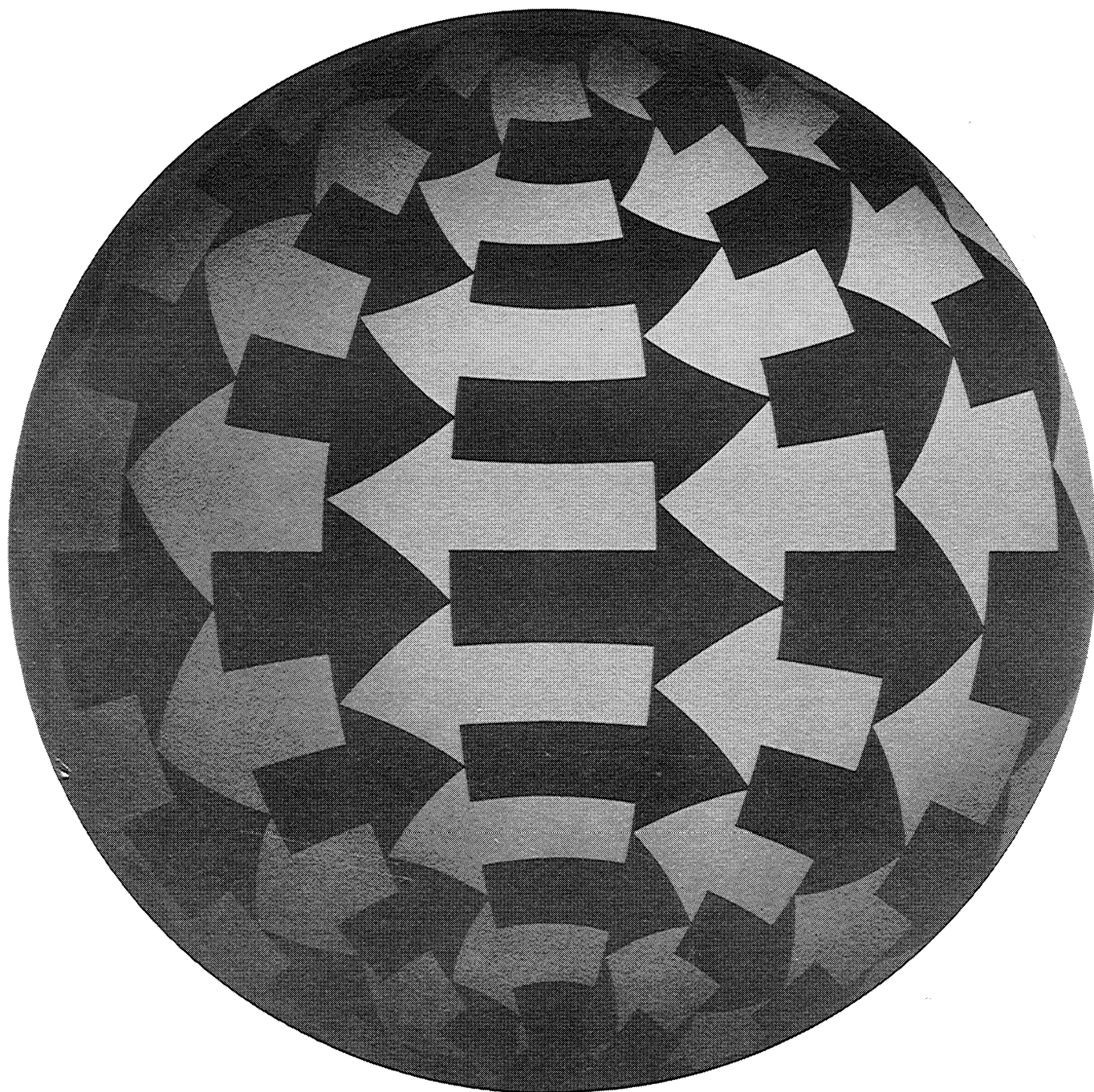


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U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas



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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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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 that are of concern in the exercise of its various roles under U.S. trade statutes, including monitoring and understanding trade shifts that are likely to affect future trade policy.

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

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

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

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

Following each sector analysis is a statistical table summarizing Trade for the major commodity groups within the sector and a summary of the monitoring gates triggered for the most recent period. Appendix A contains a listing of the specific import and export gates that 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.

This issue of U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas includes estimated data on 1984 domestic consumption, production, employment, and import penetration ratios for the approximately 650 commodity groups covered in this report (app. E). These data have been estimated by the Commission's international trade analysts based on primary and secondary data sources including discussions with various Government and industry contacts. These estimated data are subject to change either from future secondary sources or from the detailed surveys the Commission often conducts in the course of its statutory investigations or other work.

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

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Overview of 1985 U.S. Merchandise Trade

During 1985, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit reached a record level of \$136.6 billion, representing a 23-percent increase over the 1984 deficit of \$110.9 billion, and an increase of 125 percent over the 1983 deficit of \$60.7 billion. ^{1/} This surge in the trade deficit is generally attributed to a combination of factors including the strong U.S. economy, the continuing appreciation of the dollar, large foreign debts and falling oil revenues in many important U.S. markets, and the increasing export competition from emerging industrial countries and other industrial nations. In addition to these factors, however, market conditions unique to specific industries have also been a major factor in the worsening trade balance.

The \$25.7 billion increase in the merchandise trade deficit in 1985 reflects trade balance declines in every major U.S. sector, except petroleum. The most significant decline occurred in the machinery and equipment sector where the trade deficit increased by \$13.8 billion. This decline is broadly based, involving many product areas and countries; however, it arises principally from a strong increase in U.S. demand for foreign-made products, particularly motor vehicles, consumer electronic products, and office machines.

In 1985, the United States maintained a trade surplus in only two sectors, agricultural, animal, and vegetable products (\$5.5 billion) and chemicals and related products (\$9.1 billion). Merchandise trade deficits occurred in petroleum, natural gas, and related products (\$48.4 billion), machinery and equipment (\$40.9 billion), minerals and metals (\$24.3 billion), textiles and apparel (\$14.6 billion), miscellaneous manufactures (\$10.2 billion), footwear (\$5.8 billion), and forest products (\$5.7 billion) (table 1). Within these major sectors there were significant shifts in both U.S. exports and imports in 1985, as discussed below.

U.S. export developments

U.S. exports declined to \$206.9 billion in 1985, representing a decrease of 2.4 percent from that of 1984. The largest decline was in the agricultural sector where a strong dollar during most of the year and falling oil revenues in important markets in the Middle East and Latin America cut into world demand for exports. Major shifts occurred within all sectors as can be seen below.

In the agricultural sector, U.S. exports decreased by 20 percent, from \$37.6 billion in 1984 to \$30.0 billion in 1985. Exports of grain led the decline, falling from \$14.8 billion in 1984 to \$9.9 billion in 1985, or by 33 percent. Exports of oilseeds also declined, from \$6.0 billion in 1984 to \$4.1 billion in 1985, or by 32 percent. The strong U.S. dollar and ample world supplies contributed to the declining U.S. agricultural export trade.

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

Table 1.--U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major commodity sectors, 1983, 1984, and 1985 1/

(In thousands of dollars)			
Item 2/	1983	1984	1985
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	36,523,114	37,605,260	29,956,156
Forest products-----	8,358,366	8,585,488	7,959,575
Textiles and apparel-----	5,677,188	6,444,110	5,508,472
Footwear-----	177,868	187,432	198,515
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products-----	4,547,988	4,163,153	4,472,099
Chemicals and related products-----	27,067,453	30,039,296	29,398,341
Minerals and metals-----	13,682,418	14,692,066	13,286,545
Machinery and equipment-----	82,349,396	89,750,236	94,154,951
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	15,007,256	15,200,217	15,022,793
Special provisions-----	2,578,300	5,389,793	6,967,860
Total-----	195,969,353	212,057,057	206,925,312
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	20,544,529	23,362,253	24,502,243
Forest products-----	10,808,405	13,231,158	13,653,128
Textiles and apparel-----	13,093,947	18,208,444	20,123,156
Footwear-----	4,185,444	5,246,535	5,958,941
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products-----	57,005,718	60,009,576	52,839,214
Chemicals and related products-----	15,138,370	19,347,318	20,296,419
Minerals and metals-----	29,332,725	38,725,641	37,561,739
Machinery and equipment-----	84,623,986	116,837,297	135,085,372
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	16,129,307	21,168,893	25,238,005
Special provisions-----	5,817,086	6,852,398	8,294,928
Total-----	256,679,523	322,989,519	343,553,149
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	15,978,585	14,243,006	5,453,912
Forest products-----	-2,450,039	-4,645,670	-5,693,552
Textiles and apparel-----	-7,416,759	-11,764,334	-14,614,683
Footwear-----	-4,007,576	-5,059,103	-5,760,425
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products-----	-52,457,730	-55,846,422	-48,367,114
Chemicals and related products-----	11,929,082	10,691,977	9,101,922
Minerals and metals-----	-15,650,306	-24,033,575	-24,275,194
Machinery and equipment-----	-2,274,590	-27,087,061	-40,930,420
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	-1,122,051	-5,968,675	-10,215,212
Special provisions-----	-3,238,786	-1,462,604	-1,327,068
Total-----	-60,710,170	-110,932,462	-136,627,837

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.

In the textiles, apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. exports dropped by 14 percent, from \$6.6 billion in 1984 to \$5.7 billion in 1985. Most of the decline was attributable to a drop in exports of raw cotton, down 33 percent, from \$2.4 billion in 1984 to \$1.6 billion in 1985, due mainly to U.S. prices being significantly higher than world prices as well as a general worldwide oversupply.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. exports of petroleum products increased by 8 percent in 1985 to \$3.9 billion compared with \$3.6 billion in 1984. The principal markets for these exports were Japan, Canada, and Mexico. U.S. exports of coal increased from \$4.7 billion in 1984 to \$5 billion in 1985. U.S. coal exports were primarily bituminous and lignite coals and coke used in the manufacture of steel. U.S. fertilizer exports decreased from \$2.7 billion in 1984 to \$2.6 billion in 1985. Some analysts stated that the strength of the U.S. dollar vis-a-vis other currencies was partially responsible for the decline in U.S. exports of these products.

In the machinery and equipment sector, U.S. exports of aircraft increased by 32 percent to \$14.3 billion, and exports of passenger automobiles increased by 24 percent to \$6.1 billion. Increased exports of aircraft were related to U.S. dominance in the production of large transport aircraft, whereas, increased exports of passenger automobiles were associated with developments in the U.S. and Canadian auto industries. Exports of earth moving and mining machinery increased by 11 percent to \$4.5 billion. A significant decline in exports in 1985 was represented by semiconductors. Exports of these devices declined by 20 percent in 1985, decreasing to \$4.3 billion. Such exports of semiconductors consisted largely of wafers and dice sent to developing countries for assembly.

U.S. import developments

U.S. imports increased to \$343.6 billion in 1985, representing an increase of \$20.6 billion or 6 percent compared with imports in 1984. Imports were up in all major sectors except the petroleum and minerals and metals sectors. The largest increase was in the machinery and equipment sector where motor-vehicle imports led in large part to a \$18.2 billion rise. Significant shifts occurred within all sectors as shown below.

In the agricultural sector, U.S. imports increased by 5 percent, or from \$23.4 billion in 1984 to \$24.5 billion in 1985. Imports of fresh fruit increased from \$1.1 billion to \$1.3 billion; fruit juices increased from \$809 million to \$918 million; fresh or frozen fish, from \$1.4 billion to \$1.5 billion; and meat (except poultry meat), from \$2.1 billion to \$2.3 billion.

In the textiles, apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. imports set a new record at \$26 billion, up 11 percent from \$23 billion in 1984. The leading suppliers of textiles and apparel to the United States were Hong Kong, the European Community, Taiwan, and Korea, with a combined total of \$11.3 billion, or 56 percent of the total. The largest increases were posted by sweaters, up 30 percent from \$1.7 billion to \$2.2 billion, and women's apparel, such as

shirts, blouses, trousers, slacks, shorts, and dresses, up 17 percent from \$4.7 billion to \$5.5 billion. Footwear imports increased from \$5.2 billion to \$6.0 billion. The four largest suppliers of footwear were Taiwan, Korea, the European Community, and Brazil, with a total of \$4.9 billion or 82 percent of the total.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. imports of petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased by 12 percent in 1985 compared with that of 1984, dropping to \$53 billion. The decrease was attributed to the continuation of lower demand for products refined from crude petroleum and an oversupply of crude petroleum on the world market. U.S. imports of fertilizers and fertilizer materials decreased by \$268 million, or 16 percent in 1985, to \$1.4 billion. U.S. imports of fabricated rubber and plastics products increased by 24 percent to \$1.8 billion in 1985. Lower foreign labor costs in developing countries and the strength of the U.S. dollar during this period were the principal reasons cited for the increase.

In the minerals and metals sector, the preliminary effects of the President's program, under which imports of certain steel products are limited through voluntary restraint agreements (VRA's), is believed to be largely responsible for the 6-percent decline in steel imports, which fell to \$9.6 billion in 1985, from \$10.2 billion in 1984. The greatest declines in imports occurred in sheets and strip and pipes and tubes. The VRA's, most of which were agreements effective retroactively to October 1, 1984, are scheduled to remain in effect for the 5-year period ending September 30, 1989.

U.S. imports of machinery and equipment showed a large increase in 1985, as passenger automobiles rose by 25 percent to \$38.6 billion. An increase in demand for Japanese-produced motor vehicles was the principal reason. During the year, imports of office machines increased by 9 percent to \$11.5 billion, and imports of tape recorders and tape players, principally video cassette recorders, increased by 44 percent to \$7.6 billion. Imports of electric motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment increased by 17 percent to \$2.2 billion. Imports of semiconductors in 1985 showed a significant decline, falling by 25 percent to \$5.8 billion.

In the miscellaneous manufactures sector, U.S. imports of furniture rose 32 percent, from \$2.5 billion to \$3.3 billion, as U.S. consumers purchased record amounts of furniture, particularly wood furniture, taking advantage of the improved economy and attractive prices offered from certain importers. Imports of blank magnetic recording media climbed 50 percent, from \$710 million to \$1.1 billion, reflecting the growing popularity of video and audio recording devices. Imports of jewelry also rose between 1984-85, from \$1.7 billion to \$2.3 billion, or by 34 percent, as the popularity of precious metal jewelry, particularly from Italy, continued to expand. The growth of imports of scientific instruments slowed somewhat from that of the previous year, increasing 19 percent, from \$1.9 billion in 1984 to \$2.3 billion in 1985, demonstrating improved availability of competitively priced foreign-made products.

U.S. bilateral trade

The United States experienced worsening trade balances with the majority of its major trading partners during 1985 (table 2). The largest declines in the U.S. trade balance occurred with Japan (down \$12.7 billion), the European Community (EC) (down \$8.8 billion), and Canada (down \$2.0 billion).

As indicated previously, the rising U.S. trade deficit stems in part from the continued strength of the U.S. dollar during 1985 relative to other major currencies. Despite declines in the latter part of 1985, the International Monetary Fund's weighted-average foreign-currency value of the U.S. dollar was up 4.5 percent for all of 1985 from the level of that in 1984. This increase suggests a continuing decrease in U.S. competitiveness in export markets. The value of the U.S. dollar relative to other major currencies is shown in the following tabulation (average currency units per U.S. dollar):

Currency	1984	1985	Percentage change
	-----Per U.S. dollar-----		Percent
Yen (Japan).....	237.52	238.54	0
Pound (United Kingdom).....	.7518	.7792	4
Franc (France).....	8.7391	8.9852	3
Dollar (Canada).....	1.2951	1.3655	5
Lira (Italy).....	1,756.96	1,909.44	9
Deutsche mark (West Germany)...	2.8459	2.9440	3

U.S. bilateral trade balances with certain major trading partners are discussed below.

Japan.—The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Japan increased by 38 percent in 1985 compared with that in 1984, reaching \$46.6 billion. Despite a significant appreciation in the value of the yen in the latter part of 1985, U.S. imports from Japan rose by 16 percent to \$68.2 billion, and U.S. exports to Japan declined by 5 percent to \$21.6 billion.

The increasing deficit with Japan was related largely to trade in manufactured goods. In 1985, U.S. imports of machinery and equipment from Japan were valued at \$51.5 billion compared with \$41.6 billion in 1984, representing an increase of 24 percent. In contrast, U.S. exports of these products to Japan remained relatively flat, increasing by 6 percent to \$5.4 billion. A large share of trade in machinery and equipment consisted of articles containing high-valued added content and included motor vehicles, office machines, and consumer electronic products. Imports of mineral and

Table 2.--All merchandise sectors: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, 1984, and 1985. 1/

Item	(In thousands of dollars)		
	1983	1984	1985
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	36,544,896	44,515,081	45,028,946
Japan	21,225,748	22,692,128	21,602,929
EC	42,420,383	44,795,654	43,595,970
Brazil	2,519,976	2,585,244	3,058,782
Hong Kong	2,407,165	2,884,740	2,614,816
India	1,812,262	1,543,794	1,615,763
Korea	5,684,604	5,785,965	5,666,503
Mexico	8,755,231	11,461,202	13,084,252
Taiwan	4,296,134	4,658,027	4,337,499
OPEC	15,146,145	13,465,554	11,405,492
NMES	5,070,283	7,189,204	7,021,940
China	2,163,218	2,988,479	3,796,200
All other	50,086,520	50,480,457	47,892,316
Total	195,969,353	212,057,057	206,925,312
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	51,982,346	66,342,454	68,883,572
Japan	40,887,305	56,595,926	68,241,855
EC	43,767,725	56,876,278	64,506,293
Brazil	4,943,437	7,207,997	7,545,258
Hong Kong	6,389,992	8,228,916	8,393,280
India	2,187,185	2,545,723	2,269,617
Korea	7,180,827	9,295,050	9,986,363
Mexico	16,618,937	17,762,398	18,938,246
Taiwan	11,193,076	14,706,390	16,354,352
OPEC	24,807,964	26,436,934	22,676,954
NMES	3,577,060	5,200,209	5,791,450
China	2,217,525	3,040,400	3,863,384
All other	43,143,665	51,791,240	49,965,904
Total	256,679,523	322,989,519	343,553,149
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-15,437,449	-21,827,373	-23,854,625
Japan	-19,661,556	-33,903,797	-46,638,926
EC	-1,347,341	-12,080,623	-20,910,323
Brazil	-2,423,460	-4,622,752	-4,486,476
Hong Kong	-3,982,827	-5,344,175	-5,778,463
India	-374,923	-1,001,928	-653,854
Korea	-1,496,222	-3,509,084	-4,319,860
Mexico	-7,863,706	-6,301,195	-5,853,993
Taiwan	-6,896,942	-10,048,362	-12,016,853
OPEC	-9,661,818	-12,971,379	-11,271,461
NMES	1,493,223	1,988,994	1,230,489
China	-54,307	-51,921	-67,184
All other	6,942,855	-1,310,783	-2,073,487
Total	-60,710,170	-110,932,462	-136,627,837

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

metal products from Japan in 1985, principally products made of iron and steel, exceeded exports to Japan in 1984 by \$4.4 billion, or by more than 8 percent. U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactured products from Japan also exceeded U.S. exports by more than \$4.0 billion. In 1985, the United States did experience a trade surplus with Japan in three product categories: agricultural products (\$5.3 billion); forest products (\$1.4 billion); and chemical products (\$1.7 billion).

Canada.--The balance in U.S. merchandise trade with Canada continued to worsen in 1985, registering a record deficit of \$23.9 billion, an increase of \$2.0 billion, or 9 percent, from the 1984 trade deficit of \$21.8 billion. Although U.S. exports to Canada increased, from \$44.5 billion in 1984 to \$45.0 billion in 1985, an increase of \$500 million (1 percent), U.S. imports from Canada increased by a greater amount, rising by \$2.6 billion, or 4 percent, during the same period, from \$66.3 billion in 1984 to \$68.9 billion in 1985. The 1985 trade deficit of \$23.9 billion with Canada represented 17 percent of the overall 1985 U.S. merchandise trade deficit of \$136.6 billion.

The commodity sectors primarily responsible for the increased U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Canada included petroleum and related products, which made up 1 percent of U.S. exports to Canada and 14 percent of U.S. imports from Canada in 1985. U.S. imports of petroleum products (particularly natural gas) rose in 1985 following declines in export prices of such products in Canada. Also contributing to the worsening trade balance were agricultural and forest products, which together made up 7 percent of U.S. exports and 19 percent of U.S. imports. In particular, U.S. exports of specialty paper products declined, and U.S. imports of a variety of processed and semiprocessed wood products increased, due in part to the rising (in real terms) U.S. dollar. Together, petroleum and related products and agricultural/forest products suffered a decline in net exports of \$1.5 billion, over three-fourths of the total change in the U.S.-Canadian trade balance.

In addition, significant trade shifts were seen in other commodity sectors. U.S. exports of machinery and equipment, particularly parts to be assembled in Canada, increased by \$1.3 billion, or 5 percent, from 1984 to 1985. An improving Canadian manufacturing sector also caused a decline in U.S. exports of chemicals and related products, which fell by \$500 million, or 10 percent. U.S. imports of machinery and equipment rose in 1985 to \$29.4 billion, from \$27.9 billion in 1984, increasing by \$1.5 billion, or 5 percent.

European Communities.--Because of a sharp rise in U.S. imports, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit with the European Communities (EC) continued to rise in 1985, increasing by \$8.8 billion (73 percent) to \$20.9 billion, compared with a 1984 deficit of \$12.1 billion and a 1983 deficit of only \$1.3 billion. U.S. merchandise imports from the EC totaled \$64.5 billion in 1985, up by \$7.6 billion (13 percent) from 1984 imports of \$56.9 billion, and U.S. exports to the EC declined slightly, from \$44.8 billion in 1984 to \$43.6 billion in 1985, a drop of \$1.2 billion, or 3 percent. The 1985 trade deficit of \$20.9 billion with the EC represented 15 percent of the overall 1985 U.S. merchandise trade deficit of \$136.6 billion.

The continuing recovery of the European manufacturing sector in 1985, characterized by moderating wage demands, smaller price increases, increasing profitability, and a continued trend toward deregulation, along with a rising U.S. dollar in January-June 1985, allowed EC producers to compete more effectively with the United States. Although virtually all merchandise groups contributed to the increased U.S. trade deficit, of particular importance were two sectors that constitute the bulk of U.S.-EC trade, machinery and equipment and agricultural products. U.S. imports of machinery and equipment climbed by \$5.3 billion in 1985 to \$26.0 billion, compared with \$20.7 billion in imports in 1984. Net U.S. exports of agricultural products declined sharply in 1985, totaling only \$860 million compared with \$2.4 billion in 1984, representing a drop of \$1.6 billion. In both merchandise sectors, these shifts between 1984 and 1985 continued a longer trend that has been blamed in part on the strong U.S. dollar; these trends should, therefore, level off in 1986 as the dollar becomes relatively less expensive.

Brazil.--U.S. exports to Brazil increased by 18 percent to \$3.1 billion in 1985 compared with exports in 1984. U.S. imports from Brazil increased only 5 percent to \$7.6 billion in 1985 from \$7.2 billion in 1984. As a result of the larger increase in exports compared with imports, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Brazil decreased by \$136 million, or 3 percent in 1985, to \$4.5 billion.

Merchandise sectors accounting for the largest share of exports to Brazil in 1985 were machinery and equipment, 44 percent; chemicals and related products, 28 percent; and agricultural, animal, and vegetable products, 15 percent. Exports of machinery and equipment increased by 49 percent in 1985 to \$1.4 billion compared with that of 1984. Increasing industrialization accounted for the increase in exports of these products along with some relaxation of the Brazilian domestic content requirements. U.S. exports of chemicals and related products to Brazil decreased by 16 percent, from \$1.5 billion in 1984 to \$1.3 billion in 1985. Analysts stated that the strong dollar vis-a-vis other currencies was the principal reason Brazilian manufacturers shifted from U.S. sources for certain chemicals to other foreign producers with a more favorable currency exchange rate. In addition, Brazil is actively pursuing a program of development for its chemicals processing industries in order to satisfy domestic demand and increase exports of these products. U.S. exports of agricultural, animal, and vegetable products to Brazil decreased by 8 percent to \$471 million in 1985 compared with \$509 million in 1984. Except for certain grains, and dried vegetable oils, Brazil is largely self-sufficient in agricultural products.

Merchandise sectors accounting for the largest share of U.S. imports from Brazil in 1985 were agricultural, animal, and vegetable products, 33 percent; machinery and equipment, 16 percent; minerals and metals, 14 percent; and footwear, 12 percent. The United States has been historically a large importer of Brazilian agricultural products. Among the principal imported products are coffee, cocoa, tobacco, and sugar. U.S. imports of agricultural products increased by \$208 million, or 9 percent in 1985, to \$2.5 billion from \$2.2 billion in 1984. In 1985, U.S. imports of machinery and equipment from Brazil increased to \$1.2 billion from \$968 million in 1984, or a change of 21 percent. A wide range of these products is imported from Brazil, including automotive parts. Imports of minerals and metals, including certain iron and steel products, went from \$1.2 billion in 1984 to \$1.1 billion in 1985, or a

decrease of 13 percent. U.S. imports of nonrubber footwear from Brazil increased by \$25 million, or 3 percent in 1985, to \$904 million compared with \$879 million in 1984. Brazil is the fourth largest supplier of imported footwear.

Hong Kong.--The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Hong Kong, after increasing by an annual average of 30 percent, or about \$1 billion between 1982 and 1984, rose by 8 percent, or \$434 million, in 1985 to \$5.8 billion. The smaller increase during 1985 resulted primarily from a slowdown in U.S. imports from Hong Kong, which after rising by 23 percent annually in 1983-84, increased by only 2 percent in 1985. U.S. exports to Hong Kong declined by 9 percent in 1985 to \$2.6 billion.

Nearly 60 percent, or \$3.4 billion, of the total trade deficit with Hong Kong occurred in textiles and apparel, the largest import category; most of the remaining deficit was accounted for by machinery and equipment (\$1.2 billion) and miscellaneous manufactures (\$1.5 billion). Imports of textiles and apparel from Hong Kong in 1985 increased by 10 percent over those in 1984 to \$3.5 billion, following growth of 31 percent in 1984. Apparel accounted for 94 percent of the total, or almost \$3.3 billion, making Hong Kong the largest source for imported apparel.

Significant declines occurred in imports and exports of machinery and equipment, the most important sector in terms of two-way trade, where U.S./Hong Kong trade in 1985 decreased by nearly \$600 million compared with that in 1984 to \$3.1 billion. U.S. exports dropped by 14 percent to \$982 million and U.S. imports decreased by 16 percent to \$2.1 billion. These declines are largely attributed to declining two-way trade in parts of computers--the largest export item in this sector--brought about by excessive inventory buildup in 1984 followed by a slowdown in the growth of consumption of small computers in 1985.

The trade deficit in the miscellaneous manufactures sector during 1985 grew by 10 percent over that in 1984 to \$1.5 billion, representing 27 percent of the total trade deficit with Hong Kong. The increase in this sector's trade deficit is attributed largely to the growth in U.S. imports of dolls, toys, watches and watch movements, and jewelry for which Hong Kong is a major producer and supplier.

India.--The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with India, after increasing considerably to a record \$1.0 billion in 1984, declined by 35 percent to \$654 million in 1985. The smaller deficit resulted from a 5-percent increase in U.S. exports to \$1.6 billion and an 11-percent decrease in U.S. imports to \$2.3 billion in 1985. The improving trade picture with India during 1985 largely reflected substantially smaller U.S. imports of petroleum, the largest single import category during 1983-84, continued rapid growth in U.S. exports of chemicals, which displaced machinery and equipment as the largest export category during 1985, and a relatively significant decline in U.S. imports of minerals and metals, the largest import category in 1985. Partially offsetting these gains, however, was the decline that took place in U.S. exports of agricultural products, which had been the largest export item during 1983.

Korea.--Nearly tripling the 1983 deficit of \$1.5 billion and 23 percent more than the \$3.5 billion deficit of 1984, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Korea reached a record \$4.3 billion in 1985. U.S. imports from Korea increased from \$9.3 billion in 1984 to \$10.0 billion in 1985; conversely, U.S. exports to Korea decreased from \$5.8 billion to \$5.7 billion.

Continuing past trends, the largest negative trade balances in 1985 occurred in the textiles and apparel sector (\$2.1 billion), miscellaneous manufactures (\$1.2 billion), and the footwear sector (\$1.1 billion). U.S. imports primarily contributing to the deficit in these sectors included wearing apparel, stuffed toy animals, leather handbags, jewelry, and nonrubber footwear. In terms of surplus trade, the agricultural sector reported the largest positive trade balance, valued at \$1.0 billion in 1985. Agricultural exports from the United States to Korea consisted largely of wheat, cattle hides, corn, and soybeans.

The most significant trade shift took place in the miscellaneous manufactures sector with an increase in the deficit of 23 percent between 1984 and 1985, from \$0.94 billion to \$1.16 billion. Although U.S. exports of miscellaneous manufactures increased by \$6 million between 1984 and 1985, it was not sufficient to offset the significantly larger increase in imports valued at \$221 million. The two largest import increases in this sector occurred in the categories for toys, models, and dolls, and for recordings and recording media, accounting for approximately 38 percent and 30 percent, respectively, of the total. The rise in these imports reflects the continued, growing popularity of a number of toy items and imitations as well as audio and video media and equipment. Another significant shift was reported in agricultural trade, which decreased from a surplus of \$1.15 billion to \$0.98 billion between 1984 and 1985, or by about 15 percent. The bulk of the decline was a result of decreased U.S. exports of corn to Korea. The decline in corn exports was largely attributed to the world surplus and increased competition from other corn-producing nations, chiefly China and Thailand.

Mexico.--U.S. trade with Mexico during 1985 resulted in a deficit of \$5.9 billion, representing a decline of 7 percent from the deficit of \$6.3 billion in 1984. Underlying the deficit were increases in both imports and exports. Total U.S. imports increased to \$18.9 billion in 1985, or 7 percent more than the \$17.8 billion imported in 1984; exports increased 14 percent to \$13.1 billion in 1985, up from \$11.5 billion in 1984. The largest deficit continued to occur in petroleum (\$7.3 billion), followed by chemicals and related products (\$1.1 billion).

Imports from Mexico increased in all product sectors in 1985, with the exception of chemicals and related products, where a 5-percent decrease occurred. Petroleum accounted for 41 percent of total imports from Mexico (principally crude petroleum), followed by machinery and equipment (29 percent), agricultural products (10 percent), and minerals and metals (7 percent).

With respect to exports to Mexico, increases occurred in all merchandise sectors in 1985, with the exception of agricultural products, where a 20-percent decline occurred. Machinery and equipment accounted for the largest increase with 47 percent of U.S. exports. Chemicals and related products and agricultural products each accounted for 13 percent of exports.

Machinery and equipment experienced the largest trade shift in 1985, registering an increase of \$2.6 billion in exports of motor-vehicle parts, office machine parts, and television and other electronic parts. Many of these parts were sent to Mexico for processing and assembly and then were reimported into the United States under the provisions of item 806.30 and 807.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

Taiwan.—Nearly doubling since 1983, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Taiwan in 1985 was \$12 billion, up 20 percent from the deficit in 1984. U.S. imports from Taiwan totaled \$16.4 billion in 1985, up 11 percent from \$14.7 billion in 1984; U.S. exports to Taiwan declined from \$4.7 billion in 1984 to \$4.3 billion in 1985, or by 9 percent.

The deficit for machinery and equipment was the largest sectoral deficit in 1985 at \$3.5 billion, reflecting U.S. imports principally of computers, data processing equipment and parts, ceiling and other electric fans, televisions, and telephone sets. Imports of luggage, furniture, handbags, toys, and dolls contributed largely to the 1985 deficit of \$3.2 billion in miscellaneous manufactures. Taiwan remained as the largest supplier of footwear with imports from Taiwan equaling the margin of the total 1985 U.S. trade deficit of \$1.8 billion for these items. There was an overall deficit with Taiwan of \$2.6 billion for other textile and apparel items, reflecting increased imports of clothing items, especially sweaters and shirts. The largest trade surplus again occurred in the agricultural sector, with yellow corn, soybeans, and cattle hides the principal products exported. A slight trade surplus occurred in the chemical, petroleum, natural gas, and related products area as Taiwan imported significant amounts of coal, certain acids, and other chemicals.

The greatest trade shift among all categories occurred in the chemicals and related products area as the U.S. trade surplus with Taiwan in these products fell from \$244 million in 1984 to \$7 million in 1985. A large percentage of that decline occurred as a result of decreased exports of fertilizer and other specialized chemicals such as caprolactam monomer. Taiwan shifted the purchasing of many of these items to Far Eastern suppliers partly in response to higher U.S. prices. There was also a significant deterioration in U.S. exports in the petroleum, natural gas, and related products sector as the U.S. trade surplus with Taiwan declined from \$116 million to \$26 million. Virtually all of this decline can be attributed to the decrease in exports of heavy fuel oil. Taiwan also changed its source for this product to Saudi Arabia primarily because of lower Saudi prices.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).—The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with OPEC in 1985 was \$11.3 billion, or 13 percent less than the 1984 trade deficit. U.S. imports of goods from OPEC in 1985 were valued at \$22.7 billion compared with \$26.4 billion in 1984. U.S.

exports to OPEC decreased by 15 percent to \$11.4 billion in 1985 from \$13.5 billion in 1984. With rapidly decreasing crude petroleum prices, OPEC has reduced trade in almost all sectors to preserve foreign currency holdings.

On a merchandise sector basis, 86 percent of all imports from OPEC in 1985 were petroleum, natural gas, and related products. U.S. imports of both crude petroleum and petroleum products decreased by 11 percent in 1985 compared with imports of these products in 1984. The principal sources of crude petroleum in 1985 were Mexico, Canada, and Indonesia. For petroleum products in 1985, the principal sources were Venezuela, Algeria, and Canada.

Merchandise sectors accounting for the largest share of exports to OPEC in 1985 were machinery and equipment, 50 percent; and chemicals and related products, 11 percent. U.S. exports of machinery and equipment to OPEC decreased 8 percent in 1985 to \$5.7 billion from \$6.2 billion in 1984. OPEC's declining crude petroleum income and the strength of the U.S. dollar vis-a-vis other currencies were cited as the two principal causes for the decrease. The two latter reasons also explain in part the 17-percent decrease in 1985 U.S. exports to OPEC of chemicals and related products compared with exports of like products in 1984. In 1985, exports of chemicals and related products were valued at \$466 million. Most of the products were plastic polymer resins and specialty products not available from domestic OPEC manufacturers.

Nonmarket economy countries (NME's).--The United States had a merchandise trade surplus with these countries of \$1.2 billion in 1985, down from \$2.0 billion in 1984. The decline in the U.S. trade surplus with NME's in 1985 was due mainly to an increase from \$5.2 billion to \$5.8 billion in imports, continuing a trend of increasing imports in recent years. Exports decreased slightly, from \$7.2 billion in 1984 to \$7.0 billion in 1985, following a sharp increase the previous year. China played an increasingly important role in U.S. trade with NME's in 1985, accounting for 54 percent of U.S. exports to NME's in 1985, up from 42 percent in 1984, and providing 67 percent of U.S. imports from NME's, up from 58 percent in 1984.

The largest trade surpluses with NME's in 1985 occurred in agricultural products (\$1.9 billion) and in machinery and equipment (\$1.9 billion), and the largest deficits were in textile products (\$1.2 billion) and petroleum products (\$1.5 billion). Exports of agricultural products to NME's (largely grains) declined sharply in 1985 to \$2.3 billion from \$3.9 billion in 1984, resulting in a decline compared with the large trade surplus in agricultural products in 1984. The surplus in machinery and equipment was up sharply from that of 1984, as exports doubled from nearly \$1.1 billion in 1984 to over \$2.1 billion in 1985. The largest increases in exports of machinery and equipment were in airplanes and parts. The deficit in textile products increased slightly from that of 1984, as imports continued at record levels, reaching \$1.6 billion in 1985. Exports of textile products were small relative to imports, even though NME's were the leading export market for some textile items. U.S. imports of petroleum products from NME's have increased substantially each year for several years, reaching \$1.5 billion in 1985; U.S. exports of these products to NME's are negligible by comparison.

U.S. imports from China totaled \$3.8 billion in 1985, up 27 percent from \$3.0 billion in 1984. U.S. exports totaled \$3.9 billion, also up 27 percent from that of 1984. The United States had a small trade deficit with China in both years. Imports from China increased in most product categories but most notably in crude petroleum, reaching \$0.7 billion, with China supplying nearly all the U.S. imports from NME's. Imports also increased in miscellaneous products, such as dolls and toys, reaching \$0.5 billion in 1985, and in textiles and apparel which amounted to \$1.4 billion in 1985. The sharpest increase in U.S. exports to China was in airplanes and parts, with China taking nearly all U.S. exports of these products to NME's. The U.S.S.R. was about equal with China as an export market in 1983 and 1984, but U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R. dropped sharply in 1985 to \$2.4 billion from \$3.3 billion in 1984, mainly attributable to a decline in shipments of U.S. wheat. The U.S.S.R. is much less important than China as a supplier of U.S. imports, shipping a total of \$0.4 billion in 1985. Certain chemicals and petroleum products constitute the leading imports from the U.S.S.R.

ANALYSES OF TRADE SHIFTS, BY SECTORS

Agricultural, Animal, and Vegetable Products 1/

The U.S. merchandise trade balance in agricultural, animal, and vegetable products worsened in 1985, with the surplus of exports over imports declining sharply to \$5.5 billion, compared with a \$14.2 billion surplus in 1984 (table 3, fig. 1). Total U.S. exports of these products declined by \$7.6 billion, or 20 percent, from \$37.6 billion in 1984 to \$30.0 billion in 1985. At the same time, U.S. imports increased by \$1.1 billion (5 percent), from \$23.4 billion in 1984 to \$24.5 billion in 1985. Declining oil revenues in such important foreign markets as the Middle East and Latin America cut into world demand for U.S. exports in 1985. The continuing economic recovery in the United States contributed to the increase in U.S. imports in 1985.

The decline in U.S. exports of agricultural products was felt mostly by producers of grains and oilseeds. U.S. exports of grains in 1985 totaled \$9.9 billion, representing a decline of \$4.9 billion (33 percent) from that in 1984; U.S. exports of oilseeds in 1985 totaled \$4.1 billion, down by \$1.9 billion (32 percent) from that in 1984.

The increase in U.S. imports of agricultural products was attributable primarily to increased imports of fresh fruits and fruit juices, fresh or frozen fish, and meat. U.S. imports of fruit juices increased by \$109 million from 1984 to 1985, from \$809 million to \$918 million. At the same time, imports of fresh fruit increased by \$197 million, from \$1.05 billion to \$1.25 billion. In 1985, U.S. imports of fresh or frozen fish totaled \$1.54 billion, representing an increase of \$182 million over imports in 1984 of \$1.36 billion. U.S. imports of meat (except poultry) rose from \$2.13 billion in 1984 to \$2.31 billion in 1985.

U.S. bilateral trade

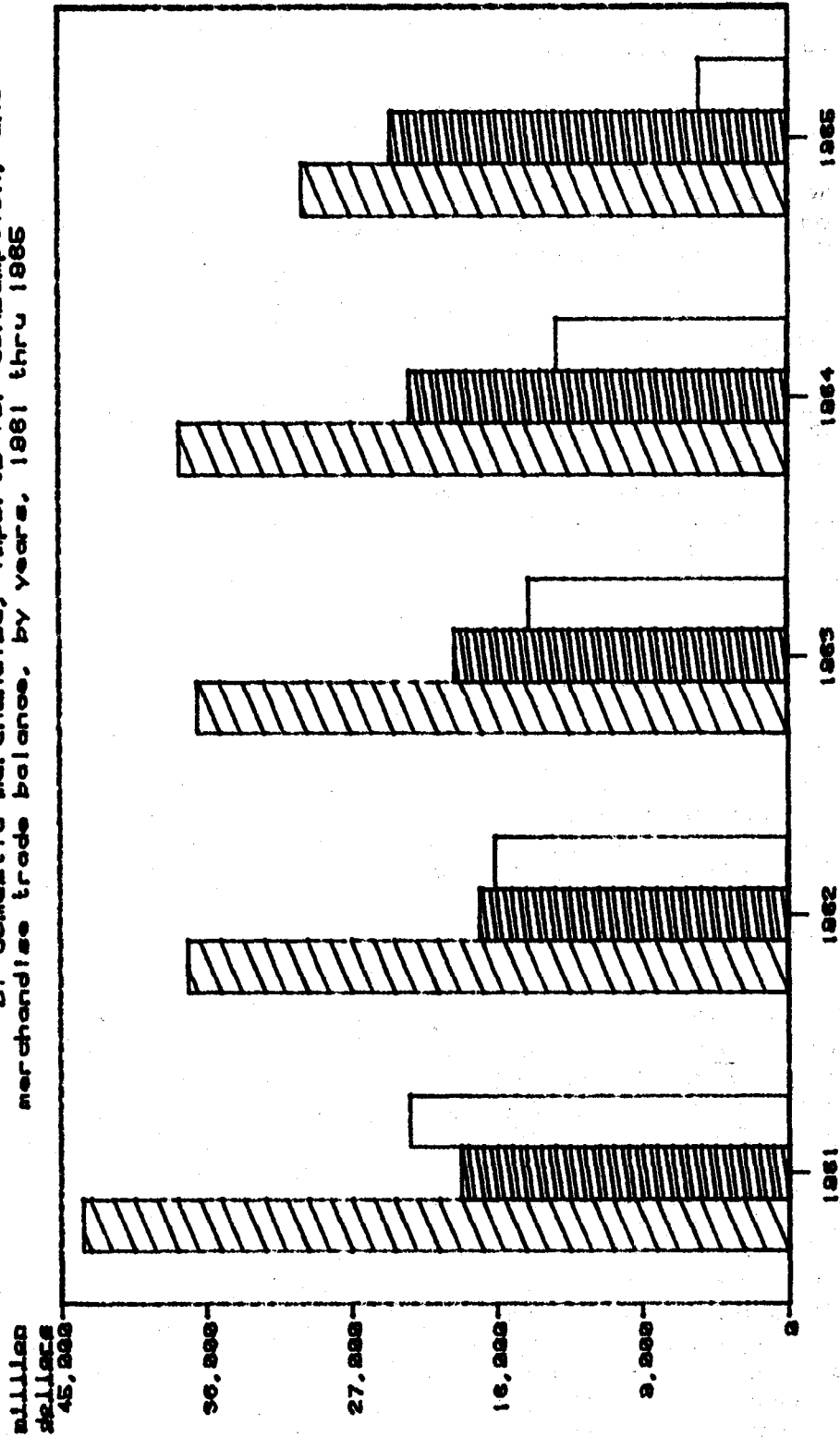
U.S. trade in agricultural products is carried out with numerous trading partners throughout the developed and developing world, with only moderate concentration of trade in particular sources or markets. The single largest source of U.S. imports of agricultural products in 1985 was the EC, which accounted for 18 percent of the total imported value; the next largest sources were Canada, with 13 percent, and Brazil, with 10 percent. On the export side, the largest market for U.S. agricultural products was Japan; which accounted for 19 percent of total exported value in 1985; next in size were the EC, with 18 percent; OPEC, with 8 percent; and the nonmarket economies (NME's), with 8 percent. There were no significant shifts in relative position among the major sources of U.S. imports or markets for U.S. exports from 1984 to 1985.




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, 1983, 1984, and 1985 1/

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1983	1984	1985	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	1,953,157	2,032,726	1,716,336	
Japan	6,337,649	6,770,652	5,832,817	
EC	7,535,301	6,564,806	5,364,405	
Brazil	469,700	508,988	470,751	
Hong Kong	439,298	466,347	523,511	
India	699,622	264,313	99,333	
Korea	1,547,795	1,292,411	1,127,719	
Mexico	1,960,538	2,025,688	1,682,799	
Taiwan	1,245,433	1,327,492	1,135,312	
OPEC	2,743,361	3,005,858	2,363,512	
NMES	2,516,611	3,850,631	2,330,027	
China	571,918	651,372	212,626	
All other	9,074,645	9,495,343	7,309,626	
Total	36,523,114	37,605,260	29,956,156	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	2,679,814	3,038,906	3,096,474	
Japan	394,502	477,620	533,403	
EC	3,653,324	4,139,937	4,504,690	
Brazil	1,751,032	2,242,543	2,450,431	
Hong Kong	58,514	82,069	88,472	
India	245,694	280,378	316,890	
Korea	157,317	142,743	149,912	
Mexico	1,735,949	1,715,377	1,799,450	
Taiwan	243,904	337,618	362,468	
OPEC	859,708	1,075,128	1,244,459	
NMES	382,645	427,241	453,178	
China	133,964	191,941	207,910	
All other	8,382,119	9,402,688	9,502,411	
Total	20,544,529	23,362,253	24,502,243	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	-726,656	-1,006,180	-1,380,137	
Japan	5,943,146	6,293,032	5,299,414	
EC	3,881,976	2,424,869	859,715	
Brazil	-1,281,331	-1,733,555	-1,979,680	
Hong Kong	380,783	384,278	435,039	
India	453,927	-16,065	-217,556	
Korea	1,390,478	1,149,668	977,807	
Mexico	224,588	310,311	-116,650	
Taiwan	1,001,528	989,874	772,844	
OPEC	1,883,652	1,930,729	1,119,052	
NMES	2,133,965	3,423,389	1,876,849	
China	437,954	459,430	4,715	
All other	692,525	92,654	-2,192,785	
Total	15,978,585	14,243,006	5,453,912	
1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.				

Figure 1.--Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1961 thru 1965



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

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

The principal shifts in the U.S. agricultural trade balance from 1984 to 1985 included a \$1.6 billion decline in the trade surplus with the EC, from \$2.42 billion in 1984 to \$860 million in 1985; a \$1.5 billion decline in the surplus with NME's, from \$3.4 billion to \$1.9 billion; and a \$1 billion drop in the surplus with Japan, from \$6.3 billion to \$5.3 billion.

The shifts in the U.S. agricultural trade balance were mainly because of sharp declines in U.S. exports to principal markets. Such exports to every major market declined from 1984 to 1985. Large declines were seen in exports to NME's, where improving domestic grain production, coupled with increased purchases from third parties, acted to depress demand for U.S. exports. Exports to the EC also declined as EC production surpluses continued to grow.

Commodity analyses

Malt beverages.--U.S. exports of malt beverages in 1985 amounted to 22 million gallons, valued at \$45 million, representing an increase of 91 percent in quantity and 79 percent in value over that of 1984. An increase in exports to Canada accounted for most of the overall increase. A labor dispute between the three major brewers in Ontario and 4,000 unionized workers resulted in short beer supplies in Canada in January-June 1985. Following the settlement of the dispute in the spring of 1985, U.S. exports returned to more normal levels.

William A. Lipovsky
724-0097

Fruit.--U.S. imports of fresh fruit amounted to 8.9 billion pounds, valued at \$1.3 billion in 1985, up 14 percent in quantity and 19 percent in value from that of 1984. 1/ The principal sources of these fresh fruit were Ecuador, Chile, Honduras, Costa Rica, Mexico, and Colombia. Fresh bananas from Ecuador, Honduras, and Panama and fresh grapes, peaches, and nectarines from Chile accounted for the bulk of the increase. Imports of prepared or

1/ On Aug 27, 1985, the U.S. International Trade Commission issued its preliminary determination in investigation No. 701-TA-254 on certain red raspberries from Canada, including fresh raspberries, that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports from Canada. On Oct. 21, 1985, the Commission instituted its final investigation on this matter. The International Trade Administration (ITA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce had determined a preliminary subsidy by the Government of Canada being paid on these raspberry exports to the United States of 0.98 percent ad valorem. The ITA had been scheduled to announce the final subsidy margin on Dec. 26, 1985. Effective Jan. 9, 1986, the ITA suspended its countervailing duty investigation because it had signed an agreement with the Governments of Canada and the Province of British Columbia whereby the Canadians agreed to offset or eliminate completely all benefits that the ITA had found to be subsidies. As a result, the Commission suspended simultaneously its investigation of the raspberry imports from Canada as well.

preserved fruit (except dried) reached 1.0 billion pounds, valued at \$366 million, in 1985, up 27 percent in quantity and 17 percent in value over that of 1984. Spain, the Philippines, and Thailand were the major sources of imports in 1985. A large share of the increase in 1985 was attributable to canned pineapple imported from the Philippines and Thailand.

Robert T. Roeder
724-1170

Oilseeds and animal and vegetable fats and oils.--U.S. exports of oilseeds and animal and vegetable oils and fats continued their downward spiral in 1985, as weak foreign markets and abundant foreign supplies undercut U.S. exports. U.S. exports of oilseeds, which are largely soybeans, declined by 34 percent to \$3.9 billion in 1985, compared with such exports in 1984. Exports of soybeans fell by 13 percent in volume to 37 billion pounds (620 million bushels), and by 31 percent in value to \$3.8 billion in 1985, reaching the lowest export level since 1976. The export unit value for soybeans declined by 20 percent, from \$7.57 per bushel in 1984 to \$6.04 per bushel in 1985. Exports of animal and vegetable oils also decreased, declining by 17 percent in volume to 5.7 billion pounds, and by 24 percent in value to \$1.5 billion in 1985. With domestic prices for vegetable oils generally exceeding those of foreign suppliers, foreign markets were increasingly served by suppliers in the EC, Malaysia, and the Philippines. U.S. imports of vegetable oils--led by larger volumes of imported coconut oil and palm oil--rose by 30 percent in volume to 2.1 billion pounds, but declined by 6 percent in value to \$630 million as Philippine, Indonesian, and Malaysian supplies of coconut and palm oils became more abundant at reduced prices. 1/

John Reeder
724-1754

Fresh, chilled, or frozen pork and canned hams.--U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork and canned hams increased from 726 million pounds (product weight), valued at \$687 million, in 1984 to 867 million pounds, valued at \$784 million, in 1985. Imports from Canada, almost all of which consisted of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork, increased by 61 million pounds (from 347 million pounds in 1984 to 408 million pounds in 1985) and by \$32 million

1/ On Aug. 16, 1985, the Commission initiated its final investigations Nos. 731-TA-236 and 237, Certain castor oil products from Brazil to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury by reason of imports of certain hydrogenated castor oil from Brazil being sold in the United States at less than fair value. In January 1986, the Commission determined that an industry in the United States was not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports from Brazil of certain hydrogenated castor oils that have been found by the Department of Commerce to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).

(from \$252 million to \$284 million). 1/ Imports from Denmark increased by 58 million pounds (from 230 million pounds in 1984 to 288 million pounds in 1985), and by \$55 million, in terms of value (from \$259 million to \$314 million). Imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork from Denmark increased by 42 million pounds and by \$27 million, whereas imports of canned hams increased by 26 million pounds and \$28 million. In December 1985, the Commission concluded a factfinding investigation concerning the competitiveness of U.S. producers of pork. 2/ Domestic interests have publically stated that they are considering filing countervailing and/or antidumping complaints concerning pork imports from the European Community.

David E. Ludwick
724-1763

Nonalcoholic beverages.--U.S. imports of soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages increased from \$66 million in 1984 to \$122 million in 1985, or by 85 percent. Increases in imports from France and Mexico accounted for the bulk of the increase in the total; U.S. imports of mineral waters from France nearly doubled, increasing from \$27 million in 1984 to \$53 million in 1985, and imports of beverages in the basket category "beverages, not specially provided for other than carbonated soft drinks" from Mexico increased from \$2 million in 1984 to \$25 million in 1985. Beverages imported under this basket category include fruit nectars, nonalcoholic beers and wines, and fruit drinks. Factors contributing to this increase include a possible misclassification of certain items under this category (according to Customs officials), competitive pricing of nectars and fruit drinks in relation to juices, and increased consumer demand for nonalcoholic beverages.

Toni James
724-0017

Grains.--U.S. exports of grains declined from \$14.8 billion in 1984 to \$9.9 billion in 1985, or by 33 percent. About 36 percent of the decline was accounted for by reduced shipments of corn, and 59 percent was accounted for by reduced shipments of wheat. Between crop years 1983/84 and 1984/85 (grain crop years run from July to June), world production of wheat and coarse grains rose by more than 13 percent, from 1,176 million metric tons to 1,323 million tons, whereas world trade increased by only 7 percent. As a result, world ending stocks increased by nearly 27 percent. The rise in world food and feed grain supplies created increased competition among world exporters.

1/ On July 31, 1985, the U.S. International Trade Commission issued its final determination in investigation No. 701-TA-224, Live Swine and Pork from Canada. The Commission determined that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports from Canada of live swine and that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury, and that the establishment of an industry in the United States is not materially retarded, by reason of imports from Canada of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork.

2/ The Competitive Position of U.S. and European Community Pork in the United States and Third Country Markets, Investigation No. 332-213, USITC Publication 1794, December 1985.

U.S. imports of scallops, the third leading import item, rose from 27 million pounds, valued at \$117 million, in 1984 to 42 million pounds, valued at \$147 million, in 1985. This represented an increase of 54 percent in quantity and 25 percent in value. The rise in U.S. scallop imports resulted mainly from a decline in U.S. scallop landings in 1985. The smaller increase in value was the result of a rise in lower value imports from nontraditional suppliers, including Japan and Peru. The average unit value of U.S. scallop imports dropped from \$4.30 per pound in 1984 to \$3.50 per pound in 1985.

Douglas Newman
724-0087

Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen.--U.S. exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables amounted to 1.4 billion pounds, valued at \$309 million, in 1985, down by 22 percent in quantity (21 percent in value) from 1.9 billion pounds, valued at \$390 million, in 1984. Nearly 70 percent of the decline (in terms of quantity) was accounted for by reduced shipments of fresh vegetables to Canada, historically the most important market for U.S. fresh vegetable exports. Exports of fresh onions and lettuce together fell from 610 million pounds, valued at \$82 million, in 1984 to 405 million pounds, valued at \$51 million, in 1985, reflecting the rising share of Canadian consumption accounted for by Canadian production. Potato exports fell by 31 percent (by quantity) from 148 million pounds, valued at \$20 million, in 1984 to 103 million pounds, valued at \$13 million, in 1985 because of an increased share of fresh potatoes diverted to processing and an oversupply of Canadian potato production.

Tim McCarty
724-1753

Fresh/frozen and canned fish.--The U.S. trade deficit in fisheries products increased by \$93 million, or by 10 percent, in 1985 over that of 1984. Total exports were valued at \$887 million in 1985, whereas imports were valued at \$1.94 billion, resulting in a trade deficit of \$1.05 billion. A major factor causing the deficit was a large increase in imports of fresh or frozen fish, principally imported from Asia and Oceania, which grew from \$1.36 billion in 1984 to \$1.54 billion in 1985. Demand for fish products in the United States continued to grow as the economy improved. U.S. supplies of many species of fish have remained stable or declined, leading to rising prices and increased import demand to fill the gap. U.S. exports of fresh and frozen fish have also added to the short domestic supply, since exports increased by 29 percent in 1985, to \$788 million, compared with \$612 million in 1984. Much of this increase went to Japan, the world's largest fish-consuming nation, which relies heavily on imported supplies of high-quality fresh and frozen fish products.

Another contributing factor to the growth in the U.S. fisheries trade deficit was canned fish products, imports of which jumped by 35 percent in value to \$327 million in 1985, from \$242 million in 1984. Canned tuna was the primary product contributing to this increase; U.S. imports of canned tuna in 1985 totaled \$222 million, representing an increase of 33 percent from that in

1984 of \$167 million, whereas import quantity increased by 39 percent, from 162 million pounds to 226 million pounds, during the same period. Increased production in foreign countries, particularly those in Southeast Asia for distribution by U.S. tuna processors was the principal cause of rising tuna imports in recent years.

Roger L. Corey, Jr.
724-1759

Sugar.--During 1985, U.S. imports of sugar amounted to 2.5 million tons (raw value), valued at \$815 million, or a 31-percent decline from the 3.6 million tons, valued at \$1.1 billion, imported in 1984. U.S. sugar imports are controlled by a system of import quotas imposed on a crop-year (October-September) basis. 1/ The size of the import quotas for sugar has been declining in recent years as the U.S. demand for sugar has been reduced by growth in demand for alternate sweeteners, particularly high-fructose corn syrup.

Lowell Grant
724-0099

Cocoa and confectionery.--U.S. imports of cocoa and confectionery in 1985 amounted to 1.5 billion pounds, valued at \$1.5 billion, up 21 percent from the imports in 1984 (1.2 billion pounds, valued at \$1.3 billion). 2/ The increases were partly the result of higher cocoa bean prices and increased imports of semifinished cocoa products. Cocoa product imports increased because (1) world prices for sugar contained in these products are lower than U.S. prices for sugar and (2) U.S. demand for imported gourmet confectionery has increased.

Lowell Grant
724-0099

1/ On Mar. 29, 1985, the President terminated the import fee on raw sugar and modified the import fee on refined sugar and directed the U.S. International Trade Commission to investigate, pursuant to sec. 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, whether these actions would result in import interference with the price-support program for sugar cane and sugar beets.

2/ On Jan. 29, 1985, the President imposed import quotas on sweetened cocoa, pursuant to sec. 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. He also requested the U.S. International Trade Commission to determine whether imports of certain other sugar-containing confectionery products were practically certain to interfere with the price-support program for sugar cane and sugar beets.

U.S. exports of corn declined from 1,932 million bushels, valued at \$7,074 million, in 1984 to 1,733 million bushels, valued at \$5,312 million, in 1985. This represents a 10-percent decline in export volume and a 25-percent decline in export value. During crop years (October/September) 1983/84 to 1984/85, world production of corn rose by 32 percent, from 346 million metric tons to 457 million metric tons, whereas world trade in corn rose by less than 10 percent, resulting in an increase of 63 percent in world ending stocks. The world surplus of corn created a climate of increased international competition. From 1984 to 1985, there was a 39-percent decrease in the volume of corn exported to Mexico, from 106.1 million bushels, valued at \$415 million, to 64.4 million bushels, valued at \$204 million.

U.S. wheat exports declined from 1,552 million bushels, valued at \$6.5 billion, in 1984 to 911 million bushels, valued at \$3.6 billion, in 1985. This represents a 41-percent decline in exported volume and a 44-percent decline in exported value. Between wheat crop years July-June 1983/84 and July-June 1984/85, world wheat production increased by nearly 5 percent to 515 million tons and world trade in wheat increased by nearly the same percentage; however, world ending stocks surged by nearly 15 percent, creating a situation in which import demand decreased, and world competition for exports increased. From 1984 to 1985, there was a sharp drop in U.S. exports of wheat to the U.S.S.R., from 281 million bushels, valued at \$1.2 billion, to 39 million bushels, valued at \$159 million. The biggest drop in wheat exports was in the "other" category, reflecting the relative surplus of world grain.

J. Pierre-Benoist
724-0074

Lamb meat.--U.S. imports of lamb meat increased from 18.4 million pounds, valued at \$14 million, in 1984 to 31.9 million pounds, valued at \$32 million, in 1985, representing an increase of 74 percent in quantity and 133 percent in value. New Zealand, which accounted for more than 80 percent of the quantity of imports in both 1984 and 1985, supplied most of the increase in imports, although supplies from Australia, the only other major supplier also increased. The unit value of total imports rose from 75 cents per pound in 1984 to \$1.00 per pound in 1985, whereas the unit value of imports from New Zealand rose even more, increasing from \$0.69 in 1984 to \$1.02 in 1985. A large share of imports from New Zealand during 1984 reportedly consisted of lower priced shoulders, rather than higher priced legs and racks that typically comprise a large share of New Zealand's exports. The increase in imports from New Zealand was related to a devaluation of the New Zealand dollar, a loss of New Zealand market share in the EC, and to a large increase in the size of the lamb flocks. New Zealand reportedly is intent on maintaining a presence in the U.S. market because of its concern that the EC market will become increasingly restricted by Common Agricultural Policy regulations. Also, the large market in Iran is subject to political and war-related disruptions.

David E. Ludwick
724-1763

Live cattle.--U.S. exports of live cattle increased from 71,000 animals, valued at \$56 million, in 1984 to 125,000 animals, valued at \$122 million, in 1985. Exports to Mexico increased by 55,000 animals (from 40,000 in 1984 to 95,000 in 1985), more than offsetting the decline in exports to other markets. The value of exports to Mexico increased by \$61 million (from \$26 million to \$87 million). The increase in exports to Mexico was caused by a number of factors, including increased rain and improved grazing conditions that encouraged Mexican cattlemen to rebuild their herds in 1985 after droughts in 1982/83 and January-June 1984. Also, the Mexican Government has eased restrictions on dairy cattle imports and provided favorable loans to Mexican dairy farmers to support dairy herd expansion. Reduced meat supplies and consequent high prices in Mexico City in January-June 1985 also contributed to Mexican import demand for slaughter cattle.

David E. Ludwick
724-1763

Shellfish.--U.S. imports of shellfish increased from 576 million pounds, valued at \$2.02 billion, in 1984 to 634 million pounds, valued at \$2.05 billion, in 1985. This represented an increase of 10 percent in quantity and 2 percent in value. Most of the increase in quantity was accounted for by shrimp, the leading shellfish import item. In 1985, shrimp accounted for 57 percent of the quantity and 56 percent of the value of U.S. imports of shellfish. U.S. shrimp imports increased in quantity from 342 million pounds in 1984 to 360 million pounds in 1985, or by 5 percent. The value of U.S. shrimp imports, however, decreased by 5 percent, from \$1.22 billion in 1984 to \$1.15 billion in 1985. The increase in quantity resulted from continuing strong demand for shrimp in the U.S. market. The decline in value resulted mainly from a decline in higher valued imports from Mexico and Ecuador, the leading suppliers, because of decreased production in these countries and a corresponding increase in low-value imports from Taiwan, Brazil, Panama, and Thailand. The average unit value of imported shrimp decreased from \$3.55 per pound in 1984 to \$3.20 per pound in 1985, or by nearly 10 percent.

A slight increase in the value of U.S. imports of shellfish was largely related to imports of lobster, the second leading imported item. In 1985, U.S. lobster imports accounted for 12 percent of the quantity and 23 percent of the value of U.S. shellfish imports. Such imports increased from 74 million pounds, valued at \$438 million, in 1984 to 78 million pounds, valued at \$471 million, in 1985, or by 6 percent in quantity and 8 percent in value. The rise in U.S. lobster imports was accounted for mainly by Canada, the leading foreign supplier. U.S. imports of lobster from Canada, which accounted for 17 percent of the quantity and 28 percent of the value of total U.S. lobster imports in 1985, increased from 31 million pounds, valued at \$115 million, in 1984 to 35 million pounds, valued at \$131 million, in 1985. The increase in U.S. lobster imports in 1985 was the result of a strong U.S. economy, which strengthened demand for lobster, and short supplies of substitute shellfish items, such as crabs and scallops.

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Live animals, except birds and poultry				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	548,784	640,159	628,303	-2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	302,888	270,368	360,855	33
Cattle				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	920	753	836	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	312,643	285,763	306,520	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	55	71	124	75
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,035	56,496	122,299	116
Swine				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	447	1,322	1,226	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	56,753	155,556	127,766	-18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	23	14	18	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,556	7,991	7,876	-1
Poultry and poultry meat				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96,730	102,705	91,865	-11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	371,428	362,840	328,378	-9
Feathers and downs				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	18,477	19,365	18,293	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	74,931	78,442	66,840	-15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,680	3,711	3,413	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,415	30,101	23,263	-23
Meat, except poultry meat				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,121,893	2,129,783	2,312,832	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	979,188	989,676	958,805	-3
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,246,800	1,138,409	1,310,573	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,160,670	1,027,300	1,076,857	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	178,517	218,711	220,285	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	340,984	417,884	426,895	2

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

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		457,898:	561,151:	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	268,313:	335,505:	392,876:	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	124,845:	93,139:	69,597:	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	146,402:	89,655:	56,941:	-36
Sausage				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,660:	12,005:	12,570:	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,886:	16,941:	17,352:	2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,921:	5,738:	6,411:	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,980:	7,691:	8,081:	5
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	48,670:	53,621:	63,075:	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,586:	60,956:	69,176:	13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	31,265:	22,695:	20,180:	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,084:	23,633:	19,041:	-19
Fish, fresh or frozen				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,304,237:	1,356,100:	1,537,797:	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	626,438:	611,580:	787,986:	29
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	66,569:	67,811:	65,196:	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	68,891:	70,944:	71,076:	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,385:	4,899:	7,228:	48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,369:	6,207:	9,803:	58
Fish, in airtight containers				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)-----	180,342:	232,743:	324,623:	39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	200,357:	242,207:	326,596:	35
Exports:				
Quantity (number)-----	65,663:	57,162:	52,991:	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	106,397:	95,332:	88,763:	-7

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Sardines				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	35,247	44,750	57,221	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,700	41,805	48,985	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,012	884	529	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	689	583	424	-27
Tuna				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	122,329	162,312	225,537	39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	137,323	167,269	222,404	33
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	22,489	25,129	39,906	59
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,839	30,642	49,215	61
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,162	7,315	4,222	-42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,714	7,957	5,280	-34
Shellfish				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	568,141	576,219	633,892	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,018,382	2,016,876	2,048,320	2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	65,320	54,421	62,334	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	180,348	144,883	141,259	-3
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	2,879	1,898	2,554	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,617	7,062	9,349	32
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	2,053	3,170	3,202	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,649	7,335	6,925	-6
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,939	12,870	20,515	59
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,087	5,180	9,852	90
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	634,608	665,933	816,426	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	251,148	215,093	238,869	11

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Butter				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,692	1,635	1,878	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,063	1,842	1,754	-5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	60,795	97,393	66,060	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,855	62,471	45,580	-27
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	31	130	275	111
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30	75	145	92
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	11,305	9,260	9,124	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,201	4,737	4,215	-11
Cheeses				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	286,246	306,019	302,503	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	383,296	385,155	373,978	-3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	38,463	36,885	34,594	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,074	32,697	28,504	-13
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	32	111	141	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,932	3,979	3,958	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----		16		-96
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		50	4	-91
Ice cream				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	1,198	1,244	1,288	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,992	3,271	3,265	0
Eggs				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,107	26,065	14,723	-44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	56,216	52,260	55,235	6

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Hides and skins				
Imports:				
Value	63,090	69,614	72,549	4
Exports:				
Value	800,256	1,165,177	1,080,890	-7
Cattle hides				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	667	717	1,053	47
Value	19,061	23,010	28,007	22
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	22,452	26,408	26,006	-2
Value	742,174	1,086,433	1,007,370	-7
Leather				
Imports:				
Value	298,542	403,208	394,278	-2
Exports:				
Value	248,516	310,817	280,900	-10
Cattle hide upper leather				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	48,018	51,178	46,195	-10
Value	45,556	51,799	48,875	-6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	17,891	15,543	17,124	10
Value	18,128	19,349	21,898	13
Furskins				
Imports:				
Value	157,061	200,396	205,232	2
Exports:				
Value	271,414	282,020	282,764	0
Mink furskins				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	3,148	3,651	3,679	1
Value	79,349	102,652	110,006	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	3,228	3,539	3,487	-1
Value	90,489	104,435	102,688	-2
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers				
Imports:				
Value	44,082	54,261	59,723	10
Exports:				
Value	3,667	3,093	2,698	-13

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Live plants				
Imports:				
Value	29,728:	40,684:	44,299:	9
Exports:				
Value	36,264:	31,212:	29,776:	-5
Seeds				
Imports:				
Value	79,742:	70,767:	75,983:	7
Exports:				
Value	186,732:	200,250:	183,699:	-8
Grains				
Imports:				
Value	71,541:	120,577:	130,268:	8
Exports:				
Value	13,817,392:	14,792,460:	9,937,916:	-33
Corn				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	815:	2,755:	2,449:	-11
Value	8,126:	30,040:	19,797:	-34
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	1,875,068:	1,932,386:	1,732,831:	-10
Value	6,473,568:	7,073,751:	5,311,906:	-25
Rice (paddy and brown)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,097:	2,471:	6,610:	167
Value	1,196:	828:	2,269:	174
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,258,941:	689,510:	854,680:	24
Value	170,807:	92,183:	100,263:	9
Wheat				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	1,959:	3,709:	9,997:	170
Value	5,838:	15,080:	36,928:	145
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	1,413,320:	1,552,136:	911,396:	-41
Value	6,235,254:	6,476,907:	3,601,181:	-44
Milled grain products				
Imports:				
Value	19,697:	22,224:	34,318:	54
Exports:				
Value	1,141,885:	1,070,273:	908,432:	-15

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Milled rice				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	46,608	62,634	128,236	105
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,148	13,397	22,964	71
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,031,278	4,087,981	3,450,056	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	754,816	753,307	564,481	-25
Milled wheat				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)-----	157	142	156	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,105	2,124	2,024	-5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)-----	52,092	26,291	31,542	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	320,289	259,528	282,558	9
Malts and starches				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	29,708	34,884	41,327	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,143	54,783	41,099	-25
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	66,214	69,255	93,592	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,505	9,427	10,541	12
Starches				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	59,465	168,586	91,630	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,331	23,001	13,617	-41
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	17,899	22,267	27,251	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,028	31,162	26,391	-15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,279,966	2,807,221	2,761,661	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	566,833	599,814	652,496	9
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,821,088	1,866,079	1,447,015	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	377,824	389,517	309,027	-21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	390,585	388,281	380,468	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	54,466	46,178	82,783	79
Malts				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	31,001	30,419	18,465	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,628	3,999	3,032	-24

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	738,195	824,294	850,987	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	228,870	174,829	173,057	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	175,524	159,337	147,782	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48,007	42,563	38,255	-10
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	81,740	95,833	102,466	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,686	46,560	49,158	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,098,955	1,087,574	1,071,699	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	268,199	284,013	279,566	-2
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	212,118	244,107	231,783	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	107,782	97,947	92,533	-6
Mushrooms and truffles				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	16,326	171,869	157,848	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,024	186,347	162,636	-13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,440	5,601	3,499	-38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,590	6,398	3,349	-48
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,299	169,053	155,333	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,328	165,726	143,017	-14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	294	2,483	1,332	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	230	2,780	1,134	-59
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	310,620,620	310,351,746	371,956,267	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	251,699	324,423	373,440	15
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	1047,056,703	1279,046,710	1564,347,973	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	534,061	645,322	743,830	15

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Almonds				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	297,366	171,036	311,400	82
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	176,615,285	220,284,092	351,015,516	59
Filberts				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	243,605	315,841	400,390	27
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,718,876	22,050,765	19,508,539	-12
Pistachio nuts				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,966	9,048	9,792	8
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,957,909	8,466,275	10,280,980	21
Pistachio nuts				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,361	4,112	5,086	24
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,310,288	22,304,804	28,854,633	29
Fruit, fresh				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,398	41,966	36,735	-12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,880,938	4,026,064	4,463,230	11
Berries, fresh				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,802	5,895	5,957	1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,089,526	7,755,948	8,818,916	14
Berries, fresh				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	931,323	1,054,181	1,250,993	19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,443,051	2,877,739	2,671,256	-7
Cherries, fresh				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	833,499	762,328	745,754	-2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,928	46,274	54,085	17
Cherries, fresh				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,962	24,281	28,199	16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	54,461	50,586	45,296	-10
Cherries, fresh				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,990	29,761	27,352	-8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	991	1,578	4,111	160
Cherries, fresh				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	742	1,074	2,306	115
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,269	18,011	15,463	-14
Cherries, fresh				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,010	14,748	13,168	-11

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Citrus fruit				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	198,822	264,891	306,191	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,990	66,434	72,488	9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,153,343	1,722,935	1,694,835	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	454,950	409,743	435,515	6
Fruit, dried				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	59,064	65,175	67,592	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,314	41,804	42,891	3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	258,538	249,067	264,869	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	177,319	161,203	169,243	5
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	666,206	818,250	1,036,905	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	258,208	313,400	366,339	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	276,528	218,038	187,028	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	119,322	100,277	83,162	-17
Olives				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	106,744	111,231	142,363	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	77,026	86,004	87,800	2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,851	3,275	3,552	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,749	2,318	2,401	4
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	11,153	9,627	14,768	53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,690	8,750	12,080	38
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,604	3,973	3,575	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,321	1,663	1,486	-11
Sugar, sirups, and molasses				
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	2,940,688	3,646,548	2,512,408	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,026,502	1,111,573	814,782	-27
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	215,027	320,731	379,739	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	52,349	73,049	60,837	-17

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Molasses				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,833,087	1,530,448	1,838,569	20
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	285,455	154,732	247,134	60
Corn sweeteners				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,338,853	22,094,109	23,994,492	9
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,545	3,845	4,584	19
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)-----	36,921,774	35,521,467	21,096,915	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,790	9,166	5,586	-39
Cocoa and confectionery				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96,993	111,314	119,191	7
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,444	22,165	19,200	-13
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	1097,602,725	1200,664,998	1456,357,509	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	935,768	1,250,606	1,507,691	21
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	71,908,231	81,690,432	76,007,305	-7
Coffee				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	81,677	97,822	96,976	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,905,666	3,476,962	3,491,196	0
Spices				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	110,174	110,494	104,232	-6
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,771,052	3,271,143	3,322,248	2
Spices				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	98,398	95,415	90,462	-5
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	130,619	180,890	203,714	13
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,283	23,126	20,469	-11

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Fruit juices				
Imports:				
Value	455,559	809,035	918,372	14
Exports:				
Value	219,824	219,806	188,990	-14
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages				
Imports:				
Value	47,395	65,690	121,708	85
Exports:				
Value	41,077	34,470	25,893	-25
Ale, porter, stout, and beer				
Imports:				
Quantity	195,721	223,301	245,400	10
Value	515,234	577,008	632,557	10
Exports:				
Quantity	17,840	11,402	21,773	91
Value	38,110	25,201	45,168	79
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages				
Imports:				
Quantity	131,304	142,730	136,967	-4
Value	854,674	955,243	1,010,923	6
Exports:				
Quantity	7,609	6,069	6,297	4
Value	32,133	25,428	27,614	9
Distilled spirits				
Imports:				
Quantity	116,351	117,868	115,776	-2
Value	1,191,649	1,249,945	1,196,696	-4
Exports:				
Quantity	8,801	7,539	7,771	3
Value	60,621	65,981	74,836	13
Tobacco and tobacco products				
Imports:				
Value	817,325	635,867	649,549	2
Exports:				
Value	2,647,287	2,703,556	2,788,599	3
Cigarettes				
Imports:				
Quantity	740,595	790,750	936,438	18
Value	11,064	12,897	11,770	-9
Exports:				
Quantity	60,697	56,516	58,947	4
Value	1,125,711	1,120,121	1,179,938	5

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Cigars				
Imports:				
Quantity (thousands)	127,820	126,816	127,357	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,849	47,635	43,994	-8
Exports:				
Quantity (thousands)	129	103	100	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,510	7,633	5,491	-28
Oilseeds				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	80,582	73,133	76,109	4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,162,342	5,987,897	4,098,536	-32
Cottonseed				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	100	86	4,425	5,025
Value (1,000 dollars)	14	9	230	2,243
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,193	120,364	100,951	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,615	17,307	11,409	-34
Flaxseed				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	192,881	167,942	276,816	65
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,718	22,192	32,857	48
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,277	14,031	5,362	-62
Value (1,000 dollars)	473	1,389	307	-78
Soybeans				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,523	24,135	9,058	-62
Value (1,000 dollars)	758	3,218	968	-70
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	50,106,209	43,067,053	38,725,216	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,925,420	5,438,081	3,906,121	-28
Sunflower seed				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	85,156	53,940	50,571	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,570	7,826	6,158	-21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,745,640	3,224,559	1,200,072	-63
Value (1,000 dollars)	222,586	511,822	163,090	-68

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,802,423:	1,617,055:	2,104,438:	50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	461,856:	671,770:	630,444:	-6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,737,966:	6,888,067:	5,721,711:	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,504,393:	1,980,435:	1,502,462:	-24
Corn oil				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	88:	331:	189:	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33:	114:	111:	-3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	244,519:	318,100:	261,327:	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	89,560:	126,669:	97,121:	-23
Cottonseed oil				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	20,000:		97:	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,554:		9:	
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	422,233:	371,409:	418,499:	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	106,262:	120,837:	124,756:	3
Soybean oil				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	69:	162:	26,170:	15,973
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15:	72:	6,820:	9,302
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,703,967:	2,254,869:	1,280,290:	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	414,548:	731,795:	425,623:	-42
Other vegetable oils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,740,047:	1,567,917:	2,018,794:	29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	445,037:	654,485:	605,604:	-7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	705,202:	518,672:	427,997:	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	188,646:	177,116:	143,916:	-19
Animal and marine-animal oils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	31,962:	35,707:	45,297:	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,586:	9,289:	12,286:	32
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,561,867:	3,295,054:	3,233,128:	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	660,641:	760,207:	663,967:	-13

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Shortening and cooking oils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		12,937	13,888	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,253	7,809	5,611	-28
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		129,960	100,469	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	100,177	63,808	47,078	-26
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	121,908	140,611	159,090	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	66,778	78,072	86,385	11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,298	18,625	15,095	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,867	38,081	30,030	-21
Edible preparations				
Bakery products, except bread				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	149,251,181	194,251,095	256,803,497	32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	131,227	166,187	215,780	30
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	65,613,396	61,024,255	57,136,457	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,108	39,819	37,800	-5
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	60,630,404	62,006,392	62,864,708	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,853	26,972	28,478	6
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	15,098,906	15,525,523	16,678,030	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,860	6,422	7,397	15
Cereal breakfast foods				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	14,860,639	38,941,387	34,403,095	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,950	12,287	12,315	0
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	43,746,530	46,920,100	35,266,590	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,217	29,739	22,687	-24
Chewing gum				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	16,990,796	22,217,028	26,062,220	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,263	18,611	19,355	4
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	6,396,287	7,231,901	6,805,500	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,486	9,157	9,314	2

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	138,281,220	179,722,613	184,092,774	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,754	61,283	62,719	2
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	14,342,615	15,356,331	13,584,647	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,993	9,512	8,340	-12
Sauces				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,754	47,432	48,358	2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,921	38,844	34,673	-11
Soups				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	16,006,773	17,522,250	20,734,834	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,262	25,877	28,271	9
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	27,384,550	26,716,859	25,189,452	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,668	15,431	15,039	-3
Edible preparations, not specially provided for				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	257,830,382	481,674,294	453,034,279	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	157,233	235,038	275,198	17
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	695,250,231	716,980,606	865,595,665	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	399,416	414,635	416,336	0
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1,085	1,256	1,255	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	162,878	191,876	201,490	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	15,564	12,863	12,746	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,819,347	2,238,195	1,910,072	-15
Naval stores				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,337	5,960	7,075	19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,855	44,747	43,790	-2
Miscellaneous vegetable products				

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other fresh plant parts				
Imports:				
Value	163,033	214,199	220,870	3
Exports:				
Value	9,803	8,564	4,383	-49
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin				
Imports:				
Value	32,319	33,520	47,273	41
Exports:				
Value	66,016	50,493	51,758	3
Tonka and vanilla beans				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)				
Value	2,248,726	1,933,820	1,649,385	-15
Miscellaneous vegetable products				
Value	51,140	50,200	47,611	-5
Imports:				
Value	99,896	102,566	102,216	0
Exports:				
Value	53,400	51,647	55,291	7

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1985 1/

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forest Products 1/

The U.S. balance of trade in the forest products sector showed a deficit of \$5.7 billion for 1985 compared with a deficit of \$4.6 billion in 1984 (table 6, fig. 2). U.S. imports of these products totaled \$13.2 billion 2/ in 1984, rising by about 3 percent to more than \$13.7 billion in 1985. U.S. exports totaled \$8.6 billion 3/ in 1984, falling to \$8.0 billion in 1985. Contributing to the increased deficit in 1985 was a 10-percent decline in U.S. exports of paper. In addition, U.S. imports of all forest products were up by 4 percent from that of 1984.

U.S. bilateral trade

U.S. trade in forest products involves a large number of market and supplier countries, but the great bulk of trade involves only a handful of countries. The leading U.S. export markets and major export product areas are Japan (receiving 22 percent of U.S. forest products exports in 1985)--logs, chemical woodpulp, wood chips, impregnated paper, and lumber; EC (19 percent)--chemical woodpulp, unbleached kraft wrapping paper, lumber, and softwood plywood; and Canada (19 percent)--periodicals, miscellaneous books, books and pamphlets, lumber, and impregnated paper.

In 1985, Canada supplied 71 percent of U.S. forest products imports, chiefly newsprint, lumber, woodpulp, and book and printing paper. Other leading sources in 1985 were the EC (supplying 8 percent of such imports)--primarily miscellaneous books-- and Taiwan (3 percent)--hardwood plywoods, and miscellaneous articles of wood.

U.S. exports of forest products to Japan remained flat at \$1.7 billion in 1985. The United States is currently exploring avenues for improving U.S. access to Japanese markets for forest products. Also, because of the weak Canadian dollar, Canadian exports of forest products became more competitive with U.S. exports in the Japanese market.

U.S. imports of forest products from Canada increased from \$9.5 billion in 1984 to \$9.7 billion in 1985, or by 2 percent. U.S. housing starts remained stable, at 1.7 million starts during 1985, and the continued strong demand for lumber, plywood, and building boards coupled with an increase in the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar in Canada, was responsible for much of the increase in imports. Imports of most other forest products from Canada also increased in 1985. U.S. imports of forest products from most countries remained stable during 1985, as the result of strong demand in the United States.

1/ Included are commodities classified in schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

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

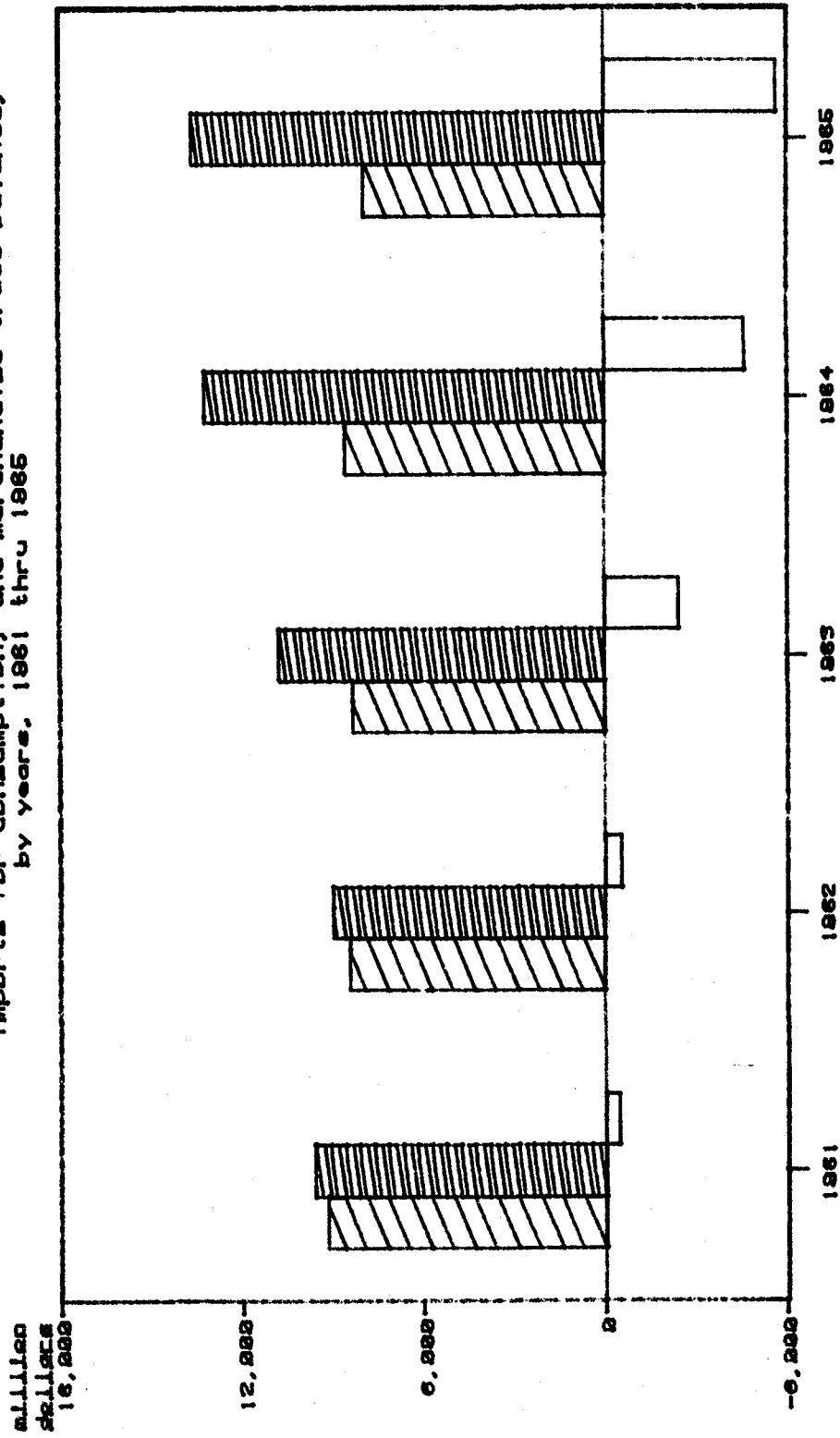
3/ Value f.a.s., U.S. port of export.




Table 6.--Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, 1984, and 1985 1/

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1983	1984	1985	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	1,558,091	1,655,283	1,514,956	
Japan	1,752,774	1,749,833	1,732,968	
EC	1,890,088	1,808,198	1,509,769	
Brazil	40,394	40,902	42,429	
Hong Kong	69,097	93,961	85,823	
India	25,892	36,389	67,225	
Korea	304,283	337,532	325,003	
Mexico	457,239	523,452	561,679	
Taiwan	157,621	199,060	194,223	
OPEC	372,229	358,039	283,407	
NMES	316,980	355,538	392,419	
China	307,370	343,746	388,752	
All other	1,413,673	1,427,294	1,249,669	
Total	8,358,366	8,585,488	7,959,575	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	8,162,563	9,490,139	9,681,763	
Japan	221,476	279,913	322,876	
EC	564,945	984,264	1,069,005	
Brazil	140,101	254,026	215,304	
Hong Kong	69,764	91,157	104,749	
India	4,759	6,179	7,305	
Korea	90,574	86,556	76,172	
Mexico	239,174	271,201	283,925	
Taiwan	389,580	461,750	453,425	
OPEC	161,698	184,553	252,462	
NMES	85,547	98,958	99,563	
China	71,206	82,669	84,535	
All other	678,217	1,022,457	1,086,575	
Total	10,808,405	13,231,158	13,653,128	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	-6,604,472	-7,834,855	-8,166,806	
Japan	1,531,297	1,469,920	1,410,092	
EC	1,325,142	823,934	440,763	
Brazil	-99,706	-213,124	-172,875	
Hong Kong	-666	2,803	-18,925	
India	21,132	30,210	59,919	
Korea	213,708	250,976	248,830	
Mexico	218,064	252,251	277,754	
Taiwan	-231,959	-262,690	-259,202	
OPEC	210,530	173,486	30,944	
NMES	231,432	256,580	292,856	
China	236,163	261,076	304,217	
All other	735,455	404,837	163,094	
Total	-2,450,039	-4,645,670	-5,693,552	

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

Figure 2.--Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise,
imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance,
by years, 1961 thru 1965



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

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

Commodity analyses

Wood and wood products 1/--U.S. imports of wood and wood products rose by 5 percent and exports declined by 1 percent from 1984 to 1985. Imports rose from \$4.9 billion in 1984 to \$5.1 billion in 1985, whereas exports remained stable at \$2.7 billion.

U.S. imports of lumber, flooring, and siding rose by 8 percent, increasing from \$2.8 billion in 1984 to \$3.1 billion in 1985; imports of other finished wood products remained stable at \$1.7 billion. This rise in imports resulted from the continued strong demand for building materials, as U.S. housing starts remained at 1.7 million units in 1985.

Although the value of U.S. exports of wood and wood products slipped from 1984 to 1985, the volume of such exports remained largely unchanged. As a result, the unit value of such exports fell slightly, from \$338 per thousand board feet in 1984 to \$328 per thousand board feet in 1985. In 1985, Japan remained our most important market for wood and wood products, accounting for 40 percent of U.S. exports, valued at \$1.1 billion.

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724-1766

Pulp, paper, and printed material 2/--During 1985, the United States posted a trade deficit of \$3.3 billion in pulp, paper, and printed material, compared with a \$2.5 billion deficit in 1984. Declining U.S. exports were the significant cause of the widening deficit. U.S. exports declined by 10 percent, from \$5.9 billion in 1984 to \$5.3 billion in 1985. U.S. exports to Canada, the largest U.S. export market, declined by 8 percent, from \$1.3 billion in 1984 to \$1.2 billion in 1985. U.S. imports of all pulp, paper, and printed material increased by 2 percent, from \$8.4 billion in 1984 to \$8.6 billion in 1985. U.S. imports from Canada, which account for slightly more than 70 percent of all U.S. imports, remained relatively stable at \$6.1 billion.

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

2/ Pulp, paper, and printed material are included in pts. 4 and 5 of schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

During 1985, the Commission concluded two antidumping investigations, focusing on imports of pulp, paper, and allied products: molded pulp egg filler flats 1/ and photo albums and photo album filler pages. 2/

U.S. imports of newsprint increased by 7 percent, from 7.9 million short tons in 1984 to 8.5 million short tons in 1985. The unit value of these imports increased from \$418 per short ton in 1984 to \$429 per short ton in 1985. The value of newsprint imports increased by 10 percent, from \$3.3 billion in 1984 to \$3.6 billion in 1985. Canada supplied over 95 percent of all newsprint imports during both years. U.S. imports of woodpulp remained near 4.5 million short tons in both 1984 and 1985. The unit value of these imports decreased by 17 percent, from \$411 per short ton in 1984 to \$341 per short ton in 1985, resulting in a decline in the value of woodpulp imports, from \$1.8 billion in 1984 to \$1.5 billion in 1985. Canada supplied about 90 percent of woodpulp imports in both 1984 and 1985.

U.S. imports of all grades of printing and writing papers declined by about 2 percent, to \$1.1 billion during 1985. Within the printing and writing paper group there were two significant antipodal shifts. U.S. imports of coated printing papers increased from 857 million pounds, valued at \$296 million, in 1984 to 992 million pounds, valued at \$364 million, in 1985. West Germany, Italy, and Canada supplied the bulk of coated printing paper imports during both years. Conversely, U.S. imports of uncoated free sheet paper declined from 946 million pounds, valued at \$293 million, in 1984 to 723 million pounds, valued at \$208 million, in 1985. Canada, the largest supplier of uncoated free sheet paper, provided 40 percent of such imports in 1984 and 55 percent in 1985.

U.S. imports of boxes declined from 73 million pounds, valued at \$80 million, in 1984 to 58 million pounds, valued at \$65 million, in 1985. The decline was partly attributed to a major aseptic food packaging firm shifting supply from Western Europe to domestically manufactured boxes in the Southern United States. U.S. imports of all printed material (pt. 5, schedule 2) increased by 11 percent, from \$1.0 billion in 1984 to \$1.1 billion

1/ Investigation No. 731-TA-201 (Final), "Molded Pulp Egg Filler Flats from Canada," was concluded in July 1985. The Commission determined that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury, nor is the establishment of an industry in the United States materially retarded by reason of imports from Canada of molded pulp egg filler flats.

2/ Investigations Nos. 731-TA-240 and 241(Final), "Photo Albums and Photo Album Filler Pages from Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea," were concluded in December 1985. The Commission determined that an industry in the United States was materially injured by reason of imports of photo albums and photo album filler pages from Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea. A prior finding by the U.S. Department of Commerce found dumping margins of 3.69 percent for Hong Kong and 64.81 percent for Korea. The U.S. Customs Service will assess dumping duties on these imports until further notice.

in 1985. Canada supplied about 28 percent of these imports during both years. The share of printed material imported from the United Kingdom, the second leading supplier, declined from 21 percent in 1984 to 17 percent in 1985.

The value of U.S. exports of products within major pulp, paper, and printed material groupings declined from 1984 to 1985. Only exports of wood pulp and waste paper rose in quantity from 1984 to 1985. U.S. exports of wood pulp increased from 3.7 million short ton in 1984 to 3.9 million short tons in 1985. The unit value of wood pulp exports declined by 14 percent, from \$426 per short ton in 1984 to \$365 per short ton in 1985, resulting in a decline in the total value of exports from \$1.6 billion in 1984 to \$1.4 billion in 1985. Japan and West Germany accounted for about 20 percent and 13 percent, respectively, by quantity, of U.S. wood pulp exports during both years. Waste paper exports increased from 3.8 million short tons in 1984 to 5.0 million short tons in 1985. The unit value of these exports dropped by 35 percent, from \$107 per short ton in 1984 to \$70 per short ton in 1985. As a result, the total value of exported waste paper declined from \$409 million in 1984 to \$349 million in 1985. Shipments of waste paper to Mexico, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan accounted for about two-thirds, by quantity, of waste paper exports during both years. Like U.S. imports of wood pulp, U.S. exports of waste paper and wood pulp suffered the effects of soft global prices during 1985.

U.S. exports of linerboard, the second leading U.S. export commodity behind wood pulp, declined from 4.1 billion pounds, valued at \$632 million, in 1984 to 3.6 billion pounds, valued at \$485 million, in 1985. The United Kingdom and Japan accounted for about 13 percent and 8 percent, respectively, by quantity, of U.S. linerboard exports during both years. U.S. exports of industrial papers ^{1/} declined from \$808 million in 1984 to \$740 million in 1985. Canada and Mexico accounted for about one-half of the U.S. industrial paper exports during both years. U.S. exports of all printed material declined by 8 percent in value, from \$1.4 billion in 1984 to less than \$1.3 billion in 1985. U.S. exports of printed material to Canada, which accounted for about 46 percent of U.S. exports during both years, declined from \$622 million in 1984 to \$577 million in 1985.

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724-1299

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

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Rough wood products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	303,762	334,402	301,631	-10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,400,999	1,410,348	1,478,990	5
Logs				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	164,999	146,909	99,234	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,433	19,366	20,627	7
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	3,502,126	3,494,925	3,843,167	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,166,543	1,179,910	1,260,282	7
Softwood logs				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	142,461	116,822	70,842	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,102	14,624	16,853	15
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	3,390,618	3,369,371	3,731,971	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,068,481	1,079,201	1,169,133	8
Hardwood logs				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	22,538	30,087	28,392	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,330	4,741	3,774	-20
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	111,508	125,554	111,196	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	98,062	100,708	91,149	-9
Lumber				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	12,162,388	13,519,021	14,876,676	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,700,689	2,848,680	3,074,333	8
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	2,321,654	2,065,605	1,912,325	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	899,427	822,069	750,586	-9
Softwood lumber				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	11,739,612	12,995,985	14,287,500	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,461,590	2,553,006	2,769,029	8
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	1,837,576	1,592,708	1,509,639	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	602,442	531,685	494,168	-7

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

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Hardwood lumber				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	239,099:	294,295:	324,690:	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	120,071:	141,724:	153,612:	8
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	449,508:	443,331:	374,193:	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	288,423:	282,891:	248,192:	-12
Millwork				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	121,941:	145,664:	156,689:	8
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,400:	39,371:	33,096:	-16
Miscellaneous wood manufactures				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	539,689:	666,783:	682,851:	2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	170,216:	153,423:	169,351:	10
Prefabricated buildings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,609:	6,526:	14,769:	126
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,551:	25,008:	53,596:	114
Plywood and building boards				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	754,032:	870,371:	879,716:	1
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	322,830:	269,208:	238,523:	-11
Hardwood veneer and plywood				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	552,990:	545,010:	542,552:	0
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	100,584:	90,061:	72,711:	-19
Softwood veneer and plywood				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,236:	33,023:	35,917:	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	151,786:	99,697:	86,361:	-13
Particle board				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)-----	645:	955:	1,020:	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,704:	131,777:	141,702:	8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)-----	94:	108:	118:	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,723:	26,198:	24,168:	-8

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

Commodity area		1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	
Wood pulp:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)		4,093	4,490	4,465	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)		1,472,477	1,844,766	1,520,906	-18
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)		3,746	3,678	3,898	6
Value (1,000 dollars)		1,431,826	1,565,490	1,424,510	-9
Waste paper:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)		159	161	150	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)		26,645	27,244	27,264	0
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)		3,742	3,818	4,957	30
Value (1,000 dollars)		308,917	408,814	349,257	-15
Building papers:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		392,477	362,372	361,578	0
Value (1,000 dollars)		48,755	46,490	52,266	12
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		31,991	37,086	31,642	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)		8,373	12,485	10,490	-16
Industrial paperboard:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		270,076	389,576	328,481	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)		43,479	66,818	58,436	-13
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		6,162,443	5,796,397	5,327,385	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)		1,098,019	1,134,624	959,571	-15
Containerboard (kraft linerboard)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		96,236	140,053	101,949	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)		13,041	22,216	16,848	-24
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		4,548,325	4,108,567	3,631,059	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)		583,396	632,160	485,218	-23
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		3,569,885	4,772,989	5,111,094	7
Value (1,000 dollars)		539,701	560,162	521,835	-7
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Value (1,000 dollars)					

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Newsprint				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----		7,893	8,471	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,919	3,299,569	3,633,347	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----		306	314	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1179,479,286	133,963	131,379	-2
Wallpaper				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	54,519	73,893	74,452	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	119,636	152,007	148,240	-2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,927	3,443	3,769	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,456	8,321	8,935	7
Albums				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	44,758	52,843	53,081	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,551	52,862	59,603	13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	3,553	2,007	1,860	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,362	2,511	2,293	-9
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	485,665	610,786	673,944	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	803,517	807,852	739,530	-8
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	64,081	72,660	58,068	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	78,407	79,543	64,703	-19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	318,154	400,449	274,489	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	136,894	154,029	123,923	-20
Miscellaneous books				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	352,030	479,149	539,192	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	356,539	481,194	551,153	15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	243,157	249,817	217,572	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	600,396	633,582	576,779	-9

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Printed matter				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	384,840	514,964	562,836	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	738,730	768,046	707,046	-8
Newspapers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	70,290	84,092	83,178	-1
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,280	20,051	22,062	10
Periodicals				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,861	60,352	80,947	34
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	387,802	406,370	372,471	-8
Decalcomanias				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	385	412	452	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,267	6,863	7,370	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,604	1,371	1,220	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,652	8,294	6,815	-18

Table 8.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1985 1/

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

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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 Sector ^{1/}

The textiles (including fibers) and apparel trade deficit widened sharply in 1985, reaching \$14.6 billion, representing a 24-percent increase over the then record \$11.8 billion deficit posted in 1984, and almost double the \$7.4 billion trade deficit of 1983 (table 9, fig. 3). Although exports fell 14 percent, from \$6.4 billion in 1984 to \$5.5 billion in 1985, imports grew by 10 percent, from \$18.2 billion to \$20.1 billion.

Imports of apparel reached \$14.9 billion in 1985, representing an increase of \$1.5 billion, or 12 percent, over those of 1984, and accounted for the great majority of the total textile and apparel import increase. The individual apparel items showing the largest import increases compared with that in 1984 were sweaters that were up by \$524 million and women's shirts and blouses that increased by \$350 million. Imports of fibers and textile mill products reached \$5.2 billion in 1985, representing an increase of almost \$400 million, or 8 percent over those of 1984. Significant import gains were noted in textile furnishings, miscellaneous textile articles, and in a variety of fabrics.

Most of the export decline was accounted for by raw cotton, shipments of which decreased by 33 percent, from \$2.4 billion in 1984 to \$1.6 billion in 1985. Smaller declines were experienced in exports of manmade fibers, floor coverings, and nonwoven fabrics. Exports of continuous filament yarns increased by 19 percent, from \$352 million in 1984 to \$419 million in 1985. Exports of apparel were 7 percent less in 1985 than in 1984, declining from \$777 million to \$723 million. The \$54 million drop was divided fairly evenly among several major categories, underlining the generally weak position of U.S. apparel in foreign markets.

The trade deficit for footwear increased 14 percent, from \$5.1 billion in 1984 to \$5.8 billion in 1985, as imports increased from 5.2 billion to \$6.0 billion and exports increased from \$187 million to \$199 million during the period.

U.S. bilateral trade

Hong Kong remained the largest supplier of textiles and apparel to the United States in 1985, accounting for \$3.5 billion, up 10 percent from the \$3.2 billion in 1984. The European Community, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea were the other three leading suppliers, with between \$2.5 and \$2.7 billion each. The combined share of these four top sources was 56 percent of the total. Among the leading suppliers of textiles were West Germany, Italy, and Korea. For apparel, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea remained the major exporters to the United States. However, their combined share of the total

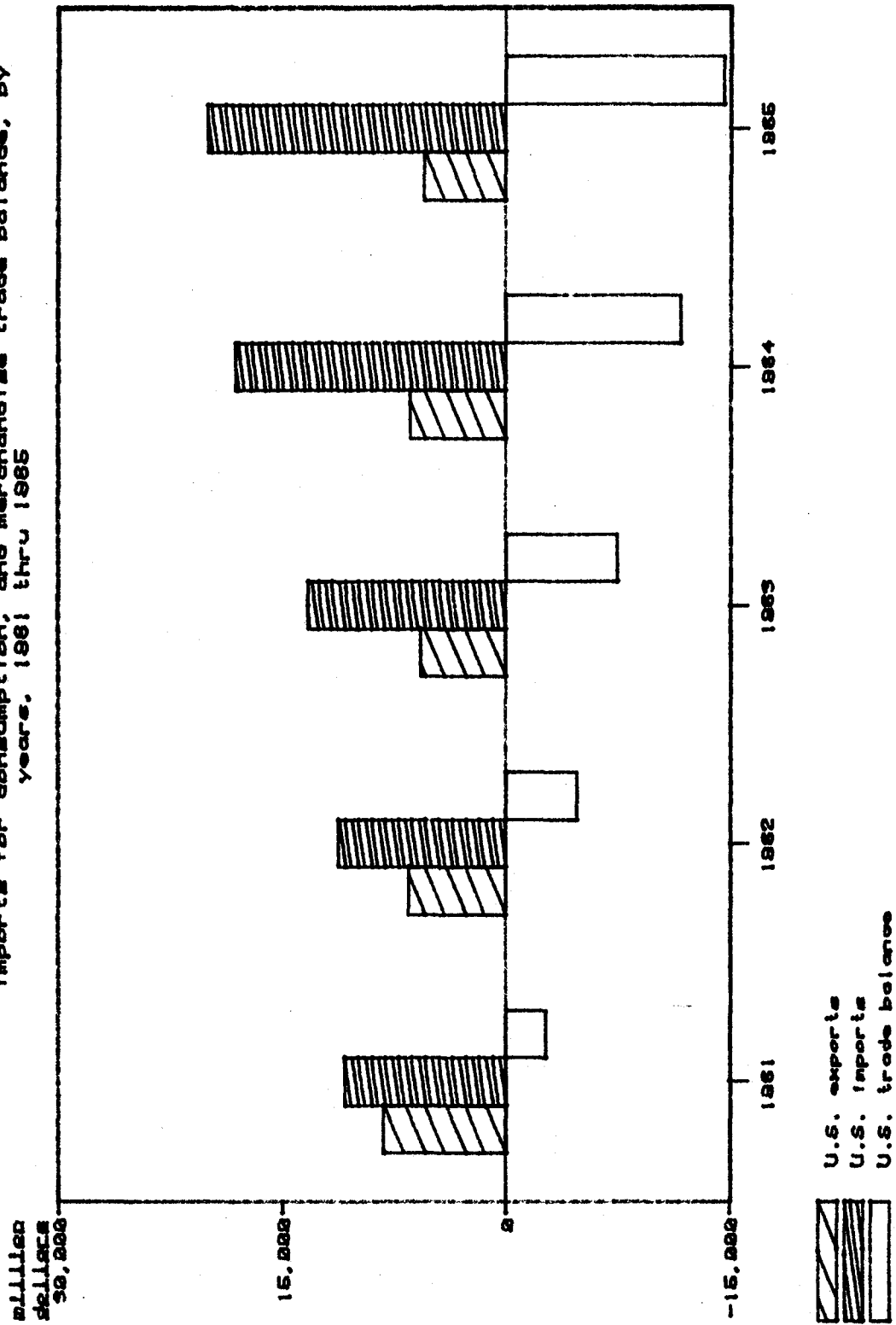
^{1/} Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 3 (textile fibers and textile products), and pts. 1(A), 1(B), 12(C (pt.)), 12(D (pt.)), and 13(B) of Schedule 7 (specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products).

Table 9.---Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, 1984, and 1985 1/

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1983	1984	1985	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	808,587	763,015	676,113	
Japan	648,959	769,708	522,737	
EC	1,036,484	1,124,829	995,837	
Brazil	19,979	20,524	17,426	
Hong Kong	92,644	141,227	78,180	
India	11,600	18,702	19,867	
Korea	436,074	502,170	422,103	
Mexico	226,665	308,414	359,916	
Taiwan	150,973	233,585	190,072	
OPEC	503,874	526,733	398,561	
NMES	149,640	340,813	345,120	
China	48,651	145,684	261,529	
All other	1,591,702	1,694,385	1,482,534	
Total	5,677,188	6,444,110	5,508,472	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	232,055	348,438	406,295	
Japan	927,122	1,171,415	1,218,761	
EC	1,307,552	2,192,710	2,670,488	
Brazil	137,998	255,258	258,570	
Hong Kong	2,423,391	3,165,024	3,484,546	
India	351,507	462,563	515,321	
Korea	1,852,567	2,496,129	2,544,762	
Mexico	280,407	361,654	396,228	
Taiwan	1,980,017	2,551,968	2,645,066	
OPEC	112,176	247,312	291,856	
NMES	1,133,234	1,477,497	1,570,133	
China	1,011,935	1,297,857	1,400,760	
All other	2,355,916	3,478,471	4,121,125	
Total	13,093,947	18,208,444	20,123,156	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	576,532	414,577	269,817	
Japan	-278,163	-401,707	-696,024	
EC	-271,067	-1,067,880	-1,674,650	
Brazil	-118,019	-234,733	-241,144	
Hong Kong	-2,330,746	-3,023,797	-3,406,365	
India	-339,907	-443,860	-495,454	
Korea	-1,416,492	-1,993,958	-2,122,658	
Mexico	-53,741	-53,239	-36,311	
Taiwan	-1,829,043	-2,318,382	-2,454,993	
OPEC	391,697	279,421	106,705	
NMES	-983,594	-1,136,684	-1,225,013	
China	-963,284	-1,152,172	-1,139,231	
All other	-764,213	-1,784,085	-2,638,591	
Total	-7,416,759	-11,764,334	-14,614,683	

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

Figure 3.--Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1961 thru 1965



dropped from 61 percent in 1980 to 52 percent in 1985, as trade shifted in favor of countries with lower costs and fewer quota restrictions, such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Bangladesh, and Caribbean Basin nations.

Most of the large traditional markets for U.S. textiles and apparel registered decreases for 1985: Japan, down from \$770 million in 1984 to \$523 million; the European Community, down from \$1.1 billion to \$1 billion; Canada, down from \$763 million to \$676 million; and OPEC countries down from \$527 million to \$399 million. Mexico was the only market to show an increase, from \$308 million to \$360 million, and the Nonmarket Economies remained relatively stable, around \$340 million. Exports to Mexico, however, are almost entirely cut apparel parts that are assembled in Mexico and reentered into the United States under TSUS item 807.00. In 1985, the United States continued to have a trade deficit for textiles and apparel with all its major trading partners, except Canada and the OPEC countries. The combined Canadian/OPEC trade surplus fell about 50 percent, from \$694 million in 1984 to \$377 million in 1985.

Imports of footwear were provided primarily by Taiwan, with \$1.8 billion and more than 30 percent of the total. That further improved Taiwan's share of the U.S. market, which stood around 29 percent during 1984 and 1983. The other lead suppliers for 1985 were Korea, the European Community, and Brazil, the same as they were in the previous two years. The combined share of imports of the four entities was 82 percent in 1985, practically unchanged from that of 1984 and 1983.

Japan, Mexico, the European Community, and Canada remained the four leading customers for U.S. footwear exports with a combined 58 percent share of the 1985 total of \$199 million. In 1985, Mexico became a close second after Japan, with a 22-percent increase to \$36 million. The balance of trade for footwear was negative with all U.S. trade partners, except for Japan and the OPEC countries, which together posted a \$21 million surplus.

The 1985 U.S. trade balance for textiles, apparel, and footwear was highlighted by the following major changes in trade patterns:

- (1) The trade deficit with the Big Three (Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea) grew 11 percent, from \$9.9 billion to \$11 billion, with \$4.3 billion with Taiwan, \$3.5 billion with Hong Kong and \$3.2 billion with Korea.
- (2) New-starter countries such as Bangladesh, Nepal, and South Africa, having no quotas or less stringent limitations than the Big Three, experienced a 37-percent growth of exports to the United States, from \$418 million in 1984 to \$571 million, concentrated among those products with tight quotas from major suppliers.
- (3) The U.S. trade deficit with the European Community in these products is rapidly approaching the individual levels of the Big Three suppliers, reaching \$2.7 billion in 1985, up 37 percent from \$2 billion in 1984.
- (4) The positive balances with Canada and the OPEC countries, the only two major markets where the U.S. enjoys a trade surplus, dropped almost half from a cumulative \$666 million in 1984 to \$347 million in 1985.

Commodity analyses

Fibers and textiles.--Imports of fibers and textile mill products (including textile furnishings) during 1985 increased by almost \$400 million, from \$4.8 billion to \$5.2 billion. Exports, meanwhile, declined \$884 million, from \$5.6 billion to \$4.8 billion. The large decline in exports accompanying the increase in imports resulted in a shift from an \$869 million favorable trade balance to a \$414 million unfavorable trade balance.

The trade surplus for raw fibers declined by \$851 million, from \$2.8 billion in 1984 to \$2.0 billion in 1985. Imports of raw fibers were modestly down \$23 million, and exports dropped substantially by \$874 million, mainly because of raw cotton, down \$808 million, and manmade fibers, down \$63 million.

The trade deficit of \$1.9 billion for textile mill products (including textile furnishings) during 1984 increased to \$2.4 billion in 1985. Imports increased by \$422 million, mainly because of textile furnishings, up \$191 million, a combination of miscellaneous textiles (such as bags, artificial flowers, and inked ribbons), up \$93 million, broadwoven fabrics, up \$42 million, coated fabrics, up \$50 million, and narrow fabrics, up \$36 million. Total exports were little changed despite declines in textile furnishings, down \$64 million, nonwoven fabrics, down \$35 million, coated fabrics, down \$26 million, and knit fabrics, down \$13 million. Export declines were offset by increases in processed fibers, up \$100 million, and broadwoven fabrics, up \$28 million.

Raw cotton.--U.S. exports of cotton in 1985 amounted to 2.4 billion pounds, valued at \$1.6 billion. These exports were below those of 1984 by 882 million pounds, or 27 percent, in terms of quantity, and by \$808 million, or 33 percent, in terms of value. Exports declined to all the leading markets, which include Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Italy, Indonesia, the U.S.S.R., and Canada. The global supply of cotton in 1985 was approximately 40 million bales, or 19 billion pounds, greater than estimated consumption. This excessive supply caused the world index price for cotton to decline to a low of 49 cents per pound in 1985, whereas in 1984 it ranged from 73 to 91 cents per pound. U.S. cotton prices are supported by Government loan programs and do not normally follow global trends when prices are low. In 1985, prices for U.S. cotton were 15 to 20 cents per pound above the world index price, limiting the ability of U.S. cotton to compete in the world market.

M. E. K. Sweet
523-0394

Manmade fibers

The favorable U.S. trade balance for manmade fibers narrowed to \$441 million in 1985, down 17 percent from the \$530 million in 1984. Imports grew 15 percent, from \$174 million in 1984 to \$200 million in 1985, and exports declined \$63 million, or 9 percent, from \$704 million to \$641 million.

The growth in imports came mainly from Japan, from \$39 million to \$53 million, and from Canada, from \$16 million to \$27 million. Olefin fibers had the largest increase among manmade-fiber imports, from \$32 million in 1984 to

\$51 million in 1985; Japan was the leading supplier with a 41-percent share of the import market. Acrylic and modacrylic staple and tow grew from \$26 million to \$31 million, with the Japanese supplying \$21 million.

The drop in exports of \$63 million was caused by reduced purchases from numerous countries, primarily Belgium, which was down from \$60 million in 1984 to \$46 million in 1985, and Egypt, down from \$35 million to \$24 million. Leading the decline in exports were cellulosic fibers, down from \$193 million to \$164 million, acrylic and modacrylic staple and tow, down from \$139 million to \$122 million, and nylon staple and tow, down from \$31 million to \$18 million. The reduction was distributed fairly evenly among the top purchasers of U.S. fibers, indicating a widespread erosion of U.S. competitiveness, rather than isolated changes in trade patterns.

R. Davia
523-0142

Filament yarn exports

Exports of filament yarn expanded 19 percent, from \$352 million in 1984 to \$419 million in 1985, increasing for the second year in a row and reversing the downward trend of the last few years. The increase was mainly attributed to larger shipments to China that grew from \$38 million in 1984 to \$117 million in 1985, returning to the level of 1981-82. Exports to all other countries were more stable, with Canada, Belgium, Turkey and Japan as the top markets after China.

R. Davia
523-0142

Broadwoven fabrics.--Imports of broadwoven fabrics in 1985 decreased by 7 percent, in quantity, but increased by 2 percent, in value. This was the first decrease in yardage imported since 1982 and compares with annual increases of more than 20 percent in the two previous years. Exports of broadwoven fabrics in 1985 increased nearly 5 percent in both quantity and value, which was the first increase in exports since 1980. Imports in 1985 of \$2.1 billion and exports of \$608 million resulted in a trade deficit in broadwoven fabrics of \$1.5 billion, about equal to the 1984 deficit.

There was little change in the level of imports from most major suppliers, although imports from Japan, the leading supplier, and from West Germany continued to increase and those from several other sources declined slightly. Manmade-fiber fabrics accounted for nearly all the increase in imports of broadwoven fabrics, rising by \$69 million from \$701 million in 1984 to \$770 million in 1985. Imports of fabrics of cotton and of other vegetable fibers each declined by \$14 million in 1985; cotton fabrics, from \$859 million to \$845 million and fabrics of other vegetable fibers, from \$193 million to \$179 million. Imports of silk fabrics increased slightly and imports of wool fabrics declined slightly. Exports of manmade-fiber fabrics and exports of cotton fabrics each increased by about \$16 million, accounting for nearly all of the increased exports of broadwoven fabrics in 1985. Exports of

manmade-fiber fabrics rose from \$368 million in 1984 to \$384 million in 1985 and exports of cotton fabrics rose from \$174 million to \$190 million.

Joe Williams
523-5702

Coated, filled, or laminated fabrics.--Imports of coated, filled, or laminated fabrics increased from 95.8 million square yards, valued at \$115.8 million, in 1984 to 145.8 million square yards, valued at \$165.5 million, in 1985. The overall increase of 52 percent, in terms of quantity, and 43 percent, in terms of value, can be attributed primarily to the increase in shipments from Canada, Japan, Taiwan, Italy, and Colombia, the major foreign sources that account for approximately two-thirds of the value of such U.S. imports.

The relatively healthy U.S. economy and strong U.S. dollar have been factors in maintaining or slightly increasing the import level of these fabrics. However, the largest share of the increase is the result of many of these fabrics being reclassified, beginning in November 1984, as textile products instead of plastics.

Canada and Taiwan provide much of the lower unit value fabrics that are used mostly for tarpaulins, bags, and various shipping containers. The higher unit value fabrics consist largely of imitation leather that is used for making products such as apparel, luggage, sports equipment, and upholstery, are shipped mostly from Japan, Italy, and Colombia.

Lee Cook
523-0348

Miscellaneous textile articles.--The quantity and value of U.S. imports of miscellaneous textile articles increased by 48 percent and 25 percent, respectively, from 111.2 million pounds, valued at \$375 million, in 1984 to 165 million pounds, valued at \$468.2, in 1985. The five major sources--Taiwan, China, Hong Kong, Japan, and Mexico--accounted for more than one-half of such imports in 1985.

Although there are numerous items included in this category, five manmade-fiber-product categories provided most of the \$93.2 million increase. They are bags, disposable medical products, sacks and other shipping containers, ornamented lace or net articles, artificial flowers, and inked ribbons.

Lee Cook
523-0348

Bedding.--U.S. imports of bedding (i.e., sheets, pillowcases, blankets, bedspreads, comforters, and quilts) totaled \$166 million in 1985, representing an increase of \$52 million, or 45 percent, over those in 1984. A large part of the increase was recorded in sheets and pillowcases, imports of which rose by almost 50 percent to \$90.2 million, or 54 percent, of total imports.

Imports of blankets increased by 29 percent to \$42.5 million, accounting for 26 percent of imports, and imports of bedspreads, comforters, and quilts rose by 60 percent to \$33.4 million, accounting for 20 percent of the total. Increasingly tighter quotas on other textile products and the growing popularity of cotton flannel sheets contributed importantly to the import growth of these furnishings.

Bedding and most other textile homefurnishings ranked among the few textile items that, until recently, had not been restrained by quotas. During 1985, however, import surges prompted the United States to issue "calls" to establish quotas on cotton sheets from Brazil, China, Israel, Portugal, and Taiwan and cotton pillowcases from China, Portugal, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. Portugal, the major supplier since 1983, increased its shipments of sheets and pillowcases to the U.S. market in 1985 by 9 percent compared with those in 1984, to \$19.1 million, following annual growth of 151 percent in 1984. China, which had been the major supplier in 1981-82, expanded its shipments in 1985 by 28 percent, to \$11.0 million. New suppliers such as Israel, Taiwan, Spain, and Brazil, together, increased their shipments by 172 percent, to \$33.5 million.

Import penetration in the U.S. sheet and pillowcase market overall reached a high of just over 7 percent in 1985, up from less than 1 percent in 1980. However, because imports are concentrated in cotton sheets and pillowcases, their share of this market segment averaged about 62 percent in 1985, though this was down from 91 percent in 1984. Cotton sheets and pillowcases represent only about 5 percent of total U.S. production of sheets and pillowcases, and chiefly polyester blends with cotton account for almost all the remainder. Nevertheless, although U.S. production of all sheets and pillowcases during 1985 decreased by 10 percent, in quantity, from that in 1984, production of the cotton products rose by roughly 165 percent.

Marilyn C. Borsari
523-5703

Apparel.--The rapid buildup in U.S. apparel imports during 1984 slowed significantly in 1985, when imports rose by slightly less than 12 percent to a high of \$14.9 billion. In 1984, imports grew by an unprecedented \$3.8 billion, or 39 percent over those in the preceding year, to a then record \$13.4 billion. Imports of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber apparel, which are subject to quota under the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA), rose by just under 9 percent in 1985 in terms of quantity, to a high of 5.1 billion equivalent square yards, and most likely exceeded their 1984 share of the domestic market of 33 percent. In 1984, the quantity of the MFA-controlled imports, which account for most of the apparel shipments, increased by 22 percent. The slowdown in import growth is partly attributed to the high inventory levels held by retailers, especially during the first half of the year, and the increasingly tighter restrictions being placed on imports from the major suppliers.

U.S. apparel exports, on the other hand, consisting primarily of garment parts sent offshore for assembly and subsequent return to the United States as finished garments, fell another 7 percent in 1985 to \$723 million, continuing

the decline prevailing since 1981 when exports totaled a record \$1.2 billion. As a result, the trade deficit for apparel during 1985 rose by nearly 13 percent over that in 1984 to \$14.2 billion and accounted for slightly more than 10 percent of the overall U.S. trade deficit. Approximately 44 percent of the apparel deficit was accounted for by sweaters, shirts, and blouses.

The ongoing growth in apparel imports was underscored by significant shifts in trade in terms of sources of supply and product mix. Although the major suppliers continued to be Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea, their relative importance has been declining since 1980 when they supplied a combined 61 percent of total imports. Imports from the "Big Three," after accelerating 32 percent in 1984 from the preceding year's level, rose by only 5 percent in 1985 to \$7.8 billion, or 52 percent of the total. The fourth largest supplier, China, also has declined in relative importance, with its share of total imports decreasing from a high of 7.9 percent in 1983 to 6.6 percent in 1985. Imports from China during 1985 increased by only 7 percent compared with those in 1984 to \$984 million, considerably less than their annual growth of roughly 50 percent during 1981-82 and 22 percent during 1983-84.

The increasingly tighter restrictions on imports from the Big Three and China have encouraged U.S. importers to seek low-cost products from countries with fewer or no quota restrictions. Imports from Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand, together, increased by 22 percent to \$660 million, following annual growth of 85 percent in 1984, and those from the Caribbean Basin climbed by 24 percent in 1984 and another 30 percent in 1985 to \$624 million. In addition, imports from new suppliers have escalated, especially those from Bangladesh, which more than tripled during 1985 compared with those in 1984, to \$122 million and shipments from Nepal rose eightfold to \$41 million. Rapid growth has also occurred in shipments from two of the newest European Community (EC) members, Portugal and Greece, as well as South Africa, Turkey, Mauritius, and Israel, which together nearly doubled to almost \$340 million. Imports from the EC, which have benefited from favorable exchange rates and quota-free entry, after nearly doubling in 1984 from the level of imports in 1983, rose by another 34 percent in 1985 to \$1.4 billion. Almost one-half of the EC shipments came from Italy, the fifth largest supplier overall, whose shipments increased by 25 percent to \$682 million, following annual growth of 107 percent in 1984. By contrast, imports from Japan, the sixth largest supplier and the only other developed country among the major suppliers, declined by 2 percent in 1985 to \$474 million.

The growing trade restrictions on the major suppliers have not only created opportunities for other suppliers to expand their shipments to the U.S. market, but also stimulated a shift in trade into apparel items that are not currently covered by the MFA, namely garments of silk, linen, and ramie. Imports of garments in which these fibers have been used extensively--sweaters, shirts, blouses, dresses, coats, and pants--rose from relatively insignificant levels as recently as 1982 to \$1.3 billion in 1985. Approximately 90 percent of these imports came from the Big Three and China. The growing restrictions also may have encouraged a significant shift in trade into heretofore less import-sensitive MFA products. Such products include sleepwear, imports of which increased by 25 percent during 1985 to \$180 million; children's playclothes, up 39 percent to \$133 million; robes, up 22 percent to \$76 million; and hosiery, up 70 percent to \$67 million. These

increases followed annual growth of 30 percent or more for all these products in 1984. Also included are dresses and underwear, which along with sweaters, blouses, shirts, fur apparel, and plastic apparel, are discussed in detail below.

To curb the import growth, the Administration has recently negotiated import-restraint agreements with many of the new and smaller suppliers, bringing the total number of countries with whom the United States has agreements to 34. In addition, the Administration during 1985 issued 77 "calls" or requests for consultations with foreign suppliers to establish additional quotas on various apparel items; 23 of the calls were issued to the Big Three and China. In addition, for the first time, agreements were recently negotiated--with Indonesia and Thailand--to provide for import controls on silk, linen, and/or ramie products.

Sweaters.--U.S. imports of sweaters continued to increase substantially during 1985, rising by 34 percent in terms of quantity and 32 percent in terms of value over those in 1984, to 27 million dozen, valued at \$2.2 billion. Imports expanded their share of the growing U.S. market to an estimated 69 percent in 1985, up from 64 percent in 1984, and representing the highest import penetration level of any major apparel product.

U.S. import quotas on sweaters played a major role in shaping the trade patterns, especially with the major suppliers, Hong Kong, Korea, and Taiwan, which continued to supply 70 percent of total imports in 1985. Imports from the "Big Three" in terms of quantity and value rose by 35 percent and 30 percent, respectively, to 19 million dozen, valued at \$1.5 billion, and they filled or almost filled most of their U.S. quotas on sweaters of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers. Imports of the quota-controlled sweaters from the Big Three rose by 8 percent in terms of quantity and by 10 percent in terms of value, to almost 11 million dozen, valued at \$862 million. Imports from China, the fourth largest supplier in terms of quantity, rose by 46 percent in terms of quantity and 85 percent in terms of value to 1.7 million dozen, valued at \$141 million. China filled or almost filled its quotas on cotton and manmade-fiber sweaters.

Imports of sweaters that are not subject to quota under the MFA, namely those of silk, linen, and ramie, which were small 3 years ago, continued to increase substantially during 1985, rising to nearly \$750 million, or 34 percent of total sweater imports. Virtually all these imports came from the Big Three and China. In addition, these nonquota sweaters accounted for 45 to 55 percent of the total value of sweater imports from these suppliers with the exception of Taiwan, for which they accounted for 17 percent of the total.

Significant growth was also recorded in shipments from new and smaller suppliers. Imports from Italy and the United Kingdom, which are not subject to quotas and which have benefited from favorable exchange rates, rose by 31 percent to \$172 million and 27 percent to \$84 million, respectively. Imports from Indonesia increased by 200 percent to \$17 million and those from Thailand and the Philippines increased by 63 percent to \$18 million and 51 percent to \$22 million, respectively. In an effort to stem the increases in imports, especially from the smaller suppliers, the United States during 1985 issued "calls" for negotiations to set quotas on men's and women's manmade-fiber

sweaters from Indonesia and Malaysia and women's manmade-fiber sweaters from Japan.

Peggy MacKnight
523-5585

Women's shirts and blouses.--U.S. imports of women's blouses (including shirts), the largest import category in the apparel sector, rose significantly during 1985 in terms of quantity and value, increasing by 12 percent and by 18 percent, respectively, or almost \$350 million, over those of 1984, to 51 million dozen, valued at \$2.2 billion. This increase, combined with a decline in U.S. blouse production, resulted in imports expanding their share of the U.S. market from 47 percent in 1984 to an estimated 50 percent in 1985.

Hong Kong continued to be the largest supplier, accounting for 30 percent of the total value of 1985 imports, or 12 million dozen, valued at \$664 million. An additional 21 percent came from Taiwan and Korea, which together supplied 10 million dozen, valued at \$471 million. Imports from these three sources, together, rose by 13 percent during 1985 to \$1.1 billion, with the increase coming in woven rather than knit blouses. On a fiber basis, the largest gains in imports from the three major suppliers occurred in blouses that are not currently covered by the MFA (i.e., those of linen, silk, and ramie). Their shipments of these non-MFA blouses during 1985 totaled \$184 million, accounting for 16 percent of their total shipments. Quotas on imports from these three sources were filled or nearly filled for cotton and manmade-fiber blouses.

Overall, imports of woven blouses increased by 37 percent to \$1.3 billion, whereas imports of knit blouses declined by 2 percent to \$883 million. These trade shifts were due in part to the growing U.S. market for sweaters, which compete with knit blouses, and with the currently fashionable linen and ramie fibers that are used in sweaters but are reportedly too coarse for knit blouse production. In addition, the tight quotas on cotton and manmade-fiber blouses contributed to the substantial increase in imports of non-MFA blouses, which rose to \$260 million, or 12 percent of total imports. About 60 percent of the non-MFA imports, consisting almost entirely of woven blouses, came from Hong Kong; another 22 percent came from China and Korea.

U.S. imports of MFA-controlled blouses (i.e., those of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers) rose by 13 percent during 1985 to almost \$2.0 billion. To further control these imports, the United States issued "calls" for negotiations during 1985 to set quotas on cotton blouses from Brazil, Portugal, and Turkey; manmade-fiber blouses from Malaysia; and wool blouses from Hong Kong and Taiwan. Imports of the specified blouses from the countries listed rose by 86 percent in terms of value, during 1985 to 19,000 dozen, valued at \$65 million.

Peggy MacKnight
523-5585

Men's and boys' shirts.--U.S. imports of men's (including boys') shirts in 1985 increased by nearly \$190 million, or 10 percent over those in 1984, to almost \$2.0 billion, ranking them along with sweaters and blouses among the three largest imported apparel items. By contrast, exports continued the declining trend that began in 1981, totaling only \$63 million in 1985.

Although U.S. imports of men's shirts grew by only 3 percent, in terms of quantity, during 1985, over those of 1984, to 43.3 million dozen, significant trade shifts occurred among the supplying countries. The increasing import restrictions on Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan (Big Three), and China have encouraged them to trade up, in terms of quality and fashion, and this along with the ongoing search by U.S. importers for alternative sources of low-cost, quota-free imports have created opportunities for new and smaller suppliers. Most notable among them were Bangladesh, Portugal, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Nepal, and South Africa, whose combined shipments in 1985 grew by 239 percent over those in 1984 to 3.1 million dozen, valued at \$102 million. Shipments from the Big Three, on the other hand, declined by 3 percent to 22.3 million dozen, valued at \$1.1 billion, reducing their share of total imports to 52 percent from 55 percent in 1984 and 63 percent in 1983. Also, shipments from China, the fourth largest supplier, declined by 9 percent to 3.0 million dozen, valued at \$120 million, following average annual growth of 15 percent during 1981-84. The only country among the top 10 suppliers to increase its shipments significantly in 1985 was Thailand, whose shipments rose by 32 percent to 1.3 million dozen, valued at \$58 million.

U.S. imports of woven shirts in 1985, accounting for 61 percent of all shirt imports, rose by 16 percent over those in 1984 to 26.4 million dozen, valued at \$1.3 billion, offsetting a 12-percent decline in imports of knit shirts, which totaled 16.9 million dozen, valued at \$673 million. A large part of the import growth in woven shirts resulted from a 333-percent increase in imports, to 2.9 million dozen (\$96 million), from Bangladesh, Portugal, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Nepal, and South Africa. Their woven shirts, mostly of cotton, were considerably lower in price than those from other suppliers, averaging \$33 a dozen versus \$49 for all imported woven shirts. Additional growth in woven shirts came from a 20-percent increase, to 3.3 million dozen (\$152 million), from ASEAN countries and a 14-percent increase to 2.0 million dozen (\$86 million), from China. Imports from the Big Three, on the other hand, fell 3 percent to 14 million dozen, valued at \$753 million.

The decline in imports of knit shirts was largely accounted for by a 13-percent decrease in imports from the 10 major suppliers. Imports from the Big Three, alone, decreased by 4 percent to 8.3 million dozen, valued at \$388 million, and those from China declined by 36 percent to just under 1 million dozen, valued at \$35 million.

To control the growth in imports, the Administration during 1985 issued "calls" for consultations to establish additional quotas on shirts from Bangladesh, Portugal, Japan, Turkey, Brazil, Yugoslavia, Nepal, Thailand, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. With the establishment of new quotas in 1985, just over 85 percent of all imported cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber shirts are currently under quota.

Significant growth was recorded in imports of men's shirts that are currently not subject to restraints, namely those of silk, linen, and ramie. Although data are not completely available for periods before 1985, imports of such shirts are believed to have increased from negligible levels as recently as 1983 to just over 200,000 dozen, valued at \$23 million, in 1985. About 80 percent of the quantity and 70 percent of the value of these imports was supplied by Hong Kong, Korea, and China. The remainder of these imports came primarily from Italy, whose shipments of cotton, wool and manmade-fiber textiles and apparel, unlike those of the Big Three, and China, and many other low-labor-cost countries, enter quota free.

Sundar Shetty
523-5930

Dresses.--The recent rapid growth in U.S. imports of dresses slowed considerably during 1985, when imports, in terms of quantity and value, rose by 18 percent and 27 percent, respectively, over those in 1984, to 4.6 million dozen, valued at \$527 million. This followed annual increases of 48 percent in terms of quantity (60 percent in terms of value) in 1983 and 26 percent (43 percent) in 1984. Nevertheless, imports' share of the domestic dress market reached a record high in 1985, estimated at 19 percent, up one-third over that of 1983.

A large part of the import slowdown during 1985 stemmed from significantly smaller shipments from China, which in 1984 had been the largest supplier in terms of quantity, though the third largest in terms of value. Its shipments in 1985 fell by 30 percent compared with those in 1984 to 425,000 dozen, valued at \$41 million. The decline in China's shipments helped offset some of the significant growth in imports from other major suppliers, especially Hong Kong, Korea, and the Philippines, whose combined shipments, in terms of quantity and value, increased by slightly more than 30 percent 1.9 million dozen, valued at \$256 million. These suppliers, along with China and Taiwan, whose shipments rose by 9 percent in terms of quantity but 33 percent in terms of value to 463,000 dozen, valued at \$45 million, accounted for roughly two-thirds of total dress imports in 1985.

A significant part of the increase in overall imports came in dresses that are not subject to quota (i.e., those of silk, linen, and ramie). Imports of these dresses during 1985 totaled 489,000 dozen, valued at \$158 million, compared with 275,000 dozen, valued at \$88 million, in 1984. Approximately three-fourths of these imports during 1985 were supplied by Hong Kong and Korea, and another 16 percent was supplied by China.

To curb import growth in dresses, the Administration issued four "calls" during 1985 to set quotas on cotton dresses from Brazil, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand. Shipments of cotton dresses from Brazil and Indonesia in 1985 rose by 291 percent to 33,100 dozen and 407 percent to 71,300 dozen, respectively; those from Thailand increased by 17 percent to 56,300 dozen; and those from Malaysia decreased by 40 percent to 34,400 dozen. A fifth call was issued on wool dresses from Taiwan, thereby bringing all imports of cotton,

wool, and manmade-fiber dresses from the four largest suppliers, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Korea, and China, under quota.

Judith Bryant
523-1744

Fur apparel and articles.--The trade deficit in fur goods continued to widen in 1985, although at a slower rate than in previous years. After having increased by at least 85 percent each year during 1982-84, the trade deficit rose by 33 percent in 1985 to \$403 million. U.S. imports, consisting mostly of fur apparel, rose by almost 30 percent to \$436 million in 1985 from that in 1984, following annual growth of 67 percent in 1984 and 53 percent in 1983. By contrast, exports of fur goods in 1985 remained unchanged from those of 1984, at \$33 million, interrupting the downward spiral that began in 1980 when they totaled \$83 million.

Fur apparel is one of the few apparel products that is not restricted by import quotas and that is eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) when imported from a beneficiary developing country. However, two of the largest suppliers recently lost their GSP eligibility for products that account for virtually all their shipments: Korea, accounting for 31 percent of total imports in 1985, in March 1984; and Hong Kong, the third largest supplier with 19 percent of the total, in July 1985. These two countries, along with Canada and Greece, supplied 80 percent of the total imports in 1985.

Imports from these four major suppliers grew considerably slower during 1985 than in 1984. Imports from Korea increased by 20 percent in 1985, to \$134 million, compared with 40 percent in 1984; shipments from Hong Kong rose by almost 25 percent in 1985, to \$84 million, in 1985 compared with 83 percent in 1984; imports from Canada increased by 28 percent in 1985, to \$95 million, compared with 99 percent in 1984; and those from Greece rose by 73 percent in 1985, to \$37 million, compared with 247 percent in 1984.

Imports of mink apparel grew more rapidly than imports of other fur apparel, increasing by almost 48 percent in 1985 over those in 1984 to \$174 million, and imports of other fur apparel rose by 20 percent to \$228 million. Manufacturers in Korea and Hong Kong are continuing to upgrade their products and are trading up to higher priced mink apparel.

Industry sources report that the U.S. market for fur apparel is continuing to grow, especially as the distribution of these products widens to include department and specialty stores that previously did not carry fur coats and jackets. The slowdown in import growth during 1985 is attributed to an oversaturation of the market and a late start in the 1985 selling season.

Jackie Worrell
523-0452

Wearing apparel of rubber and plastics.--U.S. imports of rubber and plastic apparel declined by 50 percent in 1985 to \$120 million from \$242 million in 1984. The quantity of these imports fell 35 percent during the period to 8.7 million dozen from 13.4 million dozen. This decline followed a

considerable increase in 1984, when imports more than doubled in terms of value from those in the preceding year. Taiwan and Korea, the major suppliers, which together, accounted for 90 percent of the total value of imports in 1985, accounted for virtually all of the decline that year.

These imports consist of a variety of rubber and plastic apparel products. Coats, jackets, and other garments that contain 50 percent or more by weight of cotton, wool, or manmade fibers and are subject to MFA quotas accounted for approximately 13 percent of total imports in 1985; and, other chiefly rubber and plastic apparel, primarily rainwear, coats, jackets, and waders, accounted for almost all the remainder. Demand for popularly styled men's and boys' plastic-coated jackets (some imitation leather-styled), dropped considerably in 1985 after having been extremely strong in 1984. Demand also declined for rainwear in 1985 because of drier weather.

Jackie Worrell
523-0452

Underwear--U.S. imports of underwear continued to increase rapidly during 1985, rising by 23 percent in terms of quantity and 40 percent in terms of value over those in 1984 to a record 19 million dozen, valued at \$145 million. This followed annual growth of 31 percent (by quantity) and 27 percent (by value) during 1981-84. Imports' share of the domestic underwear market increased from just under 11 percent in 1984 to a high estimated at almost 13 percent in 1985.

The import growth during 1985 was generated almost entirely by small but rapidly growing suppliers as the quantity of imports from the largest supplier, Hong Kong, declined by 3 percent, but the value rose by 18 percent over that in 1984 to 7.4 million dozen, valued at \$42 million. Imports from China and Taiwan, the second and third largest suppliers in terms of quantity, increased in quantity by a combined 71 percent and in value by 57 percent to 5.4 million dozen, valued at \$29 million.

Imports from Haiti, the third largest supplier, in terms of value, whose underwear was assembled from U.S.-fabricated parts, rose by 78 percent to 962,000 dozen, valued at \$13 million. By contrast, shipments of underwear from the Dominican Republic and Mexico, which also were made from U.S.-fabricated parts, increased by only 4 percent to 1.2 million dozen (\$11 million) and declined by 18 percent to 405,000 dozen (\$6 million), respectively.

To curb import growth in underwear, the Administration during 1985 established quotas on cotton underwear from Korea and from Taiwan, which already had a quota on its manmade-fiber underwear shipments, and a quota on manmade-fiber underwear from China, which already had a quota on its cotton underwear shipments. With the establishment of these quotas, imports under quota now account for almost three-fourths of total imports, based on 1985 trade.

Underwear had been a major apparel export item up until the early 1980's when exports of underwear began to decrease substantially. After totaling \$87 million in 1981, exports of underwear in terms of value declined by an annual

average of 24 percent during 1981-85 to 2 million dozen, valued at \$29 million, in 1985. A large part of the ongoing decline was reflected in smaller exports of finished underwear to Hong Kong, Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, and Japan, and of underwear parts to Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, and Costa Rica, where they are assembled and returned to the United States as finished garments.

Judith Bryant
523-1744

Footwear 1/--In 1985, the U.S. trade deficit in footwear expanded by 14 percent, or \$706 million, over that of the previous high set in 1984 to a record \$5.8 billion (table 10, fig 4.). The value of imports increased by 14 percent to nearly \$6 billion and by 9 percent in terms of quantity to 1.1 billion pairs. The quantity and value of exports rose by 22 percent and 6 percent, respectively, to 13 million pairs, valued at just under \$200 million.

Most of the imports consisted of nonrubber footwear, primarily of leather and vinyl. Imports of nonrubber footwear in 1985 totaled 843 million pairs, valued at \$5.4 billion, representing increases of 16 percent in quantity and value over those in 1984. They increased their share of the U.S. market in 1985 to a record 77 percent of the quantity and 60 percent of the value, up from the previous highs of 71 and 51 percent, respectively, in 1984.

All the major foreign suppliers expanded their shipments of nonrubber footwear to the U.S. market in 1985, with imports from Taiwan increasing by 21 percent over those of 1984, to 372 million pairs and those from Korea increasing by 16 percent to 137 million pairs. Imports from Brazil, the third largest supplier in terms of quantity, rose by only 3 percent in 1985 to 113 million pairs, following an annual increase of 70 percent in 1984. Shipments from Italy, the fourth largest supplier, expanded by 19 percent to nearly 75 million pairs. The greatest percentage growth among the important suppliers

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.

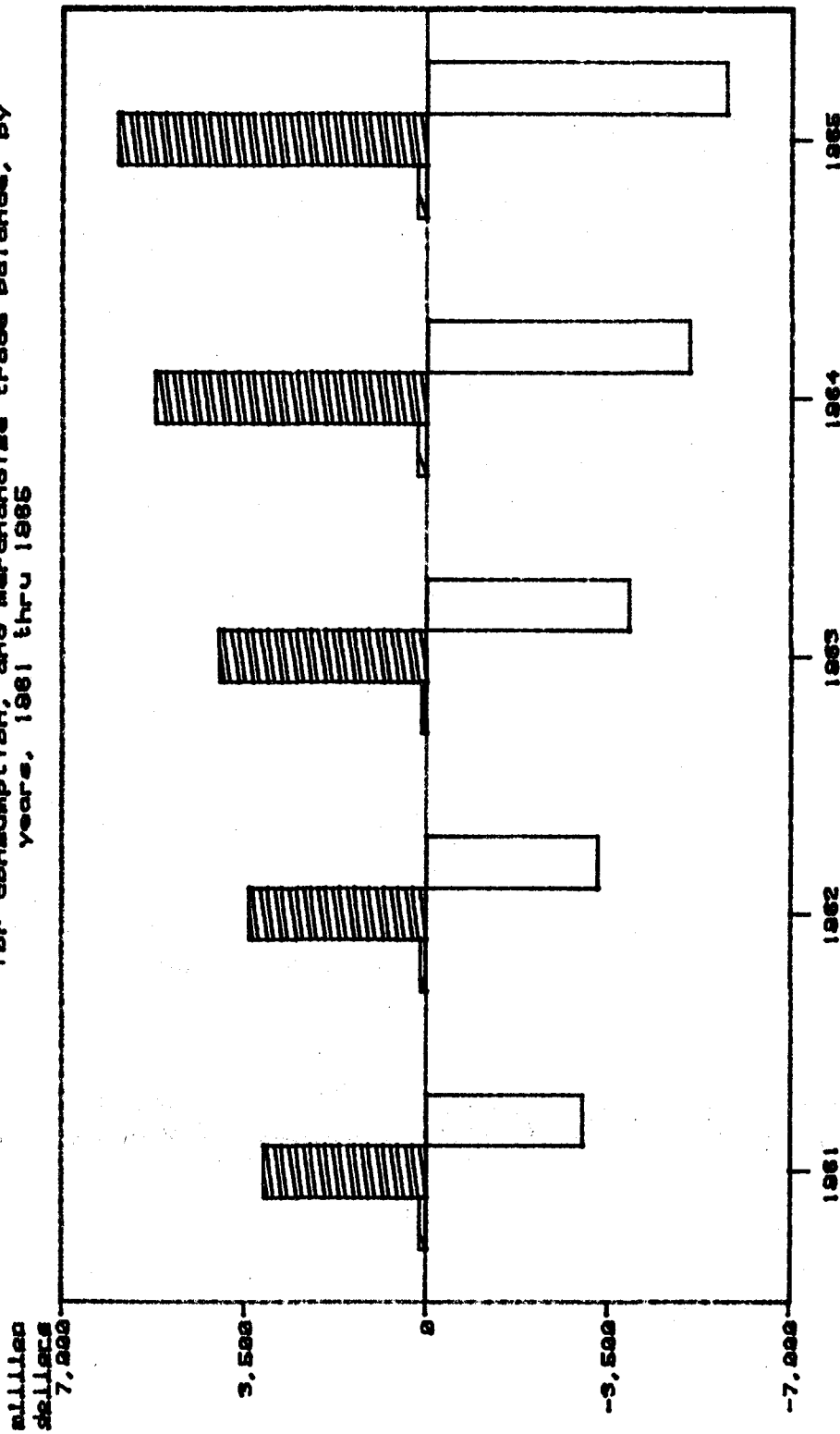
On Aug. 28, 1985, the President determined that granting import relief to the domestic industry would not be in the national economic interest. Instead, the President directed the Secretary of Labor to work with State and local officials to develop a retraining and relocation assistance program for shoe 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.

Table 10.--Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, 1984, and 1985 ^{1/}

Item	(In thousands of dollars)		
	1983	1984	1985
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	15,595	11,948	10,262
Japan	18,243	39,093	36,486
EC	29,504	29,123	33,512
Brazil	693	659	1,144
Hong Kong	1,261	1,545	1,429
India	1,404	1,768	1,544
Korea	4,812	4,409	2,753
Mexico	21,304	29,533	36,017
Taiwan	1,159	1,248	1,574
OPEC	7,277	5,209	5,412
NMES	35	75	1,655
China	04	52	130
All other	76,576	62,817	66,722
Total	177,868	187,432	198,515
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	38,456	44,268	43,998
Japan	22,710	26,751	19,517
EC	805,044	946,132	1,073,226
Brazil	530,952	878,688	903,823
Hong Kong	55,995	78,145	97,030
India	33,179	45,895	56,580
Korea	867,185	956,384	1,118,815
Mexico	72,036	92,350	102,207
Taiwan	1,223,927	1,515,265	1,802,540
OPEC	700	1,246	1,296
NMES	91,794	89,344	101,847
China	35,688	43,241	54,861
All other	443,461	572,060	638,056
Total	4,185,444	5,246,535	5,958,941
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-22,860	-32,320	-33,736
Japan	-4,467	12,342	16,969
EC	-775,540	-917,009	-1,039,713
Brazil	-530,259	-878,029	-902,679
Hong Kong	-54,734	-76,600	-95,601
India	-31,774	-44,126	-55,035
Korea	-862,372	-951,975	-1,116,062
Mexico	-50,732	-62,816	-66,190
Taiwan	-1,222,767	-1,514,016	-1,800,965
OPEC	6,576	3,962	4,116
NMES	-91,759	-89,269	-100,191
China	-35,684	-43,189	-54,730
All other	-366,884	-509,243	-571,333
Total	-4,007,576	-5,059,103	-5,760,425

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

Figure 4.—Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1961 thru 1965



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

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

was recorded in imports from China, which, after climbing 77 percent in 1984, increased by another 64 percent in 1985 to almost 21 million pairs.

On a product basis, imports in 1985 increased in all nonrubber footwear categories. The greatest gain occurred in athletic footwear, where imports rose by 44 percent to 175 million pairs, valued at \$1.4 billion. This growth is attributed to strong demand for leather and vinyl athletic shoes, especially "athleisure" shoes, and a shift from fabric-upper sneakers and joggers classified as rubber footwear.

With respect to rubber footwear, which accounted for only 4 percent of the total value of footwear imports in 1985, imports amounted to 115 million pairs, valued at \$260 million. This represented a decline of 19 percent in terms of quantity and 27 percent in terms of value from those in 1984. The decline occurred in all rubber footwear categories, especially those from the traditional major suppliers, Korea and Taiwan. Shipments of rubber footwear from Korea declined by 33 percent to 27 million pairs, valued at \$108 million, and those from Taiwan fell by 43 percent to 25 million pairs, valued at \$67 million. The decline in rubber footwear imports is reportedly attributed to decreasing demand for fabric-upper sneakers and joggers and the growing popularity of leather and vinyl athletic shoes, e.g., aerobic shoes. Mexico, accounting for 17 percent of all rubber footwear imports in 1985, provided shipments of what are essentially low-valued slippers totaling 19 million pairs, valued at \$28 million, representing a 17-percent increase over that in 1984. Mexican shipments have nearly tripled since 1981.

J. Gail Burns
523-0200

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) (3) (4)
Raw fibers:				
Cotton				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,920	5,757	22,258	287
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,286	5,085	12,268	141
Wool and fine animal hair:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,647,643	3,301,126	2,419,050	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,817,087	2,441,369	1,633,243	-33
Man-made fibers:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	80,196	96,888	81,898	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	149,407	181,378	145,259	-20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	11,921	8,907	11,604	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	53,541	44,539	46,645	5
Noncellulosic man-made fibers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	139,520	172,702	206,985	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	130,026	174,076	200,338	15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	569,817	704,039	641,422	-9
Cellulosic man-made fibers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	125,855	155,598	194,190	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	119,858	160,540	191,007	19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	400,477	511,091	477,515	-7
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage):				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,665	17,104	12,794	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,168	13,536	9,331	-31
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	169,339	192,947	163,906	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage):				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	195,394	277,022	295,294	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	292,402	430,362	427,618	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	306,998	323,179	432,404	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	452,557	448,896	549,783	22

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

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork				
Yarns:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		132,660:	131,662:	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	104,678:	255,670:	251,723:	-2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	42,340:	37,507:	54,902:	46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	86,512:	77,033:	89,485:	16
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	76,930:	95,948:	102,558:	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	137,205:	173,708:	183,441:	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	40,725:	35,556:	51,042:	44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	82,926:	72,838:	80,778:	11
Spun yarn, of wool or hair				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,531:	13,012:	11,567:	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,678:	65,734:	56,021:	-15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	249:	415:	459:	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,413:	1,948:	2,953:	52
Filament yarn of manmade fibers:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	64,781:	113,290:	134,762:	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	93,235:	154,708:	162,877:	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	253,978:	275,327:	358,472:	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	345,653:	351,898:	418,763:	19
Sewing thread:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,439:	3,911:	5,051:	29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,333:	11,963:	14,777:	24
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,805:	13,782:	11,564:	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,197:	29,541:	25,086:	-15
Cordage and fish netting and nets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	239,814:	257,938:	270,688:	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	94,329:	91,818:	91,295:	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,678:	5,059:	5,633:	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,027:	13,209:	10,551:	-20

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Fish netting and nets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,126:	2,190:	2,881:	32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,332:	6,852:	8,187:	19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	246:	212:	176:	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	705:	744:	503:	-32
Cordage				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	237,688:	255,747:	267,806:	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	86,997:	84,966:	83,108:	-2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,431:	4,847:	5,456:	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,321:	12,465:	10,048:	-19
Broadwoven fabrics:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	2,521,022:	3,063,372:	2,852,638:	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,523,745:	2,100,520:	2,142,058:	2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	396,909:	369,700:	387,538:	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	614,105:	579,973:	608,025:	5
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	1,092,706:	1,588,249:	1,425,330:	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	566,384:	858,958:	844,739:	-2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	137,200:	131,741:	138,630:	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	188,833:	173,702:	189,846:	9
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	593,379:	680,882:	795,030:	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	586,730:	701,000:	770,458:	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	246,584:	225,114:	236,663:	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	388,424:	368,382:	384,030:	4
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	25,397:	32,650:	34,621:	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	120,807:	166,291:	170,891:	3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	1,471:	1,679:	1,935:	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,846:	6,509:	4,993:	-23

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	29,903:	44,183:	41,870:	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	120,280:	179,530:	174,147:	-3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	863:	965:	1,209:	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,473:	6,467:	7,850:	21
Knit fabrics:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,003:	4,736:	5,907:	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,090:	25,721:	29,485:	15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	16,303:	15,701:	12,866:	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,492:	65,682:	53,046:	-19
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials				
Narrow fabrics				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,709:	12,291:	15,152:	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,412:	43,988:	51,595:	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	35,761:	37,173:	29,120:	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	66,525:	72,077:	65,760:	-9
Weds, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	31,676:	46,178:	52,106:	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	68,388:	82,695:	85,762:	4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	82,353:	139,898:	100,497:	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	153,481:	208,878:	172,482:	-17
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,340:	560:	1,008:	80
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,793:	811:	1,604:	98
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	28,876:	39,422:	35,353:	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	62,631:	85,993:	79,888:	-7
Moven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	60,819:	95,815:	145,804:	52
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	86,227:	115,829:	165,454:	43
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	110,654:	109,863:	103,569:	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	203,531:	212,236:	186,689:	-12

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Textile furnishings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	621,275	922,918	1,113,449	21
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	398,729	329,333	265,329	-19
Floor coverings				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	29,792	45,939	76,553	67
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	333,105	485,469	531,832	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	52,517	37,920	26,017	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	270,192	219,707	168,006	-24
Curtains and draperies				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,841	2,528	5,202	106
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,008	20,867	33,861	62
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,592	2,003	1,895	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,581	11,536	8,818	-24
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	273,160	416,582	547,755	31
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	114,955	98,089	88,504	-10
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,574,489	13,351,435	14,897,912	12
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	796,182	776,735	723,107	-7
Sweaters				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	15,635	20,219	27,017	34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	984,427	1,658,172	2,181,976	32
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	64	76	108	41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,721	2,593	2,439	-6
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	42,068	45,345	50,860	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,541,109	1,886,539	2,230,100	18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,498	1,650	1,499	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,361	37,421	33,157	-11

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats and jackets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	9,317	14,706	11,849	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,049,246	1,252,006	1,365,132	9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	473	501	582	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,909	31,035	33,134	7
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	20,062	22,164	25,605	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	919,360	1,158,943	1,377,732	19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	719	908	1,521	67
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,233	24,992	36,372	46
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	3,107	3,925	4,644	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	290,880	414,706	526,594	27
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,419	1,001	840	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	43,476	38,446	32,162	-16
Men's and boys' shirts				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	33,482	41,896	43,314	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,288,423	1,791,923	1,979,359	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	2,815	2,376	2,374	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	74,416	64,240	62,596	-3
Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	5,075	6,116	6,039	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	710,173	987,054	1,017,933	3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	536	779	765	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,631	23,874	32,608	37
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	11,648	13,325	14,549	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	614,209	794,221	884,448	11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,916	2,629	2,635	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	78,209	92,988	75,698	-19

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Robes and dressing gowns				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	716	882	1,011	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,497	61,934	75,662	22
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	136	104	186	78
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,728	5,707	7,156	25
Body-supporting garments				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	13,175	13,829	15,472	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	181,606	200,327	229,659	15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	9,180	10,292	7,960	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	84,779	88,461	78,260	-12
Hosiery				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	3,734	6,242	10,525	69
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,230	39,316	66,845	70
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	4,692	3,196	2,959	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,563	29,735	27,682	-7
Gloves				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	47,850	69,921	74,851	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	243,742	324,598	356,269	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	23,268	25,293	23,102	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	71,587	88,177	82,007	-7
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	201,901	336,410	435,782	30
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,824	32,926	32,936	0
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	7,959	10,948	10,218	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	271,580	381,336	346,330	-9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----				-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,552	4,970	5,828	17

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Other wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped				
Neckwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	948	1,555	1,607	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,227	43,532	46,528	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	154	190	279	47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,518	3,125	3,374	8
Headwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	34,663	39,611	52,554	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	139,928	193,997	235,354	21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,593	1,539	1,257	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,824	20,759	17,163	-17
Footwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	854,982	1,047,657	1,143,747	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,007,341	5,246,535	5,964,586	14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	9,003	10,301	12,518	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	102,212	187,432	198,515	6
Rubber footwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	132,292	141,281	114,539	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	331,146	355,963	260,360	-27
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	1,508	1,415	1,199	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,209	12,872	11,014	-14
Nonrubber footwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	581,857	725,892	842,702	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,661,958	4,651,397	5,425,708	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	7,495	8,886	11,319	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	90,003	98,511	99,858	1

Table 12.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1985 1/

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

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, 1985

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

Energy and Chemicals 1/

The U.S. trade deficit in chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased to \$39.3 billion in 1985 from \$45.2 billion in 1984 (tables 13 and 14, figs. 5 and 6). U.S. imports of these products in 1985 decreased to \$73.1 billion from \$79.4 billion in 1984, representing a decline of 8 percent. U.S. exports decreased slightly (by 1 percent) to \$33.9 billion in 1985 compared with \$34.2 billion in 1984.

The greatest change in imports was a decrease of 12 percent in imports of petroleum, natural gas, and related products, valued at \$53 billion in 1985, compared with \$60 billion in 1984. Imports of crude petroleum decreased to \$33 billion in 1985 from \$37 billion in 1984. U.S. imports of petroleum products decreased by 15 percent in 1985 to \$16 billion compared with \$19 billion in 1984. Other significant changes included a 16-percent decrease in imports of natural gas and related products to \$4 billion from \$5 billion in 1984. U.S. imports of fertilizers and fertilizer materials decreased by \$268 million, or by 16 percent, in 1985 to \$1.4 billion compared with that in 1984. Imports of fabricated rubber and plastics products increased by 24 percent to \$1.8 billion and imports of drugs and related products increased by 16 percent to \$2.0 billion.

U.S. exports of chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased by only \$3.3 million, or by 1 percent, in 1985 compared with such exports in 1984. Exports of coal decreased most significantly to \$5.0 billion, or a decrease of 8 percent compared with that in 1984. Exports of petroleum products increased by 8 percent to \$3.9 billion in 1985.

The positive trade balance for chemicals (not including coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products) decreased to \$4.2 billion in 1985 from \$6.1 billion in 1984 (table 13, fig. 5). The positive trade balance for chemicals, coal and related products (not including petroleum, natural gas, and related products) decreased by 15 percent compared with that in 1984 to \$9.1 billion in 1985.

The trade deficit for petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased to \$48.4 billion in 1985 from \$55.9 billion in 1984, or by 13 percent (table 14, fig. 6). Imports decreased to \$52.8 billion, or by 12 percent, and exports increased to \$4.5, billion or 7 percent.

U.S. bilateral trade

The principal U.S. trading partner in energy and chemicals is the group of countries comprising the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Imports of heavy and light fuel oil followed by crude petroleum are the major products traded with OPEC. In 1985, the U.S. trade deficit with OPEC in energy and chemicals products decreased by 16 percent to \$18.6 billion. Canada was the second largest trading partner for energy and chemicals. The U.S. trade deficit with Canada in 1985 increased to \$8.9

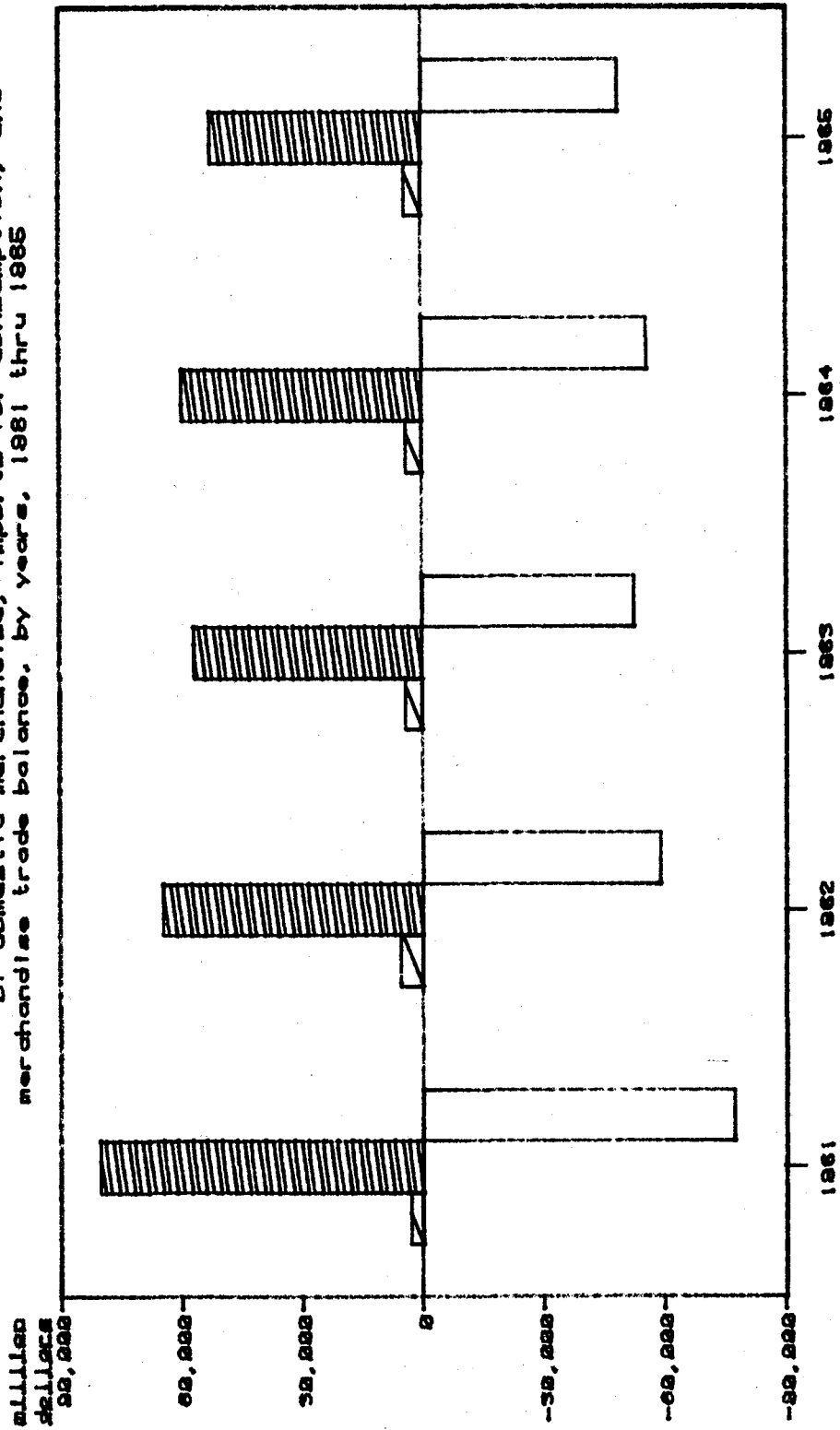
1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 4 (Chemicals and related products), pt. 1 (J (pt.)) of schedule 5 (Nonmetallic minerals and products), and pts. 12(A), 12(B), 12(C), and 12 (D (pt.)) of schedule 7 (Specified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




Table 13.---Chemicals and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, 1984, and 1985 ^{1/}

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1983	1984	1985	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	4,267,145	4,763,677	4,274,659	
Japan	3,930,106	4,124,135	3,968,945	
EC	6,817,596	7,647,331	8,014,077	
Brazil	718,072	861,037	868,705	
Hong Kong	346,209	390,814	414,586	
India	181,105	449,342	579,571	
Korea	708,255	845,079	801,703	
Mexico	1,261,211	1,491,334	1,734,516	
Taiwan	827,004	862,049	740,326	
OPEC	1,307,004	1,499,557	1,262,193	
NMES	737,716	1,036,071	1,017,515	
China	359,554	654,386	524,041	
All other	5,966,023	6,068,866	5,721,539	
Total	27,067,453	30,039,296	29,398,341	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	3,187,195	4,192,987	4,002,799	
Japan	1,669,364	2,064,476	2,264,716	
EC	4,921,260	6,315,741	6,840,067	
Brazil	288,082	526,332	566,555	
Hong Kong	126,405	175,568	181,902	
India	49,991	76,462	108,101	
Korea	252,850	320,045	377,308	
Mexico	431,896	694,513	661,403	
Taiwan	463,891	617,807	732,955	
OPEC	535,170	561,532	466,006	
NMES	364,054	528,266	578,705	
China	132,774	169,160	171,255	
All other	2,848,207	3,273,584	3,515,894	
Total	15,138,370	19,347,318	20,296,419	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	1,079,950	570,689	271,860	
Japan	2,260,742	2,059,659	1,704,228	
EC	1,896,336	1,331,589	1,174,009	
Brazil	429,989	334,704	302,150	
Hong Kong	219,804	215,246	232,683	
India	131,114	372,879	471,469	
Korea	455,405	525,034	424,394	
Mexico	829,314	796,821	1,073,113	
Taiwan	363,112	244,241	7,371	
OPEC	771,834	938,024	796,186	
NMES	373,661	507,804	438,810	
China	226,779	485,225	352,786	
All other	3,117,816	2,795,282	2,205,645	
Total	11,929,082	10,691,977	9,101,922	

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

Figure 6.--Petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1961 thru 1965



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

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

billion from \$7.8 billion in 1984, representing an increase of 15 percent. U.S. imports of these products from Canada increased to \$13.8 billion in 1985 from \$13.2 billion in 1984, whereas U.S. exports decreased by 10 percent to \$4.9 billion. The third largest trading partner for these products was the European Community (EC). During 1985, the U.S. trade deficit with the EC for energy and chemicals decreased by 24 percent to \$3.5 billion compared with \$4.6 billion in 1984. Imports from the EC in 1985 were valued at \$12.0 billion, whereas U.S. exports to the EC were valued at \$8.6 billion.

Benzenoid intermediate chemicals.--U.S. imports of benzenoid organic chemicals increased in value by 19 percent to \$1.2 billion in 1985 compared with imports of these products in 1984. In general, the strong value of the dollar vis-a-vis other currencies was primarily responsible for the increase in imports of certain benzenoid organic chemicals. However, for some benzenoid chemicals, such as sulfonamides, sultones, sultams, and other similar compounds, increased imports were needed to supplement domestic supplies. The four largest suppliers of these chemical imports in 1985 were West Germany (14 percent), Mexico (12 percent), Japan (11 percent), and the Netherlands (9 percent).

Exports of benzenoid organic chemicals increased by \$57 million (3.4 percent) to \$1.7 billion in 1985 compared with that in 1984. Increased exports of cyclohexane, cumene, certain heterocyclic nitrogen compounds and certain benzenoid polycarboxylic acids and anhydrides accounted for most of the increase. Although the quantity of styrene monomer exports in 1985 increased by 13.7 percent to 1.3 billion pounds compared with 1.2 billion pounds in 1984, the value of these exports decreased by \$16 million, or by 4.8 percent, to \$315 million. The price of styrene is determined in part by the price of benzene. With the recent drop in the per barrel price of crude petroleum from which benzene is derived, the selling price of benzene has also dropped, causing a softening in prices of styrene monomer. The unit value per pound of styrene monomer in 1985 was \$0.24 compared with a unit value of \$0.28 in 1984. Temporary raw material shortages in Saudi Arabia and mechanical difficulties in a styrene plant in Alberta, Canada, were primarily responsible for the increase in U.S. exports of styrene monomer.

By value, the largest U.S. export markets in 1985 were, Canada (\$216 million, or 13 percent), the Netherlands (\$189 million, or 11 percent), Japan (\$180 million, or 10 percent), Mexico (\$162 million, or 9 percent), the Republic of Korea (\$136 million, or 8 percent), and Taiwan (\$122 million, or 7 percent).

The U.S. balance of trade in benzenoid organic chemicals declined to a surplus of \$486 million in 1985, or by 23 percent, compared with the trade surplus in 1984. In 1985, the largest negative balance of trade for benzenoid organic chemicals was with West Germany (\$131 million).

Ed Matusik
523-0492

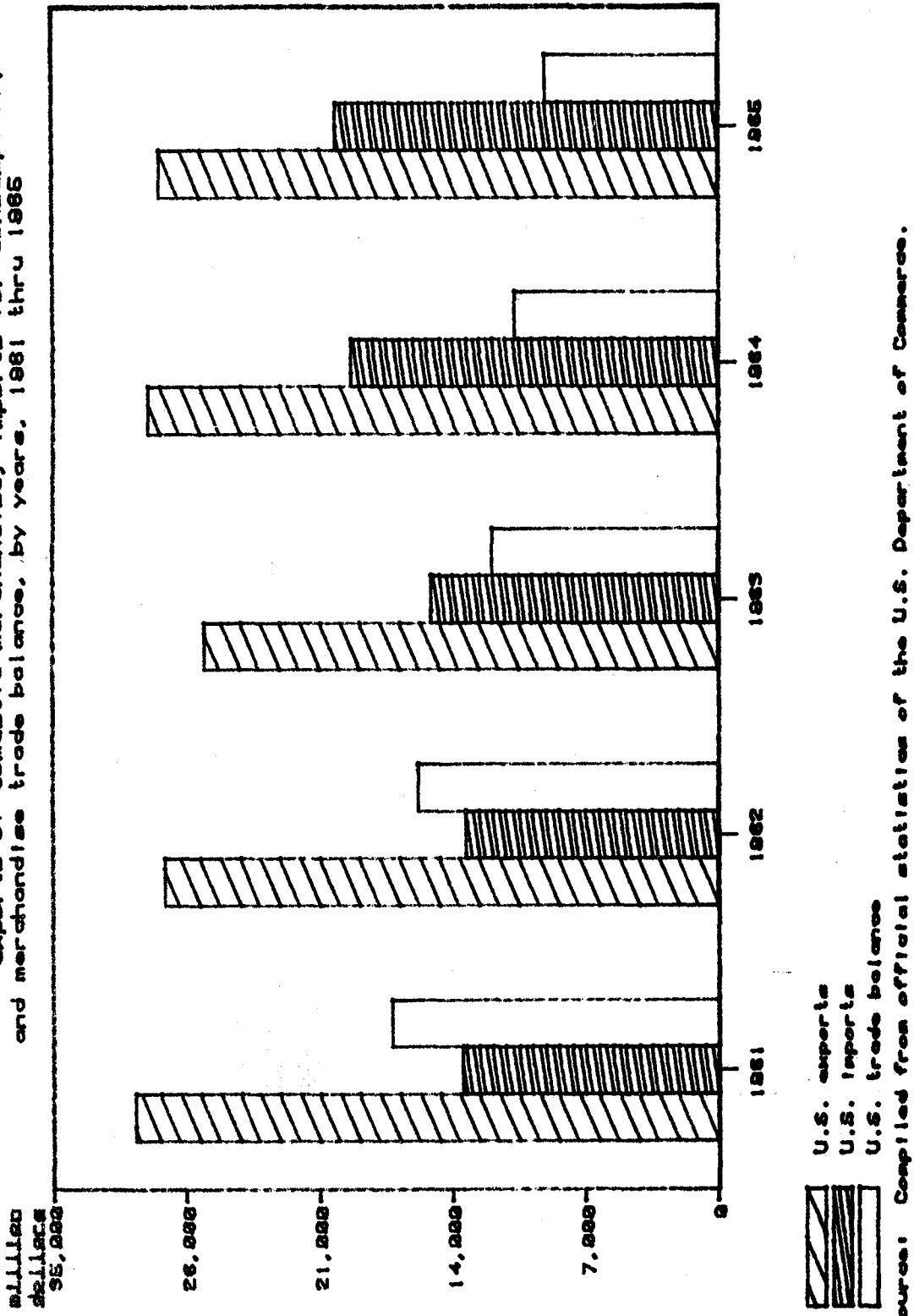
Toluene.--U.S. imports of toluene increased from 83 million gallons, valued at \$90 million, in 1984 to 157 million gallons, valued at \$165 million, in 1985. The increase in volume represented a rise of 90 percent over that in

Table 14.--Petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, 1984, and 1985 1/

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1983	1984	1985	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	656,778	700,966	645,804	
Japan	842,213	802,533	825,254	
EC	720,900	549,198	530,973	
Brazil	18,164	3,257	16,000	
Hong Kong	51,911	70,641	35,689	
India	13,234	10,944	25,877	
Korea	132,723	148,056	227,236	
Mexico	223,103	323,489	503,915	
Taiwan	116,202	157,269	36,339	
OPEC	256,250	119,315	73,036	
WNES	19,860	22,646	48,212	
China	365	582	2,131	
All other	1,496,646	1,254,833	1,503,758	
Total	4,547,988	4,163,153	4,472,099	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	8,116,399	9,030,736	9,824,461	
Japan	6,646	7,747	12,946	
EC	5,573,210	6,443,177	5,164,048	
Brazil	558,380	716,035	687,706	
Hong Kong	04	2,674	07	
India	862,577	839,791	506,103	
Korea	1,956	4,885	75,987	
Mexico	8,503,662	7,770,819	7,774,848	
Taiwan	20,865	41,053	10,597	
OPEC	22,449,818	23,349,943	19,498,737	
WNES	756,057	1,302,034	1,516,272	
China	419,609	606,625	980,941	
All other	10,156,137	10,500,677	7,767,496	
Total	57,005,718	60,009,576	52,839,214	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	-7,459,620	-8,329,770	-9,178,656	
Japan	835,566	794,785	812,308	
EC	-4,852,309	-5,893,978	-4,633,075	
Brazil	-540,216	-712,778	-671,705	
Hong Kong	51,907	67,967	35,681	
India	-849,343	-828,847	-480,226	
Korea	130,766	143,171	151,249	
Mexico	-8,280,559	-7,447,330	-7,270,933	
Taiwan	95,336	116,216	25,741	
OPEC	-22,193,568	-23,230,627	-19,425,700	
WNES	-736,197	-1,279,387	-1,468,059	
China	-419,244	-606,043	-978,810	
All other	-8,659,491	-9,245,843	-6,263,737	
Total	-52,457,730	-55,846,422	-48,367,114	

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

Figure 5.---Chemicals and related products (except petroleum): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1981 thru 1985



1984 and was principally supplied by Canada and Japan. Toluene is an excellent gasoline octane improver and, as such, is used in motor fuel blending. The reduced U.S. lead standard for gasoline (from 0.5 g/gal. in July 1985 to 0.1g/gal by Jan. 1, 1986) precipitated the large increase in toluene imports during 1985.

Jim Raftery
523-0453

Propylene.--U.S. exports of propylene increased from 91 million pounds, valued at \$17 million, in 1984 to 196 million pounds, valued at \$30 million, in 1985. Most of this 115-percent increase in the quantity of export was shipped to Italy. A propylene scarcity existed in Italy during 1985 as a result of a fire in May 1985 at the Eni Chemical olefin plant in Priolo. Propylene production at the plant has been halted since then, but operations are scheduled to resume in March 1986.

Jim Raftery
523-0453

Truck and bus tires.--U.S. imports of truck and tires increased from 6.6 million units, valued at \$688 million, in 1984 to 7.8 million units, valued at \$719 million, in 1985. Almost all of this 18-percent increase in the quantity of import came from Japan and the Republic of Korea. The lower price of the imported tires is the main reason for increased imports.

Jim Raftery
523-0453

Crude petroleum.--U.S. imports of crude petroleum decreased slightly from 1.32 billion barrels, valued at \$36.4 billion, in 1984 to 1.25 billion barrels, valued at \$32.9 billion, in 1985. During the period, the unit value of crude petroleum decreased from \$27.67 per barrel to \$26.20 per barrel (compared with \$35.10 per barrel in 1981). The decrease was attributed to reduced demand for products refined from crude petroleum coupled with an oversupply of crude petroleum on the world market. The principal sources of U.S. imports of crude petroleum in 1985 were Mexico, Canada, and Indonesia.

U.S. exports of crude petroleum increased only slightly from 5.8 million barrels, valued at \$185 million, in 1984 to 7.5 million barrels, valued at \$226 million, in 1985. Since U.S. exports are restricted, the sole market for U.S. crude petroleum exports was Canada. A commercial exchange agreement between U.S. and Canadian refiners has been approved by the U.S. Department of Energy.

Cynthia B. Foresio
523-1230

Petroleum products.--The value of U.S. imports of petroleum products declined from \$18.6 billion in 1984 to \$15.8 billion in 1985. This was

accounted for by decreased imports of fuel oils, which are used primarily for home heating oil. The principal sources of U.S. imports of petroleum were Venezuela, Algeria, and Canada.

The value of U.S. exports of petroleum products increased only slightly from \$3.6 billion in 1984 to \$3.9 billion in 1985. The principal markets for U.S. petroleum products exports were Japan, Canada, and Mexico.

Cynthia B. Foreso
523-1230

Coal and other carbonaceous material.--U.S. imports of coal and other carbonaceous material increased from 1.9 million short tons, valued at \$93 million, in 1984 to 2.6 million short tons, valued at \$117 million, in 1985.

U.S. imports of coal were primarily bituminous and lignite coals for use as a fuel. The principal sources of U.S. coal imports were the Republic of South Africa and Colombia. In 1985, U.S. imports from the Republic of South Africa reached 909,000 short tons, valued at \$32 million, and imports from Colombia reached a record high of 594,000 short tons, valued at \$22 million. Coal from both of these nations was the lowest priced imported coal in 1985.

U.S. exports of coal and other carbonaceous material increased from 94 million short tons, valued at \$4.7 billion, in 1984 to 105 million short tons, valued at \$5 billion, in 1985. U.S. coal exports were primarily bituminous and lignite coals and coke, which are used in the manufacture of steel. The principal markets for U.S. exports of coal were Japan and Canada.

Cynthia B. Foreso
523-1230

Miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals 1/.--U.S. imports of miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals grew by 19 percent, in terms of

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

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

In February 1985, the Commission, at the request of the Ad Hoc Committee of Domestic Fuel Ethanol Producers, instituted countervailing duty cases involving imports of ethanol, which were alleged to be subsidized or sold at less than fair value (LTFV), from Brazil [investigation No. 701-239 (preliminary) and investigation No. 731-248 (preliminary), respectively]. In April 1985, the Commission determined that there was reasonable indication that injury did exist in both cases. In September and November 1985, the Commission instituted countervailing duty cases involving imports of ethanol from Brazil [investigation No. 701-239 (final) and 731-248 (final)]. In March 1986, the Commission determined that the domestic industry is not faced with material injury, or threat thereof, by reason of imports of the subject commodity.

quantity, from 5.5 billion pounds, valued at \$1.7 billion, in 1984 to 6.5 billion pounds, valued at \$1.8 billion, in 1985. Far larger in quantity were exports which increased from 8.6 billion pounds, valued at \$3.1 billion, in 1984 to 8.8 billion pounds, valued at \$3.0 billion, in 1985, a rise of 2.0 percent, in terms of quantity.

One of the significant changes in trade of miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals was in imports of methanol, which amounted to 2.3 billion pounds, valued at \$111 million, in 1985. This was nearly double, in terms of quantity, from the level of 1.3 billion pounds, valued at \$64 million, in 1984. Methanol was imported in increased quantities from Canada and Trinidad and Tobago because of lower costs of production and the resultant pricing advantage in these countries.

David G. Michels
523-0293

Polyethylene resins.--The quantity of imported polyethylene resins increased from 273 million pounds in 1984 to 524 million pounds in 1985, or by 92 percent; the value of imported polyethylene resins increased from \$87 million in 1984 to \$119 million in 1985, or by 27 percent. Low density polyethylene (LDPE) resins accounted for the greatest share of this increase, climbing from 215 million pounds, valued at \$64 million, in 1984 to 485 million pounds, valued at \$92 million, in 1985, or by 125 percent and 44 percent, respectively. Canada remained the principal source of polyethylene resins in 1985, supplying 487 million pounds, valued at \$94 million, or 93 percent and 85 percent of the total, respectively. Canada supplied 462 million pounds of LDPE, valued at \$84 million, or 95 percent and 91 percent of the total, respectively.

U.S. exports of polyethylene increased from 1.5 billion pounds in 1984 to 1.8 billion pounds in 1985, or by 20 percent; the value of exports declined slightly from \$583 million in 1984 to \$577 million in 1985, or by about 1 percent, reflecting the strength of the U.S. dollar during most of 1985 in relation to other currencies as the unit value of exported polyethylene resins was lowered (i.e., from 38 cents per pound average in 1984 to 32 cents per pound average in 1985) in order for U.S. firms to remain competitive in world markets. Exports of LDPE in 1985 amounted to 1.0 billion pounds, valued at \$332 million, or 56 percent and 58 percent of total polyethylene resin exports, respectively.

China, Mexico, and Canada in the aggregate accounted for 685 million pounds, valued at \$194 million, or about 38 percent and about 34 percent, respectively, of U.S. exports of polyethylene in 1985. China received 329 million pounds of these products, valued at \$78 million, making it the largest market for U.S. polyethylene resin exports.

Edward J. Taylor
523-3709

Certain inorganic chemicals (excluding uranium compounds).--U.S. imports of chemical elements, inorganic acids, and certain other inorganic chemicals (excluding uranium compounds) declined by 7 percent, from \$2.06 billion in

1984 to \$1.91 billion in 1985, whereas U.S. exports declined by 4 percent, from \$1.98 billion to \$1.91 billion. The trade balance for these inorganic chemicals changed from a deficit of \$76 million in 1984 to a deficit of \$6 million in 1985.

Because U.S. production of aluminum metal declined in 1985 because of reduced demand, low prices, and high inventories, U.S. imports of aluminum oxide (used principally in the production of aluminum metal) also declined. These imports declined from 9.4 billion pounds, valued at \$878 million, in 1984 to 8.4 billion pounds, valued at \$729 million, in 1985.

U.S. exports of aluminum oxide also declined, falling from 1.4 billion pounds, valued at \$185 million, in 1984 to 660 million pounds, valued at \$90 million, in 1985. U.S. exports of aluminum oxide to Norway, a major producer of aluminum metal, fell sharply, declining from 814 million pounds in 1984 to 98 million pounds in 1985. Industry sources believe that recent startups of energy-efficient aluminum oxide plants in Australia, Ireland, and Venezuela, which compete with U.S. producers in overseas markets, were mainly responsible for the decline of U.S. exports of aluminum oxide in 1985.

U.S. imports of silver compounds declined from 397,000 pounds, valued at \$30 million, in 1984 to 244,000 pounds, valued at \$11 million, in 1985. Increased U.S. production of silver compounds was believed to have led to a decline of U.S. imports in 1985.

Annual U.S. exports of sulfur, which amounted to 1.3 million long tons in 1984, rose in value from \$156 million in 1984 to \$187 million in 1985. Sulfur is used principally as a starting material in the production of phosphatic fertilizers and increased demand for phosphatic fertilizers in the third-world has led to a worldwide shortage of sulfur and to higher prices.

Jack Greenblatt
523-1212

Fertilizers.--Both fertilizer imports and exports have decreased appreciably in 1985 compared with that in 1984. U.S. imports of fertilizers decreased by 16 percent from 17 million tons, valued at \$1.7 billion, in 1984 to 16 million tons, valued at \$1.4 billion, in 1985. Most of this decrease was principally attributable to a 25-percent decline in potassic fertilizer imports, from 8.7 million tons, valued at \$647 million, in 1984 to 8.3 million

tons, valued at \$86 million, in 1985. ^{1/} Principal sources of potassic fertilizer imports were Canada, Israel, and West Germany.

Nitrogenous fertilizer imports decreased by 11 percent, from 7.1 million tons, valued at \$899 million, in 1984 to 6.5 million tons, valued at \$798 million, in 1985. A decline in imports of nitrogenous fertilizers from Trinidad was the primary reason for this change.

U.S. exports of fertilizers also declined during 1985, decreasing by 1.2 percent, from 27.2 million tons, valued at \$2.7 billion, in 1984 to 16.9 million tons, valued at \$2.6 billion. The decrease was due to a decline in fertilizer exports to Canada, the U.S.S.R., Belgium, China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea.

Cynthia Trainor
523-1255

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

In March 1984, the Commission, at the request of the above firms, instituted antidumping investigations involving imports of potassium chloride from Israel, Spain, East Germany, and the U.S.S.R., allegedly being sold at less than fair value (LTFV) [investigation No. 731-TA-184 (preliminary), investigation No. 731-TA-185 (preliminary), investigation No. 731-TA-186 (preliminary), and investigation No. 731-TA-187 (preliminary), respectively]. In May 1984, the Commission determined that there was reasonable indication that an industry in the United States was materially injured by reason of the allegedly LTFV imports of potassium chloride from Israel, Spain, East Germany, and the U.S.S.R. In June 1984, the Commission instituted final investigations under the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of such imports of potassium chloride into the United States. Effective November 1984, the case involving such imports from Spain [investigation No. 731-TA-186 (final)] was cancelled because the original petition was withdrawn. In March 1985, the Commission determined that an industry in the United States was not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of potassium chloride from the U.S.S.R. [investigation No. 731-TA-187 (final)].

Natural gas.--The value of U.S. imports of natural gas and its related products declined for the third consecutive year, reflecting the continued increase in the available domestic natural gas reservoir. A major factor in the decline in value of imported gas was related to the overall decline in the world price of energy materials. The total value of natural gas imports in 1985 was valued at \$4.1 billion, representing a 16-percent decline from \$4.9 billion in 1984. Canada was again the major source for U.S. natural gas imports, accounting for nearly 92 percent.

The value of U.S. exports of domestically produced natural gas and related products rose from \$401 million in 1984 to \$447 million in 1985, or by approximately 11 percent. The major market for these exports was Japan which accounted for 56 percent of all exports. U.S. exports to Mexico increased by approximately 90 percent during 1985, to a total of \$96 million, making Mexico the second largest export market for U.S. natural gas.

Eric Land
523-0491

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	865,379	908,627	979,730	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	436,815	461,584	531,052	15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	674,553	1,004,209	743,188	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	432,723	474,277	405,332	-15
Benzenoid organic chemicals				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,050,699	2,369,960	4,175,220	76
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	877,914	1,033,990	1,234,274	19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,234,720	3,810,385	4,404,285	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,393,827	1,662,961	1,719,879	3
Synthetic organic pesticides, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	157,313	195,409	268,954	38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	276,997	361,968	435,129	20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	501,096	615,383	696,617	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,280,029	1,496,249	1,362,181	-9
Botanical pesticides, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,648	1,593	1,381	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,758	14,591	15,409	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	183	22	289	1,205
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	686	145	325	124
Chemical elements				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	207,264	280,178	278,488	-1
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	214,194	250,137	292,964	17
Inorganic acids				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,438,629	1,454,770	1,700,973	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	111,615	140,193	139,891	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	848,980	466,984	488,146	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,773	94,181	72,155	-23

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

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Certain inorganic chemical compounds				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,295,687	2,975,513	2,870,656	-4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,527,627	2,952,710	2,743,553	-7
Aluminum compounds				
Aluminum oxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,587,795	9,421,540	8,402,905	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	743,616	877,542	728,906	-17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,285,593	1,399,083	659,633	-53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	160,149	184,563	90,071	-51
Antimony compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	21,470	36,058	21,658	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,459	26,917	21,157	-21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,140	8,378	5,299	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,823	11,840	7,625	-36
Calcium compounds				
Calcium chloride				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	27,568	44,155	155,471	252
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,292	1,703	10,461	514
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	81,194	68,124	52,286	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,550	20,567	6,342	-69
Magnesium compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	100,126	92,366	73,719	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,802	10,089	10,201	1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	41,908	56,696	52,557	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,915	12,218	11,657	-5
Manganese compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	45,201	63,602	62,505	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,517	35,218	34,226	-3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	49,108	40,525	39,644	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,420	11,933	8,213	-31

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Molybdenum compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,313:	1,408:	1,014:	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,583:	3,885:	4,408:	13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,596:	26,601:	23,769:	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,157:	56,453:	46,108:	-18
Phosphorus compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,985:	12,202:	6,270:	-49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,682:	5,901:	4,643:	-21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,430:	15,294:	13,522:	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,529:	8,532:	8,785:	3
Silver compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	418,150:	396,809:	243,649:	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,539:	30,175:	11,306:	-63
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	38,812:	54,220:	51,588:	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,650:	3,870:	4,366:	13
Sodium compounds				
Sodium bicarbonate				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	33,234:	34,753:	32,060:	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,522:	3,413:	2,917:	-15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	36,212:	42,714:	38,053:	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,640:	6,576:	6,639:	1
Sodium carbonate				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	39,981:	33,326:	112,404:	237
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,700:	2,272:	8,057:	255
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,271,960:	3,296,830:	3,277,785:	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	154,584:	160,773:	172,195:	7
Sodium chloride				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	9,085:	7,544:	6,207:	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,211:	74,100:	65,592:	-11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	517:	820:	919:	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,368:	15,299:	16,134:	5

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Sodium hydrosulfite				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,328:	10,616:	8,622:	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,673:	4,120:	3,111:	-24
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	33,698:	28,122:	29,209:	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,746:	9,792:	11,864:	21
Sodium sulfate				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	343,404:	265,424:	194,948:	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,331:	21,181:	14,468:	-32
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	90,563:	76,093:	118,977:	56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,379:	9,587:	11,898:	24
Tungsten compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,492:	5,160:	6,155:	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,380:	25,070:	28,809:	15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,309:	1,614:	2,711:	68
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,036:	16,456:	20,107:	22
Uranium compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	26,340,199:	36,936,195:	32,563,310:	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	910,135:	1,336,499:	1,374,088:	3
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	3,644,016:	5,221,129:	9,861,076:	89
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,104,386:	1,313,957:	1,200,180:	-9
Vanadium compounds				
Vanadium pentoxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,345:	530:	58:	-89
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,362:	1,269:	187:	-85
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,257:	6,918:	3,053:	-56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,677:	13,419:	6,299:	-53
Zinc compounds				
Zinc sulfate				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,106:	6,293:	7,969:	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,496:	1,573:	2,049:	30
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,693:	1,577:	1,370:	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,359:	1,924:	879:	-54

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Zirconium compounds				
Zirconium oxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	901	1,585	2,935	85
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,863	2,526	3,585	42
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,396	844	2,090	148
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,898	1,262	3,331	164
Sulfur dioxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	29	42	51	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,051	4,334	4,142	-4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	5	1	1	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,799	808	932	15
Hydrogen peroxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,119	38,396	14,943	-61
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,757	7,982	4,565	-43
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	37,373	51,025	46,229	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,792	16,972	15,538	-8
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,668,563	5,476,185	6,520,247	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,327,883	1,708,029	1,750,407	2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,373,055	8,581,577	8,752,388	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,806,060	3,077,482	3,016,677	-2
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	9,813	11,998	12,928	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,125	9,536	14,582	53
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,153	38,576	43,236	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,044	14,460	17,322	20
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	50,826	54,217	60,583	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,121	54,053	54,903	2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	19,727	16,941	20,074	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,366	17,971	19,298	7

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	78,559:	88,394:	91,108:	3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,703:	30,777:	30,282:	-2
Ketones (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	123,786:	157,085:	175,607:	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,839:	46,960:	49,990:	6
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	153,467:	169,476:	163,051:	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,564:	42,190:	43,713:	4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	184,009:	179,784:	210,282:	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	54,656:	58,658:	70,250:	20
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,628,595:	2,697,571:	3,669,006:	36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	222,246:	302,829:	318,929:	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,218,863:	994,841:	743,015:	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	182,847:	197,106:	166,201:	-16
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	206,763:	462,871:	531,920:	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,900:	142,341:	151,966:	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,250,618:	1,407,784:	1,278,691:	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	366,622:	440,119:	417,087:	-5
Epoxides and halogenated epoxides (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	45,881:	68,556:	95,913:	40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,343:	37,187:	49,984:	34
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,040,114:	1,018,974:	1,084,862:	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	336,304:	351,828:	339,009:	-4
Monohydric alcohols, substituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	46,769:	58,980:	79,386:	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,823:	24,010:	29,032:	21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	199,269:	262,805:	382,713:	46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	76,560:	107,092:	133,867:	25

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,091	43,716	73,517	68
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	888	14,639	16,277	11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	18,530	18,219	16,098	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,997	8,957	6,104	-32
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	388,196	580,348	634,664	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,437	127,075	144,610	14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,108,482	2,178,504	2,421,202	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	373,103	402,300	386,514	-4
Organo sulfur compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,550	12,785	13,492	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,515	8,699	10,585	22
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	20,221	23,878	21,840	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,144	20,001	18,738	-6
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	367,747	345,913	316,432	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	148,337	163,112	163,573	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	627,374	593,661	560,269	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	623,727	621,830	594,667	-4
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,737,948	2,164,370	2,061,835	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	370,826	416,146	411,016	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	737,698	894,741	1,164,561	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	203,060	248,162	281,261	13
Drugs and related products				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,343,291	1,710,993	1,984,847	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,552,667	2,662,878	2,682,915	1

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plastics and resin materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	711,908:	1,141,604:	1,479,695:	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	454,010:	701,490:	750,303:	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,967,095:	4,650,947:	4,817,307:	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,636,390:	2,800,536:	2,614,348:	-7
Elastomers, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	1967,662,175:	2335,324,572:	2466,430,616:	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	928,140:	1,163,463:	1,045,161:	-10
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	704,736,064:	841,838,476:	777,344,244:	-8
Flavoring extracts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	612,259:	698,008:	649,674:	-7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,446:	37,927:	43,591:	15
Essential oils				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	115,532:	119,257:	103,274:	-13
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	24,283,530:	24,661,759:	24,992,709:	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	98,245:	107,278:	110,716:	3
Glue, gelatin and related products				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	29,456,056:	32,311,478:	29,947,617:	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	100,471:	98,792:	111,587:	13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	54,325:	60,841:	55,165:	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,096:	57,626:	64,402:	12
Aromatic or odoriferous substances				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	23,543:	35,385:	39,103:	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,029:	41,454:	51,275:	24
Surface-active agents				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	371,351:	558,939:	679,952:	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	414,863:	422,571:	410,903:	-3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	131,402:	180,640:	324,023:	79
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	65,433:	95,759:	145,133:	52
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	321,146:	347,387:	304,863:	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	110,666:	118,277:	117,799:	0

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Soaps and synthetic detergents				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	43,222	42,243	58,429	38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,885	33,667	43,413	29
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	199,381	214,763	187,977	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	150,029	159,506	144,698	-9
Synthetic dyes, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	52,923	56,808	56,877	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	230,532	256,977	252,094	-2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	28,065	27,123	20,293	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,068	72,863	59,493	-18
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,198	18,981	19,308	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	62,373	88,098	90,330	3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	23,274	20,918	18,321	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	77,461	79,925	74,036	-7
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	53,368	53,878	45,792	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,655	28,985	29,421	2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,463	2,834	3,126	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,935	3,986	4,279	7
Synthetic tanning materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,505	1,388	1,753	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	680	552	696	26
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,564	2,012	1,634	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,590	1,526	989	-35
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	3309,399,252	4210,069,120	4781,042,360	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	354,839	457,802	474,601	4
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	373,284,207	400,331,160	384,482,543	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	224,523	245,510	245,807	0

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Inks and ink powders, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,989,401	14,793,572	21,708,643	47
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	25,340	32,998	40,922	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,108,186	31,098,481	24,362,715	-22
Paints and related items, total	51,941	53,307	43,152	-19
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,839	51,770	60,414	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	230,138	230,144	222,132	-3
Crude petroleum				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 barrels)-----	1,283,218	1,316,968	1,255,804	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,491,953	36,444,572	32,902,210	-10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 barrels)-----	6,780	5,783	7,523	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	224,088	185,294	225,567	22
Petroleum products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,983,982	18,635,371	15,801,121	-15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,768,687	3,577,194	3,865,595	8
Natural gas and products derived therefrom				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,529,782	4,929,631	4,135,881	-16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	555,211	400,665	446,971	12
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	14,893	17,044	15,982	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,394,247	1,686,269	1,418,178	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	24,605	27,165	16,952	-38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,064,755	2,693,729	2,661,759	-1
Explosives, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	13,035,826	30,792,422	19,841,895	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,243	37,017	40,115	8
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	22,542,832	25,455,016	26,597,988	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	52,667	103,790	66,347	-36

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,927	10,538	13,074	24
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,963	35,375	32,576	-8
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	434,937	498,770	525,259	5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	391,597	434,862	577,093	33
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	22,533	38,063	44,018	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,252	10,315	12,534	22
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,005	5,449	8,203	51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,288	2,095	2,544	21
Coal and other carbonaceous material				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1,325	1,868	2,611	40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,193	92,617	116,741	26
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	90,420	94,271	104,733	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,503,734	4,652,140	5,017,795	8
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	508,999	628,075	631,112	0
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	742,989	857,452	802,491	-6
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	316,383	11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	211,335	214,020	170,856	-20
Belt and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,401	13,107	15,628	19

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	
Pneumatic tires				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	57,432	67,202	73,103	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,346,323	1,773,640	1,848,069	4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	5,788	7,419	6,704	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	281,875	366,288	323,602	-12
Tires other than pneumatic tires				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	12,647,337	11,770,375	9,394,837	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,305	10,733	11,420	6
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	1,802,527	1,635,820	398,328	-76
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,066	7,407	4,879	-34
Tubes for tires				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	41,489	38,654	42,819	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,219	51,183	62,126	21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,829	1,610	1,123	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,852	18,198	14,424	-21
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,648	5,276	5,119	-3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,943	29,294	29,856	2
Fabricated rubber and plastics products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,055,161	1,441,975	1,782,845	24
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,063,600	1,113,133	1,075,256	-3

Table 16.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1985 1/

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

Table 16,-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1985

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

Minerals and Metals 1/

The trade deficit in the minerals and metals sector for 1985 was \$24.3 billion, up slightly from the deficit of \$24.0 billion in 1984. U.S. imports declined 3 percent to \$37.6 billion and exports fell 10 percent to \$13.3 billion during the period (table 17, fig. 7).

The relatively high level of imports and declining exports partly reflected the effects of the continued strength of the dollar on trade in these commodities, which are generally fungible products and are sensitive to relative price changes. Moreover, industries alleged that unfair trade practices (i.e., dumping and subsidization) were also adversely affecting trade. In response to heightened foreign competition, the U.S. foundry industry filed a section 201 petition in 1985, requesting that additional tariffs be levied on certain products for a period of 5 years.

The decline in imports occurred principally in iron and steel mill products (down \$644 million), unwrought aluminum (down \$314 million), gold bullion (down \$185 million), unwrought copper (down \$182 million), wrought aluminum (down \$180 million), and zinc (down \$126 million). The decline in imports of steel mill products can be attributed largely to the effect of the President's program under which imports of steel products from certain countries are limited through voluntary restraint agreements (VRA's). As of March 1, 1986, agreements affecting imports from 27 countries (including the 10 countries in the EC) have been negotiated. The VRA's, most of which were effective retroactively to October 1, 1984, are scheduled to remain in effect for the 5-year period ending September 30, 1989. In addition to the VRA's, sluggish activity in oil and gas drilling had a dampening effect on the demand for imports of pipes and tubes, which declined about 10 percent to \$2.2 billion during 1984-85.

Partially offsetting the declines in imports were increases in imports of metallic containers (up \$150 million) and hydraulic cement (up \$134 million). The increases largely reflect increased activity in the intermodal transportation of goods and growth in residential construction.

With respect to exports, noteworthy increases in exports of copper ore (up \$148 million) and unwrought aluminum (up \$120 million) in 1985 were more than offset by decreases totaling \$573 million in exports of gold bullion, iron and steel mill products, and wrought aluminum during the same period.

U.S. bilateral trade

The principal U.S. trading partners for products of the minerals and metals sector in 1985 continued to be Canada, the EC countries, and Japan. These countries together accounted for 59 percent of total U.S. imports and 62 percent of U.S. exports, resulting in a trade deficit of \$13.8 million in

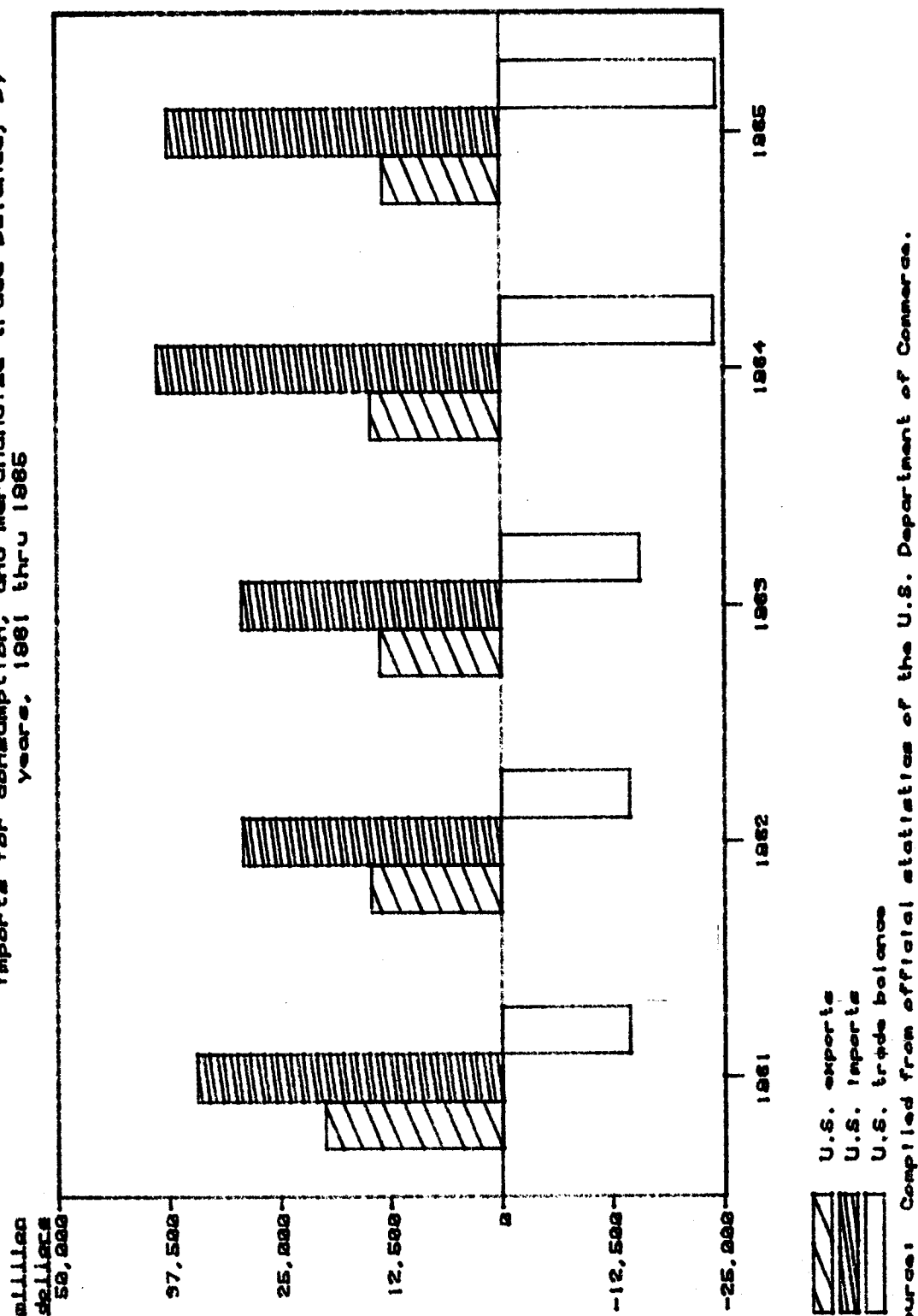
1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 5 (Nonmetallic minerals and products) except pt. 1 (J(pt.)), and schedule 6 (Metals and metal products), pts. 1, 2, and 3.

Table 17.---Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, 1984, and 1985 1/

Item	(In thousands of dollars)		
	1983	1984	1985
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	3,830,530	4,445,623	4,021,993
Japan	1,631,942	1,763,315	1,659,506
EC	2,817,037	3,113,078	2,571,038
Brazil	121,691	100,498	120,524
Hong Kong	209,140	273,984	177,053
India	76,065	81,704	119,992
Korea	351,621	425,631	401,519
Mexico	634,701	855,028	963,859
Taiwan	278,905	263,135	220,194
OPEC	1,165,463	842,629	595,451
NMES	167,620	128,136	220,374
China	132,929	91,319	173,768
All other	2,397,597	2,399,299	2,215,037
Total	13,682,418	14,692,066	13,286,545
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	6,291,261	8,375,468	7,825,695
Japan	4,098,101	5,799,985	6,020,922
EC	6,393,908	7,840,151	8,203,653
Brazil	690,025	1,166,144	1,061,827
Hong Kong	258,730	303,895	330,848
India	558,384	698,617	622,860
Korea	967,071	1,352,062	1,344,623
Mexico	1,089,629	1,354,742	1,364,248
Taiwan	1,108,598	1,465,763	1,691,024
OPEC	425,534	691,151	665,598
NMES	341,877	623,824	567,569
China	163,184	217,975	285,777
All other	7,109,600	9,053,833	7,862,867
Total	29,332,725	38,725,641	37,561,739
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-2,460,730	-3,929,845	-3,803,702
Japan	-2,466,159	-4,036,670	-4,361,416
EC	-3,576,871	-4,727,072	-5,632,615
Brazil	-568,333	-1,065,646	-941,302
Hong Kong	-49,589	-29,911	-153,795
India	-482,319	-616,913	-502,868
Korea	-615,450	-926,431	-943,103
Mexico	-454,927	-499,714	-400,388
Taiwan	-829,692	-1,202,627	-1,470,829
OPEC	739,928	151,478	-70,146
NMES	-174,257	-495,688	-347,194
China	-30,255	-126,656	-112,008
All other	-4,711,902	-6,654,533	-5,647,829
Total	-15,650,306	-24,033,575	-24,275,194

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

Figure 7.--Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1961 thru 1965



1985, which was about 9 percent larger than the deficit in 1984. The products that accounted for the largest volume of trade with these countries included iron and steel mill products, precious metals, metallic containers, and unwrought copper.

Major trade shifts in this sector during 1985 occurred in iron and steel mill products with the EC and Japan. Most of the \$155-million increase in imports from the EC consisted of steel sheets and strip, and occurred during the last half of 1985, prior to the expiration of the 1982 U.S.-EC Steel Arrangement. The Arrangement was subsequently modified and extended through September 1989.

With respect to Japan, imports of steel declined \$128 million, reflecting the preliminary effects of the VRA's. At the same time, growing U.S. demand for metallic containers and unwrought copper increased these imports from Japan by about \$215 million.

Commodity Analyses

Iron and steel mill products 1/--U.S. imports of steel mill products totaled 24.3 million short tons (\$9.6 billion) in 1985, representing a 7 percent decline from import levels in 1984 of 26.2 million short tons (\$10.2 billion). The decline in the level of steel imports reflects in part the preliminary effects of the VRA agreements negotiated with 17 countries (as of Mar. 1, 1986) by U.S. officials. 2/ The President directed the Office of the United States Trade Representative to negotiate such agreements in September 1984, following a decision not to take formal action under section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974 (see U.S. Trade Shifts, 1984 Annual). Japan continued to be the largest single country supplier, with total imports of 6.0 million tons, which represents a decline of 10 percent from the 6.6 million tons in 1984. Imports from Canada (the second largest source) declined by 9 percent to 2.9 million tons, and imports from West Germany (the third largest source) declined by 7 percent to 2.4 million tons.

In 1985, the largest declines in imports occurred in sheets and strip and pipes and tubes. In the area of sheets and strip, imports declined by 12 percent from 10.7 million (\$4.3 billion) to 9.4 million tons (\$3.9 billion). The primary sources of foreign sheets and strip products were Japan (31 percent), West Germany (12 percent), and Canada (10 percent). Of the top 10

1/ In 1985, the Commission handled over 100 antidumping (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) investigations on iron and steel mill products. Many of the cases were terminated, however, with the conclusion of a series of voluntary restraint agreements (VRA's). Final affirmative injury determinations were made in nine of the cases which were not terminated. The products and countries affected were as follows: oil country tubular goods from Spain and Brazil, cold-rolled carbon steel sheets and plates from Korea, Austria and Sweden, barbed and barbless wire from Argentina, deformed steel concrete reinforcing bars from Peru, and welded circular carbon steel pipe and tube from Thailand.

2/ Not including the 10 EC countries subject to the U.S.-EC Arrangement since 1982.

suppliers in 1985, those countries from which sheets and strip imports increased (in percentage terms) were all members of the European Community.

Pipe and tube imports recorded the second largest decline (on a tonnage basis) in 1985, with imports falling from 5.4 million tons (\$2.4 billion) to 4.5 million tons (\$2.2 billion), or by 18 percent. In addition to the VRA's, the decline can be attributed to declining U.S. production and the consequent reduction in the level of drilling and exploration, which has reduced the demand for pipes and tubes. The primary sources of imported pipes and tubes in 1985 were Japan (31 percent), Korea (18 percent), and Canada (10 percent). Of the top 10 supplying countries, those countries from which pipe and tube imports increased (in percentage terms) were Austria, France, and Japan.

Partially offsetting the decline in imports was an increase in imports of shapes and plates, and semifinished steel products (i.e., ingots, blooms, billets, slabs, and sheet bars). Imports of semifinished steel products rose from 1.5 million tons (\$332 million) to 1.9 million tons (\$385 million) in 1985. Imports of shapes and plates, used in machinery, construction, and for other industrial purposes, increased from 3.7 million tons (\$1.1 billion) to 4.1 million tons (\$1.2 billion) in 1985.

Imports of stainless steel products increased in 1985 by 646 tons (less than 0.5 percent), from 270,823 tons (\$466 million) to 271,469 tons (\$485 million) in 1985. The primary sources of imports were Japan (30 percent), France (13 percent), and Sweden (10 percent). The largest increases were in the category of plates, which increased by 57 percent, from 7,502 tons (\$12.4 million) to 11,766 million tons (\$18.4 million) in 1985. Smaller increases occurred in imports of stainless steel wire rod (up 7 percent) and stainless steel pipes and tubes (up 5 percent).

U.S. exports of iron and steel mill products declined from 1.0 million tons (\$891.6 million) in 1984 to 957,000 tons (\$841.7 million) in 1985. Canada continued to be the largest export market, although U.S. exports to that country declined from 360,000 tons (\$320.2 million) to 326,000 tons (\$297.5 million) in 1985, or by 9 percent. Exports to Mexico, the second largest U.S. export market, increased by 9 percent, from 140,000 tons (\$138.0 million) to 153,000 tons (\$131.8 million) in 1985. The largest declines in tons exported were in four product categories; bars, which declined by 26 percent, wire and wire products, which declined by 18 percent, sheets and strip, which dropped by 4 percent, and pipes and tubes, which fell by 4 percent.

Ann Reed -
523-0255

Precious metals.--Declining prices of precious metals (gold down 12 percent in 1985 compared with that in 1984 and silver down 25 percent) encouraged greater speculative activity during 1985, although the strong dollar favored import trading. The increased export level of precious metals (up 2 percent in 1985 to 32.3 million troy ounces or \$1.6 billion) was offset by the larger volume of imports, which increased 31 percent in 1985 to 168.4 million troy ounces (\$4.7 billion) from 128.3 million troy ounces (\$5 billion)

in 1984. Silver bullion represented the bulk of the import growth in 1985, a year during which U.S. industrial consumption of silver increased by almost 4 percent (4 million troy ounces) to 118.9 million troy ounces, and U.S. refinery output of silver declined by 6 percent (4.6 million troy ounces) to 68.5 million troy ounces. The bulk of the increase in import trade was from the United Kingdom, Belgium, Switzerland, and Canada.

James J. Lukes
523-0279

Zinc.--Weak world demand coupled with excessive world zinc production resulted in sharp declines in zinc prices in 1985. The decline in prices was reflected in the 19-percent decrease in the value of zinc imports. In 1985, imports of zinc metal and waste and scrap amounted to \$535.6 million (694,096 short tons) compared with \$661.8 million (725,427 short tons) in 1984.

Therese Palmer Weise
523-0270

Copper.--Production at domestic mines, smelters, and refineries declined in 1985 because lower copper prices caused producers to incur financial losses and close down certain production facilities. A shortage of high-grade copper on the world market and the sale of a major portion of a U.S. copper mining facility to a Japanese firm resulted in an increase in exports of ores and concentrates to the Asian copper industries in Japan, Taiwan, Korea, and China. An increase in imports of lower priced copper semimanufactures in 1984 weakened domestic scrap sales to brass mills and resulted in U.S. scrap dealers turning to European markets for sales. Demand for scrap has risen in the expanding copper semimanufacturing industries and exports to West Germany, Belgium, and Italy have increased. Exports of copper ores, copper-bearing materials, and waste and scrap increased 61 percent to 450,096 short tons (\$446.6 million) in 1985, from 280,204 short tons (\$298.8 million) in 1984.

A drawdown of producer, consumer, and merchant stocks of refined copper in 1985 increased domestic supply, offsetting reductions in production and imports. Despite a slight improvement in demand, imports of unwrought copper decreased by 20 percent in 1985 to 441,983 short tons (\$524.8 million) from 552,806 short tons (\$707.2 million) in 1984. The largest drop occurred in imports from Zambia, which is having production problems.

U.S. exports of unwrought copper fell 34 percent to 74,211 short tons (\$95.6 million) in 1985, from 113,094 short tons (\$158.0 million) in 1984. However, the 1984 level had been abnormally high because of unusually high levels of exports to Japan. The Japanese increased production of copper thereby reducing their requirement for U.S.-produced copper.

Therese Palmer Weise
523-0270

Wrought aluminum.--Reflecting the uncertainty of the aluminum market and declining demand, U.S. imports of wrought aluminum (excluding foil) declined

17 percent to \$863.2 million in 1985, from \$1.0 billion in 1984. The principal foreign sources were Japan, Canada, Venezuela, and France, which together accounted for 63 percent of total imports. U.S. exports of wrought aluminum (excluding foil) fell 17 percent to \$457.2 million during 1985, from \$548.2 million during 1984. Exports to Canada accounted for 55 percent of the total, followed by Mexico and Japan.

Deborah A. McNay
523-0445

Unwrought aluminum.--Reflecting the U.S. industry's position as the world's leading marketer of aluminum ingot, exports of unwrought aluminum rose 18 percent during 1984-85 to \$792.3 million. The principal foreign markets were Japan, Canada, and China, which accounted for 73 percent of U.S. exports. The 22-percent drop in unwrought aluminum imports during 1984-85 was primarily attributable to a decline in shipments from Canada. Of the \$1.2 billion of unwrought aluminum imports in 1985, Canada accounted for 75 percent.

Deborah A. McNay
523-0445

Iron ore 1/.--Decreased demand in the iron and steel industry, which uses iron ore in blast furnaces to manufacture pig iron, was a primary factor in the decline of U.S. imports of iron ore by 12 percent to 16.0 million long tons (\$468 million) in 1985, compared with 17.2 million long tons (\$534 million) in 1984. Imports from Canada, the principal source of U.S. imports of pig iron, declined by 23 percent to 8.6 million long tons (\$370.1 million) in 1985. Canada accounted for 54 percent of iron ore imports in 1985.

Laszlo Boszormenyi
523-0328

1/ On Dec. 20, 1984, a petition was filed with the Commission and the Department of Commerce by counsel for the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., Oglebay Norton Co., Pickands Mather & Co., and the United Steelworkers of America, on behalf of the domestic industry producing iron ore pellets, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason subsidized imports of iron ore pellets from Brazil. Accordingly, effective Dec. 20, 1984, the Commission instituted preliminary countervailing duty investigation No. 701-TA-235 (Preliminary), Iron Ore Pellets From Brazil.

On the basis of information developed in the investigation, the Commission determine that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured, or threatened with material injury, by reason of these imports from Brazil. (USITC Publication 1640, February 1985).

The Department of Commerce, on June 10, 1985, decided to suspend the subject countervailing duty investigation after the Government of Brazil agreed to renounce all benefits. However, the investigation was resumed by Commerce on Mar. 24, 1986, and a final determination is pending.

Metallic containers

Largely because of increased activity in the intermodal transportation of goods, growth in shipments from Japan of metallic flasks, casks, cans, boxes, lift vans, etc. (chiefly used in the packing, transporting, or marketing of goods) led to a 90-percent increase in imports of metallic containers, from \$168.3 million in 1984 to \$319.0 million in 1985. Japan is the principal supplier of metallic containers and accounted for about half of total metallic container imports in 1985. The majority of these containers are believed to be freight containers specially designed and equipped to facilitate the movement of goods by one or more modes of transport without intermediate reloading. Such containers have a gross mass rating of at least 40,000 pounds. They enter free of duty under a temporary tariff provision that is effective through December 31, 1986.

Nancy Fulcher
523-0341

Flat glass and products thereof.--Continued recovery in the construction and automotive industries during 1984-85 strengthened domestic demand for flat glass and flat glass products. Imports of this aggregation of products increased by 20 percent to \$468 million from 1984 to 1985. The higher level of economic activity in the construction industry and increased use of glass in architectural and decorative applications generated a 17-percent increase in imports of unprocessed flat glass during 1984-85 to \$163 million. Continued growth in the automotive industry and attractive pricing of the foreign product are responsible for a 30-percent increase in imports of laminated glass during the period. Canada is the major U.S. supplier, accounting for approximately 35 percent of total U.S. imports of flat glass and flat glass products in 1984-85.

Maria MacKay
523-0290

Dimension stone and articles thereof.--Largely because of increased activity in the growth in commercial and residential construction, imports of dimension stone and related articles increased 30 percent to \$303 million. Italy continued to be the principal supplier of dimension stone and related articles and accounted for over 56 percent (\$170 million) of total imports. The bulk of these imports consisted of fabricated granite and marble.

Stanley Garil
523-0304

Hydraulic cement and cement clinker.--The continued growth of the U.S. residential, commercial, and industrial construction markets and the low cost of foreign cement were the principal reasons for the increase in cement and cement clinker imports in 1985. These imports increased 63 percent to 14.5

million short tons (\$431 million), compared with 8.9 million short tons (\$294 million) in 1984. The principal sources of imports were Canada (23 percent), Spain (23 percent), and Mexico (17 percent).

Stanley Garil
523-0304

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products				
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	4,736	8,876	14,492	63
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	161,706	294,206	431,492	47
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	118	79	97	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,359	13,496	21,478	59
Concrete mixes and articles thereof				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)-----	712	951	891	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,630	25,496	33,273	31
Exports:				
Quantity (number)-----	193,180	214,708	240,650	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,993	27,462	23,424	-15
Lime				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	282,562	247,482	194,057	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,775	13,379	12,216	-9
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	28,106	24,668	19,345	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,814	6,805	5,155	-24
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	59,757	79,404	242,714	206
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,492	18,272	17,086	-6
Sand				
Imports:				
Quantity (long tons)-----	161,229	157,732	292,028	85
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,415	1,780	2,162	21
Exports:				
Quantity (long tons)-----	2,098,742	2,712,797	2,124,123	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,487	37,980	31,514	-17
Crushed stone				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,921	9,469	9,297	-2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,136	21,099	18,669	-12

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

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Dimension stone and articles thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	196,015	232,538	302,584	30
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,286	26,335	26,664	1
Mica and mica products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,758	6,730	7,152	6
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,766	7,113	7,637	7
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	135,996	194,645	199,672	3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	427,115	444,980	480,148	8
Asbestos and asbestos products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	80,602	84,068	62,128	-26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	57,240	54,400	44,862	-18
Abrasives				
Imports:				
Quantity (long tons)-----	23,576	49,589	48,307	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	115,211	141,698	116,902	-17
Exports:				
Quantity (long tons)-----	28,938	26,968	23,194	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,589	32,901	29,165	-11
Abrasive articles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,554	123,581	137,073	11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	65,990	73,451	68,857	-6
Industrial diamonds				
Imports:				
Quantity (carats)-----	24,893	43,712	46,222	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	89,375	114,334	128,252	12
Exports:				
Quantity (carats)-----	42,323	48,072	51,281	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	93,641	79,109	88,462	12

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Natural gemstones				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	318,628	360,941	349,690	-3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,606	14,108	13,040	-8
Cut gemstones and articles thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,327,850	2,987,360	3,032,167	1
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	406,093	390,355	420,742	8
Synthetic gemstones				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,484	23,777	20,047	-16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,934	16,038	7,799	-51
Clays				
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	11	12	10	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,033	1,038	1,143	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1,483	1,583	1,584	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	162,709	176,632	180,933	2
Clays, fuller's earth				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----		10	151	1,344
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	102	115	106	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,693	9,268	9,132	-1
Clays, bentonite				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----		5	8	38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		516	512	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	553	562	640	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,579	45,374	44,972	-1
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	8	13	18	40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,376	3,311	4,176	26
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	379	461	478	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	77,494	92,909	102,246	10

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	405,677	511,429	622,327	22
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	318,655	290,874	210,883	-28
Fluorspar				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	453	703	552	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	43,235	59,436	45,301	-24
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	9	12	9	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	962	1,292	1,061	-18
Ceramic products				
Refractory and heat-insulating products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	67,489	117,983	127,211	8
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	175,742	199,722	185,707	-7
Ceramic construction articles				
Ceramic floor and wall tiles				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	297,497	452,827	532,681	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	174,007	248,761	266,146	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	10,007	8,336	6,125	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,820	11,865	7,549	-36
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,900	14,483	9,399	-35
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,464	6,497	6,161	-5
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,091	8,946	12,067	35
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,948	5,839	6,543	12
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery				
Pottery products, n.e.c.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	327,598	409,797	449,813	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,684	9,958	8,141	-18

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Fine earthenware food utensils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	37,877	40,925	50,539	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	240,737	275,702	309,775	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	560	639	341	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,231	3,428	2,189	-36
Vitreous china food utensils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	21,999	22,159	23,049	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	197,872	221,099	219,418	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,523	2,343	1,629	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,197	19,353	13,565	-30
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.				
Ceramic electrical ware				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	80,631	106,714	106,173	-1
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	116,484	128,842	97,300	-24
Ceramic sanitary ware				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,418	25,764	42,492	65
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,903	18,799	17,500	-7
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,973	24,987	23,937	-4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,897	44,253	56,872	29
Glass and glass products				
Flat glass and products thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	303,330	391,328	468,460	20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	303,860	321,955	297,365	-8
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	137,601	138,094	161,751	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,891	48,759	57,182	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	213,692	212,428	211,485	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	130,518	116,329	102,601	-12

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Tempered glass				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	48,210	76,805	80,200	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	79,819	116,659	125,617	8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	42,184	41,658	41,145	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,337	90,215	95,742	6
Laminated glass				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,980	116,937	152,542	30
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	47,333	70,398	59,150	-16
Mirrors of glass				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	58,295	73,319	78,207	7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,042	20,833	19,251	-8
Glassware and other glass products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	572,660	720,749	797,553	11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	432,376	461,255	409,237	-11
Fiber glass				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,386	23,418	32,051	37
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,330	91,517	95,697	5
Glass containers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	85,299	98,640	118,098	20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,460	63,431	25,787	-59
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	421,119	520,797	557,474	7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	165,889	164,534	144,686	-12
Precious metals				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	188,372	128,285	168,360	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,858,008	5,032,966	4,688,223	-7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	37,843	31,740	32,308	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,059,767	2,333,446	1,640,558	-30

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	20,129	23,784	17,607	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	644,853	893,646	747,330	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	19,665	15,455	13,226	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	717,706	652,197	414,193	-36
Platinum group metals				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	2,795	3,948	3,451	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	707,226	1,056,236	961,848	-9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	1,116	1,048	844	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	283,579	252,836	181,084	-28
Gold bullion				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	3,599	6,031	6,360	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,575,569	2,293,606	2,109,475	-8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	1,881	3,482	2,888	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	825,418	1,284,717	919,432	-28
Silver bullion				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	161,198	93,545	137,397	47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,926,101	784,838	855,550	9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	13,658	10,339	12,610	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	169,382	86,339	81,745	-5
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys				
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	242	702	338	-52
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,013	84,062	50,729	-40
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	6	56	31	-44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	528	5,684	3,543	-38
Ferroalloys				
Ferrochromium				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	327,152	486,927	665,012	37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	109,682	187,187	158,612	-15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,493	30,776	20,524	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,822	10,542	7,687	-27

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ferromanganese				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	716,564	825,155	1,055,127	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	133,200	162,064	154,197	-5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	29,720	24,179	20,057	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,514	6,627	6,165	-7
Ferrosilicon				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	213,332	193,475	304,552	57
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	67,834	74,230	73,731	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	27,124	58,728	26,017	-56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,907	21,118	12,737	-40
Iron and steel mill products, all grades				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	17,108	26,196	24,307	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,417,575	10,221,429	9,577,210	-6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1,241	1,012	956	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,043,451	891,594	841,657	-6
Copper ore and metal				
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper:				
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste:				
and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	164,034	75,128	69,913	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	166,792	88,707	64,169	-28
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	205,262	280,204	450,096	61
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	233,516	298,830	446,586	49
Copper, unwrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	562,401	552,806	441,983	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	775,921	707,159	524,750	-26
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	105,585	113,094	74,211	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	155,508	157,971	95,640	-39
Copper, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	204,497	352,222	254,173	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	466,069	669,674	566,157	-15
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	61,805	61,235	58,497	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	232,684	239,299	205,060	-14

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Bauxite and aluminum metals				
Bauxite				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	8,711	11,503	8,000	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	225,891	310,854	210,091	-32
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	22	36	35	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,077	5,188	3,010	-42
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	923,441	1,131,771	1,101,453	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,110,495	1,440,350	1,126,479	-22
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	686,472	570,617	795,437	39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	785,542	672,483	792,267	18
Aluminum, wrought other than foil				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	292,438	512,837	476,755	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	547,273	1,042,865	863,192	-17
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	187,353	229,063	194,666	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	432,573	548,175	457,238	-17
Aluminum foil				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	14,614	27,001	28,583	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	47,077	90,628	82,878	-9
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	18,981	23,224	21,210	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,741	33,319	28,800	-14
Nickel ore and metal				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	288,931	340,986	374,640	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	622,310	730,743	712,621	-2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	81,496	95,763	85,101	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	177,784	230,210	212,495	-8
Tin ore and metal				
Imports:				
Quantity (long tons)-----	37	46	37	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	463,537	533,788	438,040	-18
Exports:				
Quantity (long tons)-----	11	28	29	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,931	36,375	42,799	18

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Lead	(1)	(2)	(3)	
Lead ore and concentrate				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	24,383	35,943	5,498	-85
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,173	12,457	1,204	-90
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	26,441	23,094	21,976	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,583	10,112	10,235	1
Lead metal and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	155,297	186,250	153,546	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72,066	96,565	63,527	-34
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	80,523	58,267	96,595	66
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,705	32,976	38,447	17
Zinc				
Zinc ore and concentrate				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	79,008	101,603	105,170	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,286	32,517	36,044	11
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	74,349	44,616	31,505	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,087	18,700	11,687	-38
Zinc metal and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	695,508	725,427	694,096	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	520,329	661,764	535,587	-19
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	28,363	38,685	49,476	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,370	24,268	25,606	6
Miscellaneous base metals and ores				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	935,488	1,304,837	1,224,484	-6
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	892,977	1,156,163	1,148,260	-1
Ores of cerium and thorium				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	2	3	3	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,517	2,202	1,984	-10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	4	507	1,638	223
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51	299	415	39

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Chrome ore and metal				
Chrome ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)-----	76:	119:	370:	209
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,391:	15,484:	19,829:	28
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)-----	9:	49:	90:	84
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,874:	2,956:	4,599:	56
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2:	4:	3:	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,684:	24,080:	19,618:	-19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1/:	1/:	1/:	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,555:	3,626:	2,963:	-18
Cobalt ore and metal				
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	15,853:	23,084:	16,592:	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	110,075:	200,049:	181,139:	-9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,088:	952:	911:	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,714:	7,661:	7,355:	-4
Columbium ore and metal				
Columbium ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,613:	4,323:	4,407:	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,765:	13,581:	13,817:	2
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4:	49:	8:	-83
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44:	262:	40:	-85
Iron ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (long tons)-----	13,327:	17,159:	15,965:	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	452,255:	533,770:	468,185:	-12
Exports:				
Quantity (long tons)-----	3,781:	4,992:	5,033:	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	182,743:	239,256:	240,556:	1

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Magnesium metal				
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	6,116:	8,893:	8,520:	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,324:	23,087:	23,077:	0
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	44,528:	46,022:	38,188:	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	113,669:	124,165:	102,202:	-18
Magnesium, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	183:	457:	718:	57
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	606:	1,296:	1,896:	46
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	1,952:	2,116:	1,950:	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,045:	12,495:	11,401:	-9
Manganese ore and metal				
Manganese ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	356,158:	386,509:	758,582:	96
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,867:	19,058:	22,102:	16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	18,730:	228,196:	54,049:	-76
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,167:	15,726:	4,391:	-72
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	11,899:	27,127:	18,419:	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,323:	13,213:	10,708:	-19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,804:	8,164:	10,360:	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,739:	5,896:	7,321:	24
Mercury ore and metal				
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (flasks of 76 pounds each)-----	14,219:	26,533:	18,892:	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,354:	7,630:	5,336:	-30
Molybdenum ore and metal				
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	4,565:	5,294:	4,354:	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,634:	19,623:	7,895:	-60
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	47,067:	63,366:	63,858:	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	185,122:	242,769:	247,690:	2

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)---		579:	650:	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,201:	4,734:	5,124:	8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)---	973:	1,252:	943:	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,597:	4,549:	4,663:	3
Molybdenum wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	93:	132:	94:	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,331:	3,023:	2,301:	-24
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	826:	730:	953:	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,624:	12,321:	14,520:	18
Rhenium metal				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		1:	4:	152
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	179:	449:	1,215:	170
Silicon metal				
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	53,916:	54,140:	102,074:	89
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	26,016:	26,557:	52,841:	99
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,571:	8,839:	3,974:	-55
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	47,846:	88,542:	61,488:	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Tantalum ore and metal				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,370:	1,758:	1,897:	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,658:	28,889:	30,783:	7
Tantalum ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,668:	3,256:	2,323:	-29
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	11,466:	25,900:	17,510:	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	149:	228:	202:	-12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,055:	9,776:	7,924:	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	281:	402:	589:	47
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	20,315:	27,076:	23,277:	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Tantalum, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	26	56	900	1,499
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	57	100	69	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,030	13,099	9,743	-26
Titanium ore and metal				
Titanium ore and slag				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	511	801	979	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	53,062	88,832	110,826	25
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	4	8	27	221
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,006	1,935	6,952	259
Titanium sponge				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	2,398	11,237	3,453	-69
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,855	31,513	10,219	-68
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	203	967	337	-65
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	3,304	4,052	4,613	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,689	8,150	8,199	1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	6	6	9	45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,201	49,385	60,291	22
Titanium, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	14,354	11,504	1	71
Value (1,000 dollars)-----			20,894	82
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	22,965	20,509	1	50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----			29,672	45
Tungsten ore and metal				
Tungsten-bearing materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)-----	6,320	12,805	23,462	83
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,743	51,714	36,950	-29
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)-----	2	284	272	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10	1,239	831	-33

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	195	231	173	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,071	2,496	1,742	-30
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	1,596	3,584	5,609	57
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,261	23,228	37,661	62
Tungsten, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	49	84	123	46
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,073	3,752	5,234	39
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	326	417	579	39
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,220	20,545	21,780	6
Metallic containers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,888	168,255	318,985	90
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	222,106	226,085	200,756	-11
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	654,701,319	801,084,034	845,376,715	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	376,382	480,169	494,198	3
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	91,259,718	73,274,687	80,096,626	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	99,186	90,752	75,622	-17
Wire strand and rope				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	569,417,645	698,575,612	700,993,717	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	324,520	410,185	404,459	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	32,484,301	22,814,599	22,537,677	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,649	41,529	34,702	-16
Fencing				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	25,996,942	28,816,594	34,473,391	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,948	9,608	10,975	14
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	1,747,675	1,610,573	1,059,773	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,708	2,647	2,270	-14

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Wire cloth				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,696,049	14,794,666	15,148,552	2
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	37,276,451	31,828,130	41,971,283	32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,762	16,843	15,937	-5
Welded wire mesh				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	34,339,312	45,061,668	72,957,609	62
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,752	14,482	20,448	41
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	10,212,649	6,158,812	4,829,719	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,108	6,711	4,372	-35
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,104,361	1,383,104	1,439,225	4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	527,243	576,957	533,830	-7
Fasteners				
Bolts, nuts, and screws				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	898,311,668	1,349,356,916	1,241,551,398	-8
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	468,631	738,408	699,235	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	159,934,976	191,535,035	131,436,069	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	144,241	169,783	147,673	-13
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,036,147	1,225,802	1,329,790	8
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	802,332	816,578	777,242	-5
Handtools				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	640,136	727,847	826,366	14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	636,006	629,404	633,775	1
Table flatware				

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Table flatware, precious metals				
Imports:				
Quantity (pieces)-----	4,997,501	7,967,659	10,037,558	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,085	10,413	11,163	7
Exports:				
Quantity (pieces)-----	16,290	65,431	51,221	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,803	1,290	977	-24
Table flatware, stainless steel				
Imports:				
Quantity (pieces)-----	516,903,193	703,169,100	665,556,298	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	84,192	124,614	112,255	-10
Exports:				
Quantity (pieces)-----	7,176,384	4,582,968	657,603	-86
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	86,009	36,331	1,313	-96
Scissors and shears				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)-----	46,244,181	54,722,610	53,504,928	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,345	31,462	34,490	10
Exports:				
Quantity (number)-----	295,352	229,338	363,219	58
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,318	878	761	-13
Miscellaneous metal products				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dollars)-----	2,919,508	3,715,802	3,763,918	1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dollars)-----	1,778,712	1,821,241	1,436,975	-21
Chain of base metals				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	53,802,793	70,388,847	77,348,251	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	64,402	82,374	90,064	9
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	9,366,513	9,779,071	8,361,071	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,113	30,886	23,607	-24
Anchor chain of iron or steel				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	23,212,477	21,251,964	18,672,159	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,845	8,140	5,931	-27
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	1,706,054	2,824,279	1,893,234	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,000	4,196	3,238	-23

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	42,030,937	52,845,269	55,624,951	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,806	36,423	40,610	11
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	12,048,649	13,729,197	15,314,134	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,149	16,785	14,340	-15
Structures of base metal				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	170,958	215,066	402,814	87
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	507,105	511,544	327,247	-36

Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1985 1/

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

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, 1985

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

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

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

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

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

Machinery and Equipment ^{1/}

U.S. merchandise trade in machinery and equipment deteriorated further in 1985 with the deficit in these products increasing to \$40.9 billion, or by more than \$13.8 billion over that in 1984 (table 20, fig. 8). U.S. imports of these products were valued at \$135.1 billion in 1985, increasing by 16 percent over those in 1984. Principal import sources were Japan, Canada, and the EC, which together accounted for 79 percent of total imports. In contrast, U.S. exports of machinery and equipment increased modestly in 1985, rising by 5 percent to \$94.2 billion. Principal export markets in 1985 were the EC, Canada, and Japan, which together accounted for 55 percent of total U.S. exports in 1985. Significant trade changes in 1985 took place in passenger automobiles, office machines, tape players and tape recorders, and aircraft, all of which are covered later in this section.

U.S. bilateral trade

The major U.S. trading partners in machinery and equipment were Japan, Canada, and the EC. The large trade deficit experienced with Japan in 1984 increased by \$9.6 billion in 1985 to \$46.1 billion. The trade deficit of \$1.8 billion with the EC in 1984 increased to \$6.7 billion in 1985, whereas the deficit with Canada remained relatively flat at \$2.5 billion.

The increase in the U.S. trade deficit in machinery and equipment in 1985 was caused by a strong demand for foreign-produced products, particularly for Japanese-produced motor vehicles, consumer electronic products, office machines, and for Canadian-produced motor vehicles. In contrast, the increase in demand in foreign markets for U.S.-produced products was modest with sales in all foreign markets remaining relatively flat. Exports to OPEC and Third World countries declined modestly as these countries continue to make adjustments to declining oil prices and the lack of hard currencies to purchase imported merchandise.

Commodity analyses

Air-conditioning machines and parts.--U.S. imports of air-conditioning machines and parts increased from \$204 million in 1984 to \$296 million in 1985, or by 45 percent. Japan was the leading supplier of these products, accounting for \$194 million, or 66 percent of total imports. Other suppliers included Canada (\$33 million) and Mexico (\$28 million); together, these two countries accounted for 20 percent of the total imports. Imports from Japan were largely air-conditioners designed for installation in automobiles produced by Japanese firms in the United States. Other significant types of imported machines were room air-conditioners (\$29 million) and household refrigerators and freezers (\$63 million).

U.S. exports of air-conditioning machines and parts decreased from \$937 million in 1984 to \$849 million in 1985, or by 9 percent. An economic slowdown dampened sales opportunities to customers in Canada (\$416 million), Saudi Arabia (\$33 million), and West Germany (\$43 million).

Ruben Mata
523-0262

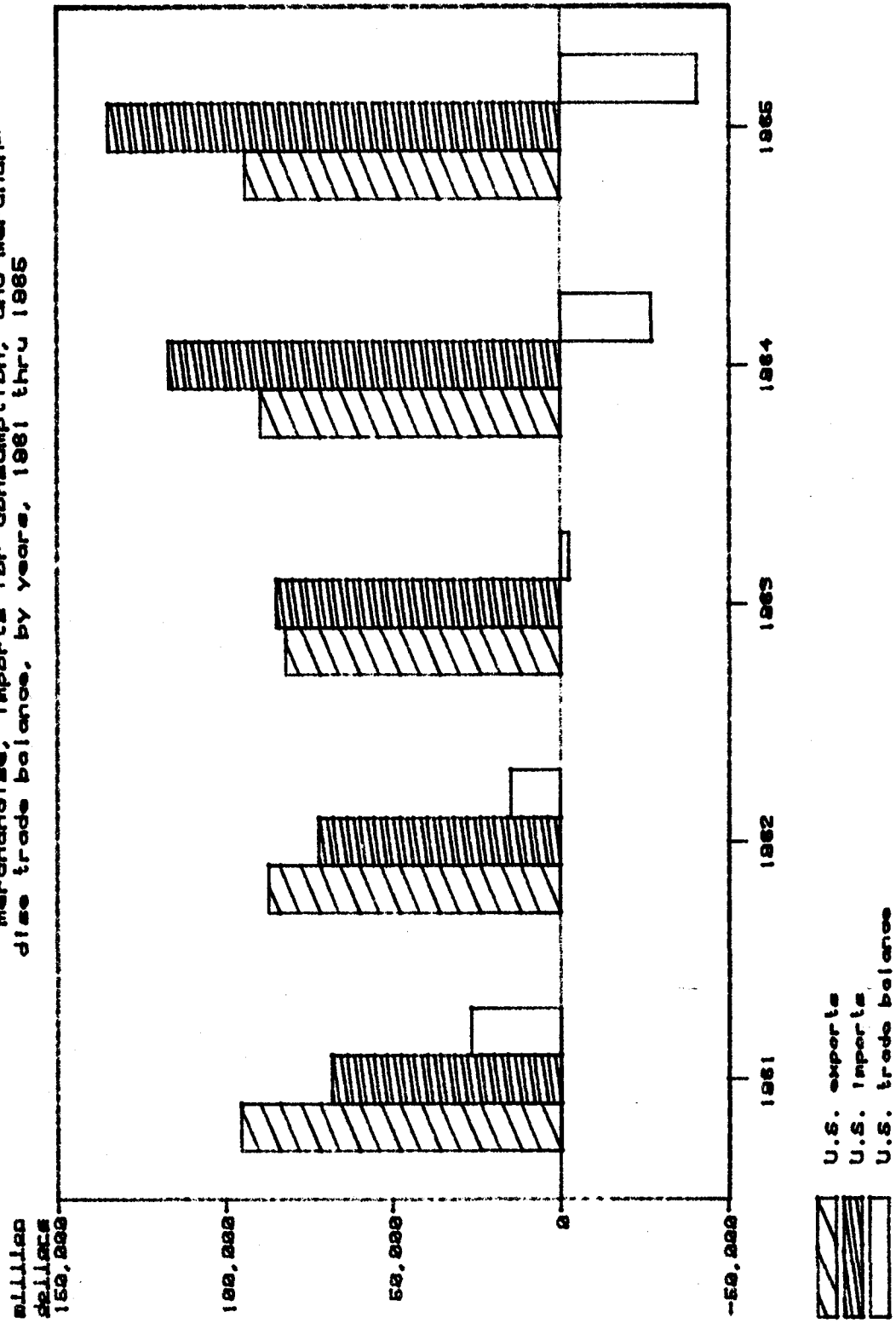
^{1/} Included here are products classified in pts. 4, 5, and 6 of schedule 6 (Metals and metal products) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

Table 20.--Machinery and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, 1984, and 1985 1/

Item	(In thousands of dollars)			
	1983	1984	1985	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada-----	20,587,736	25,554,786		26,894,457
Japan-----	4,663,807	5,077,860		5,361,092
EC-----	17,076,038	18,908,627		19,312,426
Brazil-----	972,594	907,075		1,346,603
Hong Kong-----	942,024	1,140,168		981,961
India-----	666,182	545,787		540,623
Korea-----	1,969,281	1,949,143		2,045,113
Mexico-----	3,479,393	5,105,238		6,186,586
Taiwan-----	1,279,261	1,377,966		1,567,393
OPEC-----	7,622,710	6,152,507		5,676,915
NMES-----	791,443	1,053,563		2,117,201
China-----	564,847	873,612		1,888,579
All other-----	22,298,920	21,977,511		22,124,576
Total-----	82,349,396	89,750,236		94,154,951
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada-----	20,064,543	27,908,028		29,361,808
Japan-----	29,587,290	41,648,350		51,493,485
EC-----	15,102,318	20,713,818		26,010,155
Brazil-----	690,480	967,692		1,170,485
Hong Kong-----	1,902,121	2,555,471		2,144,570
India-----	43,551	66,111		51,980
Korea-----	2,093,570	2,700,224		2,812,075
Mexico-----	3,453,970	4,553,280		5,414,153
Taiwan-----	3,323,288	4,658,172		5,090,470
OPEC-----	95,714	115,686		50,930
NMES-----	151,898	216,695		244,103
China-----	40,975	65,759		89,906
All other-----	8,115,237	10,733,763		11,241,152
Total-----	84,623,986	116,837,297		135,085,372
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada-----	523,193	-2,353,242		-2,467,350
Japan-----	-24,923,482	-36,570,490		-46,132,392
EC-----	1,973,720	-1,805,190		-6,697,728
Brazil-----	282,113	-60,616		176,117
Hong Kong-----	-960,096	-1,415,303		-1,162,608
India-----	622,630	479,676		488,642
Korea-----	-124,288	-751,080		-766,962
Mexico-----	25,422	551,957		772,433
Taiwan-----	-2,044,026	-3,280,206		-3,523,077
OPEC-----	7,526,996	6,036,820		5,625,985
NMES-----	639,544	836,867		1,873,097
China-----	523,871	807,852		1,798,672
All other-----	14,183,682	11,243,747		10,883,423
Total-----	-2,274,590	-27,087,061		-40,930,420

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

Figure 8.--Machinery and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1961 thru 1965



Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts.--U.S. exports of equipment for treating material by changing temperature, including heat exchangers, steam condensers, dryers, and sterilizers, declined to \$244 million in 1985, down by 4 percent from those in 1984. On the other hand, U.S. imports of these products increased to \$314 million in 1985, 73 percent above that of 1984. The increase was associated with the technological advantage foreign producers have over U.S. producers in certain product lines. As a result of the large increase in imports in 1985, the trade surplus of \$72 million registered in 1984 changed to a deficit of \$71 million in 1985. Imports have fluctuated significantly in recent years, whereas exports have declined steadily since 1983. West Germany, Japan, and Canada were major foreign suppliers of these products in 1984 and 1985.

David Slingerland
523-0263

Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery.--Although the U.S. industry remained a net exporter of centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery in 1985 (\$303 million), this was down significantly from the \$451-million trade surplus in 1984. U.S. exports decreased to \$537 million in 1985, 15 percent below those of 1984. Sales to Canada decreased by 46 percent in 1985, with exports valued at \$88 million, compared with exports of \$164 million in 1984. Sales to Canada was influenced by reduced shipments of high-priced machinery, whose volume fluctuates from year to year. U.S. imports of these products varied irregularly in recent years, but rose to \$303 million in 1985, up 33 percent from those of 1984. West Germany and Canada remained the principal suppliers in both years, registering significant increases in 1985, as did imports from Japan, the United Kingdom, France, and Italy. Increasingly, producers in these countries have become more competitive.

David Slingerland
523-0263

Wrapping and packaging machinery.--U.S. imports of wrapping and packaging machinery and parts rose to \$413 million in 1985, representing an increase of 9 percent over such imports in 1984. Principal suppliers continued to be West Germany and Italy; collectively these countries accounted for 55 percent of the total value of imports of these products in 1985. Other important suppliers included Japan, Switzerland, Canada, and the United Kingdom. Imports from Japan reached \$38 million in 1985, representing 9 percent of the total imports.

Imports from West Germany rose to \$122 million in 1985, 5 percent above the level of imports in 1984, and consisted of such products as thermoforming machines, cartoning machines, and filling and sealing machines for dry pharmaceutical products. These machines were well received in the U.S. market because of their innovative technology. Confectionery wrapping and packaging machinery was the major type of machinery imported from Italy. According to industry sources, such machinery enjoyed a price advantage of about 30 percent and satisfied the market's demand for simple but effective machinery that required minimum service and repair.

U.S. exports of packaging and wrapping machinery declined to \$301 million in 1985, down 11 percent from that of 1984. Exports to major traditional markets such as Canada and the United Kingdom declined, but exports to Mexico and Brazil increased, although remaining well below 1981 levels in these important Latin American markets. In general, higher priced U.S. exports contributed to the decline in exports in 1985. This industry experienced a trade deficit of \$112 million in 1985, compared with a trade deficit of \$43 million in 1984.

David Slingerland
523-0263

Sprayers and dusters.--The U.S. trade surplus in sprayers and dusters in 1985 decreased to \$43 million compared with \$92 million in 1984. U.S. exports of these products declined to \$378 million in 1985, down 30 percent from those of 1984, as sales to Saudi Arabia, which have been particularly significant in recent years, decreased to \$70 million in 1985 compared with \$214 million in 1984. The decline in exports to Saudi Arabia was related to the elimination of subsidies provided by the Government to farmers to purchase such equipment. U.S. imports of these products rose to \$173 million in 1985, up 19 percent from those of 1984. Although West Germany and Canada remained the major foreign suppliers, more significant gains were registered in imports from Japan and France largely because of U.S. producers importing under tariff provision item 807.00.

David W. Slingerland
523-0263

Earth-moving and mining machinery.--U.S. imports of earth-moving and mining machinery and parts increased by 38 percent, from \$1.3 billion in 1984 to \$1.8 billion in 1985. The increase in imports of this machinery was attributed largely to the expansion in domestic building construction. Large quantities of small- and medium-sized equipment were exported to the United States during 1985, from both foreign manufacturers and foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies in Japan and Europe. Imports of front-end loaders were strong, increasing by 48 percent to \$500 million. Over 40 percent of these imports were from Japan, reflecting the introduction of a new line of articulated wheel loaders by the largest Japanese producer of construction machinery.

Diane Manifold
523-0467

Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery.--U.S. imports of this machinery rose to \$838 million in 1985, representing an increase of 21 percent over such imports in 1984. The principal foreign suppliers were Japan, Canada, and West Germany, together accounting for 57 percent of the total imports in 1985. Specifically, imports of overhead traveling cranes increased by 60 percent to \$40 million during 1985, whereas imports of miscellaneous lifting and handling machinery increased by 29 percent to \$334

million. The market for these products improved in 1985 as a result of increased industrial activity and U.S. construction projects.

Diane Manifold
523-0467

Agricultural and horticultural machinery 1/--U.S. imports of agricultural and horticultural machinery decreased by 4 percent to \$492 million in 1985, from \$514 million in 1984. Canada was the leading source of such imports, accounting for 52 percent of the total in 1985, down from 58 percent in 1984. West Germany was the next leading source, accounting for 12 percent of total imports in 1985. Other important sources included France, Italy, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom, together accounting for 22 percent of the total.

U.S. exports of agricultural and horticultural machinery and parts decreased by 12 percent to \$737 million in 1985, from \$840 million in 1984. Canada provided the largest market, receiving 45 percent of total exports in 1985, compared with 49 percent in 1984. Exports to Australia and Saudi Arabia decreased to \$54 million and \$29 million, respectively, whereas exports to Mexico increased to \$119 million and exports to Venezuela increased to \$24 million. Fluctuations in U.S. exports of harvesting machinery accounted for over one-half of the trade shifts in U.S. exports of agricultural and horticultural machinery and parts.

Dennis Fravel
523-0411

Printing trades machinery--U.S. imports of printing trades machinery rose to \$809 million in 1985 compared with \$651 million in 1984, representing an increase of 24 percent. In 1985, imports of sheet-fed offset presses accounted for the largest increase in value compared with that of 1984; such imports, principally from West Germany and Japan, rose to \$266 million in 1985 compared with \$208 million in 1984. The next largest category of imports, roll-fed presses, rose to \$107 million in 1985, \$15 million more than in 1984. Imports of these roll-fed presses increased from Japan, West Germany, and the United Kingdom, in the latter case due, in part, to imports from a U.S. subsidiary. Other types of printing trades machinery that registered important import gains in 1985 were bookbinding machinery and printing presses (other than letter and offset, including gravure).

Purchases of printing trades machinery from West Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Italy were more attractive to U.S. customers,

1/ On Oct. 7, 1985, the U.S. International Trade Commission determined that an industry in the United States was materially injured by reason of imports from Brazil (investigation No. 701-TA-223 (Final)) of agricultural tillage tools provided for in item 666.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, which have been found by the Department of Commerce to be subsidized by the Government of Brazil.

since these products enjoy a reputation for excellent technology. In addition, industry sources indicate that more favorable financing was obtained by foreign producers for their U.S. customers.

David Slingerland
523-0263

Textile machines, laundry and drycleaning machines; sewing machines.--U.S. imports of these products decreased from \$1.3 billion in 1984 to \$1.1 billion in 1985, or by 15 percent. West Germany, Japan, and Switzerland, the principal sources, accounted for 67 percent of imports during 1984 and 63 percent during 1985. Industry sources indicate that the principal factor causing the decline in imports has been the reluctance of textile mills to make major investments in capital equipment. Instead, many mills have chosen to purchase used or older equipment modified with the latest technology.

U.S. exports of these products decreased from \$513 million in 1984 to \$490 million in 1985, or by 5 percent. Canada was the principal foreign market, receiving 18 percent of total exports during 1984 and 1985. Industry sources indicate that the decrease in exports was directly related to increased competition by foreign competitors in other world markets to offset sales losses in the United States.

William Greene
523-0265

Metalworking machine tools.--U.S. imports of these products increased from \$1.4 billion in 1984 to \$1.7 billion in 1985, or by 27 percent. Metal-cutting machine tools accounted for most of the increase, with imports of these machines rising from \$1.1 billion in 1984 to \$1.4 billion in 1985. The major foreign supplier of machine tools was Japan with imports valued at \$847 million in 1985, representing an increase of \$167 million over that of 1984. West Germany and Taiwan were other major suppliers, accounting for 14 percent and 8 percent of imports, respectively. Together, these three countries accounted for 71 percent of U.S. machine tool imports in 1985.

According to industry sources, imports of machine tools rose in 1985 because of increased demand from the automotive, aerospace, and energy-related industries. In addition, imports rose because of recent offshore purchases, joint ventures, and manufacturing licensing arrangements by U.S. producers trying to maintain a competitive position in the world market.

Carol E. Howell
523-0455

Office machines.--In 1985, U.S. imports of office machines increased by 9 percent, reaching \$11.5 billion. Japan and Singapore were the principal suppliers with imports from Japan accounting for 49 percent of the total. Compared with imports, U.S. exports of office machines increased less rapidly in 1985, rising by about 2 percent to \$14.9 billion. Principal foreign markets were Canada, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Japan.

Typewriters.--U.S. imports of typewriters decreased in 1985 to \$392 million, or by 15 percent, from the level of imports in 1984. The decrease resulted principally from a decline of \$52 million in imports of non-automatic typewriters. Japan was the principal source of these imports in 1985, accounting for 64 percent of the total.

Automatic data processing machines.--The U.S. trade balance in automatic data processing (ADP) machines continued to deteriorate in 1985 with the deficit in these products reaching \$823 million. The deficit represents a 109-percent increase over that of 1984 when the deficit stood at \$392 million. Imports of ADP machines were valued at \$4.0 billion in 1985 compared with exports valued at \$3.2 billion. Increasingly, U.S. firms are moving assembly operations to the Far East to reduce manufacturing costs. It is expected that this movement will accelerate in 1986 because the duty on parts for ADP machines was eliminated in early 1986. Japan was the largest supplier, accounting for 48 percent of total imports. Taiwan was the second largest supplier, but imports from Taiwan were only one-fourth as large as those from Japan.

Copying machines.--U.S. imports of copying machines increased by 24 percent in 1985 compared with those of 1984, when such imports totaled \$1.1 billion. Japan remained the principal source of imports, accounting for 84 percent of the total. The Netherlands was the second leading source, accounting for 11 percent. Imported copying machines are largely small, desk-type units that are not produced by U.S. firms. The U.S. market for desk-type units is reportedly growing faster than the market for larger capacity units.

W. Scott Baker
523-0361

Molding and forming machines.--U.S. imports of molding and forming machines were valued at \$420 million in 1985, representing an increase of 24 percent over that of 1984. West Germany was the leading supplier of such imports, accounting for 34 percent of the total (\$144 million). Machines produced in West Germany usually have a technological advantage over those produced in the United States. Japan was the second largest supplier, accounting for 25 percent of the total (\$105 million). Imports from Japan were largely machines for forming pneumatic tires, and imports from Canada, which declined by 19 percent in 1985 to \$61 million, were largely injection-molding machines and parts of molding machines. Japanese-produced machines are reportedly more price competitive than those offered by U.S. producers.

U.S. exports of molding and forming machines were valued at \$269 million in 1985, representing an increase of 7 percent. Much of the increase occurred in expanded exports to Mexico of injection-molding machines, machines for forming pneumatic tires, and machine parts, and expanded exports to China of injection-molding machines.

Dennis Fravel
523-0411

Taps, cocks, and valves.--U.S. imports of taps, cocks, and valves increased from \$664 million in 1984 to \$839 million in 1985, or by 26 percent. Miscellaneous valves accounted for most of this increase, with imports of these products rising from \$479 million to \$607 million. Industry sources indicate that these imports increased as a result of several U.S. producers establishing joint-venture agreements with foreign producers. Japan (\$179 million), Canada (\$146 million), and West Germany (\$137 million) were the principal suppliers of these products, together accounting for 55 percent of total imports.

U.S. exports of taps, cocks, and valves decreased from \$673 million in 1984 to \$610 million in 1985. Canada was the principal foreign market, accounting for 27 percent of total exports in 1985. Industry sources indicate that exports of these products decreased as a result of a decline in demand for iron and steel valves that are used worldwide in energy-related industries.

Ruben Mata
523-0262

Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings 1/.--U.S. imports of antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings rose marginally during 1985 compared with such imports in 1984, increasing by 2 percent to \$627 million. Japan was the largest supplier in 1985, accounting for 47 percent (\$288 million) of total imports. West Germany and Canada were the second and third largest suppliers, accounting for 15 percent (\$93 million) and 9 percent (\$58 million), respectively. Whereas imports from Japan increased over those of 1984, imports from West Germany and Canada decreased by 4 and 6 percent, respectively. The marginal increase in imports of all types of bearings was due primarily to modest growth in industries producing motor vehicles, farm and construction machinery, and aircraft.

U.S. exports of bearings and parts were valued at \$278 million in 1985, representing a 9-percent decline from those of 1984. Most of the decline occurred in exports to Canada, the largest foreign market for U.S. products. Such exports to Canada were valued at \$81 million in 1985, down by 18 percent from those of 1984. U.S. exports to Mexico, the second largest market, remained stagnant in 1985, whereas exports to West Germany and the United Kingdom increased slightly, to \$26 million and \$18 million, respectively.

Dennis Fravel
523-0411

Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment.--U.S. imports of these electrical products continued their steady 5-year rise in 1985 to nearly \$2.2 billion, or 17 percent higher than the approximately \$1.9 billion recorded during 1984. Imports from Japan, the leading foreign supplier, which increased by 7 percent to \$431 million, accounted for nearly 20 percent of the 1985 total. The most significant single country increases, however, were

1/ Competitive Assessment of the U.S. Ball and Roller Bearing Industry, Investigation No. 332-211, USITC Publication 1797, January 1986.

recorded by Denmark and Sweden. Imports from these countries rose by 314 and 391 percent, respectively, to \$150 million and \$120 million. U.S. exports of motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment declined by 8 percent in 1985 to just under \$1.2 billion, resulting in a trade deficit for the year of \$1.0 billion, 68 percent greater than the \$603-million deficit recorded in 1984.

Transformers.--Imports of transformers increased to \$273 million in 1985, or by 23 percent, compared with the \$223 million entered during 1984. Most of this increase was accounted for by suppliers in Canada and Sweden. Canadian imports, which rose by 48 percent to \$57 million in 1985, were principally of low-valued unrated transformers and of distribution and power transformers rated in excess of 500 kilovoltamperes (kVA). Swedish imports registered a six-fold increase to \$41 million and were principally large unrated transformers and power transformers rated in excess of 100,000 kVA.

Generator sets.--U.S. imports of generator sets rose by 107 percent during 1985 to \$250 million, from \$121 million during 1984. The majority of this increase was accounted for by the three leading import source countries--Denmark, Japan, and West Germany. Imports from Denmark, principally of nongasoline or nondiesel engine sets, rose by 247 percent to \$121 million during 1985. Imports from Japan and West Germany increased by 20 percent and 119 percent, respectively, to \$58 million and \$22 million. Imports from Japan were predominately gasoline engine driven generators sets, whereas those from West Germany were nongasoline and nondiesel engine sets. The surge in imports of this equipment was the result of a number of factors, including the continued strong U.S. demand for generator sets for use as backup power supplies, and as economical alternates to fuel-fired or nuclear power plants. The availability of competitively priced and technologically advanced equipment from foreign suppliers was also a factor.

John Cutchin
523-0231

Primary cells and batteries.--U.S. imports of primary cells and batteries increased by 20 percent in 1985, reaching \$364 million. By designing batteries into more products, recommending Japanese battery replacements, and selling price competitive products, Japan was able to capture nearly 44 percent of battery imports in 1985, up from 35 percent in 1984. Mexico was the second largest leading supplier, capturing \$55 million in imports. More than 78 percent of the batteries imported from Mexico, however, were entered under item 807.00, as Mexico served largely as a source of assembly for U.S.-manufactured parts. Other major suppliers were West Germany, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Republic of Korea, and France, each of which increased its shipments to the United States by more than 30 percent, but together accounted for only 16 percent of U.S. imports. U.S. exports were valued at \$232 million in 1985, representing a decline of 14 percent compared with those of 1984.

Gary M. Cohen
523-8541

Ignition equipment.--U.S. imports of automotive ignition equipment, which includes battery charging alternators, starting equipment, spark plugs, and ignition coils, increased to \$370 million in 1985, up 19 percent from that of 1984. The increase was related to U.S. imports of foreign cars that generally require manufacturer-specified imported replacement ignition parts. Japan was the principal supplier, accounting for \$159 million of imports in 1985, up 22 percent from those of 1984. Shipments from West Germany accounted for \$79 million, up 9 percent from those of 1984. Imports from Mexico nearly doubled during 1985, but more than 80 percent of the \$22 million in imports from Mexico were entered under item 807.00, as Mexico provided U.S. producers with low-cost assembly labor. Imports from Hong Kong increased by 46 percent in 1985 to \$17 million, and imports from Taiwan increased by 68 percent to \$9 million. U.S. exports of ignition equipment increased to \$341 million, up 9 percent from those of 1984.

Gary Cohen
523-8541

Electric cooking stoves and ranges.--Imports of electric cooking stoves and ranges (the bulk of which were microwave ovens) rose by 26 percent in 1985 to \$969 million from \$771 million in 1984. Japan continued to be the principal source of these products, supplying more than 60 percent (\$610 million) in 1985. Other significant sources of U.S. imports were the Republic of Korea and Singapore, together accounting for 33 percent (\$323 million) of the total. A recent and significant entrant in the U.S. market was Malaysia, with imports valued at \$14.0 million in 1985 compared with only \$1,000 in 1984. The increase in total imports was due to sustained U.S. economic growth and increased residential housing construction. U.S. exports of these products (mostly parts of electric stoves and ranges) were valued at \$138 million in 1985, the same as those in 1984.

Georgia Jackson
523-4604

Telephone and telegraph apparatus.--Imports of telephone and telegraph apparatus rose to \$2.0 billion in 1985, an increase of 12 percent over the prior year's total. Imports from Japan, the principal supplier, rose by 14 percent to \$1.1 billion, whereas imports from Taiwan and Hong Kong decreased sharply. The increase in imports from Japan was related to a rise in U.S. demand for telephone answering machines, and the decrease from Taiwan and Hong Kong was related to reduced demand for inexpensive telephone sets. Telephone sets and switching equipment showed little change from 1984 to 1985; the bulk of the increase was in other type of telephone and telegraph equipment. Exports of telephone and telegraph apparatus increased to \$832 million in 1985, representing a 7-percent increase over the prior year. The largest purchasers of U.S.-produced equipment, Canada and Korea, showed little change during the period, but exports to Mexico and the United Kingdom were up more than 40 percent.

Sylvia McDonough
523-4587

Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment.--U.S. imports of microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment increased to \$942 million in 1985, representing a rise of 18 percent over 1984. Expanding sales of audio electric amplifiers and loudspeakers accounted for much of the increase. The principal sources of imports were Japan (62 percent) and Taiwan (17 percent).

Wm. Scott Baker
523-0361

Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment.--U.S. imports of these products increased from \$12.8 billion in 1984 to \$15.2 billion in 1985, or by 19 percent. Such imports from Japan increased as a share of total imports from 57 percent in 1984 (\$7.3 billion) to 62 percent (\$9.4 billion) in 1985. Large sectors having significant trade shifts in this category included tape recorders, tape players and dictation machines, television receivers, radio transceivers, and record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntable parts.

Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines.--U.S. imports of these products increased from \$5.3 billion in 1984 to \$7.6 billion in 1985, or by 44 percent. Japan was by far the largest source of these imports in both years with imports from Japan increasing from \$4.2 billion in 1984 to \$5.9 billion in 1985. Most of these imported products were video cassette recorders (VCR's), which increased from \$2.9 billion in 1984 to \$4.2 billion in 1985. Lower prices, increased features, and improved quality of VCR's have created a fast-growing U.S. market for this product. As saturation begins to occur, however, the sales growth rate for VCR's is expected to decline.

Television receivers.--U.S. imports of television receivers increased from \$1.4 billion in 1984 to \$2.0 billion in 1985, or by 34 percent. The largest source of imports of television receivers continued to be Japan. Such imports increased from \$501 million in 1984 to \$737 million in 1985. Other significant sources in 1985 were Taiwan (\$348 million), South Korea (\$325 million), Mexico (\$244 million), and Singapore (\$188 million).

New developments such as liquid crystal display (LCD), flat-screen television receivers, squared-cornered-screen television receivers, stereo television receivers, and the introduction of digital television receivers have all spurred the growth of the television market in the United States.

Transceivers.--U.S. imports of transceivers increased from \$262 million in 1984 to \$306 million in 1985, or by 17 percent. The largest foreign source of these products was Japan with imports increasing to \$137 million in 1985. On a smaller scale, imports from South Korea and Malaysia experienced rapid growth from \$33 million in 1984 to \$42 million in 1985 and from \$28,000 in 1984 to \$16 million in 1985, respectively. Such increase in imports of these products was attributable to the growth in networks of professional land mobile radio systems. Mobile communications is becoming more available and affordable due to technological improvements and more efficient management of the radio spectrum.

Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables and parts thereof.--U.S. imports of these products increased from \$286 million in 1984 to \$425 million in 1985, or by 48 percent. U.S. imports from Japan, by far the largest foreign source in both years, increased from \$230 million in 1984 to \$373 million in 1985. The increase was largely due to the rapid growth of the U.S. market for compact disk players, all of which are made abroad.

Eric Nelson
523-4585

Electric sound and visual signaling apparatus.--Imports of electric sound and visual signaling apparatus grew to \$431 million in 1985, an increase of 14 percent over 1984. The major suppliers were Japan, Singapore, and Canada with \$134 million, \$70 million, and \$45 million, respectively. The bulk of the increase was in indicator panels and paging devices imported from lower cost producers in the Far East. During the same period, exports declined by nearly 20 percent. Canada, Mexico, and the United Kingdom, the top purchasers of these U.S.-made goods, each showed significant declines. The most likely cause for falling exports was the continued high price of U.S.-produced goods and the weak economies of major U.S. customers.

Sylvia McDonough
523-4587

Articles for making or breaking electrical circuits.--Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits include a variety of electrical and electronic products such as switchgear, printed circuit boards, relays, and connectors. During 1985, U.S. imports of these articles increased by 4 percent to \$1.9 billion, compared with U.S. exports which decreased by 6 percent to \$2.0 billion. Major foreign suppliers were Japan, Mexico, Canada, and West Germany. Together, these countries accounted for 62 percent of total imports in 1985. Imports from Japan were electronic articles used in U.S. production of motor vehicles, television receivers, and other electronic products by Japanese producers. Imports from Canada were related to the integration of the U.S. and Canadian electrical industries and those from Mexico were related to domestic firms using low cost labor for the assembly of U.S. products.

Nelson Hogge
523-0377

Semiconductors.--U.S. imports of semiconductors declined sharply in 1985, decreasing by 25 percent to \$5.8 billion compared with such imports in 1984. The decline was related to weak demand in U.S. end-product industries using semiconductors, particularly the industry producing personal computers. In addition, industry sources indicate that U.S. and foreign producers of semiconductors are increasingly drop shipping products directly to assemblers of end products in the Far East. After the assembly operations are completed, the end products are imported into the United States as merchandise other than

semiconductors. Principal suppliers of foreign-produced semiconductors in 1985 were Japan and developing countries in the Far East, where U.S. assembly operations are located. These developing countries included Malaysia, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, and Singapore. Imports from Japan showed the most pronounced decline during 1985, decreasing by 33 percent to \$1.4 billion.

During 1985, a number of legal actions were taken against Japanese producers of semiconductors. In June 1985, the Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA) filed a petition with the U.S. Trade Representative, requesting the U.S. Government to help open the Japanese market for semiconductors. During the same month, Micron Technology, Inc., filed a dumping petition with the U.S. International Trade Commission and the U.S. Department of Commerce, claiming that Japanese producers were selling 64K dynamic random access memories (DRAM's) in the United States below the cost of production. In September 1985, three U.S. merchant producers of semiconductors filed a dumping petition, claiming Japanese producers were also selling erasable programmerable read only memories (EPROM's) below the cost of production. In December 1985, the U.S. Department of Commerce initiated a dumping investigation, charging that Japanese producers were selling 256K DRAM's below cost. The U.S. International Trade Commission determined that in the three dumping cases, there was a preliminary indication that the U.S. industry was being injured by sales at less than fair value. At this time, no decision has been made with respect to the SIA petition.

Nelson Hogge
523-0377

Insulated electrical conductors.--U.S. imports of insulated electrical conductors increased by 29 percent to \$1.3 billion in 1985 from \$1.0 billion in 1984. The majority of this increase was in imports from the two leading foreign sources--Mexico and Taiwan. Imports from these two countries combined accounted for \$225 million of the \$298-million increase in wire and cable imports in 1985. Imports from Mexico during 1985 consisted largely of ignition wiring harnesses for motor vehicles and miscellaneous electrical appliance cord sets. Imports in both of these product categories were predominately the result of U.S. producers using item 807.00 operations. Imports from Taiwan, in large part, were ignition wiring harnesses and appliance and power cord sets for miscellaneous electrical apparatus entered under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). Much of the import increase was due to the continued strength of U.S. demand for automobiles and consumer electrical and electronic products.

John Cutchin
523-0231

Rail locomotives and rolling stock.--U.S. imports of rail locomotives and rolling stock fell from \$353 million in 1984 to \$313 million in 1985, or by 11 percent. Industry officials attribute the majority of the decline to decreased imports of self-propelled railcars. In 1984, Japan shipped a large number of subway cars to the New York City Transit Authority; in 1985, these

deliveries were greatly reduced. Exports also decreased in 1985, falling to \$427 million, as China remained the most important foreign market for U.S. producers. The trade surplus in rail locomotives and rolling stock decreased from \$231 million in 1984 to \$114 million in 1985.

Debby Ladomirak
523-0131

Automobile trucks and truck tractors.--U.S. imports of automobile trucks and truck tractors reached \$7.3 billion in 1985, rising 18 percent over the \$6.2 billion in 1984. In terms of quantity, imports of trucks increased from 1.0 million units in 1984 to 1.2 million units in 1985. Over 91 percent of the U.S. imports of these vehicles were lightweight trucks (pickups and vans) from Japan and Canada. U.S. imports of lightweight trucks, principally from Japan, were up 18 percent in 1985 compared with such imports in 1984. Virtually all of these vehicles were gasoline powered, since the declining price of gasoline has caused a substantial decrease in demand for diesel-powered lightweight trucks. The increase in U.S. imports of lightweight trucks from Japan, almost all of which were pickup trucks, was related to the healthy U.S. economy and the voluntary restraint agreement (VRA) on Japanese autos, resulting in a shift to Japanese trucks.

U.S. exports of trucks increased by almost 31 percent in 1985, in terms of both units and value, compared with such exports in 1984. Of the 166,651 trucks exported in 1985, almost 91 percent, or 150,758 units, were destined for Canada. Saudi Arabia, the second leading export market, received only 4,551 trucks from the United States in 1985. Most of these trucks were gasoline-powered lightweight vehicles.

Jim McElroy
523-0258

Passenger automobiles 1/.--U.S. imports of automobiles, including the value of imports from foreign trade zones (FTZ's), increased from \$30.7 billion in 1984 to \$38.6 billion in 1985, or by 26 percent. In terms of units, imports of automobiles, including those produced in FTZ's, increased from 4.9 million to 6.5 million, or by almost 33 percent. If imports from

1/ The Japanese Government announced on May 1, 1981, that it would restrain the level of automobile exports to the United States during the Japanese fiscal year 1981 (April 1981-March 1982) to 1.68 million units. A similar announcement was made by the Japanese Government for fiscal years 1982 and 1983. On Nov. 1, 1983, the Japanese Government announced that it would increase its voluntary export limit from 1.68 million automobiles to 1.85 million automobiles during fiscal year 1984. On Mar. 18, 1985, the Japanese Government announced that it would limit annual auto exports to the United States to 2.3 million units, or an increase of about 25 percent over the previous level. On Feb. 10, 1986, the Japanese Government announced that it would extend the VRA for one more year at the fiscal year 85 level of 2.3 million units.

FTZ's are excluded, however, the increases were not as large. In 1985, there were 4.4 million units, valued at \$36.4 billion, compared with 3.6 million units in 1984, valued at \$29.3 billion, imported from outside of the United States.

The average unit value of these automobiles increased from \$8,222 in 1984 to \$8,285 in 1985, or by less than 1 percent. Imports from Japan, the leading source of new automobiles imports since 1975, increased from 1.9 million in 1984 to 2.5 million in 1985, or by 32 percent. Included in the auto imports from Japan were certain four-wheel-drive vehicles and imports into Puerto Rico, both of which are not included in the automobile VRA, but are covered in a separate VRA. U.S. imports of automobiles from Canada, West Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom, France, Mexico, and Yugoslavia also posted gains over the previous year because of the continuing recovery of the U.S. economy.

U.S. exports of automobiles increased by almost 25 percent, rising from \$4.9 billion in 1984 to \$6.1 billion in 1985. Canada, the largest market for U.S. exports of autos, accounted for virtually all of the increase. The United States exported 676,155 automobiles, valued at \$5.7 billion, to Canada in 1985, compared with 587,294 automobiles, valued at \$4.6 billion, in 1984. Of the four leading export markets for U.S.-produced automobiles, exports to two of these decreased (Saudi Arabia and West Germany) and exports to two (Canada and Kuwait) increased. The increase in exports to Canada was related to the recovery of the Canadian economy, resulting in an increase in demand for both imported and Canadian-produced automobiles.

Jim McElroy
523-0258

Tractors, including parts.--U.S. imports of tractors and parts declined by 9 percent to \$1.2 billion in 1985, from \$1.3 billion in 1984, despite a 16-percent rise in imports from Japan. Approximately one-half of the decline in imports was accounted for by decreased imports from Canada, down 42 percent to \$159 million. Decreased imports from the United Kingdom (down 5 percent), West Germany (down 6 percent), Italy (down 22 percent), and the Netherlands (down 60 percent) accounted for the remainder of the decline. Agricultural wheel-type tractors accounted for about 82 percent of the decline of total imports of tractors and parts, with a decline in imports of parts accounting for the remainder. Japan was the largest supplier of tractors in 1985, accounting for 33 percent (\$397 million) of total imports. The increase in imports from Japan occurred in agricultural wheel-type tractors having 80 horsepower or less.

U.S. exports of tractors and parts were valued at \$1.8 billion in 1985, representing a 5-percent decline from 1984. Exports of agricultural wheel-type tractors declined by 8 percent (\$35 million), largely because of depressed farming conditions in Canada. Exports of parts declined by 5 percent (\$61 million), whereas exports of nonagricultural tractors, other than wheel-type, rose by about 3 percent (\$8 million). Parts of tractors accounted for 59 percent of total exports compared with 21 percent for agricultural wheel-type tractors and 20 percent for nonagricultural tractors. Despite a

decline in exports of wheel-type tractors, Canada remained the largest U.S. export market for these products (36 percent), followed by Australia (9 percent), Belgium (8.5 percent), and Mexico (8 percent).

Dennis Fravel
523-0411

Motorcycles.--U.S. imports of motorcycles increased from \$502 million in 1984 to \$745 million in 1985, or by 32 percent. In terms of units, the increase was larger, rising by 61 percent from 474,280 units in 1984 to 763,512 units in 1985. The increase in imports in 1985 was due to added demand in the United States for motorcycles with engines having a displacement of between 690 and 700 cubic centimeters.

Diane Manifold
523-0467

Articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement 1/.--U.S. imports of articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement were valued at \$5.4 billion in 1985, compared with \$3.7 billion in 1984, representing an increase of 46 percent. Industry sources attribute the rise to increased deliveries of new foreign-built aircraft engines and transport airplanes. U.S. exports also rose from \$9.2 billion in 1984 to \$12.3 billion in 1985. As a result, the U.S. trade balance under the Civil Aircraft Agreement increased from a surplus of \$5.5 billion in 1984 to a surplus of \$6.9 billion in 1985. Aircraft engines and parts and transport aircraft showed the most significant changes in trade activity.

U.S. imports of aircraft engines and parts increased from \$1.3 billion in 1984 to \$1.9 billion in 1985, a rise of 46 percent. The majority of the increase was accounted for by a rise in shipments of nonpiston-type aircraft engines and parts from the United Kingdom and France to be used on U.S.-built large transport aircraft. U.S. exports of engines and parts decreased, however, from \$1.2 billion in 1984 to \$1.1 billion in 1985. A decline in exports of small nonpiston type aircraft engines was responsible for much of the decrease in total exports.

U.S. imports of large transport airplanes nearly tripled, rising from \$255 million in 1984 to \$759 million in 1985. The increase was due to the delivery of 33 European-built aircraft to U.S. airlines. Exports of large transport airplanes also increased significantly, rising to \$5.5 billion in 1985 from \$3.2 billion in 1984. Japan, the United Kingdom, Italy, and China were important U.S. export markets for these aircraft in 1985.

Debby Ladomirak
523-0131

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

Motor-vehicle parts and accessories 1/--U.S. imports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories, including duty-free parts and accessories imported from Canada under the United States-Canadian Automotive Products Trade Act (APTA), increased by 11 percent in 1985, compared with imports in 1984. Imports during 1985 amounted to \$18.9 billion, compared with \$17.0 billion in 1984 (app. C). Imports from Canada, the leading source of imports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories, increased from \$8.7 billion in 1984 to \$9.3 billion in 1985, and imports from Japan, the second leading source of these products, increased by 18 percent. Virtually all of the Canadian increase can be attributed to increased imports of APTA parts and accessories. U.S. imports of APTA items in 1985 amounted to \$8.7 billion compared with \$8.4 billion in 1984, representing an increase of 11 percent.

Exports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories increased from \$13.8 billion in 1984 to \$14.3 billion in 1985, or by almost 41 percent. Exports to Canada, the leading export market, increased less than 1 percent, whereas exports to Mexico, the second largest market for parts and accessories, increased by almost 37 percent. Most of the increase to Mexico was linked to the expansion there of automobile assembly and engine production facilities owned by U.S. manufacturers. However, the United States experienced a record trade deficit of \$4.6 billion in motor-vehicle parts and accessories with the world in 1985, compared with a trade deficit of \$3.2 billion in 1984.

Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles--U.S. imports of bodies and chassis for motor vehicles increased from \$894 million in 1984 to \$1.2 billion in 1985, or by 34 percent. U.S. exports of these items, however, decreased to \$444 million in 1985 compared with \$545 million in 1984, or by 19 percent. The principal sources of imported bodies and chassis in 1985 were Canada, Japan, France, and Brazil; the major markets for U.S. exports of these products were Canada, Australia, and Mexico. Canada accounted for the greatest share of both imports and exports, representing 57 percent and 86 percent of the total, respectively.

The increase in U.S. imports of bodies and chassis, primarily for use in the assembly of new trucks, was due to the rise in demand for new trucks in the United States, resulting from the continued recovery of the U.S. economy. The decrease in U.S. exports can be attributed to a leveling off of demand in Canada for mediumweight and heavyweight truck chassis.

Certain motor-vehicle parts--Products contained in this group include body stampings, bumpers, wheels, hubcaps, wheel covers, radiators, exhaust systems, brakes and parts, shock absorbers, transmissions, and miscellaneous motor-vehicle parts such as axles, tire valves, clutches, universal joints, and related parts. Imports of items in this group increased from \$7.0 billion in 1984 to \$7.5 billion in 1985, or by 7 percent; exports increased from \$8.7 billion in 1984 to \$9.1 billion in 1985, or by 5 percent. The trade surplus in these products decreased from \$1.7 billion in 1984 to \$1.6 billion in 1985, or by 6 percent.

1/ Included are motor-vehicle parts and accessories classified in schedules 1-7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, however, data for imports of motor-vehicle parts from foreign trade zones are not available.

The primary export markets in 1985 for these parts were Canada, Mexico, and Venezuela. These three countries together represented \$7.8 billion of the total \$9.1 billion in U.S. exports in 1985, or 86 percent. The primary products in this group that accounted for the largest increase in exports were wheels, transmissions, radiators, brakes, and miscellaneous motor-vehicle parts.

Canada, Japan, Mexico, West Germany, and the United Kingdom were the principal sources of imports in this group, accounting for \$6.7 billion, or 90 percent, of the total imports in 1984. Entries of APTA items totaled \$4.2 billion, or 46 percent, of the total imports in 1985, and accounted for an increase of 11 percent compared with imports in 1984.

James McElroy
523-0258

Motor-vehicle engines and parts.--U.S. imports of motor-vehicle engines and parts increased marginally from \$3.3 billion in 1984 to \$3.4 billion in 1985. More than 48 percent of these foreign-produced engines and parts were imported from Canada and much of the remainder was imported from Mexico, West Germany, Japan, and Brazil. Imports from Mexico increased from \$541 million in 1984 to \$648 million in 1985, as U.S. producers have increasingly turned to Mexico for low-cost labor for the production of engines and other auto parts. Imports from West Germany also showed a large increase, rising from \$267 million in 1984 to \$327 million in 1985. Imports from West Germany are brought in to support the West German auto manufacturing operations in the United States. Imports from Japan and Brazil rose to \$311 million and \$282 million, respectively.

U.S. exports of motor-vehicle engines and parts also increased marginally in 1985, rising from \$2.4 billion in 1984 to \$2.5 billion, or by 3 percent. Canada received 67 percent of the U.S. exports of these engines and parts in 1985 and Mexico received 12 percent.

Jim Moses
523-0426

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery				
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,775	41,317	62,361	51
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	564,477	430,443	374,078	-13
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,322	7,980	5,032	-37
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,889	55,209	28,064	-49
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	77,290	90,146	136,059	51
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	375,154	245,338	273,204	11
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,986,326	4,098,538	4,450,916	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,575,114	4,153,462	4,233,222	2
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,175,483	1,685,704	2,431,390	44
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,335,769	3,427,795	3,608,576	5
Non-piston type aircraft engines				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	1,448	2,185	2,010	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	605,103	861,656	1,226,615	42
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	1,781	1,572	2,561	63
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,076,562	1,146,449	1,023,260	-11
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,057	33,252	31,116	-6
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,184	26,845	29,401	10

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

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	44,362	72,570	97,438	34
Exports:				
Value	35,549	46,675	54,513	17
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	413,654	592,436	665,921	12
Exports:				
Value	947,967	961,691	910,911	-5
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	506,240	745,376	729,072	-2
Exports:				
Value	83,224	89,815	78,689	-12
Compressors and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	339,562	575,803	657,162	14
Exports:				
Value	690,476	597,019	599,259	0
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	69,431	113,379	120,594	6
Exports:				
Value	55,127	63,469	66,303	4
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	75,176	204,282	295,727	45
Exports:				
Value	924,918	937,055	849,344	-9
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	38,634	41,586	57,938	39
Exports:				
Value	101,844	100,224	123,525	23
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	159,078	224,918	269,896	20
Exports:				
Value	483,687	484,342	421,905	-13

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	11,320	18,382	22,720	24
Exports:				
Value	16,609	13,616	13,398	-2
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	11,611	16,100	22,143	38
Exports:				
Value	23,484	21,855	18,408	-16
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	258,770	181,894	314,070	73
Exports:				
Value	290,920	254,142	243,512	-4
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	154,721	175,899	233,663	33
Exports:				
Value	734,081	627,888	536,695	-15
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	297,840	380,909	413,411	9
Exports:				
Value	305,491	337,772	301,143	-11
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	60,210	81,404	94,752	16
Exports:				
Value	61,105	62,419	60,444	-3
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	102,220	144,614	172,566	19
Exports:				
Value	545,838	537,509	378,154	-30

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery				
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	589,564	1,308,028	1,804,274	38
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,249,299	4,096,963	4,568,014	11
Drilling and boring machinery				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	940	2,239	1,867	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,237	21,846	19,387	-11
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	1,278	1,034	4,316	317
Value (1,000 dollars)	273,839	203,031	259,184	28
Front-end loaders				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	159,245	335,972	500,250	49
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	257,795	302,412	340,678	13
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	798	3,145	7,114	126
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,951	181,288	302,601	67
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	744	1,089	1,322	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,782	138,354	169,283	22
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	575,431	690,557	837,974	21
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	532,683	495,250	477,002	-4
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink				
Agricultural and horticultural machinery				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	275,265	313,609	361,221	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	495,987	580,467	516,581	-11

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery:				
Imports:				
Value	149,990	200,799	187,066	-7
Exports:				
Value	227,678	259,826	220,436	-15
Lawnmowers and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	29,991	46,660	56,903	22
Exports:				
Value	94,144	109,314	97,451	-11
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof				
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	5,063	7,215	7,752	7
Exports:				
Value	29,469	20,870	12,733	-39
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	17,717	18,084	21,962	21
Exports:				
Value	58,201	63,249	62,543	-1
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	5,462	6,164	5,465	-11
Exports:				
Value	31,059	23,030	26,487	15
Bakery machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	35,852	41,485	51,483	24
Exports:				
Value	44,942	32,155	33,479	4
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	10,645	14,686	9,291	-37
Exports:				
Value	43,633	49,096	53,809	10

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	71,150	84,761	131,711	55
Exports:				
Value	122,221	135,653	112,128	-17
Pulp and paper machinery				
Imports:				
Value				
Exports:				
Value				
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	200,614	285,005	389,330	37
Exports:				
Value	195,114	254,319	241,281	-5
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	459,721	651,073	808,788	24
Exports:				
Value	478,000	465,159	439,210	-6
Duplicating machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	23,349	23,113	33,281	44
Exports:				
Value	52,190	53,507	50,077	-6
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	9,453	14,972	14,108	-6
Exports:				
Value	9,599	9,470	10,966	16
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines				
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	187	244	489	100
Value	4,516	8,221	11,962	45
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	21	32	68	113
Value	455	737	1,490	102

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Textile yarn-producing machinery				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	8,424:	10,993:	5,886:	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	139,659:	187,089:	136,647:	-27
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	1,569:	1,980:	1,803:	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,690:	19,622:	16,605:	-15
Textile yarn-preparing machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	4,696:	3,340:	5,737:	72
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,593:	46,835:	34,787:	-26
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	899:	1,483:	1,051:	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,844:	13,753:	11,463:	-17
Weaving machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	26,755:	79,306:	34,911:	-56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	163,804:	173,187:	133,076:	-23
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	583:	1,111:	1,823:	64
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,850:	4,949:	13,384:	170
Knitting machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	30,077:	46,324:	62,609:	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	68,161:	92,451:	80,589:	-13
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	1,729:	1,651:	2,059:	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,018:	14,553:	18,912:	30
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	4,167:	2,189:	1,721:	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,041:	13,455:	15,328:	14
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	974:	438:	1,060:	142
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,127:	5,063:	7,563:	49
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,288:	8,591:	7,849:	-9
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,448:	6,334:	6,651:	5

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	60,916	75,803	99,215	31
Exports:				
Value	151,985	168,339	139,907	-17
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	45,972	55,932	44,503	-20
Exports:				
Value	18,462	27,483	13,556	-51
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	3,049	3,230	3,394	5
Value	6,184	10,013	10,365	4
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	9,946	9,915	8,785	-11
Value	22,587	25,651	20,230	-21
Parts of textile machinery				
Imports:				
Value	195,872	237,550	200,161	-16
Exports:				
Value	109,111	122,671	130,279	6
Cordage machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)		7,752	6,067	-22
Value	3,522			
Exports:				
Quantity (units)		1,773	1,182	-33
Value	3,999			
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines				
Imports:				
Value	270,847	351,088	323,504	-8
Exports:				
Value	100,836	102,239	109,114	7
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials				

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	142,975	48,927	232,647	375
Exports:				
Value	54,174	77,966	97,433	25
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	80,647	58,624	75,366	29
Exports:				
Value	82,266	73,764	96,729	31
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	1,092,067	1,646,515	2,090,317	27
Exports:				
Value	681,542	722,664	758,772	5
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	167,468	265,879	301,706	13
Exports:				
Value	239,425	249,263	268,529	8
Tool holders and accessories				
Imports:				
Value	46,644	65,554	84,061	28
Exports:				
Value	118,269	135,323	138,262	2
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	255,712	342,689	385,713	13
Exports:				
Value	228,244	244,768	226,589	-7
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	5,839	13,389	22,325	67
Exports:				
Value	55,730	48,359	51,579	7
Office machines				
Imports:				
Value	6,647,749	10,556,159	11,454,786	9
Exports:				
Value	11,611,345	14,533,023	14,874,587	2

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	2,135	3,047	3,032	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	395,280	459,526	392,256	-15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	122	156	230	47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	152,007	157,315	161,229	2
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	2,030	2,911	2,919	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	327,309	389,053	337,172	-13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	92	121	209	72
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,390	60,244	107,045	78
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	104	136	113	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	67,971	70,473	55,084	-22
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	30	34	20	-42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	101,617	97,070	54,184	-44
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism				
Automatic data processing machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	7,169	12,295	13,089	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,887,366	3,426,086	3,976,672	16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	567	848	595	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,309,287	3,034,557	3,153,783	4
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	283,390	387,267	391,724	1
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,931	18,131	12,900	-29
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	29,136	35,750	33,196	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	120,455	152,281	128,307	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	393	295	207	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,950	12,064	7,502	-38

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	9,223	12,153	14,456	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	162,934	234,986	263,417	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	18	13	17	29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,980	6,066	5,398	-11
Office machines and parts				
Copying machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	627	2,060	1,096	-47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	654,186	900,930	1,117,346	24
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	51	50	40	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	280,026	218,086	136,338	-37
Miscellaneous machines				
Shoe machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,508	17,692	12,464	-30
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,802	19,011	19,238	1
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	84,393	111,706	154,395	38
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	217,527	197,572	194,095	-2
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,055	39,112	42,992	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	75,120	73,312	84,602	15
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	189,062	338,127	420,015	24
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	214,204	249,725	269,257	8

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,457	20,646	26,412	28
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,114	35,407	39,320	11
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,880	46,404	48,808	5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,929	16,838	21,939	30
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	777,132	1,341,639	1,306,632	-3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,536,476	2,082,755	2,067,141	-1
Parts of machines				
Industrial molds				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	168,902	216,513	259,458	20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	145,835	142,507	150,656	6
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	9,351	11,721	12,105	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,874	1,194	1,225	3
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	1,520	1,865	1,854	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,625	2,878	4,445	54
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	458,963	664,155	838,779	26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	715,563	673,315	610,348	-9
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	412,637	613,154	626,896	2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	229,579	301,630	277,746	-8

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Forged steel grinding balls				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,034	2,849	362	-87
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	675	917	510	-44
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	47,630	58,696	64,374	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,874	14,237	14,387	1
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	179,181	240,648	292,950	22
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	215,900	238,049	245,164	3
Miscellaneous machinery parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72,960	105,763	82,171	-22
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	157,306	195,606	182,586	-7
Electrical machinery and equipment				
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,293,877	1,883,201	2,195,566	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,279,274	1,279,768	1,184,329	-7
Transformers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	120,281	178,890	149,100	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	152,709	222,871	273,210	23
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	4,116	5,167	4,488	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	164,055	119,648	124,356	4
Motors and generators				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	490,217	642,380	836,427	30
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	539,157	524,246	515,071	-2

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Generator sets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	526	487	779	60
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,415	120,794	249,937	107
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	37	45	53	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	230,550	191,870	168,662	-12
Magnets and electromagnetic devices				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	65,055	82,854	131,934	59
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,149	24,456	23,232	-5
Primary cells and batteries				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	237,066	304,652	364,486	20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	202,379	269,594	231,935	-14
Storage batteries				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	135,606	189,633	229,963	21
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	80,823	150,020	129,851	-13
Portable electric hand tools				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	118,265	187,002	234,844	26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	75,280	85,344	72,545	-15
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	45,137	65,796	90,550	38
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96,959	113,795	97,426	-14
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	109,927	135,823	173,589	28
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,455	64,207	63,860	-1
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	65,075	81,998	101,954	24
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,885	13,588	10,794	-21

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Ignition equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	226,648	312,116	370,022	19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	239,695	314,401	341,466	9
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	84,379	114,688	150,539	31
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,193	37,606	42,905	14
Portable electric lamps				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,810	46,991	37,345	-21
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,163	15,425	11,741	-24
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	152,475	221,773	300,851	36
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	293,440	296,096	305,602	3
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	373,387	439,802	461,348	5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	133,256	133,240	113,227	-15
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	481,764	770,771	968,894	26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	115,895	138,409	137,890	0
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	76,092	71,870	91,418	27
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,517	22,491	25,374	13

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Telephone and telegraph apparatus				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,208,487	1,816,731	2,028,438	12
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	789,960	777,251	832,102	7
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment:				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	276,089	554,001	518,930	-6
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	439,906	399,233	362,672	-9
Telephone instruments				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	25,768	16,870	18,193	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	415,058	485,777	483,901	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	334	645	717	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,714	36,996	37,321	1
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	557,661	801,075	941,768	18
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	193,451	189,766	179,083	-6
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,218,265	12,819,175	15,195,061	19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,077,874	2,164,938	2,484,393	15
Television cameras				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	297,490	496,421	444,118	-11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,725	38,815	47,278	22
Television apparatus				
Television receivers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,095,546	1,445,265	2,007,568	39
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	186,904	196,214	185,508	-5
Radio receivers and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,678,603	1,921,908	1,878,112	-2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	960,175	1,045,127	1,288,249	23

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Automobile radio receivers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	4,516:	5,016:	3,876:	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	246,138:	294,626:	237,644:	-19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	742:	815:	684:	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	75,884:	96,054:	72,093:	-25
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	38,642:	48,944:	43,544:	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	568,021:	656,731:	638,166:	-3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	281:	488:	534:	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,776:	11,943:	15,734:	32
Transceivers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	4,492:	7,190:	7,091:	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	140,041:	262,290:	306,138:	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	143:	147:	168:	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	252,990:	237,144:	346,678:	46
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	214,142:	286,347:	424,952:	48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,738:	17,567:	17,067:	-3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	3,347,314:	5,283,130:	7,594,479:	44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	212,181:	203,403:	213,444:	5
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	118,175:	185,064:	221,448:	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	651,347:	709,620:	791,784:	12

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Radar				
Imports:				
Value	37,139	72,972	93,100	28
Exports:				
Value	429,126	479,387	596,845	25
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus				
Imports:				
Value	269,136	450,043	527,629	17
Exports:				
Value	311,511	303,638	243,329	-20
Electrical capacitors				
Imports:				
Value	288,958	430,314	335,737	-22
Exports:				
Value	226,423	270,539	209,666	-23
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	867,410	1,394,909	1,188,073	-15
Value	56,465	88,659	70,803	-20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	12,998	17,178	18,288	6
Value	11,972	14,325	13,918	-3
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	172,876	222,536	148,057	-33
Value	21,810	30,242	20,410	-33
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	116,639	131,543	112,240	-15
Value	53,715	55,476	47,565	-14
Ceramic fixed capacitors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	3,828,180	4,849,221	3,497,681	-28
Value	119,730	171,474	122,695	-28
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,007,946	1,066,208	601,508	-44
Value	83,966	113,364	75,303	-34
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits				
Imports:				
Value	1,365,130	1,871,102	1,949,271	4
Exports:				
Value	1,757,688	2,147,239	2,011,330	-6

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Electrical switches and relays				
Circuit breakers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	17,710	19,315	25,312	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,692	62,297	76,992	24
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	33,210	31,624	27,396	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	146,008	132,577	120,368	-9
Switches other than circuit breakers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	454,855	588,367	465,043	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	281,734	336,667	367,879	9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	164,088	263,612	172,679	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	244,105	285,151	281,144	-1
Fuses				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	96,197	91,404	67,482	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,252	17,259	18,958	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,547	47,479	41,501	-13
Connectors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,282,962	1,413,664	1,145,954	-19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	214,710	279,096	246,664	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	886,233	1,380,279	982,738	-29
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	463	293	121	-59
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,537	14,857	17,242	16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	97	58	58	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	61,258	40,664	31,916	-22
Ac motor starters and contactors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	2,559	3,304	1,608	-51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,041	17,805	18,581	4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,437	1,676	1,380	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,688	18,624	17,888	-4

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Electrical resistors				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	208,927	303,147	238,939	-21
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	149,355	185,405	152,234	-18
Fixed resistors				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	108,224	159,820	118,297	-26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	98,385	126,213	96,399	-24
Carbon composition resistors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	805,216	1,092,976	688,560	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,202	12,730	11,978	-6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	81,753	172,860	86,007	-50
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,772	12,898	7,860	-39
Film resistors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	7,878,990	9,208,712	3,889,511	-58
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,237	53,272	28,570	-46
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	151,484	345,095	168,968	-51
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,671	24,464	21,482	-12
Wirewound resistors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	81,767	54,642	50,905	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,480	8,216	7,775	-5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	45,712	60,059	51,829	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,433	9,437	9,287	-2
Automatic voltage regulators				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,756	31,219	36,291	16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,542	39,178	32,782	-16
Electric lamps				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	209,467	294,979	339,628	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	125,696	140,047	144,215	3

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Electronic tubes (except x-ray)				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	211,451	267,801	315,408	18
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	260,104	295,348	310,839	5
Television picture tubes				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,362	47,535	82,778	74
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,464	33,006	40,559	23
Semiconductors				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,050,852	7,797,893	5,825,157	-25
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,388,521	5,367,919	4,268,231	-20
Transistors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,754,590	1,993,880	1,282,598	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	253,038	340,183	254,935	-25
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	296,519	408,695	333,877	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	97,896	118,843	123,147	4
Integrated circuits				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,179,186	6,198,892	4,484,845	-28
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,025,724	1,391,327	1,140,635	-18
Electrical conductors				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	725,669	1,046,430	1,341,909	28
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	641,079	704,771	805,673	14
Miscellaneous electrical articles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	572,952	841,188	897,729	7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,027,386	1,192,445	1,136,662	-5
Rail locomotives and rolling stock				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	153,614	352,908	313,152	-11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	402,068	584,186	426,623	-27

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Motor vehicles				
Automobile trucks and truck tractors				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	765,876:	1,003,294:	1,226,948:	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,531,263:	6,169,545:	7,313,555:	19
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	100,627:	127,339:	166,651:	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,357,358:	1,626,334:	2,124,217:	31
Motor buses				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	17,853:	21,037:	25,266:	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	276,871:	328,706:	360,912:	10
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	2,030:	2,513:	2,484:	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,391:	67,670:	65,576:	-3
Passenger automobiles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	3,707,796:	4,908,786:	6,450,326:	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,344,512:	30,749,230:	38,550,067:	25
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	558,264:	618,625:	705,767:	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,242,617:	4,909,955:	6,068,671:	24
Snowmobiles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	29,839:	41,886:	38,373:	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,403:	73,134:	66,706:	-9
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	3,786:	5,495:	6,952:	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,975:	10,085:	12,520:	24
Special purpose motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	398,882:	567,055:	852,072:	50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	6,811:	6,672:	7,125:	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	473,196:	416,900:	341,143:	-18
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	67,600:	60,353:	273,905:	354
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	752,689:	894,494:	1,217,687:	36
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	72,039:	78,801:	94,139:	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	465,057:	544,974:	443,961:	-19

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis				
Imports:				
Value	4,918,135	6,968,435	7,962,778	14
Exports:				
Value	6,752,689	8,695,803	9,133,123	5
Tractors, including parts				
Imports:				
Value	968,419	1,315,281	1,201,840	-9
Exports:				
Value	1,728,999	1,921,200	1,831,878	-5
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts				
Imports:				
Value	176,063	452,953	545,361	20
Exports:				
Value	221,532	254,883	252,310	-1
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts				
Imports:				
Value	19,112	54,497	81,529	50
Exports:				
Value	901,719	884,071	1,009,245	14
Motorcycles, including parts				
Imports:				
Value	773,650	713,101	925,512	30
Exports:				
Value	85,236	85,376	67,768	-21
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts				
Imports:				
Value	50,186	59,168	74,947	27
Exports:				
Value	147,945	60,179	66,126	10
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts				
Imports:				
Value	2,011,994	2,790,053	3,457,512	24
Exports:				
Value	12,070,942	10,796,847	14,292,927	32
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	457	551	608	10
Value	887,002	1,321,812	1,672,166	27
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	2,024	1,426	1,372	-4
Value	7,391,069	5,550,889	8,239,145	48

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Pleasure boats; floating structures				
Imports:				
Value	534,511	400,147	475,064	19
Exports:				
Value	629,992	371,006	377,331	2
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts				
Imports:				
Value	266,163	369,143	436,675	18
Exports:				
Value	332,028	355,737	311,268	-13

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1985 1/

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous Manufactures 1/

In 1985, the trade deficit in the miscellaneous manufactures sector increased by 70 percent to \$10.2 billion, up from \$6.0 billion in the previous year (table 23, fig. 9). Imports of all merchandise included in this sector rose by \$4.0 billion, or by 19 percent, from \$21.2 billion in 1984 to \$25.2 billion in 1985. Aggregate exports remained relatively stable, decreasing by only 1 percent from \$15.2 billion in 1984 to \$15.0 billion in 1985. The strong U.S. economy and the continued desire for competitively priced consumer goods resulted in more than an eightfold increase in the trade deficit of miscellaneous manufactured products during 1983-85 (from \$1.1 billion to \$10.2 billion). Despite a decline in the value of the U.S. dollar during 1985, exports remained flat, at nearly the same level as in 1983 and down slightly from 1984. The largest trade surplus among miscellaneous manufactures was in the scientific instruments and apparatus category; at nearly \$3.0 billion in 1985, the surplus nevertheless declined by 7 percent from its level in 1984. The trade surplus in medical goods was also reduced in 1985 from that in 1984 by 22 percent to \$642 million. This surplus was largely the result of strong exports of surgical and medical instruments and orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances.

Several industries experienced sharply growing trade deficits in the miscellaneous manufactures sector in 1985. The deficit in the magnetic recording media more than doubled during 1984-85 from \$217 million to \$595 million. Other areas that experienced significant trade deficits were toys (except stuffed toys), up from \$822 million to \$1.3 billion, or by 65 percent; furniture, up from \$2.0 billion to \$2.8 billion, or by 45 percent; jewelry, up from \$1.7 billion to \$2.3 billion, or by 34 percent; and dolls and stuffed toys, up from \$768 million to \$992 million, or by 30 percent. Several industries which had previously experienced fast-rising trade deficits, saw somewhat slower expansion of these deficits from 1984 to 1985. These industries included sporting goods, up from \$776 million to \$909 million, or by 18 percent, and ophthalmic goods, up from \$456 million to \$481 million, or by 6 percent.

U.S. bilateral trade

Continuing an established trend, the principal sources of U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactures in 1985 were the European Community (EC) (\$6.7 billion, 27 percent), Japan (\$5.6 billion, 22 percent), and Taiwan (\$3.4 billion, 14 percent). Together, these three areas accounted for 63 percent of all imports in this sector in 1985, the same percentage as that in 1984. Imports from these sources were comprised primarily of furniture, photographic equipment and magnetic tapes, jewelry, scientific instruments, medical instruments, luggage, and wheel goods. The leading export market for this sector was the EC (\$4.3 billion), followed by Canada (\$2.0 billion), and Japan (\$1.4 billion). Over 50 percent of total exports were shipped to these

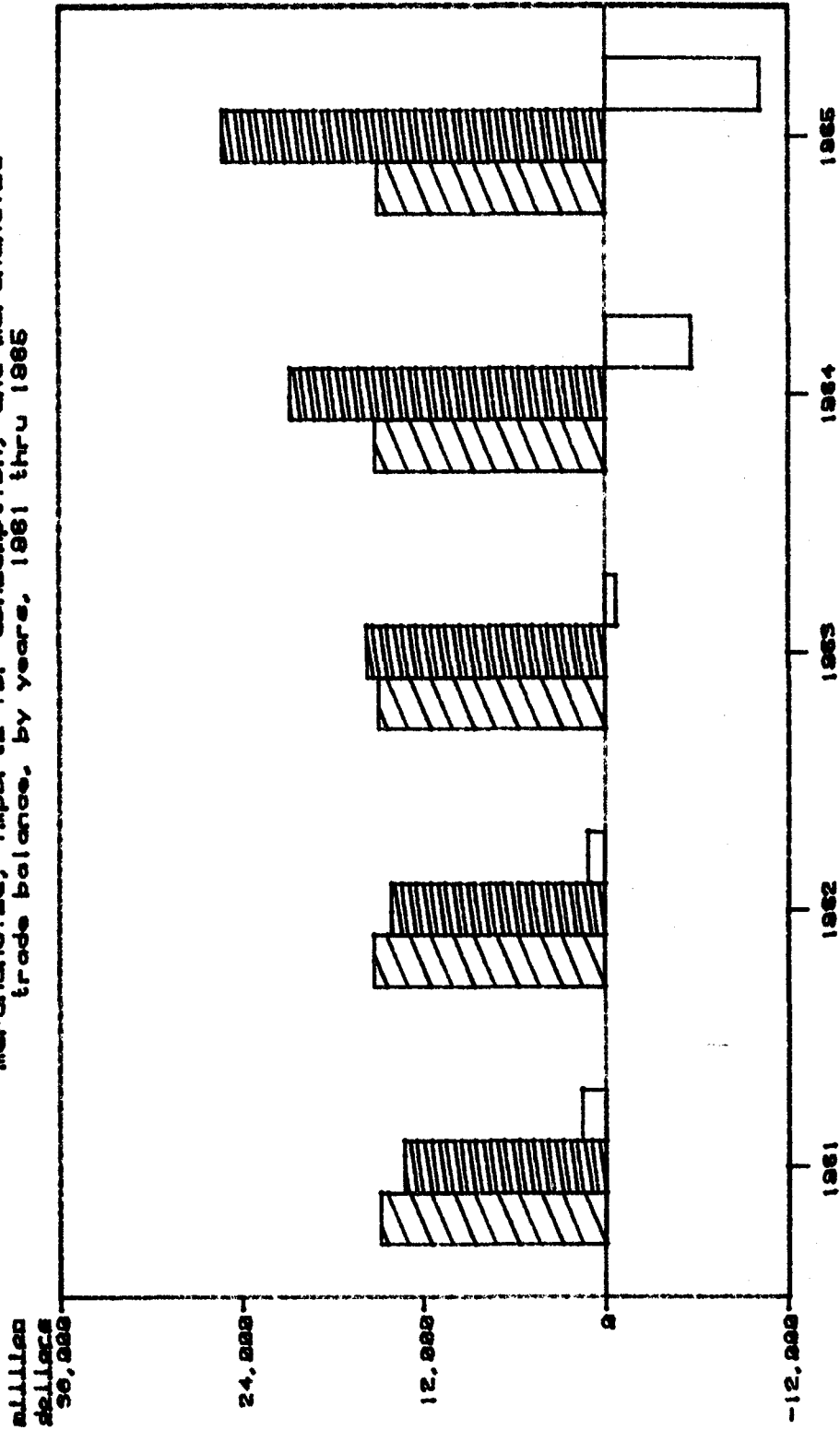
1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portion of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 7 (Specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products) except pts. 1(a), 1(b), 1(c), 12, and 13(b).




Table 23.--Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, 1984, and 1985 1/

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1983	1984	1985	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	1,973,599	2,059,649	1,969,832	
Japan	1,337,367	1,421,604	1,446,074	
EC	4,164,690	4,374,369	4,346,349	
Brazil	142,333	112,713	136,587	
Hong Kong	238,693	256,846	251,097	
India	103,776	97,121	127,889	
Korea	215,935	249,258	255,604	
Mexico	377,347	554,286	639,497	
Taiwan	219,266	195,907	196,401	
OPEC	1,041,061	812,830	604,292	
NMES	282,630	301,871	436,176	
China	173,686	217,888	330,076	
All other	4,910,553	4,763,758	4,612,988	
Total	15,007,256	15,200,217	15,022,793	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	1,138,386	1,524,917	1,800,845	
Japan	3,644,810	4,743,418	5,629,523	
EC	4,067,733	5,421,642	6,723,005	
Brazil	75,448	122,959	158,702	
Hong Kong	1,367,418	1,666,900	1,793,605	
India	25,379	50,077	69,524	
Korea	849,185	1,191,981	1,413,139	
Mexico	399,102	483,644	601,268	
Taiwan	2,327,285	2,979,975	3,401,915	
OPEC	22,219	21,685	25,506	
NMES	229,965	409,974	607,157	
China	172,510	343,807	545,089	
All other	1,982,371	2,551,716	3,013,810	
Total	16,129,307	21,168,893	25,238,005	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	835,213	534,731	168,986	
Japan	-2,307,442	-3,321,814	-4,183,449	
EC	96,957	-1,047,272	-2,376,655	
Brazil	66,884	-10,245	-22,115	
Hong Kong	-1,128,725	-1,410,054	-1,542,507	
India	78,396	47,044	58,365	
Korea	-633,249	-942,722	-1,157,534	
Mexico	-21,754	70,642	38,228	
Taiwan	-2,108,018	-2,784,067	-3,205,513	
OPEC	1,018,842	791,144	578,786	
NMES	52,665	-108,102	-170,981	
China	1,176	-125,918	-215,013	
All other	2,928,181	2,212,041	1,599,178	
Total	-1,122,051	-5,968,675	-10,215,212	

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

Figure 9.--Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1961 thru 1965



 U.S. exports
 U.S. imports
 U.S. trade balance
 Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

areas in 1985. Scientific and medical instruments, photographic equipment, recordings and recording media, ammunition and munitions, and, to a lesser extent, furniture were the principal articles exported.

While the U.S. maintained a declining but positive trade balance with Canada for miscellaneous manufactures, the trade deficit with the EC continued to grow in 1985, more than doubling to \$2.4 billion. The deficit with Japan increased by 26 percent to \$4.2 billion, the largest deficit among individual sources for this product sector. Other large trade deficits in 1985 occurred with Taiwan at \$3.2 billion, up 15 percent from 1984, and with Korea at \$1.2 billion, up 23 percent. The growing trade deficit with most major U.S. trading partners reflects continuing U.S. demand for quality consumer products at competitive prices.

Commodity analyses

Furniture.--Continuing a well-established upward trend, imports of all furniture items rose by 32 percent in 1985 compared with that in 1984, from \$2.5 billion to \$3.3 billion. Principal sources of furniture imports were Canada and Taiwan. Imports from Taiwan increased by 36 percent to \$714 million, whereas imports from Canada increased by 22 percent to \$896 million. Imports from these two countries alone accounted for 49 percent of total imports. Imports of wood furniture increased by 33 percent from 1984 to 1985, from \$1.2 billion to \$1.6 billion, and accounted for 47 percent of total imports in 1985, the same percentage as in 1984. Taiwan was the largest supplier of such imports, furnishing \$395 million in 1985, more than double the imports from Canada, the second leading source. Metal furniture, the second largest category of furniture imports, increased by 33 percent from 1984 to 1985, rising from \$580 million to \$769 million. Again, Taiwan and Canada were again the two principal suppliers, together accounting for 55 percent of imports of such furniture in 1985. Imports of convertible sofas, sofa beds, and dual-purpose sleep furniture showed the greatest rate of increase of any furniture category, with imports increasing by 75 percent from 1984 to 1985, from \$7.5 million to \$13.0 million. Most of these imports were believed to be low-cost, fold-out sofas and loveseats. Canada was the leading supplier, followed by Italy.

Canada continued to be the principal market for U.S. exports of all furniture items despite a 10-percent decline in 1985 from 1984 to \$123 million. However, total U.S. exports of furniture also declined by 10 percent from 1984 to 1985, from \$576 million to \$518 million. Mexico was the second largest market in 1985, replacing Saudi Arabia. Exports to Mexico increased by 5 percent during 1984-85, from \$90 million to \$95 million. Most export categories, including wood and metal furniture, showed declines. The only category of exports that increased, furniture designed for motor-vehicle or aircraft use, benefits from special agreements for duty-free entry.

Rhett Leverett
724-1725

Scientific instruments.--The U.S. trade surplus for scientific instruments amounted to \$2.9 billion in 1985, down by 3 percent from a surplus of \$3.1 billion in 1984. The declining U.S. trade position is a result of a 19 percent increase in U.S. imports (from \$1.9 billion to \$2.3 billion), whereas exports grew by only 3 percent (from \$5.1 billion to \$5.2 billion).

Imports of drawing, marking-out, mathematical calculating instruments, and other measuring and checking instruments, one of the four major commodity groups exhibiting substantial growth, increased from \$599 million in 1984 to \$726 million in 1985, or by 21 percent; apparatus for measuring, checking, or controlling liquids or gases, or controlling temperatures, jumped by 30 percent, from \$384 million to \$500 million; instruments for physical or chemical analysis grew from \$178 million to \$221 million, or by 24 percent; and instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities rose by 12 percent, from \$258 million to \$288 million. Improved economic conditions in the United States as well as the availability of a growing number of competitively priced technologically advanced foreign-made products were responsible for the increase in imports. Japan was the largest source, supplying 24 percent of total U.S. imports in 1985, followed by Canada at 16 percent, the United Kingdom at 15 percent, and West Germany at 14 percent.

The overall growth in U.S. exports in 1985 was primarily due to increases in exports of surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, and geophysical instruments, which rose from \$943 million in 1984 to \$1.03 billion in 1985, or by 9 percent; machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion, or shearing stress grew from \$118 million to \$136 million, or by 16 percent; and instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities increased from \$1.58 billion to \$1.64 billion, or by 4 percent. The modest increase in exports in 1985 was generated primarily by greater foreign capital outlays for certain state-of-the-art products. However, the availability of an increasing number of competitively priced technologically advanced foreign-made products abroad tended to limit this growth. In terms of value, Canada was the largest market for scientific instruments, accounting for 14 percent of total U.S. exports in 1985, followed by the United Kingdom and Japan with 11 percent each, and West Germany with 8 percent. The largest markets in the developing countries were the People's Republic of China (5 percent), Mexico (4 percent), and the Republic of Korea (2 percent).

Ruben Moller

724-1732

Jewelry.--The U.S. trade deficit in jewelry increased from \$1.7 billion in 1984 to \$2.3 billion in 1985, or by 34 percent. The trade balance deteriorated despite an 11-percent increase in U.S. exports from \$163 million in 1984 to \$180 million in 1985, as imports rose 32 percent from \$1.9 billion to \$2.5 billion.

Jewelry imports which showed the most significant increases were precious metals, by \$533 million, or 44 percent, and costume, by \$81 million, or 21 percent. The leading U.S. supplier of jewelry continued to be Italy,

accounting for \$1 billion, or 41 percent, of the total U.S. jewelry imports in 1984. Hong Kong and Japan were the second and third leading suppliers, respectively.

In 1984, U.S. exports of precious metal jewelry increased by \$18 million, or 19 percent, whereas exports of costume jewelry declined by \$1 million, or 2 percent. The major market for U.S.-made jewelry continued to be Switzerland; shipments in 1985 reached \$49 million, up 11 percent over shipments to Switzerland in 1984. Japan and Canada followed as the second and third leading costume jewelry markets.

The rise in the deficit reflects, in part, the continuing popularity of Italian precious metal jewelry and price disadvantages of U.S. producers which have not completely dissipated.

Brian Garbecki
724-1731

Medical goods.--The U.S. trade surplus in medical goods decreased in 1985 compared with 1984 from \$818 million to \$642 million. The 22-percent decrease in the trade balance for such goods was caused by a 21-percent increase in imports to \$1.6 billion and a 2-percent increase in exports of medical goods to \$2.2 billion.

U.S. imports of electro-medical apparatus and parts rose more sharply than other medical goods, increasing by 42 percent from \$375 million in 1984 to \$533 million in 1985. Imports of electro-medical goods from West Germany alone expanded by 81 percent to \$185 million as that country replaced Japan as the leading supplier of such goods to the United States. Imports of surgical and medical instruments and apparatus also showed significant growth, rising by 16 percent from \$339 million in 1984 to \$393 million in 1985. Japan and West Germany were the principal sources of such goods. Manufacturers of medical equipment in Japan and West Germany benefited from a relatively strong U.S. dollar in the past several years and increased their share of the market in the United States. Their improved U.S. market positions enabled them to compete effectively in an increasingly price-sensitive, cost-conscious U.S. market for medical goods in 1985 despite a decline in the value of the dollar during the latter part of the year.

U.S. export results were disappointing in 1985 compared with those in 1984, except for a 9-percent rise in the value of exports of orthopedic and prosthetic appliances from \$271 million to \$294 million and an 8-percent gain in electro-medical apparatus and parts (from \$823 million to \$892 million). Exports of surgical and medical instruments showed only a negligible increase from \$613 million in 1984 to \$614 million in 1985, whereas exports of dental instruments decreased by 1 percent to \$114 million in 1985. Much of the disappointing export performance was attributed to increasing competition from other countries, including Japan and West Germany, in third-country markets during the year.

Because of changes in statistical classification, adjustments were made in the 1984 trade data above that are not reflected in the table that follows this section.

Christopher Johnson
724-1730

Photographic equipment and supplies.--The U.S. trade deficit in photographic equipment and supplies more than doubled from \$165 million in 1984 to \$456 million in 1985. The marked increase in this deficit resulted from a 6 percent increase in U.S. imports (from \$1.9 billion to \$2.0 billion) combined with a 10 percent decrease in U.S. exports (from \$1.7 billion to \$1.6 billion).

As a result of the growth in the amateur photofinishing market, imports of photofinishing equipment and photographic papers increased by 23 percent from \$435 million in 1984 to \$534 million in 1985. Industry sources expect this trend to continue as the availability of inexpensive and convenient processing has led to increased picture taking. Imports of photographic cameras and enlargers and photographic film remained stable at \$1.3 billion in 1985. Japan maintained its position as the leading supplier of photographic equipment and supplies in 1985.

U.S. exports of sensitized materials, the largest subgroup of photographic equipment and supplies, declined because of increased competition in foreign markets. These exports declined from \$1.3 billion in 1984 to \$1.1 billion in 1985, or by 11 percent. Principal export markets for U.S.-produced photographic equipment and supplies in 1984 were the United Kingdom, Japan, France, and Canada.

Cynthia Scott
724-1729

Phonograph records, related sound recordings, video and magnetic recordings, and blank magnetic recording media.--The U.S. trade deficit in phonograph records, related sound recordings, video and magnetic recordings, and blank magnetic recording media increased more than sevenfold from \$52 million in 1984 to \$457 million in 1985, as U.S. imports rose by 4 percent, reaching \$1.3 billion. Much of the overall increase resulted from a 50-percent increase in imports of blank magnetic recording media from \$710 million in 1984 to \$1.1 billion in 1985. This increased trade activity, in large part, reflects the continued popularity of video and audio recording devices. Japan surpassed all other foreign suppliers in 1985, accounting for 71 percent of blank magnetic recording media imports in 1985 and 41 percent of the increase in imports from 1984 to 1985.

Despite a 4-percent overall decline in U.S. exports of phonograph records, related sound recordings, video and magnetic recordings, and blank magnetic recording media from \$843 million in 1984 to \$817 million in 1985, exports of recordings other than sound on magnetic tape increased by 7 percent, from \$231 million to \$249 million. Such exports consisted

primarily of prepackaged computer software, reflecting a worldwide demand for personal computers and accessories. Canada, Japan, and the United Kingdom were the principal foreign markets for U.S.-produced phonograph records, related sound recordings, and blank magnetic recording media.

Cynthia Scott
724-1729

Musical instruments, parts, and accessories.--The U.S. trade deficit in musical instruments, parts, and accessories increased from \$296 million in 1984 to \$432 million in 1985, or by 46 percent.

U.S. imports of musical instruments, parts, and accessories rose from \$404 million in 1984 to \$528 million in 1985, or by 31 percent. Japan, Taiwan, and Korea were the leading suppliers of U.S. imports of such articles in 1985, and together accounted for 72 percent of total imports. Imports of musical instruments alone increased from \$321 million to \$446 million during the period, or by 39 percent. The growing popularity of electronic keyboard instruments, manufactured principally in the Orient, was a major factor in this increase. Imports of electronic organs and keyboards rose from \$46 million in 1984 to \$119 million in 1985, or by 158 percent. Conversely, the value of imports of pianos remained at \$98 million during the period, although the number of imported units declined, principally as a result of a softer domestic market for pianos, accentuated by increased competition from electronic keyboards.

U.S. exports of musical instruments, parts, and accessories continued to decline, dropping from \$69 million in 1984 to \$61 million in 1985, or by 11 percent. Japan, Canada, and the United Kingdom were the major markets, together accounting for 46 percent of such exports in 1985. The decrease in exports was, in large part, a result of increased competition from manufacturers in the Orient.

Richardo Witherspoon
724-0978

Optical goods.--The U.S. trade deficit in optical goods improved by 3 percent in 1985 over that in 1984 from \$324 million to \$315 million. Imports increased by 23 percent to \$787 million and exports increased by almost 50 percent to \$472 million as overall trade in these goods expanded in 1985.

A 34-percent rise in the value of imported telescopes and other astronomical instruments and a 31-percent rise in the value of imported microscopes caused imports of optical instruments to grow by 30 percent, from \$268 million in 1984 to \$349 million in 1985. Japan was the leading supplier of optical instruments to the United States, accounting for 72 percent of telescope imports and over one-half of U.S. microscope imports. Industry sources indicate that interest in Halley's Comet and increasing emphasis on the basic sciences in U.S. high schools and universities were primarily responsible for the increase in U.S. imports of telescopes and microscopes in 1985.

U.S. exports of optical instruments and components increased by 62 percent to \$347 million in 1985, as exports of telescopes and astronomical instruments rose by 153 percent to \$89 million. Although infrared telescopes and telescopic gun sights accounted for 56 percent of the total U.S. exports of telescopes and astronomical instruments in 1985, official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce do not identify the countries that received such exports. Exports of mounted projection lenses almost doubled to \$12 million as total exports of optical lenses and elements grew by 24 percent. Exports of optical fibers and cable amounted to \$35 million in 1985, the first year that official export statistics were separately collected for these articles. West Germany and Canada were the most important markets for optical fiber goods. Industry sources indicated that Canada is primarily importing optical fiber strands for further processing into bundles and cable for re-export.

Christopher Johnson
724-1730

Toys, models, and dolls.--The U.S. toy market continued to boom in 1985 as imports of dolls and stuffed toy animals rose by 28 percent to \$1 billion, and imports of toys and models rose by 42 percent to \$1.5 billion. The health of the U.S. market did not extend to U.S. exports. As a result of the continued strength of the U.S. dollar during the primary ordering periods in 1985, exports of toys and models declined by 10 percent to \$179 million. Exports of dolls and stuffed toys declined by 23 percent to \$9 million in 1985. The trade deficit in dolls and stuffed toys increased to \$992 million in 1985, or by 29 percent over the deficit in 1984. The deficit in toys and models rose by 55 percent to \$1.3 billion.

Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, and Hong Kong remained the primary sources of imports of dolls and stuffed toy animals, accounting for 72 percent of the value of imports in 1985. Hong Kong, however, was replaced by Taiwan as the number one supplier, and dropped to third place in 1985. Hong Kong, Japan, and Taiwan were the primary sources of imports of toys and models, accounting for 27 percent, 20 percent, and 15 percent, respectively, of the total value of imports in 1985. Also of note, China exceeded its goal of marketing an additional \$100 million in Chinese-branded toys in the United States in 1985 as U.S. imports of dolls and stuffed toys from China increased by \$82 million to \$191 million and imports of toys and models rose \$15 million to \$54 million.

Mark D. Estes
724-0977

Fishing tackle.--Despite more favorable rates of exchange between the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen, the U.S. trade deficit in fishing tackle continued to expand from \$175 million in 1984 to \$203 million in 1985. Whereas U.S. imports rose by 13 percent during 1984-85 from \$198 million to \$223 million, U.S. exports declined by 15 percent from \$23 million to \$20 million. All of the increase in imports was accounted for by continued growth in imports of fishing reels (from \$80 million to \$98 million) and fishing rods (from \$60 million to \$71 million). Imports are estimated to supply between 70 and 80 percent of the U.S. market for fishing rods and reels. Imports of fishing reels from Japan expanded from \$48 million to 191

\$58 million from 1984 to 1985, and accounted for 59 percent of total imports of reels in 1985. Fishing reels from Japan tend to be of medium to high quality and are usually sold at prices below those of U.S.-made reels of comparable quality. Economies of scale and investment in high technology production equipment have allowed Japanese producers to increase their penetration of the U.S. fishing reel market. Imports of fishing rods from Taiwan rose from \$27 million to \$35 million and accounted for 50 percent of total imports of rods in 1985. The production of tubular fiberglass fishing rods is quite labor intensive. Higher quality rods generally require a greater degree of labor in the manufacturing process. As a result, U.S. production is concentrated at the low end of the rod market with more capital-intensive solid fiberglass rods.

Ralph J. Watkins
724-0976

Exercise equipment.--Exercise equipment, including gymnasium and playground equipment as well as exercise cycles and rowing machines, is the second largest import sector in sporting goods. U.S. imports of exercise equipment increased to \$168 million in 1985, or by 43 percent over the previous year. The increase reflects an expanded interest in physical fitness and health maintenance. During both 1984 and 1985, more than 40 percent of exercise equipment imports were concentrated in exercise cycles. Taiwan was the largest source of imports in 1984 and 1985, accounting for 59 percent and 64 percent, respectively, of total imports of exercise equipment. This reflects the shift by domestic manufacturers to production of relatively labor-intensive exercise equipment in Taiwan and other low labor rate countries, either by subsidiaries or contracting firms.

Pamela J. McGuyer
724-1746

Golf equipment.--The U.S. trade balance in golf equipment changed from a surplus of \$4 million in 1984 to a deficit of \$19 million in 1985. The 1985 deficit was the result of a 16-percent decrease in exports from \$104 million in 1984 to \$88 million in 1985, and a 7-percent increase in imports from \$100 million to \$106 million.

During 1984-85, nearly one-half of the decline in U.S. exports of golf equipment was concentrated in exports of golf clubs, which fell from \$44 million to \$37 million. Japan, the principal U.S. export market, received more than 40 percent of total exports of golf equipment; specifically, Japan accounted for over 60 percent of U.S. exports of golf clubs and more than one-fourth of U.S. exports of golf club parts. Between 1984 and 1985, combined exports of golf clubs and golf club parts to Japan declined from \$39 million to \$31 million, or by about 19 percent. The drop in exports to Japan was due, in part, to the expansion of the golf club industry in Japan. Exports of golf equipment to Canada, the second leading export market, declined from \$18 million to \$14 million during 1984-85. Golf equipment shipped to Canada was almost equally divided between finished golf clubs and golf club parts.

The \$6-million increase in imports from 1984 to 1985 was entirely due to increases in imports from Taiwan (up \$5 million, consisting primarily of golf club heads), Haiti (up nearly \$3 million in finished golf clubs), and Korea (up \$1 million, concentrated in golf gloves).

Pamela J. McGuyer
724-1746

Games machines.--Continuing previous annual trends, imports and exports of game machines decreased from 1984 to 1985--imports by 29 percent (from \$221 million to \$157 million) and exports by 34 percent (from \$106 million to \$70 million). The overall decline in imports and exports by game machines reflects reduced interest in both home video games and coin-operated game machines and a shift toward purchasing home computers in lieu of home video game systems. Exports were additionally hampered by decreased demand abroad for components used in assembling video games.

In 1985, Japan was the leading supplier of coin-operated video games (95 percent of \$19 million), parts of video games (74 percent of \$40 million), and handheld video games (43 percent of \$6 million). Taiwan was the leading supplier of video game systems (54 percent of \$41 million) and followed Japan as a primary source of video game parts (13 percent). Although West Germany received a declining share of U.S. exports of coin-operated games in 1985, it remained the leading export market, receiving 21 percent of \$48 million of such exports. The 50-percent reduction in exports of other game machines (primarily video game systems and cartridges) to \$22 million in 1985 produced a substantial shift in top export markets. During 1984-85, exports of non-coin-operated game machines to Canada, the principal market during 1982-84, declined from \$23 million to \$13 million. As a result, Ireland became the largest foreign market in 1985, accounting for 23 percent of total exports.

Pamela J. McGuyer
724-1746

Bicycles.--U.S. imports of bicycles climbed by 40 percent, in terms of quantity (from 4.7 million units to 6.6 million units), and 19 percent, in terms of value (from \$295 million to \$351 million) from 1984 to 1985. Taiwan and Japan remained the dominant suppliers in 1985, accounting for 70 and 19 percent, respectively, in terms of quantity and 18 and 10 percent, respectively, in terms of value. However, Taiwan's share in both quantity and value increased, whereas that for Japan decreased. Bicycles with one or both wheels having a diameter of over 25 inches increased by 20 percent from 1984 to 1985 (from 2.8 million units to 3.4 million units) compared with a 70-percent increase for smaller bicycles (from 1.9 million units to 3.2 million units). The smaller bicycles accounted for 49 percent of the total imports of bicycles, in terms of quantity, in 1985, and 36 percent, in terms of value. However, it is noted that so-called sidewalk bicycles designed as starter bicycles for off-road use accounted for 37 percent of the increase in smaller bicycles and 26 percent of the increase in total bicycles. Imports of sidewalk bicycles doubled from 1984 to 1985, from

497,000 units to 995,000 units. Both U.S. producers and importers are supplying demand created by the "echo mini baby boom" which is occurring as the baby-boom-era parents have children. The estimated penetration of the U.S. market for bicycles, other than sidewalk bicycles, increased from 42 percent in 1984 to 49 percent in 1985.

Carl Seastrum
724-1733

Children's vehicles.--U.S. imports of children's vehicles continued to increase in 1985, rising from \$61 million in 1984 to \$86 million. Most of this increase is explained by a sharp increase in imports of baby carriages, baby strollers, and parts thereof, especially from Taiwan. U.S. imports from Taiwan increased from \$39 million in 1984 to \$61 million in 1985, amounting to 62 and 71 percent, respectively, of total imports. In both years, baby carriages, baby strollers, and parts thereof accounted for 77 percent of the total U.S. imports of children's vehicles from Taiwan. These imports consist mostly of inexpensive-to-moderately priced strollers. After having increased rapidly from 1981 to 1984, U.S. imports of children's vehicles from Japan decreased from \$10 million in 1984 to \$9 million in 1985. Virtually all such vehicles consisted of fairly expensive strollers. It is believed that Taiwan has also begun to penetrate the lower end of the expensive stroller market. It is also noted that U.S. imports of children's vehicles, mostly strollers from Mexico, increased from \$13,000 in 1984 to \$1.1 million in 1985.

Carl Seastrum
724-1733

Small arms and parts.--Imports of small arms were valued at \$173 million in 1985, representing an increase of 21 percent over such imports in 1984. Much of this rise was accounted for by a 65-percent expansion in imports of rifles in 1985 over those in 1984, to \$48 million. Exports of small arms and parts grew by 29 percent to \$163 million in 1985. All of this increase occurred in exports of military small arms and parts; exports of nonmilitary small arms and parts decreased by 35 percent to \$25 million in 1985. The increase in military arms exports exceeded the increase in imports, reducing the trade deficit in small arms from \$17 million in 1984 to \$10 million in 1985.

Japan remained the primary supplier of imports of small arms in 1985, accounting for 29 percent of the value imported. Italy and West Germany were other primary suppliers, together accounting for 28 percent of the value of imports in 1985. Military products accounted for 85 percent of the value of U.S. exports in 1985. Canada remained the largest export market for nonmilitary small arms and parts, accounting for 36 percent of the nonmilitary exports in 1984.

Ralph J. Watkins
724-0976

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Handbags				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	188,626	207,230	202,877	-2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,635	4,271	2,369	-45
Luggage				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,197	10,600	7,118	-33
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	401,927	552,555	614,103	11
Flat goods				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,578	26,641	21,514	-19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	109,123	138,601	153,933	11
Ophthalmic goods				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,541	5,308	6,134	16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	451,785	569,294	587,705	3
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic				
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	109,681	112,868	107,084	-5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	280,186	371,475	438,145	18
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	85,398	101,174	124,970	24
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	194,326	268,200	348,810	30
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	208,967	214,351	346,606	62
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	261,032	338,633	393,195	16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	572,929	612,994	614,182	0

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

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies				
Imports:				
Value	83,464	119,799	111,222	-7
Exports:				
Value	361,390	404,633	294,159	-27
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)				
Imports:				
Value	41,223	48,335	50,641	5
Exports:				
Value	123,487	115,192	113,667	-1
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts				
Imports:				
Value	207,035	374,545	533,132	42
Exports:				
Value	783,271	823,241	891,890	8
Apparatus based on the use of x-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other, uses and parts				
Imports:				
Value	458,000	457,289	508,189	11
Exports:				
Value	348,972	320,037	324,085	1
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	225,803	291,515	317,807	9
Exports:				
Value	901,850	942,786	1,029,542	9
Drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments; micrometers, calipers, and gauges; balancing machines; non-optical measuring and checking machines, n.s.p.f., and parts				
Imports:				
Value	399,288	598,623	726,151	21
Exports:				
Value	75,919	88,012	89,285	1

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights				
Imports:				
Value	19,509	26,496	27,318	3
Exports:				
Value	10,094	11,986	10,384	-13
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	15,426	16,574	16,644	0
Exports:				
Value	125,371	117,587	136,090	16
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments				
Imports:				
Value	26,837	39,195	44,988	15
Exports:				
Value	38,130	37,935	38,801	2
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	268,286	383,884	499,743	30
Exports:				
Value	1,066,600	1,128,468	1,141,797	1
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	133,182	178,338	220,876	24
Exports:				
Value	878,834	903,745	877,210	-3
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	49,697	84,229	91,258	8
Exports:				
Value	50,233	54,299	50,977	-6
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	17,877	17,177	19,620	14
Exports:				
Value	118,217	116,187	124,235	7

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	164,306	258,213	288,390	12
Exports:				
Value	1,444,741	1,575,382	1,635,290	4
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	15,871	14,935	18,791	26
Exports:				
Value	66,536	80,342	79,243	-1
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts				
Imports:				
Value	141,045	154,182	142,755	-7
Exports:				
Value	740,216	909,166	1,020,635	12
Clocks and clock movements				
Imports:				
Value	991	632	673	7
Exports:				
Value	12,908	8,107	8,781	8
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	57,358	55,788	55,621	0
Exports:				
Value	223,096	234,883	234,479	0
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	1,807	827	1,042	26
Exports:				
Value	12,240	10,270	13,322	30
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	14,925	16,402	17,596	7
Exports:				
Value	27,438	27,614	21,056	-24
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	631,491	744,381	747,988	0
Exports:				
Value	190,979	147,948	142,363	-4

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts; and projection screens				
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,011	33,218	32,734	-1
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	79,673	77,449	75,961	-2
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts				
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,363	4,117	7,661	86
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,480	9,591	7,996	-17
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides				
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,569	19,575	18,409	-6
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,944	17,662	13,155	-26
Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus, photographic light meters, and half-tone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes; and range-finders designed to be used with photographic cameras and parts thereof				
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	84,919	88,087	84,957	-4
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,266	4,356	3,187	-27
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)				
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96,458	129,952	157,113	21
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	154,432	154,600	144,675	-6
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film				
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,123	4,192	6,751	61
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,085	18,886	25,541	35

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed				
Imports:				
Value	454,570	594,178	585,669	-1
Exports:				
Value	915,858	971,684	858,980	-12
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers				
Imports:				
Value	247,839	301,057	370,650	23
Exports:				
Value	291,364	311,517	276,875	-11
Motion-picture film in any form on which pictures, or sound and pictures, have been recorded, whether or not developed, news sound recordings relating to current events abroad; and sound recordings produced on photographic or magnetic film, tape, or wire, and suitable for use in connection with motion-picture exhibits				
Imports:				
Value	16,477	28,114	45,263	61
Exports:				
Value	67,159	56,959	49,334	-13
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded				
Imports:				
Quantity	25,233	151,275	280,644	86
Value	7,406	18,261	24,443	34
Exports:				
Quantity	9,024	15,440	20,366	32
Value	34,002	40,786	32,029	-21
Phonograph records				
Imports:				
Value	38,794	51,170	54,291	6
Exports:				
Value	49,417	36,959	30,619	-17
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings				
Imports:				
Value	50,427	104,402	119,491	14
Exports:				
Value	161,652	249,126	266,193	7

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon				
Imports:				
Value	511,429	710,016	1,067,343	50
Exports:				
Value	487,854	493,488	472,792	-4
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master records); or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export; and scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials				
Imports:				
Value	20,790	11,858	8,021	-32
Exports:				
Value	16,603	23,095	15,344	-34
Musical instruments, parts and accessories				
Imports:				
Value	417,219	404,115	493,872	22
Exports:				
Value	159,275	108,265	96,956	-10
Musical instruments				
Imports:				
Value	292,119	321,347	411,276	28
Exports:				
Value	98,776	69,416	61,492	-11
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	133,139	237,918	70,826	-70
Value	73,872	98,921	98,478	0
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	9,873	6,356	3,813	-40
Value	9,867	6,458	4,761	-26
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	268,591	510,687	967,236	89
Value	30,695	45,880	83,971	83
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	16,712	7,136	5,007	-30
Value	12,580	7,928	6,345	-20

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings				
Imports:				
Value	1,848,390	2,528,924	3,331,531	32
Exports:				
Value	545,125	575,586	517,946	-10
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings				
Imports:				
Value	4,707	10,084	17,802	77
Exports:				
Value	8,579	8,981	7,220	-20
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture				
Imports:				
Value	1,424,311	1,988,622	2,607,310	31
Exports:				
Value	441,449	434,031	363,311	-16
Nontextile floor coverings				
Imports:				
Value	49,335	60,184	75,289	25
Exports:				
Value	103,978	97,818	85,342	-13
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)				
Imports:				
Value	93,299	143,007	173,012	21
Exports:				
Value	147,197	125,720	162,628	29
Ordnance and accessories				
Imports:				
Value	485,676	336,116	343,793	2
Ammunition and munitions				
Imports:				
Value	24,543	42,036	66,072	57
Exports:				
Value	1,396,492	1,452,576	1,168,885	-20
Games				
Imports:				
Value	631,138	308,885	222,555	-28
Exports:				
Value	299,779	126,027	90,776	-28

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sporting goods				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	775,382	1,096,030	1,198,896	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	354,530	320,109	289,634	-10
Fishing tackle				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	155,203	198,053	222,826	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,920	23,039	19,597	-15
Golf equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	70,420	99,703	106,383	7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	129,259	103,770	87,631	-16
Lawn-tennis equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,586	89,944	72,461	-19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,087	35,033	35,479	1
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing				
Snow skis				
Imports:				
Quantity (pairs)-----	1,202,180	1,675,530	1,815,504	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,653	61,356	65,693	7
Exports:				
Quantity (pairs)-----	207,871	164,883	140,859	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,212	14,748	11,519	-22
Bicycles				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	3,034	4,704	6,606	40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	199,233	294,586	350,602	19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	33	31	20	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,146	2,167	1,350	-38
Parts of bicycles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	130,127	136,241	127,724	-6
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,445	10,090	6,742	-33

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	38,623	63,234	85,759	36
Exports:				
Value	4,293	3,483	2,920	-16
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects				
Imports:				
Value	340,754	779,608	1,000,710	28
Exports:				
Value	13,424	11,360	8,703	-23
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors				
Imports:				
Value	685,074	1,019,909	1,452,602	42
Exports:				
Value	198,007	198,037	178,971	-10
Jewelry				
Imports:				
Value	1,286,016	1,903,712	2,508,073	32
Exports:				
Value	189,408	162,811	180,191	11
Precious metal jewelry				
Imports:				
Value	883,226	1,200,951	1,733,597	44
Exports:				
Value	117,393	95,231	113,569	19
Costume jewelry				
Imports:				
Value	195,493	379,961	460,986	21
Exports:				
Value	61,007	60,250	58,792	-2
Natural or cultured pearls				
Imports:				
Value	165,851	243,262	231,000	-5
Exports:				
Value	1,247	1,904	2,743	44
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers				
Imports:				
Value	121,296	96,280	89,905	-7
Exports:				
Value	53,185	50,906	46,965	-8

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Buttons				
Imports:				
Value	19,748:	24,622:	21,070:	-14
Exports:				
Value	12,613:	13,580:	12,218:	-10
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons				
Imports:				
Value	101,547:	71,658:	68,835:	-4
Exports:				
Value	40,571:	37,326:	34,746:	-7
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles				
Imports:				
Value	97,284:	126,595:	134,715:	6
Exports:				
Value	29,941:	27,343:	25,166:	-8
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts				
Imports:				
Value	107,990:	148,596:	165,300:	11
Exports:				
Value	86,152:	79,544:	67,160:	-16
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk				
Imports:				
Value	14,775:	21,069:	23,518:	12
Exports:				
Value	9,190:	9,172:	8,078:	-12
Miscellaneous products				
Imports:				
Quantity	46,658:	55,576:	60,297:	8
Value	14,672:	18,540:	21,455:	16
Exports:				
Quantity	6,242:	6,660:	7,832:	0
Value				18
Clothespins				
Imports:				
Quantity	2,660:	2,282:	2,487:	9
Value	3,453:	2,925:	2,856:	-2
Exports:				
Quantity	44:	61:	76:	24
Value	43:	50:	60:	21

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,187	8,272	8,427	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,606	39,115	44,465	14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	11,835	13,409	13,121	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,714	67,733	67,486	0

Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1985 1/

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Handbags-----		
Luggage-----		
Flat goods-----		(01) (04) 07
Optthalmic goods-----		10
Optthalmic instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic		
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements-----		01
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses-----	01	01
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----		
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies-----		(01)
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)-----		
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts-----		
Electro-medical apparatus and parts-----	02	
Apparatus based on the use of X-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other, uses and parts-----		
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts-----		
Drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments; micrometers, calipers, and gauges; balancing machines; non-optical measuring and checking machines, n.s.p.f., and parts-----		
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights-----		
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials 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-----		
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts-----		
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts-----		
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts-----		

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, 1985

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX A
TRADE MONITORING GATES USED IN
USITC MONITORING SYSTEM

Trade Monitoring Gates

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

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

Import monitoring gates

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

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

Import monitoring gates--Continued

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

Export monitoring gates

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

Export monitoring gates--Continued

Category	Economic Criterion
Export unit value	<p>7. Average unit value of the export class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</p> <p>8. Average unit value of the export class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</p>
Market countries	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

APPENDIX B

TRADE DATA FOR ARTICLES
COVERED BY THE MTN CIVIL
AIRCRAFT AGREEMENT

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Articles covered by the mtn civil aircraft agreement				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,969,339	3,744,473	5,366,007	43
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,299,168	9,174,579	12,273,641	34
Engines and parts of engines				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,079,942	1,326,517	1,892,571	43
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,106,619	1,214,262	1,087,877	-10
Non-piston type internal combustion engines				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	1,343	1,832	1,760	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	602,390	738,237	1,011,326	37
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	1,440	1,264	2,317	83
Value (1,000 dollars)	914,038	1,021,266	879,605	-14
Pumps, fans and blowers, compressors, air-conditioners and refrigerating equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	89,241	130,126	197,600	52
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,926	16,600	14,716	-11
Flight simulating machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	70,814	60,358	34,633	-43
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,073	58,534	41,036	-30
Electrical generators, motors and transformers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,727	6,252	9,800	57
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,277	13,110	13,480	3
Ovens and other food warming equipment				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	1,347	188	90	-52
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,154	3,766	3,067	-19
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	13,454	12,705	10,866	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,246	1,329	1,236	-7

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	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Amplifiers, receivers, and recorders				
Imports:				
Value	4,874	5,292	175,460	3,215
Exports:				
Value	143,988	110,920	223,876	102
Radio navigational aid apparatus; sound or visual signalling apparatus				
Imports:				
Value	5,439	9,187	13,758	50
Exports:				
Value	372,866	387,213	506,542	31
Automatic voltage and voltage-current regulators				
Imports:				
Value	781	431	936	117
Exports:				
Value	12,255	2,398	2,983	24
Civil balloons, airships, and gliders				
Imports:				
Value	3,797	7,145	8,210	15
Exports:				
Value	116,178	149,307	419,764	181
Civil airplanes (including helicopters)				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	450	508	542	7
Value	884,354	1,307,794	1,652,783	26
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	1,088	1,045	1,050	0
Value	5,569,116	3,989,309	6,252,177	57
New civil airplanes				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	269	285	296	4
Value	811,582	955,981	1,476,174	54
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	864	741	773	4
Value	5,270,764	3,696,772	5,918,825	60
Helicopters				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	100	61	60	-2
Value	89,490	51,314	44,686	-13
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	216	233	137	-41
Value	232,118	233,796	209,785	-10

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Other civil airplanes				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	169	224	236	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	722,091	904,666	1,431,488	58
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	648	508	636	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,038,645	3,462,975	5,709,040	65
Multi-engine, 4,400 pounds and over, but less than 10,000 pounds empty weight				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	52	58	49	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72,614	100,105	98,784	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	112	83	65	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	154,644	99,097	85,602	-14
Multi-engine airplanes, 10,000 to 33,000 pounds inclusive, empty weight				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	86	100	103	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	466,442	543,474	568,683	5
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	22	16	19	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	156,733	96,706	43,936	-55
Multi-engine airplanes, over 33,000 pounds empty weight				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	7	12	33	175
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	180,142	255,383	758,758	197
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	129	85	152	79
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,682,514	3,220,080	5,517,715	71
Optical instruments and compasses				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,962	11,941	14,780	24
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	275,222	277,651	302,553	9
Meters and gauges				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	101,207	109,295	142,983	31
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	61,878	51,292	68,908	34

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Furniture				
Imports:				
Value				
Exports:				
Value	27,236	5,328	25,767	384
Pneumatic tires, of rubber or plastics				
Imports:				
Quantity	10,300	15,441	16,690	8
Value				
Exports:				
Quantity	18	23	18	-19
Value	5,327	7,355	6,552	-11
All other parts				
Imports:				
Quantity	37	37	33	-10
Value	4,048	3,769	3,724	-1
Exports:				
Value	680,475	753,517	1,187,044	58
Total	2,533,169	2,883,436	3,318,071	15

APPENDIX C

**TRADE DATA FOR MOTOR VEHICLE
PARTS AND ACCESSORIES**

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

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Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Motor vehicle parts and accessories				
Imports:				
Value	12,597,206	16,980,573	18,947,124	12
Exports:				
Value	11,045,087	13,836,159	14,270,471	3
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	67,600	60,353	273,905	354
Value	752,689	894,494	1,217,687	36
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	72,039	78,801	94,139	19
Value	465,057	544,974	443,961	-19
Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33				
Imports:				
Value	4,918,135	6,968,435	7,479,098	7
Exports:				
Value	6,752,689	8,695,803	9,133,123	5
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels				
Imports:				
Value	510,707	723,997	846,922	17
Exports:				
Value	1,251,657	1,599,413	1,550,017	-3
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes				
Imports:				
Value	247,977	303,319	328,676	8
Exports:				
Value	108,073	150,678	136,381	-9
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers				
Imports:				
Value	1,178,240	1,604,611	1,760,704	10
Exports:				
Value	1,353,376	1,681,890	1,854,120	10
Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33				
Imports:				
Value	2,981,209	4,336,507	4,542,794	5
Exports:				
Value	4,039,581	5,263,821	5,592,603	6

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)

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Motor vehicle engines and parts				
Imports:				
Value	2,441,106	3,261,363	3,383,283	4
Exports:				
Value	2,093,462	2,441,915	2,520,760	3
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	1,105,244	1,257,428	1,518,063	21
Exports:				
Value	84,639	105,633	80,047	-24
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	482,248	690,249	897,725	30
Exports:				
Value	514,626	670,768	765,165	14
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	79,017	101,549	125,559	24
Exports:				
Value	122,130	151,569	140,675	-7
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	82,697	114,934	123,519	7
Exports:				
Value	20,301	25,657	23,814	-7
Pneumatic tires and tubes				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	33,927,364	43,710,100	49,702,128	14
Value	1,190,066	1,572,247	1,642,263	4
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	5,788,409	7,425,812	6,422,197	-14
Value	199,346	258,846	221,828	-14
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	49,687	69,950	70,147	0
Exports:				
Value	10,997	14,268	13,172	-8

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Glass products				
Imports:				
Value	135,543:	190,370:	226,618:	19
Exports:				
Value	129,403:	161,846:	156,307:	-3
Springs and leaves for springs				
Imports:				
Value	155,014:	222,530:	237,055:	7
Exports:				
Value	43,409:	54,149:	48,778:	-10
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	101,042:	152,826:	161,260:	6
Exports:				
Value	52,394:	67,064:	75,748:	13
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	110,021:	162,543:	193,046:	19
Exports:				
Value	6,349:	8,840:	7,645:	-14
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	92,957:	134,547:	237,365:	76
Exports:				
Value	328,705:	385,215:	408,381:	6
Furniture designed for automotive use				
Imports:				
Value	362,064:	481,202:	604,319:	26
Exports:				
Value	44,639:	66,913:	72,326:	8
Jacks and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	95,026:	88,779:	107,574:	21
Exports:				
Value	12,000:	14,345:	11,080:	-23
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	78,811:	114,986:	135,088:	17
Exports:				
Value	1,901:	1,960:	1,653:	-16

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Floor coverings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,050	25,396	20,220	-20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,129	28,698	20,306	-29
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	350,780	476,735	567,225	19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	133,904	137,686	125,695	-9
Motor vehicle parts and accessories-apta				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,681,972	7,445,851	8,165,003	10
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)				
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,293	32,388	26,036	-20
Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus item 692.33	590,642	544,491	691,383	27
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,791,045	3,780,774	4,237,870	12
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	214,427	320,362	373,454	17
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	108,749	132,984	139,509	5
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	625,006	877,685	900,904	3
Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus item 692.33				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,842,861	2,449,742	2,824,001	15
Motor vehicle engines and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,209,953	1,642,138	1,574,696	-4

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	64,722	96,805	89,357	-8
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	52,501	73,067	79,430	9
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,135	36,119	46,442	29
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,238	66,289	66,653	1
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,036	38,083	36,797	-3
Glass products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,965	61,051	59,487	-3
Springs and leaves for springs				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	101,927	138,289	143,505	4
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,412	47,160	44,877	-5
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,537	39,604	41,080	4
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,558	8,227	5,135	-38
Furniture designed for automotive use				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	268,951	379,538	449,416	18
Jacks and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,233	20,854	25,671	23

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

Commodity area	1983	1984	1985	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,053	71,595	90,214	26
Floor coverings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,050	25,396	20,220	-20
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	289,007	376,362	462,761	23

APPENDIX D

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

Alphabetical Index for Commodity Groupings
Covered in the Sector Tables

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Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof-----	153
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Almonds-----	21
Aluminum compounds-----	88
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors-----	169
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Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap-----	118
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Ammunition and munitions-----	202
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Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases-----	26
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Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts-----	197
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Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers-----	97
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Bicycles-----	203
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles-----	173
Body-supporting garments-----	70
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general- purpose machinery-----	152
Bolts, nuts, and screws-----	125
Books, miscellaneous-----	42
Botanical pesticides, total-----	87
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)-----	42
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Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type-----	168
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Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton-----	66
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers-----	66
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk-----	66
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool-----	67
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles-----	205
Building papers-----	41
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers-----	17
Butter-----	16
Buttons-----	205
 Calcium chloride-----	 88
Calcium compounds-----	88
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Calculators, hand-held or pocket type-----	161
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Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substance-----	22
Carbon composition resistors-----	171
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk-----	205
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Cattle-----	13
Cattle hides-----	17
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Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles-----	113
Ceramic construction articles-----	113
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.-----	113
Ceramic electrical ware-----	114
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Ceramic floor and wall tiles-----	113
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Cherries, fresh-----	21
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Chrome ore-----	120
Chrome ore and metal-----	120
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap-----	120
Cigarettes-----	25
Cigars-----	25
Circuit breakers-----	170
Citrus fruit-----	22
Clays-----	112
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays-----	112
Clays, bentonite-----	112
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay-----	112
Clays, fuller's earth-----	112
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less-----	97
Clocks and clock movements-----	198
Clothespins-----	205

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Coal and other carbonaceous material-----	97
Cobalt ore and metal-----	120
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap-----	120
Cocoa and confectionery-----	23
Coffee-----	23
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate-----	23
Columbium ore-----	120
Columbium ore and metal-----	120
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap-----	120
Compressors and parts thereof-----	153
Concrete mixes and articles thereof-----	110
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream-----	15
Connectors-----	170
Containerboard (Kraft linerboard)-----	41
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof-----	160
Copper ore and metal-----	117
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap-----	117
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper-----	117
Copper, unwrought-----	117
Copper, wrought-----	117
Copying machines-----	162
Cordage-----	66
Cordage and fish netting and nets-----	65
Cordage machines and parts thereof-----	159
Corn-----	18
Corn oil-----	26
Corn sweeteners-----	23
Costume jewelry-----	204
Cotton-----	64
Cottonseed-----	25
Cottonseed oil-----	26
Crude petroleum-----	96
Crushed stone-----	110
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	19
Curtains and draperies-----	68
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flower or other fresh plant parts-----	29
Cut gemstones and articles thereof-----	112
 Decalcomanias-----	 43
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)-----	196
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches-----	97
Dimension stone and articles thereof-----	111
Distilled spirits-----	24
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects-----	204

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Drugs and related products-----	93
Duplicating machines and parts thereof-----	157
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total-----	95
Edible preparations-----	27
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Eggs-----	16
Elastomers, total-----	94
Electrical articles, miscellaneous -----	172
Electrical capacitors-----	169
Electrical conductors-----	172
Electrical machinery and equipment-----	164
Electrical resistors-----	171
Electrical switches and relays-----	170
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof-----	166
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment-----	166
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof-----	166
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts-----	198
Electric lamps-----	171
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles-----	166
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof-----	165
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus-----	169
Electro-medical apparatus and parts-----	196
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Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery-----	155
Epoxides and halogenated epoxides (non benzenoid)-----	92
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof-----	154
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)-----	199
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Essential oils-----	94
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)-----	92
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Fabricated rubber and plastics products-----	98
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Fans and blowers and parts thereof-----	153
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Feathers and downs-----	13
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Ferroalloys-----	116
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Filament yarn of manmade fibers-----	65
Filberts-----	21
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Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)-----	41
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered-----	14
Fish, fresh or frozen-----	14
Fish, in airtight containers-----	14
Fishing tackle-----	203
Fish netting and nets-----	66
Fish, other in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring-----	15
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Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey-----	23
Flavoring extracts-----	94
Flat glass and products thereof-----	114
Flat goods-----	195
Flaxseed-----	25
Floor coverings-----	68
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof-----	156
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk-----	15
Fluorspar-----	113
Footwear-----	71
Forged steel grinding balls-----	164
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts----	174
Front-end loaders-----	155
Fruit, dried-----	22
Fruit, fresh-----	21
Fruit juices-----	24
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)-----	22
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnances and ovens, and parts thereof-----	153
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Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products-----	110
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.-----	113
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----	160
Non-piston type aircraft engines-----	152
Nonrubber footwear-----	71
Nontextile floor coverings-----	202
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved-----	20
 Office machines-----	160
Office machines and parts-----	162
Oilseeds-----	25
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes-----	16

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Olives-----	22
Ophthalmic goods-----	195
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses-----	195
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic-----	195
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements-----	195
Ordnance and accessories-----	202
Ores of cerium and thorium-----	119
Organic chemicals (non benzenoid) miscellaneous-----	93
Organo sulfur compounds-----	93
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)-----	201
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies-----	196
Paints and related items, total-----	96
Particle board-----	40
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery-----	156
Parts of bicycles-----	203
Parts of machines-----	163
Parts of textile machinery-----	159
Passenger automobiles-----	173
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts-----	205
Periodicals-----	43
Petroleum products-----	96
Phonograph records-----	200
Phosphorus compounds-----	89
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof----	198
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed-----	200
Photographic film viewers titlers, splicers, editors, combinations, thereof, and parts-----	199
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-----	199
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides-----	199
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers-----	200
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)-----	201
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen-----	116
Pistachio nuts-----	21
Plastics and resin materials-----	94

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Platinum group metals-----	116
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	175
Plywood and building boards-----	40
Pneumatic tires-----	98
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)-----	92
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	14
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams-----	14
Portable electric hand tools-----	165
Portable electric lamps-----	166
Pottery products, n.e.c.-----	113
Poultry and poultry meat-----	13
Power transmission chain of iron and steel-----	126
Precious metal jewelry-----	204
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap-----	116
Precious metals-----	115
Prefabricated buildings-----	40
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c-----	115
Primary cells and batteries-----	165
Printed matter-----	43
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof-----	157
Products, miscellaneous-----	205
(Certain) products in schedule 4, part 13-----	97
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts and projection screens-----	199
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing machinery-----	157
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof-----	153
 Radar-----	 169
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof-----	168
Radio receivers and parts-----	167
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment-----	167
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	172
Raw fibers-----	64
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----	168
Refractory and heat-insulation products-----	113
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof-----	153
Rhenium metal-----	122
Rice (paddy and brown)-----	18
Robes and dressing gowns-----	70

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Rough wood products-----	39
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel-----	127
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings-----	98
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total-----	97
Rubber footwear-----	71
 Salts of organic acids (nonbenzenoid)-----	 91
Sand-----	110
Sardines-----	15
Sauces-----	28
Sausage-----	14
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f-----	206
Scissors and shears-----	126
Seeds-----	18
Semiconductors-----	172
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----	159
Sewing thread-----	65
Shellfish-----	15
Shoe machinery and parts thereof-----	162
Shortening and cooking oils-----	27
Silicon metal-----	122
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon-----	122
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	122
Silver bullion-----	116
Silver compounds-----	89
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing-----	203
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)-----	202
Snowmobiles-----	173
Snow skis-----	203
Soaps and synthetic detergents-----	95
Sodium bicarbonate-----	89
Sodium carbonate-----	89
Sodium chloride-----	89
Sodium compounds-----	89
Sodium hydrosulfite-----	90
Sodium sulfate-----	90
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages-----	24
Softwood logs-----	39
Softwood veneer and plywood-----	40
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-----	201

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Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings-----	200
Soups-----	28
Soybean oil-----	26
Soybeans-----	25
Special purpose motor vehicles-----	173
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts-----	197
Spices-----	23
Sporting goods-----	203
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof-----	154
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns-----	65
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk-----	65
Spun yarn, of wool or hair-----	65
Starches-----	19
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof-----	152
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof---	152
Storage batteries-----	165
Structures of base metal-----	127
Sugar, sirups, and molasses-----	22
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane-----	22
Sulfur dioxide-----	91
Sunflower seed-----	25
Surface-active agents-----	94
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	195
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts-----	196
Sweaters-----	68
Swine-----	13
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies-----	170
Switches other than circuit breakers-----	170
Synthetic dyes, total-----	95
Synthetic gemstones-----	112
Synthetic organic pesticides, total-----	87
Synthetic tanning materials-----	95
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total-----	95
Table flatware-----	125
Table flatware, precious metals-----	126
Table flatware, stainless steel-----	126
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery-----	113
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts-----	174
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors-----	169
Tantalum ore-----	122
Tantalum ore and metal-----	122

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Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	122
Tantalum, wrought-----	123
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines-----	168
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases, or solids-----	163
Telephone and telegraph apparatus-----	167
Telephone instruments-----	167
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment-----	167
Television apparatus-----	167
Television cameras-----	167
Television picture tubes-----	172
Television receivers-----	167
Tempered glass-----	115
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof-----	159
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires-----	67
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage)-----	64
Textile furnishings-----	68
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies-----	68
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles-----	158
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines-----	157
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof-----	157
Textile yarn-preparing machines-----	158
Textile yarn-producing machinery-----	158
Tin ore and metal-----	118
Tires other than pneumatic tires-----	98
Titanium ore and metal-----	123
Titanium ore and slag-----	123
Titanium sponge-----	123
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap-----	123
Titanium, wrought-----	123
Tobacco and tobacco products-----	24
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof-----	163
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled or frozen-----	20
Tonka and vanilla beans-----	29
Tool holders and accessories-----	160
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors-----	204
Tractors, including parts-----	174
Transceivers-----	168
Transformers-----	164
Transistors-----	172
Tuna-----	15
Tubes for tires-----	98

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Tungsten compounds-----	90
Tungsten ore and metal-----	123
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials-----	123
Tungsten, unwrought-----	124
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	124
Tungsten, wrought-----	124
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard-----	161
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism-----	161
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters-----	161
 Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet glass)-----	 114
Uranium compounds-----	90
 Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof-----	 165
Vanadium compounds-----	90
Vanadium pentoxide-----	90
Vegetable oils, other-----	26
Vegetable products, miscellaneous-----	29
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated-----	20
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	19
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)-----	20
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts---	174
Vitreous china food utensils-----	114
 Wallpaper-----	 42
Waste paper-----	41
Watches and watch movements-----	198
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts-----	198
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor-----	152
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics-----	68
Wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped, other-----	71
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin-----	70
Weaving machines-----	158
Webs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.-----	67
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof-----	154
Welded wire mesh-----	125
Wheat-----	18
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages-----	24
Wire cloth-----	125
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing; bale ties-----	124

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Wire strand and rope-----	124
Wirewound resistors-----	171
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses-----	69
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses-----	68
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats, and jackets-----	69
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks and shorts-----	69
Wood manufactures, miscellaneous-----	40
Wood pulp-----	41
Wool and fine animal hair-----	64
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f.-----	67
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof-----	154
 X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts-----	 196
 Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts-----	 175
 Zinc-----	 119
Zinc compounds-----	90
Zinc metal and waste and scrap-----	119
Zinc ore and concentrate-----	119
Zinc sulfate-----	90
Zirconium compounds-----	91
Zirconium oxide-----	91

APPENDIX E

U.S. PRODUCTION, EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE, IMPORTS
FOR CONSUMPTION, APPARENT CONSUMPTION, AND EMPLOYMENT, 1984

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1984 1/

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
		1,000 dollars			Percent		1,000 workers
AGRICULTURAL, ANIMAL, AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS							
Live animals, except birds and poultry							
Cattle	31,998,000	270,369	640,160	32,367,791	2	1	5/ 2,000
Swine	22,121,397	56,498	285,763	22,350,662	1	6/	5/ 1,600
Poultry and poultry meat	9,500,976	7,911	155,556	9,648,621	2	6/	5/ 432
Feathers and downs	9,428,000	362,840	102,705	9,168,000	1	4	106
Meat, except poultry meat	97,000	30,101	78,443	145,342	54	31	1
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen	40,298,200	989,676	2,129,784	41,438,308	5	2	147
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen	34,408,000	417,884	1,027,300	35,017,416	3	1	60
Sausage	10,622,300	89,665	335,506	10,868,141	3	1	18
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams	13,461,300	7,692	16,941	13,470,500	6/	6/	62
Fish, fresh or frozen	7,766,300	24,000	61,000	7,803,300	1	6/	17
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered	1,367,800	610,118	1,351,666	2,109,348	64	45	7/
Fish, in airtight containers	150,000	6,207	71,500	215,293	33	4	7/
Sardines	1,293,578	97,633	231,411	1,427,356	16	8	7/
Tuna	24,784	584	41,805	66,005	63	2	8/
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring	1,293,578	9/	167,268	1,460,846	13	7/	7/
Shellfish	60,110	6,644	35,533	88,999	40	11	1
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk	1,161,850	144,883	2,016,877	3,033,800	66	12	51
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream	17,800,000	7,335	7,062	17,799,727	6/	6/	86
Butter	2,901,800	215,090	5,180	2,691,886	6/	7	12
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes	1,693,900	62,471	1,842	1,583,271	6/	4	2
Cheeses	1,141,200	4,738	76	1,136,538	6/	6/	2
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yogurt, and ice cream	7,776,300	32,697	385,156	8,128,759	5	6/	31
Ice cream	2,612,700	-	-	2,612,700	-	-	9
Eggs	3,889,000	-	50	3,889,050	6/	-	18
Hides and skins	3,982,000	52,260	26,065	3,956,000	1	1	9
Cattle hides	1,225,600	1,165,200	69,600	130,000	54	95	15
Leather	1,278,430	1,086,436	23,011	215,005	11	85	12
Cattle hide upper leather	1,862,000	311,000	403,542	1,954,000	21	17	18
Furskins	1,580,000	19,300	51,800	1,612,500	3	1	15
Mink furskins	355,840	282,021	200,396	274,215	73	79	4
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, or tubers	118,948	104,436	102,653	117,165	88	88	4
Live plants	56,000	3,093	54,262	107,500	50	6	7/
Seeds	3,000,000	31,212	40,684	3,009,500	1	1	140
	7/	200,250	70,767	7/	7/	7/	5/ 14

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U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and employment, 1984 1/2--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
				Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
				Percent	Percent	1,000 workers
Grains-----	34,618,000	14,792,460	120,577	19,946,000	1	43
Corn-----	20,300,000	7,073,751	30,040	13,256,300	6/	35
Rice (paddy and brown)-----	1,130,520	42,822	828	1,088,526	6/	4
Wheat-----	9,100,000	6,476,907	15,080	2,638,200	1	71
Milled grain products-----	5,000,000	1,070,273	22,224	3,952,000	1	21
Milled rice-----	1,965,000	753,307	13,397	1,225,100	1	38
Milled wheat-----	2,956,200	259,528	2,124	2,698,000	6/	9
Malts and starches-----	7/	54,783	34,884	7/	7/	13
Malts-----	724,380	23,001	9,427	710,800	1	2
Starches-----	7/	31,162	22,267	7/	7/	11
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	6,722,900	389,518	599,814	6,933,196	9	6
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	90,300	4,000	46,178	132,478	35	4
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	711,472	42,564	174,829	843,737	21	25
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated-----	819,500	284,013	46,561	582,048	8	35
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)-----	2,996,500	97,947	244,108	3,142,661	8	3
Mushrooms and truffles-----	223,900	6,399	186,348	403,850	46	3
Mushrooms, otherwise prepared or preserved-----	125,653	2,781	165,726	288,598	57	2
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved-----	1,988,300	645,322	324,423	1,667,400	19	32
Almonds-----	470,300	315,842	436	154,894	21	67
Filberts-----	8,321	4,113	9,048	13,256	68	49
Pistachio nuts-----	59,910	5,896	41,697	95,981	44	10
Fruit, fresh-----	2,300,000	762,000	1,054,000	2,600,000	41	33
Berries, fresh-----	384,000	29,762	24,281	378,500	7	8
Cherries, fresh-----	76,000	14,748	1,074	62,400	2	19
Citrus fruit-----	17,500,000	409,743	66,435	1,406,700	5	23
Fruit, dried-----	310,000	161,203	41,804	190,601	22	52
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)-----	3,200,000	100,277	313,400	3,413,100	9	3
Olives-----	45,400	2,318	86,005	129,100	67	5
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances-----	7/	1,664	8,750	7/	7/	1
Sugar, sirups, and molasses-----	2,483,000	73,049	1,111,573	3,521,524	32	3
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane-----	150,875	13,131	98,998	236,742	42	9
Molasses-----	2,262,000	9,166	3,845	2,256,679	6/	6/
Corn sweeteners-----						
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey-----						
Cocoa and confectionery-----	4,500,000	22,165	111,314	4,589,149	2	6/
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate-----	10,700,000	97,822	1,250,607	11,852,785	10	1
Coffee-----	7,300,000	111,000	3,477,000	10,700,000	32	2
Spices-----	6,300,000	90,000	211,000	6,400,000	3	1
Fruit juices-----	950,000	23,000	181,000	1,100,000	16	2
	550,000	219,807	809,036	1,144,229	71	40

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1984 1/-Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/ Imports to : Exports to :		Total employment
					consumption : production	production : consumption	
					Percent	Percent	1,000 workers
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages-----	22,231,238	34,471	65,690	22,262,457	6/	6/	115
Ale, porter, stout, and beer-----	11,965,000	25,202	577,009	12,517,000	5	6/	41
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages-----	1,800,000	25,000	955,000	2,730,000	35	1	12
Distilled spirits-----	2,729,000	1,250,000	66,000	3,913,000	32	46	12
Tobacco and tobacco products-----	14,300,000	2,704,000	636,000	12,200,000	5	19	46
Cigarettes-----	13,242,000	1,120,121	12,897	12,135,000	6/	9	39
Cigars-----	288,000	7,633	47,635	328,000	15	3	5
Oilseeds-----	11,860,000	5,986,897	73,134	5,946,200	1	50	5/ 610
Cottonseed-----	515,000	17,307	10	497,700	6/	3	5/ 54
Flaxseed-----	44,000	1,390	22,192	64,800	34	3	5/ 6
Soybeans-----	10,890,000	5,438,081	3,219	5,455,100	6/	50	5/ 530
Sunflower seed-----	411,000	511,822	7,826	154,000	5	125	5/ 11
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases-----	5,150,000	1,980,436	671,771	3,841,400	17	38	35
Corn oil-----	301,000	126,670	114	174,400	6/	42	9
Cottonseed oil-----	255,000	120,838	0	134,200	6/	47	5
Soybean oil-----	3,316,000	731,796	73	2,584,000	6/	22	8
Other vegetable oils-----	440,000	177,117	654,485	917,400	71	40	1
Animal and marine-animal oils-----	1,488,000	760,207	9,290	737,100	1	51	10
Shortening and cooking oils-----	4,650,000	63,809	7,809	4,594,000	6/	1	10
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum-----	1/	38,081	78,072	1/	7/	7/	1
Edible preparations-----	9,100,000	39,820	166,188	9,226,368	2	6/	46
Bakery products, except bread-----	13,876,000	6,423	26,972	13,896,549	6/	6/	163
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance-----	4,404,000	29,739	12,288	4,386,549	6/	1	16
Cereal breakfast foods-----	975,000	9,158	18,611	984,453	2	1	5
Chewing gum-----	1,174,000	9,513	61,283	1,255,770	5	1	8
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes-----	4,220,000	38,844	47,433	4,228,589	1	1	24
Sauces-----	1,800,000	15,432	25,877	1,810,445	1	1	26
Soups-----	12,150,000	414,636	235,038	11,970,402	2	3	83
Edible preparations, not specially provided for-----	22,592,400	2,238,195	191,876	20,546,081	1	10	60
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor-----	204,000	44,747	5,961	165,200	4	22	4
Naval stores-----							
Miscellaneous vegetable products:-----							
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other fresh plant parts-----	341,000	8,565	214,200	546,635	39	3	11
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin-----	131,454	50,493	33,520	114,481	29	38	10/ 31
Tonka and vanilla beans-----	0	9/	50,200	50,200	100	7/	0
Miscellaneous vegetable products-----	1/	51,647	102,566	7/	7/	7/	7/

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1984 1/-Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
					Percent		1,000 workers
FOREST PRODUCTS							
Rough wood products--	16,251,000	1,410,348	334,402	15,185,000	2	9	131
Logs--	8,184,000	1,179,910	19,366	7,023,000	2	14	87
Lumber--	9,899,000	822,069	2,848,680	11,926,000	24	8	115
Softwood lumber--	8,320,000	531,685	2,553,006	10,340,000	25	6	89
Hardwood lumber--	1,504,000	282,891	141,724	1,362,800	10	19	24
Milwork--	5,908,000	39,372	145,664	6,014,000	2	1	84
Miscellaneous wood manufactures--	5,328,000	153,423	666,783	5,841,000	11	3	107
Prefabricated buildings--	1,564,100	25,009	6,527	1,545,600	6/	2	20
Plywood and building boards--	8,139,886	269,208	870,371	8,741,049	10	3	76
Hardwood veneer and plywood--	1,236,000	90,061	545,011	1,690,950	32	7	21
Softwood veneer and plywood--	3,657,000	99,698	33,024	3,590,326	1	3	40
Particle board--	860,000	26,198	131,777	966,000	14	3	6
Wood pulp 11/--	12/ 2,900,000	1,565,000	1,845,000	3,200,000	57	54	13
Waste paper--	12/ 2,100,000	409,000	27,000	1,700,000	2	19	4
Building papers--	759,200	12,485	46,490	793,200	6	2	6
Industrial paperboard--	13,500,000	1,134,000	67,000	12,400,000	1	8	57
Containerboard (Kraft linerboard)--	4,900,000	632,000	22,200	4,300,000	1	13	28
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)--	20,500,000	560,000	4,773,000	24,700,000	19	3	133
Newsprint--	2,670,000	134,000	3,300,000	5,836,000	57	5	7
Wallpaper--	200,200	8,322	152,007	343,900	44	4	3
Albums--	77,400	2,511	52,863	127,700	41	3	1
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers--	51,900,000	808,000	611,000	51,700,000	1	2	387
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)--	22,500,000	154,000	30,000	22,400,000	6/	1	195
Miscellaneous books--	9,000,000	634,000	481,000	8,800,000	5	7	71
Printed matter--	94,000,000	768,000	515,000	93,700,000	1	1	1,200
Newspapers--	25,800,000	20,000	84,000	25,900,000	6/	6/	418
Periodicals--	13,200,000	406,000	60,000	12,900,000	6/	3	98
Decalcomanias--	315,000	8,294	6,864	313,600	2	3	4
TEXTILES, APPAREL, AND FOOTWEAR							
Raw fibers--							
Cotton--	3,583,032	2,441,370	5,085	1,146,747	6/	68	7/
Wool and fine animal hair--	122,200	44,539	181,379	259,040	70	36	7/
Man-made fibers--	12,126,100	704,039	174,077	11,596,138	2	6	82
Noncellulosic man-made fibers--	10,867,300	511,092	160,540	10,516,748	2	5	70
Cellulosic man-made fibers--	1,258,800	192,948	13,536	1,079,388	1	15	12

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1984 1/2--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/ Imports to : Exports to : consumption : production :		Total employment
					Percent	Percent	
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage)-----	13,628,000	448,896	430,362	13,609,466	3	3	143
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns-----	5,400,000	77,033	255,671	5,578,638	5	1	84
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk-----	5,152,000	72,838	173,708	5,252,870	3	1	77
Spun yarn, of wool or hair-----	324,000	1,948	65,735	387,787	17	1	7
Filament yarn of manmade fibers-----	2,577,400	351,898	154,708	2,380,210	6	14	18
Sewing thread-----	643,000	29,541	11,963	625,422	2	5	8
Cordage and fish netting and nets-----	363,650	13,209	91,819	442,260	21	4	8
Fish netting and nets-----	13,650	744	6,852	19,758	35	5	1
Cordage-----	350,000	12,465	84,967	422,502	20	4	7
Broadwoven fabrics-----	17,793,000	579,973	2,100,521	19,313,548	11	3	263
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton-----	6,763,000	173,703	858,958	7,448,255	12	3	145
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers-----	9,715,400	368,382	701,001	10,048,019	7	4	99
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk-----	74,250	6,510	166,292	234,032	71	9	1
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool-----	1,240,000	6,467	179,531	1,413,064	13	1	18
Knit fabrics-----	5,280,000	65,683	25,721	5,240,038	6/	1	55
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials:-----	1,098,108	72,077	43,989	1,070,020	4	7	22
Narrow fabrics-----	2,359,500	208,878	82,696	2,233,318	4	9	16
Weds, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.-----	900,000	85,994	811	814,817	6/	10	7
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires-----							
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f.-----	1,950,600	212,236	115,830	1,854,194	6	11	14
Textile furnishings-----	10,979,016	329,334	922,919	11,572,601	8	3	126
Floor coverings-----	6,461,516	219,708	485,469	6,727,277	7	3	53
Curtains and draperies-----	1,155,000	11,537	20,867	1,164,330	2	1	21
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies-----	3,362,500	98,089	416,582	3,680,993	11	3	52
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, rubber, and plastic apparel-----	56,055,000	776,736	13,351,436	68,629,700	19	1	1,197
Sweaters-----	1,086,600	2,594	1,658,172	2,742,178	60	6/	17
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses-----	3,951,100	37,421	1,886,540	5,800,219	33	1	91
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats, and jackets-----	3,674,200	31,036	1,252,006	4,895,170	26	1	59
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	3,688,500	24,993	1,158,943	4,822,450	24	1	71
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses-----	3,815,300	38,446	414,707	4,191,561	10	1	143
Men's and boys' shirts-----	3,489,400	64,240	1,791,924	5,217,084	34	2	92

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1984 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
					Percent	Percent	
		1,000 dollars					1,000 workers
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and jackets	3,443,500	23,874	987,054	4,406,680	22	1	72
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	5,124,800	92,989	794,221	5,826,032	14	2	153
Robes and dressing gowns	468,500	5,707	61,935	524,728	12	1	8
Men's and boys' neckwear	384,000	3,125	43,532	424,407	10	1	7
Body-supporting garments	914,100	39,250	201,684	1,026,534	20	10	16
Hosiery, including panty hose	3,196,134	29,735	39,316	3,205,715	1	1	70
Headwear	682,000	20,759	193,997	855,238	23	3	16
Gloves	655,800	88,177	324,599	892,222	36	13	13
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin	445,000	32,927	336,411	748,484	45	7	3
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints	188,000	4,970	381,337	564,367	68	3	4
Footwear	5,092,603	111,384	5,007,366	9,988,609	50	2	137
Rubber footwear	560,610	12,872	355,963	903,701	39	2	16
Nonrubber footwear	4,531,993	98,512	4,651,397	9,084,878	51	2	121
ENERGY AND CHEMICALS							
Benzene and hydrocarbons (primary)	3,930,073	474,277	461,585	3,917,381	12	12	2
Benzene and organic chemicals	16,468,154	1,662,921	1,033,990	15,839,223	7	10	25
Synthetic organic pesticides, total	5,077,752	1,496,250	361,968	3,943,470	9	30	23
Botanical pesticides, total	25,200	145	14,591	39,646	37	1	1/
Chemical elements	4,000,000	250,138	280,179	4,030,041	4	6	21
Inorganic acids	1,220,000	94,181	140,193	1,266,012	11	8	9
Certain inorganic chemical compounds	11,382,000	2,952,711	2,975,513	11,404,802	26	26	79
Aluminum compounds:							
Aluminum oxide	776,069	184,563	877,543	1,469,049	60	24	4
Antimony compounds	21,541	11,841	26,918	36,618	74	55	11
Calcium compounds:							
Calcium chloride	124,500	20,568	1,704	105,636	2	17	1/
Magnesium compounds	96,198	12,219	10,089	94,068	11	13	1
Manganese compounds	56,800	11,934	35,219	80,085	44	21	2
Molybdenum compounds	27,000	56,453	3,886	13/	13/	13/	1
Phosphorus compounds	73,324	8,532	5,902	70,694	8	12	1
Silver compounds	491,990	3,871	30,175	518,294	6	1	1
Sodium compounds:							
Sodium bicarbonate	108,084	6,577	3,413	104,920	3	6	1
Sodium carbonate	611,000	160,774	2,273	452,499	1	26	3
Sodium chloride	675,099	15,299	74,100	733,900	10	2	5
Sodium hydrosulfite	74,500	9,792	4,120	68,828	6	13	1/

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1984 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
		1,000 dollars			Percent		1,000 workers
Sodium sulfate-----	80,433	9,587	21,181	92,027	23	12	1
Tungsten compounds-----	145,000	16,457	25,071	153,614	16	11	1
Uranium compounds-----	486,485	71,830	273,520	688,175	40	15	4
Vanadium compounds-----							
Vanadium pentoxide-----	32,676	13,419	1,269	20,526	6	41	1
Zinc compounds-----							
Zinc sulfate-----	17,898	1,925	1,574	17,547	9	11	1
Zirconium compounds-----							
Zirconium oxide-----	20,053	1,263	2,527	21,317	12	6	1
Sulfur dioxide-----	28,849	808	4,335	32,376	13	3	1
Hydrogen peroxide-----	139,042	16,973	7,983	130,052	6	12	1
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds-----	25,047,838	3,077,483	1,708,029	23,678,384	7	12	112
Organic acids, acid anhydrides, and acyl halides-----	4,287,731	157,633	122,897	4,252,995	3	4	15
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)-----	255,877	17,872	54,053	292,058	19	7	7/
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)-----	839,643	46,960	30,777	823,460	4	6	10
Ketones (non benzenoid)-----	625,528	58,658	42,190	609,060	7	9	4
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted, and halohydrins (non benzenoid)-----	2,722,934	197,107	302,809	2,828,656	11	7	18
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)-----	2,061,420	440,120	142,341	1,763,641	8	21	9
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)-----	2,170,801	351,829	37,188	1,856,160	2	16	6
Epoxides, halogenated epoxides, ethers of monohydric alcohols, and acetals-----	2,546,109	116,049	38,650	2,468,710	2	5	9
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)-----	4,855,272	402,301	127,075	4,580,046	3	8	30
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid)-----							
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)-----	2,367,619	641,832	171,812	1,897,599	9	27	4
Drugs and related products-----	13,456,522	248,162	416,146	13,624,506	3	2	6
Plastics and resin materials-----	29,570,000	2,662,879	1,710,994	28,618,115	6	9	173
Elastomers, total-----	24,609,936	3,800,536	701,491	22,510,891	3	11	76
Flavoring extracts-----	3,871,816	698,008	1,163,464	4,337,272	27	18	11
Essential oils-----	370,000	119,258	37,927	288,669	13	32	15
Glue, gelatin, and related products-----	187,000	98,793	107,279	195,486	55	53	4
Aromatic or odoriferous substances-----	385,000	41,455	57,627	401,172	14	11	3
Surface-active agents-----	10,500,000	422,571	558,940	10,636,369	5	4	56
Soaps and synthetic detergents-----	3,013,175	118,278	95,759	2,990,656	3	4	8
Synthetic dyes, total-----	8,200,000	159,506	33,668	2,074,162	2	2	45
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total-----	780,085	72,864	256,977	964,198	27	9	8
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total-----	554,246	79,926	88,099	562,419	16	14	6
Synthetic tanning materials-----							
total-----	2,000	3,987	28,987	27,000	107	199	1
Synthetic tanning materials-----	17,514	1,526	552	16,540	3	9	1

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1984 1/---Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
					Percent	Percent	
		1,000 dollars					1,000 workers
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total	2,593,500	245,510	457,802	2,805,792	16	10	12
Inks and ink powders, total	1,770,000	53,307	32,999	1,749,692	2	3	11
Paints and related items, total	8,873,227	230,145	51,770	8,694,852	1	3	61
Crude petroleum	82,879,565	185,294	36,444,573	119,138,844	31	6/	220
Petroleum products	181,999,000	3,577,194	18,635,372	197,057,178	10	2	99
Natural gas and products derived therefrom	48,374,000	400,665	4,929,632	52,902,967	9	1	220
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	10,800,000	2,694,000	1,686,000	9,792,000	17	25	48
Explosives, total	1,023,900	103,790	37,017	957,127	4	10	17
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less	600,000	35,376	10,539	575,163	2	6	4
Certain products in schedule 4 part 13	3,700,000	598,056	447,098	3,549,042	6	16	48
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches	250,000	2,096	10,316	258,220	4	1	2
Coal and other carbonaceous material	29,086,284	4,652,140	92,617	24,526,761	6/	16	160
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total	6,170,000	857,453	628,309	5,940,622	11	14	106
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f., suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics	3,960,000	214,020	285,309	4,031,289	7	5	27
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers	102,900	1/	13,108	1/	1/	1/	14
Pneumatic tires	10,601,000	366,000	1,774,000	12,009,000	15	4	62
Tires other than pneumatic tires	62,000	7,408	10,734	65,326	16	12	3
Tubes for tires	93,300	18,198	51,184	126,286	41	20	2
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings	506,000	29,294	5,277	481,983	1	6	52
Fabricated rubber and plastics products	41,571,000	1,113,133	1,441,976	41,899,843	3	3	360
MINERALS AND METALS							
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products:							
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker	4,152,258	13,496	294,207	4,432,969	7	9	26
Concrete mixes and articles thereof	17,000,000	27,462	25,496	16,998,034	6/	6/	173
Lime	811,200	6,805	13,379	817,774	2	1	6
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof	250,000	18,272	79,405	311,133	26	7	6
Sand	2,650,000	37,980	1,780	2,613,800	6/	1	36
Crushed stone	3,756,000	21,099	9,470	3,744,371	6/	1	36
Dimension stone and articles thereof	155,000	26,335	232,539	361,204	64	17	3

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1984 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
					Percent		1,000 workers
Mica and mica products-----	34,000	7,114	6,730	33,616	20	21	1
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel-----	1,700,000	444,980	194,645	1,449,665	13	26	12
Asbestos and asbestos products-----	375,000	54,400	84,069	404,669	21	15	12
Abrasives-----	205,000	32,901	141,698	313,797	45	16	5
Abrasive articles-----	1,000,000	73,451	123,581	1,050,130	12	7	24
Industrial diamonds-----	150,000	79,110	114,334	185,224	62	53	1
Natural gemstones-----	7,100	14,108	360,941	353,933	102	199	6/
Cut gemstones and articles thereof-----	325,000	390,355	2,987,361	2,922,006	102	120	2
Synthetic gemstones-----	180,000	16,039	23,777	187,738	13	9	1/
Clays:							
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay-----	665,475	176,632	1,038	489,881	6/	27	7
Clays, fuller's earth-----	118,389	9,268	11	109,132	5/	8	2
Clays, bentonite-----	102,754	45,375	516	57,895	1	44	1
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays-----	150,883	92,910	3,311	61,284	5	62	3
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.-----	450,000	290,874	511,430	670,556	76	65	6
Fluorspar-----	12,456	1,292	59,437	70,601	84	10	1/
Ceramic products:							
Refractory and heat-insulating products-----	1,578,400	199,722	117,983	1,446,661	8	13	18
Ceramic construction articles:							
Ceramic floor and wall tiles-----	498,672	11,865	248,761	735,568	34	2	10
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles-----	920,200	6,497	14,483	928,186	2	1	18
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.-----	147,100	5,840	8,946	150,206	5	4	3
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery:							
Pottery products, n.e.c.-----	300,000	9,959	409,798	699,839	59	3	9
Fine earthenware food utensils-----	93,000	3,428	275,702	365,274	75	4	4
Vitreous china food utensils-----	275,000	19,353	221,099	476,746	46	7	7
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.:							
Ceramic electrical ware-----	585,000	128,842	106,714	563,272	19	22	11
Ceramic sanitary ware-----	579,800	18,799	25,765	586,766	4	3	10
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.-----	121,700	44,254	24,988	102,434	24	36	3
Glass and glass products:							
Flat glass and products thereof-----	4,155,000	321,955	391,328	4,224,373	9	8	19
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)-----	955,088	116,330	48,760	887,518	6	12	16
Tempered glass-----	1,030,600	90,216	116,660	1,057,000	11	9	13
Laminated glass-----	745,500	70,398	116,937	792,000	15	9	9
Mirrors of glass-----	618,000	20,042	73,320	671,300	10	7	7
Glassware and other glass products-----	9,300,000	461,255	720,749	9,559,494	8	5	103

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1984 1/-Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
					Percent		1,000 workers
Fiber glass	1,988,000	91,518	23,419	1,919,900	1	5	20
Glass containers	3,800,000	63,432	98,640	3,835,208	3	2	55
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.	2,500,000	164,535	520,797	2,856,262	18	7	28
Precious metals	3,382,875	2,333,447	5,032,967	6,082,395	83	69	4
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap	1,106,897	652,198	893,647	1,348,346	66	59	8
Platinum group metals	722,000	252,837	1,056,236	1,525,399	69	35	1
Gold bullion	1,364,016	1,284,718	2,293,606	2,372,904	97	94	1
Silver bullion	965,420	86,339	784,838	1,663,919	47	9	1
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys:							
pig iron, and spiegeleisen	11,076,000	5,685	84,063	11,159,495	1	6/	15
Ferroalloys:							
Ferrochromium	102,000	10,542	187,187	248,645	75	10	1/
Ferromanganese	106,000	6,628	162,496	261,868	62	6	1/
Ferrosilicon	259,407	21,119	72,874	311,162	23	8	3
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	38,309,000	891,594	10,221,429	47,638,835	22	2	236
Copper ore and metal:							
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper:							
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap	1,608,422	298,831	88,708	1,398,299	6	19	15
Copper, unwrought	2,210,061	157,972	707,160	2,759,249	26	7	7
Copper, wrought	10,709,600	239,300	669,675	11,139,975	6	2	25
Bauxite and aluminum metals:							
Bauxite	15,000	5,189	310,855	320,666	97	35	1/
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap	7,290,000	672,483	1,440,350	8,057,867	18	9	24
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	12,181,933	548,175	1,042,865	12,676,623	8	4	87
Aluminum foil	611,694	33,320	90,629	669,003	14	5	26
Nickel ore and metal	199,503	118,453	461,371	542,421	85	59	1/
Tin ore and metal	90,000	14,409	492,030	567,621	87	16	1/
Lead ore and concentrate	199,410	10,112	12,457	201,775	6	5	2
Lead metal and waste and scrap	489,049	32,976	96,565	552,638	18	7	3
Zinc ore and concentrate	273,387	18,700	32,517	287,204	11	7	3
Zinc metal and waste and scrap	380,921	24,269	661,764	1,018,416	65	6	2
Miscellaneous base metals and ores	8,650,000	1,156,163	1,304,837	8,798,674	15	13	546
Ores of cerium and thorium	1/	299	2,202	1/	1/	1/	1/
Chromium ore and metal:							
Chromium ore	1/	2,957	15,485	1/	1/	1/	1/
Chromium, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap	1/	3,627	24,080	32,100	75	1/	1/
Cobalt ore and metal:							
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap	0	7,661	200,050	192,389	104	0	1/

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1984 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
					Percent	Percent	1,000 workers
Columbium ore and metal:							
Columbium ore	0	0	13,582	6,500	209	-	0
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap	3,180	1/	263	3,443	8	1/	1
Iron ore	2,189,822	239,257	537,642	2,488,207	22	11	9600
Magnesium metal:							
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap	300,581	124,166	23,087	199,502	12	41	1
Magnesium, wrought	138,000	13	1,296	138,283	1	6/	1
Manganese ore and metal:							
Manganese ore	0	15,727	19,058	33,858	56	1/	0
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap	28,900	8,740	5,324	25,484	21	30	1/
Mercury ore and metal:							
Mercury, unwrought, and waste and scrap	7,900	1/	7,631	15,531	49	1/	1/
Molybdenum ore and metal:							
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials	326,780	242,770	19,624	103,634	19	74	4
Molybdenum, unwrought, and waste and scrap	20,305	4,549	4,735	20,491	23	22	1
Molybdenum, wrought	86,087	12,322	3,023	76,788	4	14	2
Rhenium metal	2,611	1/	449	3,060	15	1/	1/
Silicon metal:							
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap	146,016	88,543	26,777	84,250	32	61	1
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon	125,000	1/	28,889	96,389	30	1/	1/
Tantalum ore and metal:							
Tantalum ore	0	0	25,900	1/	1/	1/	1/
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap	27,000	27,076	9,777	9,701	101	100	1
Tantalum, wrought	15,000	13,099	56	1,957	3	87	1
Titanium ore and metal:							
Titanium ore and slag	36,000	1,936	88,833	122,897	72	5	1
Titanium sponge	270,000	967	31,514	300,547	10	6/	2
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap	360,000	49,385	8,150	318,765	3	14	2
Titanium, wrought	250,000	20,509	11,504	240,995	6	8	2
Tungsten ore and metal:							
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials	13,000	1,240	51,715	76,400	51	10	300
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap	75,700	23,228	2,496	54,968	5	31	3
Tungsten, wrought	170,000	20,545	3,753	153,208	2	12	1
Metallic containers	17,429,518	226,085	168,256	17,371,689	1	1	61
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing; bale ties	486,069	90,752	480,170	875,427	55	19	10
Wire strand and rope	535,000	41,529	410,186	903,657	45	8	7
Fencing	114,000	2,647	9,608	120,961	8	2	1
Wire cloth	47,683	16,843	37,275	68,115	55	35	3
Welded wire mesh	346,786	6,711	14,483	354,558	4	2	2

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1984 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : Exports to :	consumption: production :	
					Percent		1,000 workers
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware-----	11,419,438	576,957	1,383,104	12,225,585	11	5	187
Fasteners:							
Bolts, nuts, and screws-----	3,531,937	169,783	738,408	4,100,567	18	5	50
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons:							
Handtools-----	10,921,532	816,578	1,225,802	11,330,756	11	7	117
Table flatware:							
Table flatware, precious metals-----	1/	1,290	10,413	1/	1/	1/	2
Table flatware, stainless steel-----	75,325	2,264	124,615	197,676	63	3	1
Scissors and shears-----	1/	878	31,463	1/	1/	1/	1
Miscellaneous metal products-----	26,460,000	1,821,241	3,715,802	28,354,561	13	7	259
Structures of base metal-----	17,200,000	511,544	215,067	17,926,611	1	3	270
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT							
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery:							
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment: and parts thereof-----	3,090,000	430,444	41,317	2,700,873	2	14	28
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof-----	145,000	55,210	7,980	97,770	8	38	3
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof-----	1,620,000	245,338	90,146	1,464,808	6	15	20
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof-----	20,745,123	4,153,463	4,098,539	20,283,199	20	20	193
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof-----	10,200,000	3,427,756	1,685,703	8,457,908	21	34	116
Non-piston type aircraft engines-----	5,744,050	1,146,449	861,657	5,509,258	16	20	42
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor-----	54,500	26,845	33,253	60,908	55	49	1
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof-----	445,000	46,675	72,571	470,876	19	10	11
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof-----	4,703,800	1,250,000	533,062	3,986,862	13	27	54

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1984 1/2--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
		1,000 dollars			Percent		1,000 workers
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof:							
Fans and blowers and parts thereof-----	1,876,400	89,800	712,050	2,498,650	29	5	27
Compressors and parts thereof-----	3,930,900	597,019	575,804	3,909,685	15	15	46
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof-----	147,000	63,500	112,980	196,480	58	43	2
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof-----	6,221,500	937,057	204,283	5,488,726	4	15	53
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof-----	1,220,000	100,225	41,586	100,225	4	8	17
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof-----	3,104,300	484,343	224,919	2,844,876	8	6	52
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof-----	52,000	13,616	18,383	56,767	32	26	1
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof-----	514,700	21,856	16,101	508,945	3	4	7
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof-----	1,320,000	254,142	181,895	1,501,895	12	19	24
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof-----	2,227,000	627,889	175,900	1,775,011	10	28	30
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof-----	2,230,000	337,772	380,910	2,273,138	17	15	34
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof-----	590,000	62,420	81,405	608,985	13	11	6
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof-----	1,221,000	537,510	144,615	828,105	18	44	13
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery: Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery: other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof-----	18,838,000	4,096,963	1,308,029	16,049,066	8	22	177
Drilling and boring machinery-----	4,218,000	203,831	21,846	4,036,815	1	5	47
Front-end loaders-----	1,420,000	302,413	335,972	1,453,559	23	21	12
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines: Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	1,430,000	138,354	181,289	1,472,935	12	10	12
Agricultural and horticultural machinery: machinery for preparing food and drink: Agricultural and horticultural machinery-----	4,830,000	495,250	690,557	5,005,307	14	10	34
	6,921,300	588,468	313,609	6,646,441	5	9	67

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1984 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
					Percent	Percent	1,000 workers
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery	1,216,400	259,826	200,799	1,157,373	17	21	12
Lawnmowers and parts thereof	2,063,300	109,315	46,660	2,000,645	2	5	11
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof:							
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof	63,649	20,870	7,215	49,994	14	33	1
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof	176,003	63,249	18,084	130,838	14	40	1
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof	50,734	23,030	6,165	33,869	18	45	1
Bakery machinery and parts thereof	155,745	32,155	41,486	165,076	25	21	2
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof	99,983	49,097	14,687	65,573	22	49	1
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof	480,057	135,654	84,761	429,164	20	28	7
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	999,900	254,320	285,006	1,030,586	28	25	14
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof	4,329,000	465,159	651,073	4,577,914	14	11	54
Duplicating machines and parts thereof	249,973	53,507	23,114	219,580	11	21	4
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof	29,071	9,471	14,972	34,572	43	37	1
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines:							
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments	24,420	737	8,222	31,905	26	3	8/
Textile yarn-producing machinery	159,312	19,623	187,090	326,779	57	12	3
Textile yarn-preparing machines	139,545	13,754	46,836	172,627	27	10	2
Weaving machines	58,142	4,950	173,188	226,380	65	9	2
Knitting machines	38,374	14,554	92,452	116,272	80	38	1
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles	25,582	5,063	13,456	33,976	40	20	1
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	22,094	6,335	8,592	24,351	35	29	8/

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1984 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/ Imports to : Exports to :		Total employment 1,000 workers
					consumption : production	Percent	
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof-----	2,832,463	168,340	75,804	2,739,927	3	6	21
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof-----	161,638	27,483	55,933	190,088	29	17	2
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines-----	45,352	25,651	10,013	29,714	34	57	8/
Parts of textile machinery-----	567,477	122,672	237,550	682,355	35	22	12
Cordage machines and parts thereof-----	32,561	1,777	7,753	38,541	20	5	8/
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----	176,899	102,239	351,089	425,749	83	58	5
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials:							
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof-----	838,428	77,966	48,927	809,389	6	9	5
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof-----	599,000	73,764	58,625	583,861	10	12	5
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----	4,100,000	722,665	1,646,515	5,023,850	33	18	63
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----	2,150,000	249,264	265,880	2,166,616	12	12	15
Tool holders and accessories-----	2,077,000	135,324	65,554	2,007,230	3	7	33
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof-----	1,205,000	244,768	342,689	1,302,921	26	20	14
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof-----	240,000	48,359	13,389	205,030	7	20	4
Office machines-----	52,215,258	14,553,023	10,556,159	48,218,394	22	28	515
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism-----	1,562,000	157,007	459,527	1,864,520	25	10	32
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard-----	557,000	60,244	389,053	885,809	44	11	12
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters-----	1,005,000	97,071	70,473	978,402	7	97	21
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism-----	36,037,600	3,034,558	3,426,086	36,429,128	9	8	385
Automatic data processing machines-----	276,900	18,131	387,268	646,037	60	7	3
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing-----	175,400	12,064	152,282	315,628	48	7	2
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type-----							
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism-----	101,500	6,067	234,986	330,419	71	6	1
Other office machines and parts:							

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1984 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/ Imports to : Exports to		Total employment
					consumption	production	
					Percent	Percent	1,000 workers
Copying machines	6,750,000	218,086	900,930	7,432,844	12	3	65
Miscellaneous machines:							
Shoe machinery and parts thereof	51,700	19,012	17,693	50,381	35	37	1
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof	535,766	197,573	111,707	449,900	25	37	9
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof	209,400	73,313	39,113	175,200	22	35	5
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof	1,189,600	249,726	338,127	1,278,001	27	21	16
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	613,880	35,408	20,646	599,118	3	6	8
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof	38,683	16,838	46,404	68,249	68	44	1
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof	11,050,000	2,082,755	1,341,639	10,308,884	13	19	148
Parts of machines							
Industrial molds	1,299,894	142,508	216,514	1,373,900	16	11	32
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings-- Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	500,020	2,879	1,194	498,335	6/	1	8
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts	5,399,300	624,879	664,156	5,418,577	12	12	88
Forged steel grinding balls	3,329,000	301,630	613,155	3,640,525	17	9	43
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and shafts; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof	133,687	14,238	918	120,367	1	11	2
Miscellaneous machinery parts							
Electrical machinery and equipment:							
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment	3,246,430	238,050	240,649	3,249,029	7	7	51
Transformers	1,950,148	195,607	105,763	1,860,304	6	10	28
Motors and generators							
Generator sets	11,060,000	1,279,768	1,883,202	11,663,434	16	12	340
Magnets and electromagnetic devices	3,993,800	119,648	222,871	4,097,023	5	3	93
Primary cells and batteries	5,950,000	524,246	642,380	6,068,134	11	9	97
Storage batteries	920,000	191,870	120,794	848,924	14	21	25
Portable electric hand tools	265,000	24,457	82,854	323,397	26	9	5
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof	4,400,000	269,595	304,652	4,435,057	7	6	40
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof	3,050,000	150,020	189,633	3,089,613	6	5	26
	1,010,000	85,344	187,003	1,111,659	17	8	13
	1,501,328	113,795	65,796	1,453,329	5	8	16
	1,094,637	64,208	135,824	1,166,253	12	6	13

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1984 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
		1,000 dollars			Percent	Percent	1,000 workers
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof	80,000	13,588	81,999	148,411	55	17	1
Ignition equipment	3,105,000	314,401	312,116	3,102,715	10	10	62
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles	626,000	37,606	114,688	703,082	16	60	11
Portable electric lamps	193,000	15,425	46,992	224,567	21	80	2
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	2,138,900	152,475	221,773	2,208,198	10	71	31
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof	1,146,515	133,241	439,803	1,453,077	30	12	14
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof	2,752,360	138,409	770,771	3,384,722	23	5	24
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof	835,140	22,491	71,871	884,520	8	3	10
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	14,250,000	777,251	1,816,732	15,989,481	11	6	145
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment	5,400,000	399,234	554,002	5,554,768	10	7	55
Telephones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	1,100,000	36,996	485,778	1,622,774	30	3	10
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	1,025,000	189,767	801,075	1,636,308	49	19	8
Television cameras	12,500,000	2,164,939	12,819,176	23,154,237	55	17	200
Television apparatus:	200,000	38,816	496,422	657,606	76	19	4
Television receivers	3,900,000	196,215	1,445,266	5,149,051	28	5	21
Radio receivers and parts	2,950,000	1,045,127	1,921,909	3,826,782	50	35	68
Automobile radio receivers	614,000	96,055	294,627	812,572	36	16	14
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type	240,000	11,944	656,732	884,788	74	5	3
Transceivers	1,373,223	237,144	262,290	1,398,369	19	17	16
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	437,750	17,568	286,347	706,529	41	4	10
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	279,808	203,403	5,283,130	5,359,535	99	73	8
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	11,835,000	709,621	185,064	11,310,433	2	6	175
Radar	5,013,570	479,388	72,973	4,607,155	2	10	64
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus	1,375,000	303,638	450,044	1,375,000	30	22	23
Electrical capacitors	1,540,318	270,539	393,998	1,663,777	24	18	31
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors	171,804	14,326	88,659	246,137	36	8	4
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors	416,186	55,477	30,242	390,951	8	13	8

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1984 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
					Percent	Percent	1,000 workers
		1,000 dollars					
Ceramic fixed capacitors-----	568,013	113,364	144,212	598,861	24	20	12
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	23,866,000	2,147,239	1,871,102	23,589,863	8	9	290
Electrical switches and relays:							
Circuit breakers-----	1,740,000	132,577	62,297	1,669,720	4	8	23
Switches other than circuit breakers-----	850,000	285,151	336,668	901,517	37	34	11
Fuses-----	405,000	47,479	17,260	374,781	5	12	7
Connectors-----	3,100,000	393,139	279,096	2,985,957	9	13	40
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies-----	2,100,000	40,664	14,857	2,074,193	1	2	30
AC motor starters and contactors-----	1,650,000	18,625	17,805	1,649,180	1	1	15
Electrical resistors-----	916,434	185,406	303,148	1,034,176	29	20	21
Fixed resistors-----	550,003	126,214	137,576	561,365	25	23	13
Carbon composition resistors-----	72,433	12,899	12,731	72,265	18	18	2
Film resistors-----	280,094	24,464	53,273	308,903	17	9	6
Wirewound resistors-----	98,796	9,437	8,216	97,575	8	10	3
Automatic voltage regulators-----	500,000	39,179	31,220	492,041	6	8	8
Electric lamps-----	2,683,000	140,048	294,979	2,837,931	10	5	24
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	2,218,000	295,349	267,801	2,190,452	12	13	37
Television picture tubes-----	820,000	33,007	47,535	834,528	6	4	17
Semiconductors-----	17,115,000	5,367,919	7,797,894	19,544,975	40	31	300
Transistors-----	1,450,000	118,843	340,184	1,167,341	21	9	15
Integrated circuits-----	14,500,000	1,391,328	6,198,893	19,307,565	32	10	210
Electrical conductors-----	9,010,000	704,772	1,046,431	9,351,659	11	8	79
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	9,300,000	1,143,515	818,762	8,975,247	9	13	96
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	3,819,350	584,186	352,908	3,588,072	10	16	36
Motor vehicles:							
Automobile trucks and truck tractors-----	25,100,000	1,626,334	6,169,545	29,643,211	21	7	96
Motor buses-----	1,770,000	67,670	328,707	2,031,037	16	4	6
Passenger automobiles-----	59,450,000	4,909,955	30,749,230	85,289,275	36	8	230
Snowmobiles-----	58,000	10,086	73,135	121,049	60	17	1
Special purpose motor vehicles-----	2,600,000	416,900	567,056	2,750,156	21	16	26
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles-----	2,600,000	544,974	894,494	2,949,520	30	21	33
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis-----	29,075,000	8,695,804	6,968,435	27,347,631	26	30	308
Tractors, including parts-----	5,556,800	1,921,200	1,315,281	4,950,881	27	35	54
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts-----	2,679,000	254,288	452,953	2,877,665	16	10	24
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts-----	3,800,000	884,072	54,497	2,970,425	2	23	33
Motorcycles, including parts-----	380,000	85,376	713,102	1,007,726	71	23	5
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts-----	1,450,000	60,179	59,169	1,448,980	4	4	25
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts-----	37,756,000	10,796,847	2,790,054	29,749,207	9	29	751

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1984 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/ Imports to : Exports to :		Total employment 1,000 workers
					consumption : production	Percent	
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)	17,009,000	5,550,889	1,321,813	12,779,924	10 :	33	319
Pleasure boats; floating structures	4,116,000	371,006	400,147	4,145,141	10 :	9	71
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts	3,300,575	355,738	369,144	3,313,981	11 :	11	53
<u>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES</u>							
Handbags	503,000	10,601	599,807	1,092,206	55 :	21	14
Luggage	661,000	26,641	552,555	1,186,914	47 :	4	14
Fiat goods	424,000	5,308	138,601	557,293	25 :	1	10
Optical goods	1,485,000	112,869	569,294	1,941,425	29 :	8	32
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic:							
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements	235,000	101,175	371,476	505,301	74 :	43	8
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses	1,100,000	214,351	268,201	1,153,850	23 :	19	14
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	4,000,000	612,994	338,633	3,725,639	9 :	15	55
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies	4,100,000	404,634	119,800	3,815,166	3 :	10	64
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)	296,000	115,193	48,335	229,142	21 :	39	5
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts:							
Electro-medical apparatus and parts	2,300,000	823,214	374,546	1,851,305	20 :	36	28
Apparatus based on the use of X-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other uses and parts	1,248,000	320,038	457,289	1,385,251	33 :	26	13
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts	4,200,000	291,515	942,786	3,548,729	8 :	7	56
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	720,000	88,013	598,623	1,230,610	49 :	12	12
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights	25,000	11,986	26,496	39,510	67 :	48	1
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts	294,000	117,587	16,575	192,988	9 :	40	4

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1984 1/-Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
					Percent		1,000 workers
		1,000 dollars					
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments	115,000	37,936	39,196	116,200	34	33	2
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts	5,350,000	1,128,469	383,884	4,605,415	8	21	81
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts	2,730,000	903,746	178,339	2,004,593	9	33	28
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts	300,000	54,300	84,230	329,930	26	18	4
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts	487,000	116,188	17,178	387,990	4	24	11
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts	6,270,000	1,575,382	258,214	4,952,832	5	25	73
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts	900,000	80,343	14,936	834,593	2	9	14
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts:							
Watches and watch movements	22,000	1,415	909,166	14/	14/	14/	2
Clocks and clock movements	399,000	10,271	234,883	14/	14/	14/	9
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof	32,000	27,614	16,403	20,789	79	86	1
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof	906,000	147,949	744,381	1,502,432	50	16	23
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts; and projection screens							
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts	215,000	77,449	33,218	170,769	19	36	9
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides	59,000	9,591	4,118	53,527	8	16	2
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	70,000	17,662	19,575	71,913	27	25	1
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)	26,000	4,356	88,087	109,731	80	17	8/
	415,000	154,600	129,952	390,352	33	37	3

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1984 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
					Percent	Percent	
		1,000 dollars					1,000 workers
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film	48,000	18,887	4,193	33,036	13	39	1
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed	4,950,000	971,685	594,178	4,572,493	13	20	5
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers	1,750,000	311,517	301,057	1,739,540	17	18	3
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	280,000	56,960	28,114	251,154	11	20	164
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded	302,000	40,787	18,262	279,475	7	14	17
Phonograph records	1,155,000	36,960	51,170	1,169,210	4	3	15
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings	726,000	249,127	104,403	581,276	18	34	13
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	1,000,000	493,488	710,017	1,216,529	58	49	6
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master records), or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export; and scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials	1/	23,095	11,859	7/	1/	7/	7/
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	965,000	108,266	404,116	1,260,850	32	11	19
Musical instruments	917,000	69,416	321,348	1,168,932	27	8	18
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)	192,338	6,459	98,921	284,800	35	3	4
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)	109,100	7,928	45,881	147,053	31	7	6
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	25,079,600	575,587	2,528,925	27,032,938	9	2	480
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings	2,415,000	8,981	10,085	2,416,104	6/	6/	27

See footnotes at end of table.

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
		1,000 dollars			Percent		1,000 workers
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture	20,305,000	434,031	1,988,622	21,859,591	9	2	325
Nontextile floor coverings	1,298,000	97,819	60,185	1,260,366	5	8	10
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)	12/ 706,500	125,720	143,008	723,788	17	20	14
Ordnance and accessories	12/ 823,200	336,117	7/	7/	7/	41	28
Ammunition and munitions	12/ 4,400,000	1,452,577	42,037	2,989,460	1	33	148
Games	1,600,000	126,027	308,886	1,782,859	17	8	16
Sporting goods	3,477,000	320,110	1,096,031	4,252,921	26	9	49
Fishing tackle	350,000	23,039	198,054	525,015	38	7	10
Golf equipment	708,000	103,770	99,704	703,934	14	15	8
Lawn tennis equipment	286,000	35,034	89,945	340,911	26	12	3
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing:							
Snow skis	50,000	14,748	61,357	96,609	64	29	1
Bicycles	530,000	2,167	294,586	822,419	36	6/	2
Parts of bicycles	110,000	10,091	136,242	236,151	58	9	2
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof	330,000	3,484	63,234	389,750	16	1	5
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	211,000	11,360	779,609	979,249	80	5	8
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	1,653,700	198,038	1,019,909	2,245,571	41	12	22
Jewelry	4,400,000	162,811	1,903,712	6,140,901	31	4	63
Precious metal jewelry	3,250,000	95,231	1,200,952	4,355,721	28	3	37
Costume jewelry	1,060,000	60,250	379,961	1,379,711	28	6	22
Natural or cultured pearls			243,262	243,262			
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers	723,000	50,907	96,280	768,373	13	7	15
Buttons	158,000	13,580	24,622	169,042	15	9	3
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons	565,000	37,327	71,658	599,331	12	7	12
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles	870,000	27,344	126,596	969,252	13	3	16
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts	997,500	79,545	148,596	1,066,551	14	8	30
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	210,000	9,173	21,070	221,897	9	4	4

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1984 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
					Percent		1,000 workers
Miscellaneous products:							
Casters-----	240,000	6,660	18,540	251,880	7	3	4
Clothespins-----	20,000	50	2,925	22,875	13	6/	8/
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f-----	240,000	67,734	39,116	211,382	19	28	1

1/ These data have been estimated by the Commission's international trade analysts based on primary and secondary data sources including discussions with various Government and industry contacts. These data are subject to change as later information becomes available either from secondary sources or from the detailed surveys the Commission often conducts in the course of its statutory investigations or other work.

2/ Value f.a.s. U.S. port of export.

3/ U.S. customs value.

4/ It should be noted that these ratios are based on values for production, imports and/or exports which may reflect different stages of marketing.

5/ Thousands of farms.

6/ Less than 0.5 percent.

7/ Not available.

8/ Less than 500.

9/ Negligible.

10/ Thousand acres.

11/ Market pulp only.

12/ Producers' shipments; does not include products manufactured in Government establishments.

13/ Because of errors in the data this number cannot be meaningfully calculated.

14/ Since domestically produced clocks often contain foreign made movements, apparent consumption and various ratios cannot be calculated without double counting.

