: : 28
Value (1,000 dollars): Instruments for physical or chemical : analysis, and parts :	1,066,600	1,128,468:	562,464:	599,956	7:	280,363:	294, 148	: :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	133, 182	178,338:	82,486	102,623	24	39,931:	50,543	: : 27
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Speedometers, tachometers, revolution: counters and similar counting devices, and parts:	878,834: : :	903,745:	440,813: : :	454,745	3:	217,812	216,496	: : -1 : :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: 49,697:	84,229:	36,765:	47,260	29:	20,657:	23,566	14
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	50,233:	: 54,299:	27,061:	27,319	: : : 1:	: 13,417:	12,057	: : – 10

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

: Commodity area :	1983 : :	1984 : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
; ; 	(1)	(2) :	(3) :	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	: : (8) :
nstruments and apparatus for : measuring or detecting alpha, : beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic or : similar radiations, and parts : Imports: :	:	:	:			:		: : : :
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	17,877:	17,177:	8,315:	9,440	14:	3,643:	5,113	: 40
Value (1,000 dollars): nstruments and apparatus to measure: or check electrical quantities, and parts Imports:	118,217	116,187:	57,852: :	64,325	11:	27,081: : :	31,212	: 15 :
Value (1,000 dollars):	164,306	258,213	121,634	155,746	28	63,572:	77,534	22
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): lectricity, gas, and liquid supply: meters, and parts	1,444,741	1,575,382	746,924	883,985	18	380,034	421,253	11
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	15,871	14,935	6,926	9,297	34	3,376	4,832	43
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): atches, clocks, and clockwork : operated devices (including time : clocks and time stamps) and parts : Watches and watch movements : Imports:	66,536:	80,342:	40,285	41,287	2:	20,336:	19,905	2 : -2 :
Quantity (thousands): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	141,045: 740,216:	154, 182: 909, 166:	65,624: 396,410:		12:	28,841: 182,033:		
Quantity (thousands): Value (1,000 dollars): Clocks and clock movements	991: 12,908:	632: 8,107:	338: 4,495:	345	2:	130: 1,788:		
Imports: : Quantity (thousands): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	57,358; 223,096;	55,788; 234,883;	25,055: 100,505:			12,430: 49,398:		
Quantity (thousands): Value (1,000 dollars): ption-picture cameras and parts : thereof	1,807: 12,240: :	827: 10,270: :	373: 4,826: :		41:	187: 2,120: :		
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: 14,925	16,402:	8,092	7,073	-13:	; 3,646;	2,206	: : -40
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	27,438	27,614	10,825	9,666	-11	6,268	5,157	-18

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

Commodity area :	: : : : : :	: : 1984 : : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	### Apr-Jun	1985	Percent change from (6) to
: : :	(1) :	: (2) : :	(3) :	(4)	: (5) : : (5) :	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof	:	:	:		: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	:		: : : : :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	631,491	: 744,381:	332,331	329,378	: -1: : -1:	157,319	160,166	: : 2
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Projectors and combination :	190,979	147,948	71,446	63,923	•	37,822	29,734	: -21 :
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	16,233	16,551	2	8,154:	8,520	: : 4
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts Imports:	79,673: : : :	77,449: : : :	38,690:	41,314	: 7: : :	19,248:	20,148	: 5 :
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	3,363	4,117:	2,091	3,559	70	1,208:	1,752	: 4 <u>5</u>
Value (1,000 dollars): Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film: reels and reel cans; and frames: and mounts for photographic slides: Imports:	8,480: : : :	9,591: : :	5,041: : : :	3,900	: -23: : : : :	2,522:	1,962	: -22 : : : :
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	18,569	19,575:	8,833:	8,699	-2:	3,688	3,886	5
Value (1,000 dollars): 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	16,944: : : : : : :	17,662:	9,119: : : : : : : :	6,594	-28:	5,381:	3,000	-44 : : : : : : :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: 84,919:	: 88,087:	: 42,545:	40,812	: : : -4:	: 23,120:	19,367	: : -16
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars):	7,266:	4,356:	2,741:	1,517	-45	1, 121	775	: : -31

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

Commodity area	1983 : :	1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1984	: Jan-Jun : 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	: Apr-Jun 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to
: : :	(1) :	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5) : : (5) :	(6)	(7)	: : (8) :
uipment specially designed for : photofinishing (still pictures) : Imports: :	:	:			: :	:	,	•
Value (1,000 dollars):	96,458	129,952	55,630	72,121	30	29,485	40,981	39
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): uipment specially designed for	154,432	154,600:	77,523	69,641	-10	42,214	36,730	-13
processing and printing : motion-picture film : Imports:	:	: :	; ;		: : :			: :
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	5,123: :	4,192:	2,181	3,321	: 52: : :	,	1,955	: 85 :
Value (1,000 dollars): otographic film, photosensitive :	16,085:	18,886 : :	8,773	14,731	: 68: : :	4,362:	6,930	: 59 :
emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed:	:				: :	:		: :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	454,570	594, 178	288,430	284,100	-2:	145,738	146,242	. 0
Value (1,000 dollars)	915,858:	971,684	493,768	452,270	: -8:	245,539	213,889	-13
print and brown print papers, : sensitized but not exposed; and :	:	:	, ,					: :
heat sensitive papers : Imports: :		:			: :	, , , , ,		:
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	247,839:			•	1	:	• •	: '
Value (1,000 dollars): tion-picture film in any form on : which pictures, or sound and : pictures, have been recorded, : whether or not developed, news :	291,364: : :	311,517: : :	157,489	: 135,489 : :	: -14: : : : :	76,029: : :	71,224	: -6 : :
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:	10,875	: : : 15,712	: : : :	: : 5,000:	7,536	: : : 51
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars):	67,159:	56,959		•	: :	:		: -15

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

Commodity area	1983 : :	: : : : : : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
: :	(1) :	(2) :	(3) :	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Magnetic video tape on which pictures: or pictures and sound have been recorded:		:	:		: : : :	: :		:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 linear feet): Value (1,000 dollars)	25,233: 7,406:	151,275: 18,261:				36,273: 3,720:	70,437 5,786	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 linear feet): Value (1,000 dollars):	9,024: 34,002:	15,440: 40,786:			24:	4,138: 10,435:		
Phonograph records Imports:Value (1,000 dollars):	38,794:	: : 51,170:	: : 26,714:	23,877	-11:	: : 12,800:	12,652	: : +1
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Sound recordings other than phonograph: records, and magnetic recordings:	49,417	36,959: :	19,116: :	14,938	-22:	9,166:	7,092	: : -23 :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	50,427	104,402	45,828	52,989	16	23,736:	27,162	: : 14
Value (1,000 dollars): Magnetic recording media not having : any material recorded thereon :	161,652:	249,126:	110,607: :	135,818	23:	56,856: :	67,862	: 19 :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	511,429:	710,016	353,298:	474,046	34:	17 1, 047 :	245,953	: : 44 :
Value (1,000 dollars): Sound recordings on disc of soft wax: (master records), or metal: matrices obtained therefrom, for:	487,854: : :	493,488: : :	253,058: : :	245, 124	-3:	129, 180: :	127,590	: -1 : :
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:	5,652:	3,646	-35:	2,044:	1,718	: - 16
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Musical instruments, parts and	16,603	23,095	13,520:	8,499	-37:	8,694: :	4,781	: : -45 :
accessories : Imports: : _ Value	417,219:	: 404,115:	184,754	235,547	27:	92,774:	120,977	: : : 30
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	159,275	108,265	53,648	49,684	-7:	27,200	24,859	: : -9

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

: : Commodity area :	: : : : : :	: : 1984 : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 :	Apr-Juņ 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
: :	(1) :	(2) :	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
: Musical instruments	:	:	:		: ;	:		:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	292,119:	321,347	: 143,645	193,188	34:	71,889:	100,282	: : 39
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Pianos (including electric pianos,:	98,776	69,416	34,219	29,876	-13:	17,769:	16,654	: -6
harpsichords, etc.) : Imports: : Quantity (number):	: 133,139:	: 237,918:	85,935 :	36,271	: : -58:			
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	73,872:	98,921:	52,797: :	48,448	:	:	•	:
Quantity (number): Value (1,000 dollars):	9,873: 9,867:	6,356: 6,458:	2,783: 2,921:	1,533 1,913				
Organs (including pipe, reed and : electronic) Imports:	:		•		: :	* * *		• • •
Quantity (number): Value (1,000 dollars):	268,591: 30,695:	510,687: 45,880:	167,117: 20,858:	364,567 36,588	: 75:	12,196:		
Exports: : Quantity (number): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 16,712: 12,580:	7,136: 7,928:	3,946: 4,537:	1,828 2,839		2,152:		
<pre>furniture, mattresses, and pillows,</pre>	:	1,720	1,337	2,007		:	1,510	:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	1,848,390	2,528,924:	1,237,704:	1,648,306	33:	625,059: :	858,027	: : 37
Value (1,000 dollars): Bedsprings and mattresses, including:	545, 125: :	575,586	279,336:	261,161	-7:	144,305:	124,100	-14
convertible sofas, sofa beds, : and similar dual-purpose sleep : furniture, and boxsprings :	:	: :	•			:		:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	4,707	10,084	4,851	7,129	47	2,602	3,904	: 50
Value (1,000 dollars): Furniture other than medical,	8,579:	8,981:	3,994:	3,389	-15:	1,976:	1,950	: -1
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:	970,479:	1,295,817	34	491,014:	670,091	: : : 36
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	441,449	434,031	210,907	183,929	-13	109,876:	89,455	: : -19

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

	Commodity area	1983 :	1984 :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
		(1)	(2)	(3) :	(4)	: (5) : : :	(6)	(7)	(8)
Nontextile f	loor coverings :	:	. :	:		: :	ŧ		:
Imports: Value	: (1,000 dollars):	: 49,335:	: 60,184:	: 28,208:	37,868	: : 34:	: 13,329:	19,351	: 45
Exports:	(1) UU GOITAI S	:	00,104		37,000	37:	13,32,	17,331	: 73
Value	(1,000 dollars):	103,978:	97 , 8 18 :	50,265:	44, 192	-12:	26,110:	23,351	: -11
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and	:		:	:	: : :	:	•	:
Imports:	•	:					i		:
Value	(1,000 dollars):	93,299:	143,007:	60,104:	86,107	: 43:	30,835:	46,983	: 52
Exports: Value	(1,000 dollars):	: 147, 197:	: 125,720:	: 61,492:	75 746	: : : 23:	31,271:	17 (70	: 20
	laccessories :	147,197.	123,720	01,492.	75,714	: 23:	31,2/1:	37,672	20
Exports:		:	:				1		:
Value	(1,000 dollars):	485,676:	336,116:	161,926:	198,740	23:	76,605:	104,845	: 37
	and munitions	:		:			:	•	:
Imports: Value	(1,000 dollars):	24,543	42,036:	18,933:	28,037	48:	10,884:	17,923	: 65
Exports:	:	21,75,10	12,000	10,700	20,00,		10,004	17,723	:
value	(1,000 dollars):	1,396,492:	1,452,576:	784,083:	579,904	-26:	434,183:	295,401	: -32
Games		:		, .		: :			:
Imports: Value	(1,000 dollars):	631,138:	308,885	181,973:	88,620	-51:	80,526:	45,795	: : -43
Exports:	(1)000 00110/3/		:	10,1,7,01	00,020	, , , ,	00,520	43,773	43
Value	(1,000 dollars):	299,779:	126,027:	70,609:	48,696	-31:	30,113:	17,799	: -41
Sporting goo	ds ·	:	:	•		:	:		:
Imports: Value	(1,000 dollars):	775,382:	1,096,030	521,997:	615,052	18:	260,107:	294,339	: : 13
Exports:	(1)000 (0114/3)	775,502.	1,0,0,000	321,777	013,032		200,107:	274,337	; 13
Value	(1,000 dollars):	354,530:	320,109:	170,075:	156,689	-8:	84,460:	77,124	:9
Fishing ta		:	:	:	' ' '	:	:		:
Imports: Value	: (1,000 dollars):	: 155,203:	198,053:	110,214:	130,545	: : : 18:	47,056:	53,681	:
Exports:		155,205.	190,000	110,214	130,545	10:	47,030.	23,001	: 14 :
Value	(1,000 dollars):	21,920:	23,039:	12,666:	10,783	- 15:	5,879:	4,814	- 18
Golf equip		:	:	:		:	:	1	:
Imports: Value	: (1,000 dollars):	; 70,420:	99,703:	52,160:	57,713:	: 11:	: 30,029:	27 7/7	:
Exports:		/U,42U: :	77,703.	32, 10U·	<i>31,1</i> 13:	17:	30,029:	27,767	: -8 :
Value	(1,000 dollars):	129,259:	103,770:	62,538:	49,717	-21:	29,710:	23,899	: -20

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

: : : Commodity area :	: : : : : :	1984 :	; Jan-Jun ; 1984 ; ;	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to
; ;	(1)	(2) :	(3)	(4)	: : (5) : :	(6) : :	(7)	; : (8) :
: Lawn-tennis equipment :	:	:			: :	:		:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars)	63,586	89,944:	44, 197	46,231	5:	22,207	20,077	-10
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	42,087	35,033:	16,684:	21,421	28:	7,527:	9,355	: : 24
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the	:	:	•		: :	:		:
foregoing : Snow skis :	;	:	:		:	:		:
Imports:					: :			:
Quantity (pairs): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,202,180: 50,653:	1,675,530: 61,356:	449,707: 17,487:	624,594 22,748		286,805: 11,324:		
Exports: : Quantity (pairs):	207,871:	164,883:	53,244:	44,430	: :	27,229:	23,327	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	14,212:	14,748:	4,097:	3,928		1,650:	1,973	
Bicycles : Imports: :	:	:	:		: :			<i>:</i> :
Quantity (1.000 units):	3,034:	4,704:	2,383:	2,986		1,424:	1,733	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	199,233:	294,586: :	158,873:	174,475	:	92,667: :	103,082	: 11 :·
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	33: 2,146:	31: 2,167:	11: 867:	7 58 1		4: 392:	4 275	
Parts of bicycles :	2,140.	2,107	1	301	. 33.	372.	213	. Ş-30
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: 130,127:	: 136,241:	; 82,510:	69,248	: - 16 :	: 44,714:	35,828	: -20
Exports: :	:	:	:	, , , , , ,	:	. :		:
Value (1,000 dollars): Children's vehicles, except bicycles, :	10,445:	10,090:	4,975: :	3,219	-35: :	2,624:	1,805	: -31 :
and baby carriages, and parts : thereof	:	:	:		:	:		: •
Imports:	:		:			:		• •
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	38,623:	63,234:	27,572:	43,031	56:	15,822:	24,132	: 53 :
Value (1,000 dollars):	4,293:	3,483:	1,717:	1,028	-40:	1,008:	588	-42
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects :	:	:	:		:	:	•	: :
Imports:	: 340,754:	; 779,608:	: 242,796:	606 700	104.	120 200:	275 044	:
Exports: :	:	:	•	494,722	: ; :	129,290:	235,811	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	13,424:	11,360:	5,335:	3,914	-27:	2,961:	2,118	: -28 :

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

Commodity area :	1983 : :	1984 : :	; Jan-Jun ; 1984 ; ;	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	: Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
: : 	(1)	(2) :	(3) :	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:	:		:	:		:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	685,074	1,019,909	353,824:	599,924	70	196,635	328,176	67
Value (1,000 dollars):	198,007	198,037	91,293	78,365	- 14:	48,602:	45,188	: -7
Jewelry :	:	:	:		:	:		:
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	1,286,016	1,903,712:	795,458:	1,103,697	39:	397,886:	579,646	46
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: 189,408:	162,811:	81,641:	86,880	6:	39,458:	48,227	22
Precious metal jewelry :	;	:			: :	:		:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	883,226	1,200,951	498,310:	739,233	48	232,806:	384,759	: : 65
Value (1,000 dollars): Costume jewelry :	117,393	95,231: :	47,376	54,807		22,790	31,982	40
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	195,493	379,961:	155,523:	218,139	40	: 86,065	114,637	33
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Natural or cultured pearls :	61,007	60,250	30,537	28,624	-6:	15,443	14,656	: -5
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	165,851	243,262:	109,099:	109,881	1:	60,278:	61,854	: 3
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars):	1,247	1,904:	682	58 1	-15	429	401	: : -7
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and : hair curlers :	: :	: :	:		:	: :		:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: 121,296:	: 96,280:	: 46,216:	45,076	: : -2:	: 23,548:	21,838	: -7
Exports: :	:		:		: :	:	_ · ·	:
Value (1,000 dollars): Buttons	53, 185: :	50,906: :	26,161: :	24,689	-6:	12,894:	12,929	: 0
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	19,748	24,622:	12,126:	10,514	-13	6,515:	4,951	-24
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	12,613:	13,580:	6,969:	6,956	•	3,365:	3,780	: 12
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and : apparel fasteners, except buttons :	:	:	:	.,,,,,		;		: :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	101,547	; 71,658;	34,089:	34,562	: : 1:	17,032:	16,886	: : -1
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	40,571:	37,326:	19, 192:	17,733	-8:	9,529:	9,149	: -4

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

Commodity area :	: : : : 1983 : 1984 : : : :	: Jan-Jun : : 1984 : : :	Jan-Jun : 1 1985 :	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 :	: Apr-Jun : : 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)	
: : :	(1)	(2) :	(3) :	(4)	(5)	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
rooms, brushes, paint rollers and : combination toilet articles : Imports: :	:	:	:		:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	97,284	126,595	54, 176	65,111	20:	26,521:	33,426	26
Value (1,000 dollars): 'ens, mechanical pencils and parts :	29,941	27,343	14,042	12,950	-8:	6,623:	6,210	-6 :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	107,990	148,596	67,567	82,359	22:	36,370	42,696	17
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars):	86,152	79,544	40,979	32,962	-20:	21,641	16,670	-23
ased 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	:	:				:		: : :
Value (1,000 dollars):	14,775	21,069	9,035	10,906	21:	5,117	6,067	19
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): liscellaneous products : Casters :	9,190	9,172:	4,483:	4,233	-6	2,495 :	2,004	-20
Imports:	:	•	:	•		:		:
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	46,658: 14,672: :	55,576: 18,540:	26,176: 9,279:			12,766: 4,496:		
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): Clothespins	6,242	6,660:	3,501: :	3,450	0: -1:	1,915:	1,790	: 0 : -7
Imports:		:	:	:		•		:
Quantity (1,000 gross): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	2,660: 3,453: :	2,282: 2,925: :	1,185: 1,610:	1,220: 1,360:		483: 708:		
Quantity (1,000 gross): Value (1,000 dollars):	44 : 43 :	61: 50:	35: 29:	34 : 27 :		3: 3:		
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f. : Imports:	:	:	:	:	:	:		: : .
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	7,187: 33,606:	8,272: 39,115:	4,120: 17,973:			2,295: 10,265:		
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	11,835: 63,714:	13,409: 67,733:	6,899: 31,585:	5,394: 30,955:	-22:	3,914: 18,021:		

Table 25.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1985 $\frac{1}{2}$

	Impe	orts	Exports			
Commodity area	April-June	: : January-June :	: April-June	: January-June		
Handbags		: :	: :(1)(4) 7 10	: :(1)(4)10		
Luggage	:	•	:	:		
Flat goods			: 10	: 10		
Optical instruments, components and lenses,		•	•	•		
except ophthalmic	•	• •				
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and	•	:	•	•		
elements	: 1	:	:	•		
Optical instruments and components other than		• • • • • •	* .	•		
optical lenses		: 1	: 1	: 1		
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances		•	•	•		
and supplies		:	:(1)	:(1)		
Dental instruments and parts (including	,	•	:	:		
artificial teeth and dentures)		:	• .	•		
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and		:	•	:		
parts				•		
Electro-medical apparatus and parts 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	٠.		:	•		
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		•	:	19		
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or			•	: 0		
better, and parts; and weights		•				
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles ormaterials under		•	•	•		
compression, tension, torsion or shearing	•	•	:	•		
stress, and parts	:	:	:	;		
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	•	. 9	•	•		
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic		•	•	•		
or similar radiations, and parts	3	•	•	•		

 $[\]underline{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, April-June and January-June 1985

	In	ports	Exports			
Commodity area	: : :		:	:		
	: April-June :	: January-June :	: April-June	: January-June :		
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check	:	. •	:	: :		
electrical quantities, and parts	: : 	: : : 2	:	; ;		
partslatches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	:	· 2 : :	: :	•		
Watches and watch movements	: . 1	:(4) 7	:(1)(4) 9 10	: 9		
Clocks and clock movements		•	: 1 4	: 1 4 9		
otion-picture cameras and parts thereof hotographic cameras, other than motion-picture	: (2) :	•	:	•		
cameras, photographic enlargers, and		:	:	:		
camera-enlargers, and parts thereof	1	:		:		
rojectors and combination camera-projectors,		: :	:	:		
with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts;		•	•	•		
and projection screens	•	:	:	:		
hotographic film viewers, titlers, splicers,	:	:	:	:		
editors, combinations thereof, and parts	: 2 9	: 2 9	:	:		
hotographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings		•	•	•		
and filters; film reels and reel cans; and		:	: :(2)	: : 10		
frames and mounts for photographic slides Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including	•	:	: (2)	:		
electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus,		•	:	:		
photographic light meters, and half-tone		:	:	:		
screens designed for use in engraving or	I was	•	:	:		
photographic processes; and range-finders	•	. •	:	:		
designed to be used with photographic cameras and parts thereof	•	•	; ;(2)	:(2) 9		
quipment specially designed for photofinishing	:		:	:(2) 9		
quipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)	: 2 9	: 2	: 10	:		
quipment specially designed for processing and	:	: _	:	•		
printing motion-picture film		: 2	: 2 10	: 2 10		
hotographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not	•	•	:	•		
exposedexposed	:	•	:	•		
hotographic papers, including blue print and	:	:	:	:		
brown print papers, sensitized but not	:	•	:	:		
exposed; and heat sensitive papers	•	•	•	•		
otion-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	• 6	: 2	•	•		

Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1985

Common 11.1	: : Im	ports	Exports			
Commodity area	: April-June	: : January-June :	: : April-June :	: January-June		
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded	: : 2 5 (7)	: : : 5	9 10	: : : 5 (7) 9 10		
Sound recordings other than phonograph records,	:	:	:	•		
and magnetic recordings Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	: 9 : : 2	: 9 . : : 2	: :	:		
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master records), or metal matrices obtained	: :	: :	: :	: :		
therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export; and scrap and waste			•			
photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials Musical instruments, parts and accessories	:	; ;(2) ; 1	(2)	:(2)		
Musical instruments Pianos (including electric pianos.	: 1 :	: 1	:	:		
harpsichords, etc.)	: 1 4 (7) :	:(4) 7 : 1 4 (7) :	:(1)(4) 7 :(1)(4) 7 9 :	:(1)(4) :(1)(4) 7 9		
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and	: :		: :	:		
boxsprings	: : :	: 3 : :	:	: 9 : :		
dual-purpose furniture	: 2	: : 2	:	192		
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)	: 1	: 1	: : 2	: :		
Ordnance and accessories	: 1 :(3)	: 1 10 :(3)	·(1) ·(3)	:(1) :10		
Sporting goods	:	:	:	:		
Golf equipment	•	:	(i)	(1)		
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboqqans, and	∤‡	: :	: 1	: 1 :		
parts of the foregoing Snow skis Bicycles	3 4	: 4 : 4	:(4) 7	:(4)		
Parts of bicycles	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• •	:(1)(7) 9 10 :(1)10	:(1)(4) :(1)		
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof	:	; ; 1	: :(1)	; ;(1)		
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects- Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party	: 2	: 2 :	: `9´ :	: 9		
favors	: 1	; 1	:	:		

Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1985

	Imp	ports	Exports			
Commodity area	April-June	: : January-June :	: : April-June :	: : January-June :		
Jewelry Precious metal jewelry Costume jewelry Natural or cultured pearls Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair	: : 2 : 2 : 2 : 2	: : 2 : 2 : 2 : 2	: : : 2 9 : : 9 10	: : : : 9		
CurlersButtons Buttons Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination	: : :	: : :	: : : :	:		
toilet articles			; ; ; ;	1		
Miscellaneous products Casters Clothespins Sausage casings, n.s.p.f	: : : 4 (7)	:	: : : 1 4 (7) 9 10 :(6)	: : : 9 10		

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APPENDIX A

TRADE MONITORING GATES USED IN USITC MONITORING SYSTEM

Trade Monitoring Gates

Each commodity area listed in <u>U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity</u>

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	 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 (<u>+</u>) by at least 10 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.						
	 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.

Category	Economic Criterion						
	 Average unit value of the import class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period. 						
	 Average unit value of the import class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period. 						
	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 gate Category	s Economic Criterion						
Export value	 Total value of the export class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period. 						
	 Total value of the export class has changed (±) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period. 						
	3. Total value of the export class has changed (±) by at least 40 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.						
•							
Export quantity	4. Total quantity of the export class has changed (+ by at least 10 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.						

- 5. Total quantity of the export class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
- 6. Total quantity of the export class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.

Export monitoring gates--Continued

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

APPENDIX B

TRADE DATA FOR ARTICLES COVERED BY THE MTN CIVIL AIRCRAFT AGREEMENT

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

Commodity area :	1983 : :	: : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2) :	(3) :	(4)	(5)	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
rticles covered by the mtn civil :			:			:	···	:
aircraft agreement : Imports: :		•	i,	,	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,969,339:	3,744,473:	1,841,727:	2,813,162	53:	762,359:	1,560,267	· : 105
Exports: :	:	:	:		:	:	• •	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	10,299,168:	9,174,579:	4,589,992:	6,063,175	32:	2,432,715:	3,064,954	: 26
Engines and parts of engines : Imports:	:	•	:		: :	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,079,942:	1,326,517:	595,553:	860,856	45:	262,773:	461,131	: 75
Exports: :	:	:	:	;	: :	:	·	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,106,619:	1,214,262:	672,117:	471,039	-30:	304,165:	248,983	: -18
Non-piston type internal : combustion engines :	:	:	: •		: . :	:		:
Imports: :	•	:	:			:		:
Quantity (number):	1,343:	1,832:		9 18		451:	498	: 10
Value (1,000 dollars):	602,390:	738,237:	318,904:	481,846		129,633:	268,067	: 107
Exports: : Quantity (number):	: 1,440:	: 1,264:	: 676:	1,686	: : 149:	: 352:	301	: : -14
Value (1,000 dollars):	914.038:	1,021,266:					203,905	
Pumps, fans and blowers, :	;	;	;	3. 1,233	:	2 10 , 3 1 3 :	2007702	:
compressors, air-conditioners :	:	:	:		:	:		:
and refrigerating equipment : Imports: :	:	•	:		•	•		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	89,241:	130, 126:	61,367:	101,045	65:	29,552:	50,884	. 72
Exports: :	:	:	:	, , , , ,	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):		16,600:	8,512:	7,896	-7:	4,307:	4,432	: 3
Flight simulating machines and parts: thereof		•	•	·		:		:
Imports:		•				:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	70,814:	60,358:	23,676:	19,829	- 16 :	6,603:	10,118	: 53
Exports: :	: (2 077.	: E0 E74:	35 (02)	46 466		. 0 . 204		: 7
Value (1,000 dollars): Electrical generators, motors and :	62,073:	58,534:	25,602:	14, 144	-45:	: 9,281:	8,619	: -7
transformers :	•	:	:			i		:
Imports:	:	:			: :			:
Value (1,000 dollars):	5,727:	6,252:	2,592:	4,963	91:	1,419:	3,282	: 131
Exports: : .Value (1,000 dollars):	12,277	13,110:	6,744:	6,624	-2:	3,473:	3,468	: 0
Ovens and other food warming :	12,211	10,110	3,1,1,1			3,413	3, 100	:
equipment :	:	:	:	;	:	:		:
Imports: : Quantity (units):	1,347:	: 188:	: 79:	51:	-35:	: 55:	. 29	: _47
Value (1,000 dollars):	2,154:	3,766:				969:		
Exports: :	:	:	•		: :	:		:
Quantity (units):	13,454:	12,705:						
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,246:	1,329:	575:	649	13:	297 :	326	: 10

^{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 : :	1984 : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
: :	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	: : (8) :
Amplifiers, receivers, and recorders:	:	:	:		:	:	•	:
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	4,874:	5,292:	: 2,682:	98,351	3,567	1,443	63,828	4,323
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: 143,988:	: 110,920:	60,265:	131,247	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	31,920:	39,869	: : 25
Radio navigational aid apparatus; : sound or visual signalling		:	:		: :	:		:
apparatus : Imports:	•	:	:		: : :	1		:
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	5,439:	9, 187:	3,909:	6,677	71:	1,976:	3,638	: 84 :
Value (1,000 dollars): Automatic voltage and	372,866	387,213:	184,270	263,640	43:	94,416:	123,851	31
voltage-current regulators : Imports:	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	781: :	431:	308:	467	: 51:· : :	118:	294	: 149 :
Value (1,000 dollars): Civil balloons, airships, and :	12,255:	2,398: :	1, 167 : : :	1,830	: 57 : : :	596 : :	895	5: 50 :
Imports: :Value (1,000 dollars):	: 3,797:	7, 145:	4,255:	3,061	-28	1,228	2,106	: : 71
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Civil airplanes (including :	1 16 , 178	149,307	100,347	99,952	0	89,413	56,323	-37
helicopters) Imports:	:	; ;	:			:		:
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	450: 884,354:	508: 1,307,794:	264: 721,279:			129: 252,999:	148 570,623	
Exports: : Quantity (units):	1,088:	1,045:	524:			304:	267	
Value (1,000 dollars): New civil airplanes Imports:	5,569,116:	3,989,309:	1,943,713:	3,215,827	65:	1,103,672:	1,655,646	: 50 :
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	269: 811,582:	285: 955,981:	147 : 565,253 :			189,893	70 512,050	
Exports: : Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	864: 5,270,764:	741: 3,696,772:	374: 1,783,089:			200: 967,107:	1,552,211	

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

Commodity area :	1983	1984	Jan-Jun : 1984 :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change from (6) to
: :	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) ~	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Helicopters :			:			1		:
Imports:	:				: :			:
Quantity (units):	100:	61:		24		10:		: -20
_ Value (1,000 dollars):	89,490:	51,314:	28,118:	25,750		9,393:		-55
Exports:	•					:		:
Quantity (units):	216:	233:				74:		
Value (1,000 dollars):	232,118:	233,796:	94, 148:	75,238	·	43,779:	43,944	: 0
Other civil airplanes :	•	•	:			•		
Imports: : Quantity (units):	169:	224	118:	123	4:	51:	62	22
Value (1,000 dollars):		904,666:	537,135			180,500:		
Exports:	722,051	,04,000	3077103	7 127.177	, ,	100,500	301,177	:
Quantity (units)	648:	508:	252:	326	29:	126:	17 2	37
Value (1,000 dollars):	5,038,645:					923,328:		: 63
Multi-engine, 4,400 pounds and:	:		1		: :	;	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	:
over, but less than 10,000:		:	• 1		: :	:	;	:
pounds empty weight :	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Imports:	_ :	:				:		:
Quantity (units):	52:	58:				12:		
_ Value (1,000 dollars):	72,614:	100,105:				21,367:	26 <u>,</u> 733	: 25
Exports:	440.		<u>;</u> ;			40.		:
Quantity (units):		83:			_	18:		
Value (1,000 dollars):	134,044:	99,097:	51,434:	44,670	-13:	28,595:	34,238	: 20
Multi-engine airplanes, 10,000: to 33,000 pounds :	•	· •	•			•		•
inclusive, empty weight	:					i		•
Imports:					:	:		i
Quantity (units)	86:	100:	54:	49	-9:	24:	27	: 13
Value (1,000 dollars):	466,442:	543,474:	299,423:	265,597	-11:	144,320:		
Exports: :	:	:	:	,	: :	:		:
Quantity (units):	22:	16:	10:	. 8:		8:	6	
Value (1,000 dollars):	156,733:	96,706:	69,566:	15,295	-78:	42,738:	11,098	: -74
Multi-engine airplanes, over :	:	:	•	;	:	:		:
33,000 pounds empty weight:	:		:		•	:	,	:
Imports:	•	424	-:		496	:		:
Quantity (units):	7: 180,142:	12: 255,383:		203 586,6243		1: 13,739:	777 656	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	100,1421	222,363	10/,128:	200,024	213:	13,/39:	333,454	: 2,327 :
Quantity (units):	129:	85:	39:	85	-	20:	41	
Value (1,000 dollars):	4,682,514:	3,220,080:				841,776:	1,451,829	
10106 (1,000 0011013)	1,002,517	3,220,000	170007717	2,03,,227	54.	371770	1,731,027	- / <u>C</u>

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

Commodit	; ; y area ;	: : : : : :	: : 1984 : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to
		(1)	(2)	(3) :	(4)	(5)	(6) :	(7)	: : (8) :
Optical instrument Imports:	s and compasses	:	:	:		:	:		:
	O dollars):	7,962	11,941	5,815	7,872	35:	3,077	3,296	. 7
	0 dollars):	275,222:	277,651:	132,340:	160,084	21:	66,514	. 79,999	20
	0 dollars):	101,207	109,295	49,997:	69,448	39:	25,190:	34,972	: : 39
Exports: Value (1,00 Furniture	odollars):	61,878	51,292:	25,809	37,149	44:	13,661	18,228	: : 33 :
Imports:	: : dollars):	27,236:	5,328	5,078:	2,726	-46:	24:	2,579	: 10,621
	dollars):	10,300	15,441:	7,335	8,720	19:	3,695:	3,740	: : 1
Pneumatic tires, o plastics Imports:	rubber or :	:	:	•		:			: :
Quantity (1,00 Value (1,00	O units): O dollars):	18: 5,327:	23: 7,355:	10: 3,825:	8: 2,969:		5: 1,723:	4 1,311	-5 -24
	: O units): O dollars):	; 37; 4,048;	37: 3,769:	: 19: 1,990:	: 19: 1,965:		: 10: 1,011:	10 1,191	_
All other parts Imports:	:	:	:	1,,,,,	1,903.	-,.	1,011		· 10 :
Value (1,00 Exports:	dollars):	680,475:	753,517:	359,598:	592,294:	:	173,206:	351,212	•
Value (1,00) dollars):	2,533,169:	2,883,436:	1,419,200:	1,642,403	16:	706,289:	819,377	: 16

APPENDIX C

TRADE DATA FOR MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories $\frac{1}{2}$

Commodity area	: : : : : :	: : :1984 : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (6) to: (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Motor vehicle parts and accessories : Imports:	:	:	:			:	<u> </u>	:
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	12,597,206:	16,980,573:	8,477,812	8,830,864	4:	4,295,194	4,487,184	. 4
Value (1,000 dollars): Bodies and chassis for motor: vehicles Imports:	11,045,087:	13,836,159:	7,124,640:	7,557,610	6:	3,597,741:	3,931,023	9
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	67,600: 752,689:			127,694 652,954		21,299: 230,351:		
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars): Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33	72,039: 465,057: :					19,097: 143,052: :		
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	4,918,135	6,968,435	3,508,857	3,018,669	-14	1,762,479	1,523,469	-14
Value (1,000 dollars): Motor vehicle body stampings, : bumpers, and wheels Imports:	6,752,689:	8,695,803	4,435,479: :	4,846,232	9:	2,231,009:	2,549,100	14
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	510,707:	723,997	361,635	422,485	17	183,964	220,648	20
Value (1,000 dollars): Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel : covers, radiators, mufflers, : and tailpipes :	1,251,657: : :	1,599,413:	8 13, 336 : : :	867,671	: 7: : :	402,029: : :	449,165	12
Imports: _ Value	: 247,977:	: 303,319:	: 151,383:	167,856	: : : 11:	: 77,514:	84,757	: 9
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Motor vehicle brakes and parts	108,073: :	150,678: :	70,226: :	72,691	: : : 4: : :	39,367:	37,881	: : -4
thereof, transmissions, and : shock absorbers : Imports: :	:	:	:		: : : :	:	i.	: :
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	1,178,240:	1,604,611:	812,330	918,841	13:	398,416:	431,914	. 8
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,353,376	1,681,890:	863,348	998,310	16:	427,792:	525,695	23

^{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-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984: :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	: : (8) :
Other motor vehicle parts, : n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus: items 692.32 and 692.33 : Imports: :	:	:	:			:		:
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	2,981,209	4,336,507	2,183,507	1,509,486	-31:	1,102,583	786,149	-29
Value (1,000 dollars): Motor vehicle engines and parts : Imports:	4,039,581	5,263,821	2,688,567	2,907,559	8	1,361,819:	1,536,357	13
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	2,441,106	3,261,363	1,678,308	1,709,655	2	891,804:	867,985	-3
Value (1,000 dollars): Radios, tape players, tape	2,093,462	2,441,915	1,269,975	1,325,294	4	668,847:	703,490	: 5
recorders, combinations, and : parts thereof : Imports: :	:	•	:	:	: :	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,105,244	1,257,428	619,879	781,812	26	286,357	386,004	35
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Electrical starting and ignition :	84,639	105,633	60,387	42,071	-30	30,381	22,192	-27
equipment and parts thereof : Imports:	, ;	:	:	•	:	:	•	: :
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	482,248:	690,249:	:	419,026	: :		• •	:
Value (1,000 dollars): Electric lighting and signaling : equipment and parts thereof : Imports:	514,626: : :	670,768: :	311,850:	376,965	: 21: : \:	161,333:	194,401	: 20 : :
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	79,017	101,549	52,960	56,699	7	25,575	29,447	. 15
Value (1,000 dollars) Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof	122,130	151,569:	77,617	76,241	-2	40,132: :	39,215	: -2 :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	82,697	: 114,934:	57,564	62,372	8	28,455:	29,673	: : 4
Value (1,000 dollars): Pneumatic tires and tubes	20,301	25,657	12,653	12,656	0	6,674	6,182	-7
Imports: : Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	33,927,364: 1,190,066:	43,710,100: 1,572,247:	20,717,830: 753,900:	25,576,120 842,326		10,217,890: 366,715:		
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	5,788,409: 199,346:	7,425,812: 258,846:	3,539,636: 131,672:	3,7 <u>4</u> 2,191 127,635	: 6:	65,609:		

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

Commodity area	1983 : :	1984 : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
: Ball and roller bearings and parts :	•	:	:			-		:
_ thereof :	:	:	•		:	:		:
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	49,687	69,950:	31,892:	37,134	16	16,413	18,361	: : 12
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Glass products :	10,997	14,268:	6,974	6,996	0:	3,675	3,587	: -2
Imports:	•		•			•		:
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	135,543:	190,370:	93,321:	116,311	25:	46,013: :	57,777	: 26 :
Value (1,000 dollars):	129,403:	161,846:	85,025:	84,802	: 0:	41,918:	42,060	: 0
Springs and leaves for springs : Imports:	:	:	:			:		:
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	155,014: :	222,530: :	:	122,792	: :	56,769:	-	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	43,409:	54,149:	26,059:	30,627	: 18:	9,432:	17,342	: 84
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof:	. :	:	, :		: :	:		:
Imports:			7/ 47-		: :	70.000	(0.404	:
Value (1,000 dollars)	101,042	152,826:	76,105	81,945		39,220:	40,406	: 3
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	52,394:	: 67,064:	32,102:	38,776	: : 21:	16,336:	20,593	: 26
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas :	26,374.	67,004.	32, 102.	30,770	. 21.	10,330.	20,5,5	:
compressors, fans and blowers :	:		:		:	•		:
and parts thereof	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Imports:	:	:	:		: :	:	•	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	110,021:	162,543:	86,238:	98,889	: 15:	45,295:	45,915	: 1
Exports: :	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	6,349:	8,840:	4,407:	4,223	: -4:	2,118:	2,020	-5
Air conditioning machines,	:	:	•		: :	:		:
refrigerating equipment, and	•	:	•		: :	•		
parts thereof	•	•			• •	:		:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	92,957:	134,547:	65,565:	123,301	: 88:	30,865:	62,070	: 10 ·
Exports:	,,,,,,,	:	:	123,301	: ::	30,005	02,010	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	328,705:	385,215:	213,311:	226,461	: 6:	114,012:	98,373	: -10
Furniture designed for automotive :	:	:	:		: :	:		:
use :	:	:	:		: :	:		:
Imports: :	:	:			:			:
Value (1,000 dollars):	362,064:	481,202:	237,290:	292,362	: 23:	118,283:	154,662	31
Exports:		(/ 047:	74 700.	77 700			44 200	: :: 1
Value (1,000 dollars):	44,639:	66,913:	31,789:	37,788	: 19:	16,012:	16,208	• 1

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

Commodity area :	: : 1983 : : :	1984 : :	; Jan-Jun ; 1984 ; ;	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	: : (8) :
Jacks and parts thereof :	:	:	:			:		:
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	95,026 :	88,779:	46,925:	59,418	27	24,487:	28,390	: : 16
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Measuring, testing, and controlling:	12,000	14,345	7,740:	6,188	-20	3,821	3,233	- 15
instruments and parts thereof: Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	78,811:	114,986	52,255 52,255	66,362		27,697:	33,896	22
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Floor coverings :	1,901	1,960	954 : 954 :	868	: -9: : -9:	: 488 :	407	: : - 17 :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	15,050:	25,396: :	12,855:	10,607	: - 17 :	7,482	5,169	: : -31
Value (1,000 dollars): Miscellaneous automotive parts and : accessories, n.s.p.f.	29,129: :	28,698: :	15,430: :	12,086	-22:	7,544: :	6,183	: -18 :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	350,780	476,735	243,623	278,221	14:	125,951	140,865	12
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Motor vehicle parts and :	133,904	137,686	70,580	67,740	•	35,339	32,074	: -9 :
accessories-apta : Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: : 5,681,972:	: : 7,445,851:	: : 3,767,651:	4,324,322	: : : 15:	: : 1,933,941:	2,208,704	: : : 14
Bodies and chassis for motor : vehicles : Imports:	:	:	:	•	: :	:		: :
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars): Motor vehicle parts provided for in:	49,293: 590,642:	32,388: 544,491:	19,164: 247,088:					
tsus item 692.33 : Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: 2,791,045:	3,780,774:	1,934,417:	2,236,296	: : : 16:	967,284:	1,141,666	: : : 18
Motor vehicle body stampings, : bumpers, and wheels :	2,77,7043	3,700,774	1,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	2,230,270		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	214,427	320,362	156,658	189,531	21:	77,712	93,471	20

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

Commodity area	1983 :	1984 : :	Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun : 1985 :	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel :	:	:	:		:	: : : :		:
Value (1,000 dollars): Motor vehicle brakes and parts: thereof, transmissions, and: shock absorbers Imports:	108,749:	132,984: : : :	70,367: : : :	75,471	7 :	33,810:	36,576	: 8 : :
Value (1,000 dollars): Other motor vehicle parts, : n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus: item 692.33 : Imports:	625,006: :	877,685: :	449,721: : :	496,577	10:	224, 127 : : :	240,990	: 8 : :
Value (1,000 dollars): Motor vehicle engines and parts	1,842,861	2,449,742	1,257,669	1,474,715	17	631,634:	770,628	22
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof Imports:	1,209,953:	1,642,138:	847,707: : :	846,578		458,465: : :	432,362	-6 : :
Value (1,000 dollars): Electrical starting and ignition : equipment and parts thereof : Imports:	64,722:	96,805: : :	42,036: :	53,343	27:	18,351: : :	29,320	: 60 : :
Value (1,000 dollars): Electric lighting and signaling : equipment and parts thereof : Imports:	52,501:	73,067: :	37,055:	38,799	5:	17,988: :	17,348	: -4 : :
Value (1,000 dollars): Miscellaneous electrical articles : and parts thereof	29,135	36,119	19,510	21,491	10	9,006	10,201	13
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Ball and roller bearings and parts: thereof	50,238	66,289	34,426	33,891	-2:	16,666	16,614	0
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	35,036: :	38,083:	20,306	19,609	-3:	9,943:	9,388	: : -6

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

Commodity area	: : 1983 : :	1984 : :	: Jan-Jun : 1984 : :	Jan-Jun 1985	Percent: change: from: (3) to: (4):	: Apr-Jun : 1984 : :	Apr-Jun 1985	Percent change from (6) to
	(1)	(2)	. (3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	: (8) :
Glass products : Imports:	:	:	:			:		: :
Value (1,000 dollars): Springs and leaves for springs :	44,965	61,051:	29,883:	30,530	2	14,928	13,911	-7 :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Pumps for liquids and parts thereof:	101,927	138,289	71,859:	78,039	9	36,937:	36,531	-1
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas: compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof:	37,412	47,160: :	26,252	23,887	-9:	13,315	11,618	: -13 : :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof	25,537	39,604:	21,590	22,767	: 5: : 5:	11,409	11,705	: : 3 :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Furniture designed for automotive : use	5,558: :	8,227	3,742	2,601	-30:	2,143	1,333	: -38 : :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Jacks and parts thereof: Imports:	268,951	379,538: :	185,672: :	226,813	22:	: 91,985: :	117,811	: : 28 :
Value (1,000 dollars): Measuring, testing, and controlling: instruments and parts thereof:	19,233	20,854:	10,464:	13,776	32	5,315	7,024	32
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Floor coverings	51,053	71,595	30,811:	44,889	46	15,974:	22,855	43
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Miscellaneous automotive parts and : accessories, n.s.p.f.	15,050	25,396: :	12,855:	10,607	-17:	7,482	5,169	: : -31 :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	289,007	376,362:	: 191,969:	226,992	18:	97,535:	114,943	: : 48

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APPENDIX D

ALPHABETICAL INDEX FOR COMMODITY GROUPINGS
COVERED IN THE SECTOR TABLES

Alphabetical Index for Commodity Groupings Covered in the Sector Tables

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

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

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

Coal and other carbonaceous material	
Cobalt ore and metal	
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap	
Cocoa and confectionery	
Coffee	
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate	
Columbium ore	
Columbium ore and metal	
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap	
Compressors and parts thereof	
Concrete mixes and articles thereof	
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk	
and cream	
Connectors	
Containerboard (Kraft linerboard)	
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof	
Copper ore and metal	
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap	
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper	
Copper, unwrought	
Copper, wrought	
Copying machines	
Cordage	
Cordage and fish netting; and nets	
Cordage machines and parts thereof	
Corn	
Corn oil	
Corn sweeteners	
Costume jewelry	
Cotton	
Cottonseed	
Cottonseed oil	
Crude petroleum	
Crushed stone	
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen	
Curtains and draperies	
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar	
articles made from such flower or other fresh plant parts	
cut gemstones and articles thereof	
Decalcomanias	
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)	
and dentures)Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches	
Dimension stone and articles thereof	
Distilled spirits	
polls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	~

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D-6	
	Page
Drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments;	
micrometers, calipers, and gauges; balancing machines;	
non-optical measuring and checking machines, n.s.p.f., and parts	179
Drilling and boring machinery	137
Drugs and related products	83 140
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total	8:
byes and cuming produces of vegetable origin, court	•
Edible preparations	23
Edible preparations, not specially provided for	2: 1
Elastomers, total	8:
Electrical articles, miscellaneous	150
Electrical capacitors	153
Electrical conductors	150
Electrical machinery and equipment	148 155
Electrical switches and relays	154
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof	150
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and	
dielectric heating equipment	150
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts	150 181
Electric lamps	15:
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles	149
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof	149
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus	15:
Electro-medical apparatus and parts Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof	179
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	149 150
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves	13
and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof	150
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving	
and mining machineryEpoxides and halogenated expoxides (non benzenoid)	137 81
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and	0.
parts thereof	136
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)	182
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-	
picture filmEssential oils	182 82
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic	0.
acids (non benzenoid)	80
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)	8:
Explosives, total	8:
	•
•	

	D-7		
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			Page
Fabricated rubber and plastics pr	roducts		87
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutti			142
Fans and blowers and parts thereo	of		135
Fasteners			114
Feathers and downs			8
Fencing			113
FerroalloysFerrochromium			104 104
Ferromanganese			104
Ferrosilicon			104
Fertilizers and fertilizer materi			85
Fiber glass			102
Filament yarn of manmade fibers			55
Filberts			16
Film resistors			155
Fine earthenware food utensils			101 37
Fine papers (printing, writing, a Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smo			3 <i>1</i> 9
Fish, fresh or frozen			ģ
Fish, in airtight containers			9 .
Fishing tackle			186
Fish netting and nets			56
Fish, other in airtight container	rs, including and	novies,	
bonito, and herring			10
Fixed resistors			155
Flavored or blended sugars, sirup and sirup, and honey			18
Flavoring extracts			82
Flat glass and products thereof			102
Flat goods			178
Flaxseed			20
Floor coverings			58
Flour mill and grain mill machine			139
Fluid milk and cream; including f			10
r luorspar			100 62
Forged steel grinding balls			147
Fork-lift trucks and similar indu			158
Front-end loaders			138
Fruit, dried			17
Fruit, fresh			16
Fruit juices			19
Fruit, prepared or preserved (exc			17
Furnace burners and non-electric and parts thereof			136
Furniture, mattresses, and pillow			130
furnishings			185
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•		•	
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•			

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

Hydrogen peroxide	
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments	
Ice cream	
Ice cream	
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f	
(Certain) industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f	
Industrial diamonds	
Industrial molds	
Industrial paperboard	
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	
Inks and ink powders, total	
Increasia saide	
Inorganic acids(Certain) inorganic chemical compounds	
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total	
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof	
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	
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts	
Integrated circuits	
Internal combustion engines, non piston type, and parts thereof	
Internal combustion engines, piston-type and parts thereof	
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron,	
and ferroalloys	
Iron ore	
Troit ore	
Jewelry	
Jewetry	
Ketones (non benzenoid)	
Knit fabrics	
Knitting machines	
knitting machines	
Laminated glass	
Lawnmowers and parts thereof	
Lawn-tennis equipment	
Lead	
Lead metal and waste and scrap	
Lead ore and concentrate	
Leather	

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

Malts	
Malts and starches	
Manganese compounds	
Manganese ore	
Manganese ore and metal	
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap	
Manmade fibers	
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof	
parts thereo:	
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	
Men's and boys' shirts	
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and jackets	
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and jackets	
Mercury ore and metal	
Manager commission and coata and campa	
Metallic containers	
Metal products, miscellaneous	
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof	
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof	
Mica and mica products	
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk	
and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream	
Milled grain products	
Milled rice	
Milled wheat	
Millionale	
Mink furskins	
Mirrors of glass	·
Molasses	
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings	
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts	•
thereof	
Molybdenum compounds	
Molybdenum ore and metal	·
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials	
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap	
Molybdenum wrought	
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid	
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof	
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	

•
Motor buses
Motorcycles, including parts
Motors and generators
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment
Motor-vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis
Motor vehicles
Mushrooms and truffles
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried
Musical instruments
Musical instruments, parts and accessories
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders'
hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware
Narrow fabrics
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of
textile materials
Natural gas and products derived therefrom
Natural gemstones
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum
Natural or cultured nearly
Naval stores
Neckwear
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons
Newspapers
Newsprint
Nickel ore and metal
Non benzenoid organic compounds, miscellaneous
Noncellulosic man-made fibers
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and
glass and glass products
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof
Non-piston type aircraft engines
Nonrubber footwear
Nontextile floor coverings
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or
preserved
F
Office machines
Office machines and parts
Oilseeds
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes

Olives	
Ophthalmic goods	
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses	
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic	
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements	
Ordnance and accessories	
Ores of cerium and thorium	
Organic chemicals (non benzenoid) miscellaneous	
Organo sulfur compounds	
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)	
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies	
Paints and related items, total	
Particle board	
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery	
Parts of bicycles	
Parts of machines	
Parts of textile machinery	
Passenger automobiles	
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts	
Periodicals	
Petroleum products	
Phonograph records	
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras,	
photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof-	
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic	
dry plates, sensitized but not exposed	
combinations, thereof, and parts	
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	
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters;	
film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides	
tuong or a same	
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers,	
sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers	
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)	
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen	
Plastics and resin materials	
riastics and resin materials	

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

Rough wood products
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other
profile shapes, total
Rubber footwear
Salts of organic acids (nonbenzenoid)
Sand
Sardines
Sauces
Sausage
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f
Scissors and shears
Seeds
Semiconductors
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially
designed for such machines
Sewing thread
Shellfish
Shoe machinery and parts thereof
Shortening and cooking oils
Silicon metal
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap
Silver bullion
Silver compounds
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the
foregoing
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)
Snowmobiles
Snow skis
Soaps and synthetic detergents
Sodium bicarbonate
Sodium carbonate
Sodium chloride
Sodium compounds
Sodium hydrosulfite
Sodium sulfate
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages
Softwood logs
Softwood veneer and plywood
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

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Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic
recordings
Soups
Soybean oil
Soybeans
Special purpose motor vehicles
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar
counting devices, and parts
Spices
Sporting goods
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk
Spun yarn, of wool or hair
Starches
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and
parts thereof
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof-
Storage batteries
Structures of base metal
Sugar, sirups, and molasses
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane
Sulfur dioxide
Sunflower seed
Surface-active agents
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological,
hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts
Sweaters
Swine
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies
Switches other than circuit breakers
Synthetic dyes, total
Synthetic gemstones
Synthetic organic pesticides, total
Synthetic tanning materials
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total
Table flatware
Table flatware, precious metals
Table flatware, stainless steel
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors
Tantalum ore
Tantalum ore and metal

Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap
Tantalum, wrought
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to
control the flow of liquids, gases, or solids
Telephone and telegraph apparatus
Telephone instruments
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment
Television apparatus
Television cameras
Television picture tubes
Television receivers
Tempered glass
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing,
coating, and drying machines and parts thereof
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage)
Textile furnishings
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and
draperies
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery,
trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing
machines
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof
Textile yarn-preparing machines
Textile yarn-producing machinery
Tin ore and metal
Tires other than pneumatic tires
Titanium ore and metal
Titanium ore and slag
Titanium sponge
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap
Titanium, wrought
Tobacco and tobacco products
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or
cigarette-making machines and parts thereof
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled or frozen
Tonka and vanilla beans
Tool holders and accessories
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors
Tractors, including parts
Transformers
Transistors
Tuna
Tubes for tires
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Tungsten compounds
Tungsten ore and metal
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials
Tungsten, unwrought
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters
- Cypewriters
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet glass)
Uranium compounds
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof
Transfirm compared a
Vanadium pentoxide
Vegetable oils, other
Vegetable products, miscellaneous
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts-
Vitreous china food utensils
Wallpaper
Waste paper
Watches and watch movements
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time
clocks and time stamps) and parts
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics
Wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped, other
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin
Weaving machines
Webs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof
Welded wire mesh
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages
Wire cloth
Wire cordage: wire screen, netting, and fencing: bale ties

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Wire strand and rope	
Wirewound resistors	
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses	
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats, and jackets	
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks and shorts	
Wood manufactures, miscellaneous	
Wood pulp	
Wool and fine animal hair	
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f	
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or dryin	Ð
containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	
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