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

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

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

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

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

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

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Overview of U.S. Merchandise Trade, First Quarter 1986

In the first quarter of 1986, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit rose to \$40.5 billion, representing a 44-percent increase over the \$28.2 billion deficit experienced during the corresponding period in 1985 (table 1). On a sector basis, merchandise trade deficits were experienced in the first quarter of 1986 for machinery and equipment (\$14.8 billion), petroleum, natural gas, and related products (\$11.3 billion), minerals and metals (\$6.7 billion), textiles and apparel (\$4.2 billion), miscellaneous manufactures (\$2.8 billion), footwear (\$1.6 billion), and forest products (\$1.3 billion). Trade surpluses were experienced for chemicals and related products (\$1.8 billion) and agricultural, animal, and vegetable products (\$1.1 billion). The most significant declines in net trade position occurred in the machinery and equipment sector (down \$6.6 billion), the agricultural sector (down \$1.2 billion), and textiles and apparel (down \$1.1 billion).

The most significant shifts in net trade balance on a country basis (table 2) occurred in trade with Japan and the European Community (EC). The U.S. net trade position declined by \$4.2 billion with Japan and by \$2.6 billion with the EC. U.S. imports from these countries increased most significantly in the machinery and equipment sector.

The International Monetary Fund's weighted-average foreign-currency value of the U.S. dollar was down 5.9 percent from that in the fourth quarter of 1985 and down 19.2 percent from that in the first quarter of 1985. Although this decline suggests an increase in U.S. competitiveness in domestic and world markets, the U.S. trade deficit nevertheless increased by 44 percent over that in the first quarter of 1985, as mentioned above. In addition to the value of the U.S. dollar, many other factors such as international price competitiveness, technological advantages, market access constraints, and existing supply arrangements are simultaneously affecting the competitiveness of U.S. goods and U.S. trade levels. The value of the U.S. dollar relative to other major currencies is shown in the following tabulation: 1/

Currency	First quarter 1985	First quarter . 1986	Percentage change
Yen (Japan)	257.68	187.88	-27
Pound (United Kingdom)	.8978	.6946	-23
Franc (France)	9.9601	7.2077	-28
Dollar (Canada)	1.3534	1.4037	4
Lira (Italy)	2,021.09	1,598.24	-21
Deutsche mark (West Germany)	3.2563	2.3463	-28

1/ Quarterly data in average currency units per U.S. dollar.

U.S. export developments

U.S. exports decreased by 4.6 percent to \$52.0 billion in the first quarter of 1986 compared with that during the corresponding period in 1985. Major changes in the value of U.S. exports occurred in a number of specific commodity areas within the major industrial sectors. Table 1.-U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major commodity sectors, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986 <u>1</u>/

(In thousands of dollars)							
Item <u>2</u> /	1985	January-March 1985	January-March 1986				
.S. exports of domestic merchandise:	:	:	:				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products		: 8,668,049	: 7,723,413				
Forest products	—: 7,959,575	: 2,019,704	: 2,112,184				
Forest products	-: 5,508,472						
Footwear	-: 198,515	: 44,927	: 47,354				
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products	: 4,472,099	: 1,212,786	: 1,064,272				
Chemicals and related products		: 7,431,834	: 7,166,297				
Minerals and metals	-: 13,286,545	: 3,320,052	: 3,223,283				
Machinery and equipment-	-: 94,154,951	: 24,466,979	: 23,697,596				
Miscellaneous manufactures	-: 15,022,793	: 3,941,855	: 3,993,477				
Special provisions	-: 6.967.860	: 1,744,373	: 1,778,445				
Total	-: 206,925,312	: 54,536,280	: 52,014,038				
S. imports for consumption:	:	:	:				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	-: 24,502,243	: 6,432,953	: 6,670,839				
Forest products	-: .13,653,128	: 3,304,842	: 3,411,918				
Forest products	-: 20,123,156	: 4,786,337	: 5,437,682				
Footwear	-: 5,958,941		: 1,688,980				
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products	-: 52,839,214	: 11,515,265	: 12,327,025				
Chemicals and related products	-: 20,296,419		: 5,358,724				
Minerals and metals-	-: 37,561,739	9,731,133	: 9,929,939				
Machinery and equipment	-: 135,085,372	: 32,680,664	: 38,518,633				
Miscellaneous manufactures	-: 25.238.005	: 5,795,937	: 6,811,464				
Special provisions	-: 8.294.928	: 1,917,198	2,328,198				
Total	-: 343,553,149	82,717,832	92,483,408				
.S. merchandise trade balance:	:		:				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	-: 5,453,912	2,235,095	: 1,052,573				
Forest products	-: -5.693.552	-1,285,137	-1,299,734				
Textiles and apparel	-: -14,614,683	-3,100,620	-4,229,970				
Footwear	: -5,760,425	-1,380,668	-1,641,626				
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products	-: -48,367,114		-11,262,752				
Chemicals and related products	-: 9,101,922	2,303,929	: 1,807,573				
Minerals and metals	: -24,275,194	-6,411,080	-6,706,656				
Machinery and equipment	-: -40,930,420	-8,213,684	-14,821,037				
Miscellaneous manufactures	-: -10,215,212	-1,854,081	-2,817,987				
Special provisions-	-:	-172,824	-549,752				
Total							

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

 $\frac{2}{1}$ 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.

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Table 2,—All merchandise sectors: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986 <u>1</u>/

	In thousands of dollars)	:	:
Item	1985	January-March 1985	January-March 1986
.S. exports of domestic merchandise:	:	;	:
Canada		: 11,195,115	: 10,890,34
Japan		: 5,898,177	: 5,345,18
EC		: 11,969,769	: 12,097,88
Brazil		; 744,539	: 751,30
Hong Kong	: 2,614,816		
India	: 1,615,763		•
Korea			•
Mexico	: 13,084,252	· · · ·	
Taiwan	: 4,337,499	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
OPEC	: 11,405,492		
NMEs	: 7,021,940	• •	
China	: 3,796,200		
All other	: 47,892,416		
Total			
S. imports for consumption:		. 54,530,200	. 52,014,03
Canada		16,909,551	: 17,235,63
Japan			
EC	: 68,241,855		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Brazil	: 64,506,293		
Brazil	: 7,545,258		• •
Hong Kong			
Korea			
Taiwan			
OPEC	. 16,354,352		· ·
OPEC		2 1	· ·
NME 3			
China		-	
All other	: 49,965,904		
Total	: 343,553,149	82,717,832	: 92,483,40
S. merchandise trade balance:	:	:	:
Canada	. 23,004,023	-5,714,436	6,345,28
Japan		-10,332,497	14,599,66
EC		-3,065,845	-5,668,47
Brazil		-1,258,235	-965,89
Hong Kong	: -5,778,463	-1,354,438	-1,332,62
India		-356,204	-232,32
Koreà	-4.319.860	-	•
Mexico			
Taiwan			
OPEC			
NME s	1.230.489		
China			
All other			
Total	-136,627,837		and the second secon
• •			

(In thousands of dollars)

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

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In the agricultural sector, U.S. exports of grain declined from \$3.2 billion to \$2.1 billion, comparing the first quarter of 1985 with the corresponding period of 1986. Most of the decline was in exports of corn and wheat owing to worldwide bumper crops and ample world supplies. Declines were also registered in exports of animal and vegetable fats and oils and milled grain products.

In the textile (including fibers), apparel, and footwear sectors, U.S. exports decreased from \$1.7 billion in the first quarter of 1985 to approximately \$1.3 billion during the corresponding period in 1986, or by about 27 percent. The bulk of the decrease occurred in exports of textile fibers (primarily cotton), down by 74 percent, or by \$567 million.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. exports of fertilizers and fertilizer materials decreased in value by 56 percent to \$397 million in the first quarter of 1986. The decrease was attributed principally to a decline in fertilizer exports to India. U.S. exports of petroleum products decreased by 10 percent to \$948 million in the first quarter of 1986, principally because of the continued worldwide oversupply of these products and the low cost of crude petroleum.

In the machinery and equipment sector, exports of most major machinery and equipment products declined in the first quarter of 1986. Exports of office machines declined by 11 percent to \$3.6 billion, principally because of a 16-percent decline in exports of automatic data processing machines. Exports of semiconductors declined by 20 percent to \$1.1 billion and exports of radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus declined by 8 percent to \$604 million. Exports of aircraft declined by 7 percent to \$2.1 billion. In contrast to the decrease in exports of these products, exports of passenger automobiles increased by 11 percent to \$1.8 billion.

In the miscellaneous manufactures sector, U.S. exports of scientific instruments reversed a trend begun several years ago, declining by 9 percent, from \$1.4 billion to \$1.3 billion. The decrease resulted from intensified Japanese competition in third-country markets. Japanese products have been aggressively marketing their competitively priced scientific instruments in these markets.

U.S. import developments

U.S. imports increased by 11.8 percent to \$92.5 billion in the first quarter of 1986 compared with \$82.7 billion during the corresponding period in 1985. Major changes occurred in U.S. imports of specific products in the various sectors in the first quarter of 1986.

In the agricultural sector, the 4-percent increase in imports in the first quarter of 1986 compared with that during the corresponding period in

1985 was led by a 45-percent increase in the value of coffee, from \$0.9 billion to \$1.3 billion.

In the textile (including fibers), apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. imports rose by 15 percent, increasing from approximately \$6.2 billion in the first quarter of 1985 to \$7.1 billion during the corresponding period in 1986. Apparel imports accounted for almost one-half of the increase (\$433 million) with China providing the largest apparel increment (\$132 million). Apparel categories with import increases exceeding \$100 million included sweaters (\$124 million); women's suits, skirts, coats, and jackets (\$106 million); and women's shirts and blouses (\$106 million). U.S. imports of footwear increased by \$300 million, rising to \$1.7 billion. In the first quarter of 1986, nonrubber footwear imports, representing a little over 90 percent of the total value of footwear imports, increased by 20 percent over those during the corresponding period in 1985 to approximately \$1.6 billion. Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, Italy, and Brazil were the major suppliers of nonrubber footwear, accounting for 84 percent of imports in the first quarter of 1986.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. imports of crude petroleum increased by \$1.0 billion to \$7.6 billion in the first quarter of 1986 compared with that during the corresponding period in 1985. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was the principal source of these increased imports. Low crude petroleum prices were cited as the principal reason for the increase. U.S. imports of fabricated rubber and plastics products increased by 29 percent to \$519 million in the first quarter of 1986. The increase was attributed to labor and production cost advantages of offshore manufacturers of these products.

In the minerals and metals sector, U.S. imports of iron and steelmill products totaled \$2.5 billion in the first quarter of 1986, representing a decline of \$405 million over that during the corresponding period in 1985. The products primarily responsible for the decrease in imports were sheets and strip, plates, and bars. The decrease in imports of these products largely reflects the effects of the President's program under which imports of certain steel products are limited through voluntary restraint agreements. U.S. imports of gold bullion totaled \$952 million in the first quarter of 1986 (an increase of \$157 million over imports during the corresponding period of 1985), primarily because of increased speculation. Imports of unwrought aluminum increased by \$119 million to \$390 million largely because of the attraction for less expensive imported products.

In the machinery and equipment sector, U.S. imports of passenger automobiles, largely from Japan, increased by 29 percent in the first quarter of 1986, reaching \$11.3 billion. Imports of office machines rose by 24 percent, increasing to \$3.6 billion. Much of the increase in imports of office machines was related to a rise in imports of automatic data processing machines, copying machines, and parts of office machines assembled overseas by U.S. firms. Imports of semiconductors declined by 17 percent as U.S. demand for integrated circuits showed little improvement. Imports of aircraft and parts rose by 25 percent to \$1.0 billion.

In the miscellaneous manufactures sector, U.S. imports of most commodity groups continued to exhibit strong growth. Imports of furniture, the largest category in this sector, rose by 31 percent, from \$790 million to \$1 billion, primarily because of the continued popularity of all types of wood furniture, particularly from Taiwan and Canada. Imports of blank magnetic tapes experienced one of the largest percentage increases for products in this sector, rising 61 percent, from \$228 million to \$368 million, reflecting increased consumer demand for these tapes for use in home electronic equipment.

ANALYSES OF TRADE SHIFTS, BY SECTORS

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Agricultural, Animal, and Vegetable Products 1/

The U.S. trade balance in agricultural, animal, and vegetable products declined by 53 percent in the first quarter of 1986, decreasing to a surplus of only \$1.1 billion from a surplus of \$2.2 billion during the corresponding period in 1985 (table 3, fig. 1). U.S. exports of these products declined from \$8.7 billion in the first quarter of 1985 to \$7.7 billion during the corresponding period in 1986, or by 11 percent. During the same periods, agricultural imports rose by 4 percent, from \$6.4 billion to \$6.7 billion.

The decline in U.S. exports of agricultural, animal, and vegetable products in the first quarter of 1986 compared with the corresponding period in 1985 was led by a 36-percent decline in U.S. exports of grain, from \$3.2 billion to \$2.1 billion. The decline in grain exports (mainly corn and wheat) was primarily the result of worldwide bumper crops, creating additional world supplies. Corn exports declined from \$1.8 billion in the first quarter of 1985 to \$1.1 billion during the corresponding period in 1986, and wheat exports declined from \$1.0 billion to \$0.8 billion. U.S. exports of animal and vegetable fats and oils and milled grain products also showed a significant decline.

U.S. imports of agricultural, animal, and vegetable products increased by 4 percent in the first quarter of 1986 compared with the corresponding period in 1985. Imports of coffee increased from \$0.9 billion to \$1.3 billion, or by 45 percent. Most of the increase in the value of imports was the result of a rise in the unit value of green coffee beans because of a lower than average harvest by Brazil due to an unusually long drought. Significant shifts also occurred in imports of fresh or frozen fish.

On a country or regional basis, the major shifts in the trade balance in the first quarter of 1986 involved a \$424-million decrease in the trade surplus with nonmarket economies (NME's); a \$179-million decrease in the trade surplus with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC); and a \$222-million decrease in the balance of trade with Mexico (which changed from a surplus of \$149 million to a deficit of \$371 million). There were positive shifts in the trade balance with the EC (\$276 million) and Japan (\$45 million).

The 11-percent decline in U.S. exports in the first quarter of 1986 was partly because of a \$417-million decrease in exports to NME's (from \$1.0 billion to \$0.6 billion) and a \$432-million decrease in exports to Mexico (from \$689 million to \$257 million). Marked shifts in trade also included a \$111-million decrease in imports from Brazil, an \$89-million increase from Mexico, and a \$44-million increase from the EC.

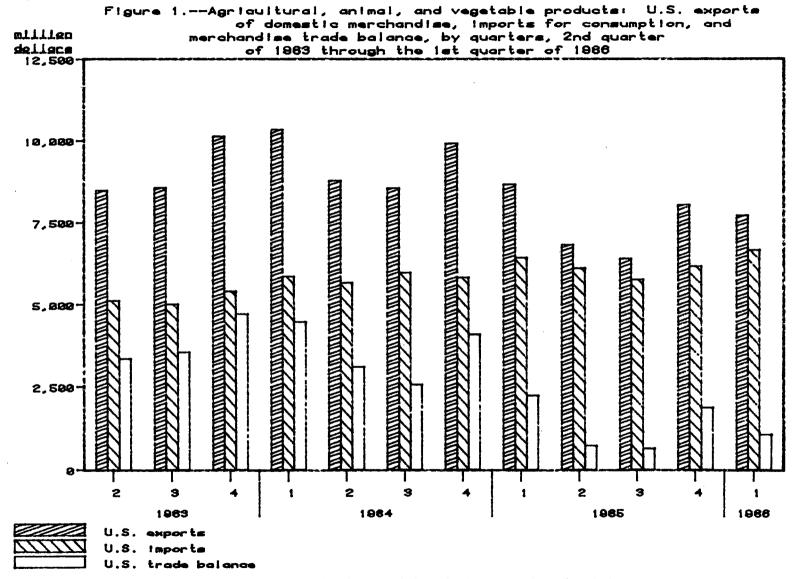
1/ Included here are the commodities classified in schedule 1 of the <u>Tariff</u> <u>Schedules of the United States Annotated</u>: Animal and vegetable products.

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, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986 <u>1</u>/

Item	1985	January-March 1985	January-March 1986
.S. exports of domestic merchandise:		:	:
Canada	: 1,716,336	443,869	410,45
Japan	; 5.832.817	• • •	
EC	: 5,364,405		
Brazil	: 470,751	• •	
Hong Kong		Ŧ	
India			
Korea		· •	
Mexico			-
Taiwan			
OPEC			
NME s			
China	: 212,626		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
All other		-	•
Total			
.S. imports for consumption:	. 29,950,150	. 8,008,049	. ,,,23,41
Canada Canada	2 006 474		: : 714,85
Japan	: 3,096,474	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
EC	•		
8razil			
Hong Kong	: 2,450,431	-	
India India		-	
Korea	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	•
Korea		-	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		-	· · · · ·
		-	
		· · · · ·	•
China	: 207,910	· •	
All other			
Total	: 24,502,243	: 6,432,953	: 6,670,83
.S. merchandise trade balance:		:	:
Canada		.	:304,40
Japan			: 1,296,53
EC	: 859,715	: 472,598	: 748,87
Brazil		: -493,069	: -470,16
Hong Kong	: 435,039	: 109,395	: 97,33
India		: -59,799	: —78,56
Korea		: 234,715	283,17
Mexico		: 149,246	-370,96
Taiwan		: 213,327	193,70
OPEC		-	•
NME 3			
China	: 4.715	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
All other			•
Total			
			1,032,0

(In thousands of dollars)

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



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

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Coffee

The value of U.S. imports of coffee increased from \$904 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$1.3 billion during the corresponding period in 1986. The increase was primarily a result of an unusually long drought in the heart of Brazil's coffee producing region that resulted in a 1986 Brazilian crop about one-half of its usual 4-billion-pound size. This short crop placed upward pressure on green coffee bean prices and encouraged U.S. processors to increase stocks of quality beans. Only a few nations other than Brazil grow the quality beans most damaged by the drought. Over the two periods, the average unit value of imported green coffee beans increased by 25 percent, and the quantity increased by 17 percent. Green beans made up 94 percent of the U.S. coffee imports in 1985. Brazil is the world's leading coffee producer and exporter, and supplied about 23 percent (by value) of U.S. coffee imports in 1985.

> William Lipovsky 724-0097

Oilseeds and animal and vegetable fats and oils

U.S. exports of fats and oils fell by 9 percent in volume to 1.4 billion pounds, and by 28 percent in value to \$316 million in the first quarter of 1986 compared with the corresponding period in 1985. Meanwhile, U.S. imports of fats and oils conversely rose in volume by 52 percent to 714 million pounds, although the value decreased by 7 percent to \$157 million. Abundant foreign supplies and lower foreign prices undercut U.S. sales of fats and oils abroad and stimulated U.S. imports. U.S. exports of oilseeds (mainly composed of soybeans) halted a downward trend, increasing by about 5 percent to \$1.5 billion in the first quarter of 1986. The volume of U.S. soybean exports increased by 20 percent in the first quarter 1986 to nearly 16 billion pounds (266 million bushels) as world supplies declined because of a prolonged drought in Brazil, causing foreign customers (particularly those in the European Community (EC) and the Soviet Union) to turn to the United States. The drop in the price of U.S. soybeans (export unit value) of about 10 percent to \$5.73 per bushel in the first quarter 1986, coupled with the devalued dollar, may also have contributed to a large export volume.

> John Reeder 724-1754

Live swine

U.S. imports of live swine, principally from Canada, declined from 540,000 animals, valued at \$61 million, in the first quarter of 1985 to 147,000 animals, valued at \$15 million, during the corresponding period in 1986. The reduced imports in the first quarter of 1986 reflect a number of factors, including reduced swine inventories and production in Canada, and the existence of a U.S. countervailing duty in effect in the United States. Also, Canadian exports during the corresponding period in 1985 may have been higher than they otherwise would have been as Canadian interests aggressively marketed animals in anticipation of the preliminary countervailing duty determination made on March 27, 1985.

> David Ludwick 724-1763

<u>Grain</u>

U.S. exports of grain declined by 36 percent, from \$3.2 billion in the first quarter of 1985 to \$2.1 billion during the corresponding period in 1986. The decline is the continuation of a long-term downward trend in U.S. grain exports due to the greater self-sufficiency of the rest of the world, and the resulting glut of feed and food grains in world markets. A rise in world grain supplies from a year ago was due primarily to a large increase in carryover stocks. The sharpness of the decrease in grain exports resulted from declining world prices that encouraged importers to defer purchases in the anticipation of even lower prices. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, world market prices for wheat are currently undergoing an accelerated phase of one of the most prolonged and severe declines in recent history. On the feed grain side, global import demand appears sluggish as a result of forecast record production outside of the United States, little evidence of expanding livestock herds or of increased compound feed use, and continuing competition from ample exportable supplies of feed-quality wheat and of manioc.

> John Pierre-Benoist 724-0074

Live cattle

U.S. imports of live cattle increased from 188,000 animals, valued at \$79 million, in the first quarter of 1985 to 375,000 animals, valued at \$133 million, during the corresponding period in 1986. A decline in U.S. imports from Canada was more than offset by an increase in imports from Mexico, which went from 69,000 animals, valued at \$20 million, to 296,000 animals, valued at \$86 million. The increase in imports from Mexico reflected a number of factors, including a larger export quota authorized by the Mexican Government. In addition to a higher export quota, the exportation of heavier weight animals was also authorized; normally, only cattle under one year of age are authorized for export. The decline in world petroleum prices has apparently forced the Government of Mexico to use alternative means of earning foreign exchange. Also, declining prices for beef in Mexico brought about by reduced purchasing power has caused Mexican cattlemen to turn to the U.S. market.

> David Ludwick 724-1763

<u>Furskins</u>

U.S. imports of furskins decreased from \$90 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$54 million during the corresponding period in 1986. Mink imports, which accounted for 55 percent of the value of U.S. furskin imports in the first quarter of 1986, decreased from 1.9 million pieces, valued at \$56 million, in the first quarter of 1985 to 1.1 million pieces, valued at \$29 million, during the corresponding period in 1986. Industry sources indicate that soft prices of mink in opening auctions (10 to 30 percent below levels a year earlier) left a wait-and-see attitude among buyers. Also, fur garment sales during December 1985-January 1986 were slow, causing an increase in inventories. Purchasing new furskins at low prices would tend to reduce the value of existing inventories, causing many buyers to delay their purchases.

> Rose Steller 724-2862

Hides and skins

The value of U.S. exports of hides and skins increased from \$285 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$333 million during the corresponding period in 1986, representing a rise of \$48 million. A large share of the increase was accounted for by cattle hide exports that rose from \$266 million to \$312 million, or by \$46 million. The 17-percent rise in the exported value of cattle hide reflects primarily a rise in unit values, from \$39 per hide in the first quarter of 1985 to \$43 per hide in the corresponding period in 1986, as quantity rose only 6 percent from 6.9 million to 7.3 million hides. Reduced world supplies of hides contributed to the higher prices.

> David Ludwick 724-1763

Fish, fresh or frozen

U.S. imports of fresh or frozen fish (excluding shellfish) continued to increase in the first quarter of 1986. Total imports during the quarter climbed to \$410 million, an increase of 14 percent over the \$358 million imported during the corresponding period in 1985. The increase was distributed across a wide range of products; however, of particular importance were imports of cod and related species of groundfish, which increased by \$32 million, or 21 percent, from \$152 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$184 million during the corresponding period in 1986. This increase in imports of groundfish was entirely attributable to higher average unit values, particularly the value of imports from Canada, Iceland, and Norway, the principal sources of U.S. groundfish imports. Increasing demand for fish by U.S. consumers and the declining value of the dollar were the principal reasons for the higher unit values.

U.S. exports of fresh or frozen fish also increased, up by \$23 million, or 36 percent, from \$62 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$85 million during the corresponding period in 1986. This increase was entirely because of higher exports of salmon, particularly to Japan and Western Europe, the principal markets. U.S. exports of fresh or frozen salmon increased in value from \$22 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$43 million during the corresponding period in 1986, representing an increase of \$22 million, or just over 100 percent; the quantity of such exports increased during the same period from 14 million pounds to 26 million pounds, representing a rise of 89 percent. Increased exports to Japan and France accounted for over three-fourths of the total increase, which was supplied from higher salmon harvests by U.S. fishermen in the northeast Pacific Ocean.

> Roger Corey, Jr. 724-1759

Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen

U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables amounted to 874 million pounds, valued at \$227 million, in the first quarter of 1986, down 28 percent (by volume) from the 1.2 billion pounds, valued at \$296 million, during the corresponding period in 1985. Nearly 90 percent of the decline was accounted for by reduced shipments of certain "winter" vegetables (i.e., cucumbers, peppers, squash, and tomatoes) from Mexico, as a result of a tropical storm in October 1985, which destroyed most of the Mexican early plantings of winter vegetables. During the first quarter of 1986, imports of tomatoes and cucumbers were down 158 million pounds and 91 million pounds, respectively, compared with imports during the corresponding period in 1985; imports of peppers and squash, together, were down by 86 million pounds.

> Tim McCarty 724-1753

Beef and veal

U.S. imports of beef and veal increased from 259 million pounds, valued at \$223 million, in the first quarter of 1985 to 327 million pounds, valued at \$273 million, in the corresponding period in 1986. Most of the increase was accounted for by rising imports from Australia, which rose from 88 million pounds, valued at \$73 million, to 143 million pounds, valued at \$118 million. Officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture reported that drought and the resulting poor pasture conditions in Australia forced cattlemen there to slaughter an unusually large numbers of animals. The officials also report that the drought subsided during the second quarter of 1986 and total U.S. imports from Australia for the year are projected to be no higher than earlier estimates.

> David Ludwick 724-1763

Commodity area	: : : 1984	: 1985 :	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	<pre>Percentage change from (3) TO (4)</pre>
	: (1) : : :	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Live animals, except birds and poultry	: :		:		:
Imports:	: :	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 640,159:	628,303:	182,298:	191,187	: 5
Exports:	: :	:	. :		:
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 270,368:	360,855:	78,069:	57,934	: -26
Cattle	: :	.	:		:
Imports:	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 units)	: 753:	836:	187:	375	
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 285,763:	306,520:	79,032:	133,150	: 68
Exports: Quantity (1,000 units)	::	1			
Value (1,000 dollars)Value	: 71:	124:			
Swine (1,000 dollars)	56,496:	122,299:	31,685:	26,302	-17
		•	•		•
Imports: Quantity (1,000 units)	· 1,322 ·	4 226	; 5/0;	146	-73
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 155,556:	1,226:	540:		
Exports:	199,996	127,766:	60,530:	14,749	• -/0
$\hat{D}_{\mu\nu}$: 14:	18:	3:	3	: 0
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 7.991:	7,876:		•	-
Poultry and poultry meat		7,070	1,400	2,703	• • •
				· .	:
Imports: _ Value (1,000 dollars)	: 102,705:	91,865:	23,662:	18,730	-21
Evnorte:	• . •	:		10,100	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 362,840:	328,378;	79,860:	105,172	: 32
Feathers and downs	: :	320/0/0	1 2 7 0 0 0 1	(05))))	:
Imports:	: :	•	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	: 19,365:	18,293:	4,374:	4,184	: -4
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 78,442:	66,840:			
Exports:	: :				:
$\dot{\Omega}$: 3,711:	3,413:	906:	2.146	: 137
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 30,101:			26,052	: 259
Meat, except poultry meat	:	:	•	,	:
Imports:	I , I	• •	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 2,129,783:	2,312,832;	555,225:	593,257	: 7
Exports:	: :	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 989,676:	958,805:	235,912:	265,505	: 13
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen	: :	:	:		:
Imports:	: :	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	: 1,138,409:	1,310,573:	258,831:	327,465	
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 1,027,300:	1,076,857:	222,933:	272,839	: 22
Fyports:	: :	:			:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	: 218,711:	220,285:	53,753:		
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 417,884:	426,895:	106,611:	135,270	: 27

Table 4.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups $\underline{1}/$

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

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: Commodity area	: : 1984 :	: 1985 :	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar 1986	<pre>Percentage change from (3) TO (4)</pre>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen :	:		:		1
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	457,898:	561,151:	156,627:	134,778	
Value (1,000 dollars)	335,505:	392,876:	112,412:	95,899	-15
Exports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	93,139:	69,597:	19,368:		
Value (1,000 dollars):	89,655:	56,941:	13,385:	9,999	-25
Sausage t	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	12,005:	12,570:	3;382;	2,645	
Value (1,000 dollars):	16,941:	17,352:	4,737:	3,927	': -17
Exports:	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,738:	6,411:	1,364:		
Value (1,000 dollars)value (1,000 dollars)	7,691:	8,081:	1,826:	1,953	: 7
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and :	:	:	:		:
canned hams	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	53,621:	63,075:	16,067:	16,107	
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,956:	69,176:	18,038:	19,862	2: 10
Fyports:	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	22,695:	20,180:	4,289:	3,685	;: -14
Value (1,000 dollars):	23,633:	19,041:	3,863:	3,185	i: -18
ish, fresh or frozen :	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,356,100:	1,537,797:	358,059:	409,617	: 14
Exports: :	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	611,580:	787,986:	62,333:	84,762	: 36
ish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered :	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	;	:	:		:
$\Omega_{\text{upptitude}}$ (1 000 pounds) ====================================	67,811:	65,196:	16,642:	16,466	
Value (1,000 dollars)	70,944:	71,076:	16,126:	16,853	;: 5
Fynorte:	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,899:	7,228:	2,328:	891	-62
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,207:	9,803:	2,321:	927	-60
ish, in airtight containers	:	:	:		:
Imports:	:	:	:		:
Quantity (number):	232,743:	324,623:	94,404:	109,606	: 16
Value (1,000 dollars):	242,207:	326,596:	93,490:	111,860	: 20
Evponto:	:	•	:		:
Quantity (number)	57,162:	52,991:	18,602;	18,964	: 2
Value (1,000 dollars)	95,332:	88,763:	33,515:	31,668	

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

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

: Commodity area :	: 1984 :	: : 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar 1986	: Percentag :change fro :(3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2) :	(3) :	(4)	: (5)
: Sardines :	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	44,750;	57,221:	17,151:	13,841	
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,805:	48,985:	13,879:	12,721	:
Evnente:	•	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	884:	529:	88:		•
Value (1,000 dollars):	583:	424 :	89:	- 77	-1
Tuna :					:
Imports: :	162,312:	225,537;	: (0 (07)	85,365	:
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	167,269:	222,404:	69,403: 68,462:	84,232	
Other fish in airtight containers, including	10772071	22234041	00,402.	04,232	· · ·
anchovies, bonito, and herring					:
Imports:					:
	25,129:	39,906:	7,533:	9,355	: 2
Value (1,000 dollars):	30,642:	49,215:	9,994:	12,516	
Even a material state of the second	•	1000		12/510	:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,315:	4,222:	927:	897	: -
Value (1,000 dollars):	7,957:	5,280:	1,126:	1,301	
nellfish 4	:	•••••	:		:
Tmpoptet	:	• •	•		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	576,219:	633,892:	142,385:	138,557	: -
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	2,016,876:	2,048,320:	475,727:	466,476	: -
Evnante:	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	54,421;	62,334:	15,572:	28,564	: 8
Value (1,000 dollars):	144,883:	141,259:	42,010:	76,605	: 8
luid milk and cream, including flavored milk :	:	:	:		:
Twoontr:	• •				:
Quantity (1,000 gallons): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,898:	2,554:	1,201:	1,292	
Value (1,000 dollars):	7,062:	9,349:	4,335:	6,037	
Exports:	:		:		: ·
Quantity (1,000 gallons):	3,170:	3,202:	665:	813	
Value (1,000 dollars):	7,335:	6,925:	1,398:	1,861	: 3
ndensed or evaporated milk and cream, including		•			
_ dried milk and cream:	•				
Imports: :	12,870:	20 545.	6 705.		
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	5,180:	20,515: 9,852:	4,705:	4,539 2,037	
value (1,000 dollars/	, 1001 (7,002.	1,730	2,037	•
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 pounds):	665,933:	816,426:	182,845:	214,202	: 1
Value (1,000 dollars):	215,093:	238,869:	58,744:	63,404	
AGTUR (1)000 0011912)	21370731	230,007.		03,404	•

Commodity area :	: : 1984 · · ·	: : 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
	(1) :	(2)	(3) :	(4)	: : (5) :
: Butter :	:	:	:	······································	:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	1,635:	1,878:	455:	627	: 38
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,842:	1,754:	411:	522	: 27
Exports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	97,393:	66,060:			
Value (1,000 dollars):	62,471:	45,580:	5,275:	2,754	-48
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes :		:	:		:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds):	130:	275:	: 123:	120	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	75:	145:			
Exports:		142.	24.	52	·
0	9,260:	9,124:	2,683:	2,426	: –10
Value (1,000 dollars):	4,737:	4,215:			
Cheeses :	4,1514	4,215	1,2,5	1,072	:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
\dot{D} u z	306.019:	302,503:	60.279:	60.334	: 0
Value (1,000 dollars):	385,155:	373,978:			•
Expants:	•	:	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	,,,,	: .
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	.36,885;	34,594:	6,515:	4,307	: -34
Value (1,000 dollars):	32,697:	28,504:	6,062:	5,083	: -16
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or :	:	• •	:	-	:
evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, :		:	:		:
yoghurt, and ice cream :	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	· :	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	111:	141:	60:	3	: -94
Exports: :	:	:	•		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	3,979:	3,958:	632:	1,142	: 81
Ice cream			1		•
Imports: Quantity (1,000 gallons):			:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	16: 50:		; •	0	
	50:	4:	2:	0	-100
Exports:	1,244:	1,288:	226 :	363	
Quantity (1,000 gallons): Value (1,000 dollars):	3,271:	3,265;			
	552711	3,203		766	. 55
Tmporte:					:
Value (1,000 dollars):	26,065:	14,723:	3,245:	3,510	: 8
Example in the second sec	•	1 1 1 2 0 1	:	•	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	52,260:	55,235:	13,634:	18,294	: 34
Hides and skins	:	• • • • • • •	:		:
Twoento:	:		:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	69,614:	72,549:	16,826:	17,215	: 2
Evnente:	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,165,177:	1,080,890:	284,608:	333,494	: 17

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

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

Commodity area	: : 1984 :	: : 1985 :	: Jan-Mar 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5) :
Cattle hides :	:	:	:		: :
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pieces):	717:	1,053:	285:	207	
Value (1,000 dollars):	23,010:	28,007:	6,615:	6,299	: -5
Exports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pieces): Value (1,000 dollars):	26,408:	26,006:	6,905:	7,288	
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,086,433:	1,007,370:	266,432:	312,302	: 17
Leather :	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	403,208:	394,278:	102,515:	94,836	: -7
Exports: :	.:	•••••	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	310,817:	280,900:	69,735:	65,270	: -6
Cattle hide upper leather :	:	:	· :		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 square feet):	51,178:	46,195:	10,748:	12,523	
Value (1,000 dollars):	51,799:	48,875:	11,861:	12,854	: 8
Exports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 square feet):	15,543:	17,124:	3,783:	5,466	
Value (1,000 dollars):	19,349:	21,898:	5,597:	6,830	: 22
Furskins :	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	200,396:	205,232:	89,935:	53,718	: -40
Exports: :	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	282,020:	282,764:	132,229:	121,062	: -8
Mink furskins :	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pieces): Value (1,000 dollars):	3,651:	3,679:	1,891:	1,106	
Value (1,000 dollars):	102,652:	110,006:	56,052:	29,323	: -48
Exports:	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pieces): Value (1,000 dollars):	3,539:	3,487:	1,330:	1,517	
Value (1,000 dollars):	104,435:	102,688:	40,448:	41,936	: 4
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers :	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	54,261:	59,723:	9,488:	13,609	: 43
Exports: :	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,093:	2,698:	763:	1,156	: 51
Live plants :	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	40,684:	44,299:	10,226:	12,645	: 24
Evports:	•	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	31,212:	29,776:	10,059:	10,414	: 4

Commodity area :	: 1984 :	1985	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar 1986	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Seeds :	:		:		:
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):		:		~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	:
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	70,767:	75,983:	16,710:	29,264	: 75
Value (1,000 dollars):	200,250:	183,699:	49,960:	52,725	. 6
Grains :	2007250:		47,700	52,725	:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	120,577:	130,268:	32,649:	30,611	: -6
Evnante:	•	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	14,792,460:	9,937,916:	3,199,417:	2,056,452	: -36
Corn	:	:	:		:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 bushels)	2,755:	2,449:	: 257 :	4 790	: 441
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,040:	19,797:			
Exports:	30,040.	19,19/1	0,413.	0,730	
Ω_{uaptity} (1,000 buchole)	1,932,386;	1,732,831:	544,965:	382,241	-30
Value (1,000 dollars):	7,073,751	5,311,906:	1,790,851:		
Rice (paddy and brown) :	;	;	;		:
Imports:	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,471:	6,610:	2,223:	2,024	: -9
Value (1,000 dollars):	828 :	2,269:	716:	794	: 11
Exports:	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	689,510:	854,680:	206,074:		
Value (1,000 dollars)	92,183:	100,263:	21,711:	13,461	: -38
Wheat	:	:	:		:
Imports:			: 23:		
Quantity (1,000 bushels): Value (1,000 dollars):	3,709: 15,080:	9,997: 36,928:	23: 95:		
. Value (1,000 dollars)	15,000.	30,920.		1,419	• 1,393
0.1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 0 + 0 + 1 + 0 + 0	1,552,136:	911,396:	249,847:	207,918	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,476,907:	3,601,181:	1,039,904:		
Milled grain products :	;	:	;	,	:
Importe:	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	22,224:	34,318:	7,966:	10,357	: 30
- Fynarts:	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,070,273:	908,432:	213,515:	200,192	: -6
Milled rice :	:	:	:		:
Imports:	10 / 7 / 1	100.07/1	20 470	10 100	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	62,634:	128,236:	29,470:		
	13,397:	22,964:	5,613:	8,256	: 47
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds):	: 4,087,981:	3,450,056:	; 797,519;	623,822	: -22
Value (1,000 dollars)	753,307:	564,481:	126,903:		
Adrag (1)AAA AATTAL21	133,301.	10-17-02	1209703.	112,040	

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

_Table 4 U.S.	imports and	avpants for	coloctod	commodity of	
_lable 4 0.5.	imports and	exports for	serected	commodity g	roups

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	. Commodity area	1984	: : 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)	
		(1)	(2)	(3) :	(4)	: : (5)	
Milled W		:	:	:		:	
Import	5	:	• • • •	:		:	
Quan	tity (1,000 hundredweight)	142:	156:	32:	82		
_ Valu			2,024:	451 :	. 680	: 51	
Export	5; 		74 5401	7 (0 0)	A 7/7		
Quan	tity (1,000 hundredweight) e (1,000 dollars)	26,291:	31,542:	7,408:	8,343		
Valu Malte and	e (1,000 dollars)	259,528:	282,558:	73,753:	75,502	2	
Malts and : Imports:		•	:	•		•	
Value	(1,000 dollars)	34,884:	41,327:	10,772:	11,226	: 4	
Exports			:	:	,		
Value	(1,000 dollars)	54,783:	41,099:	15,993:	8,332	: -48	
Malts		1 1	:	:		:	
Import	g:	· · · ·		· •		:	
Quan	tity (1,000 pounds)	69,255:	93,592:	32,302:	25,304		
Valu	e (1,000 dollars)	9,427:	10,541:	3,697:	2,955	: -20	
Export	e :			:	1	:	
Quan	tity (1,000 pounds)	: 168,586:		53,814:	23,294		
Valu	e (1,000 dollars)	23,001:	13,617:	7,883:	2,509	: -68	
Starches	٩.	:	:	:		:	
Import			:			1	
👌 🔤 Valu	e (1,000 dollars)	22,267:	27,251:	6,454:	7,563	: 17	
Export			; 26 704 ;	7 9///	E . 64.4	: . 70 [.]	
Valu	e (1,000 dollars)	31,162:	26,391:	7,844:	5,466	-30	
	, fresh, chilled, or frozen	÷		•		•	
Imports:	ty (1,000 pounds)	2,807,221:	2.761.661:	1,214,588	873,876	: -28	
Value	(1,000 dollars)	599,814:	652,496:	296,412:	227,216		
Expentet		•	052,470		,		
Quanti	ty (1,000 pounds)	1,866,079:	1,447,015:	381,804:	393,094	: 3	
Value	(1,000 dollars)	389,517:	309,027 :	80,076:	89,536	•	
Cucumber	s, fresh, chilled, or frozen	1	:	:		:	
Import	g:	:	:	:		:	
Quan	tity (1,000 pounds)	388,281:	380,468:	251,475	160,414	: -36	
Valu		: 46,178:	82,783:	52,641:	22,940	: -56	
Export	et i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	· · · · ·	:	:		: ·	
Quan	tity (1,000 pounds)	30,419:	18,465:	2,083:	1,541		
Valu	e (1,000 dollars)*	: 3,999:	3,032:	438 :	238	-45	
Tomatoes	, fresh, chilled, or frozen	:	:	:			
Import				78/ 80	400 000		
Quan	tity (1,000 pounds)	824,294:	850,987:	356,503:	198,882		
Valu		174,829:	173,057:	74,278:	74,855	• 1	
Export	s: tity (1,000 pounds):	159,337:	167 792.	24,270:	28,542	• 40	
		42,563:	147,782: 38,255:	7,069;	9,001		
Valu		46,000	30,233;	1,007.	7,001	. 21	

•

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated	Commodity area	1984	1985	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
Imports: 95,833 102,466 23,496 26,281 Value (1,000 dollars) 46,560 49,158 11,933 13,679 Quantity (1,000 dollars) 1,087,574 1,071,699 260,115 335,817 Value (1,000 dollars) 29,833 279,566 71,807 90,159 Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen) 244,107 231,783 61,084 66,588 Value (1,000 dollars) 97,947 92,533 21,598 22,188 Wushrooms and truffles 171,869 157,848 34,117 47,916 Wushrooms, other than fresh or dried 186,347 162,635 38,863 40,810 Quantity (1,000 dollars) 5,601 5,499 723 1,128 Wushrooms, other than fresh or dried 169,053 155,333 35,337 46,878 Imports: 2,483 1,352 285 3355 426 Wushrooms, other than fresh or dried 169,053 155,333 35,337 46,878 Wushrooms (1,000 dollars) 2,483 1,332 285 3355 <th></th> <th>(1)</th> <th>(2)</th> <th>(3)</th> <th>(4)</th> <th>: : (5) :</th>		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: : (5) :
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						:
Exports: 1,087,574 1,071,699 260,115 335,817 Value (1,000 dollars)	Imports:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	102 666	23 696 9	26 281	: 12
Exports: 1,087,574 1,071,699 260,115 335,817 Value (1,000 dollars) 284,013 279,566 71,807 90,159 Walwe (1,000 dollars) 297,967 92,533 21,598 22,188 Mushrooms and truffles 97,997 92,533 34,117 47,916 Walue (1,000 pounds) 186,547 162,636 38,843 40,810 Exports:	Value (1 000 dellarg)	· <u>66.560</u> :				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	Even and a t		477150	11,755	13,077	:
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen) Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	Quantity (1.800 nounds)	. 1.087.576;	1.071.699	260.115:	335.817	: 29
Vegetables, processed (except dried or trozen) Imports: Value (1,000 dollars) 244,107 231,783 61,084 66,588 Value (1,000 dollars) 97,947 92,533 21,598 22,188 Wushrooms and truffles 97,947 92,533 21,598 22,188 Imports: 97,947 92,533 21,598 22,188 Mushrooms and truffles 171,869 157,848 34,117 47,916 Value (1,000 dollars) 186,347 162,636 38,843 40,810 Exports: 9414 1,000 pounds) 5,601 3,499 723 1,128 Walue (1,000 dollars) 6,388 3,349 594 819 Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried 169,053 155,333 33,337 46,878 Quantity (1,000 pounds) 165,726 143,017 33,294 35,423 Value (1,000 dollars) 2,483 1,332 285 335 Value (1,000 pounds) 2,780 1,34 216 190 Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or 2,780 373,440 73,58		284.013				
Imports: 244,107: 231,783: 61,084: 66,588: Exports: 97,947: 92,533: 21,598: 22,188: Mushrooms and truffles 97,947: 92,533: 21,598: 22,188: Imports: 97,947: 92,533: 21,598: 22,188: Mushrooms and truffles 171,869: 157,848: 34,117: 47,916: Quantity (1,000 pounds) 186,347: 162,636: 38,843: 40.810: Quantity (1,000 pounds)	Venetables, processed (except dried or frozen)		2777500		,,,,,,,,	:
Value (1,000 dollars)	Tmnarte:	: :	:			:
Exports: 97,947 92,533 21,598 22,188 Mushrooms and truffles 97,947 92,533 21,598 22,188 Imports: 171,869 157,848 34,117 47,916 Quantity (1,000 pounds) 186,347 162,636 38,843 40,810 Exports: 186,347 162,636 38,843 40,810 Quantity (1,000 pounds)	Value (1.000 dollars)	: 244,107:	231,783:	61.084:	66,588	: 9
Value (1,000 dollars)	Prove and the second seco			:		:
Mushrooms and truffles i i i Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds)	Value (1,000 dollars)	: 97,947:	92,533:	21,598:	22,188	: 3
Imports:	Mushrooms and truffles	:	:	:		:
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds)	Twoaptet	: :	:	:		:
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds)	Quantity (1,000 pounds)	: 171,869:				: 40
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds)	Value (1,000 dollars)	: 186,347:	162,636:	38,843:	40,810	: 5
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried :	Europhet	•	:	:		:
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried :	Quantity (1,000 pounds)	: 5,601:				
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried i	Value (1,000 dollars)	: 6,398:	3,349:		• • •	: 38
Imports: 169,053: 155,333: 33,337: 46,878: Value (1,000 dollars)	Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried	: :	:			:
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds)	Imports:	:		-		•
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds)	Quantity (1,000 pounds)	: 169,053:	155,333:			
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds)	Value (1,000 dollars)	•	143,017:			: 6
Value (1,000 dollars)	Exports					
Value (1,000 dollars)	Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,483				
otherwise prepared or preserved :	Value (1,000 dollars)	2,780	1,134;	216	190	: -12
Imports:						:
Exports: Quantity (pounds)						:
Exports: Quantity (pounds)	Imports:	; , ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	774 057 977	77 766 004	94 676 777	:
Exports: Quantity (pounds)	Wantity (pounds)	· 310,351,/40;	3/1,920,20/3	77 596	01,4/4,/4/	· 5
Quantity (pounds)	Value (1,000 dollars)~====================================	524,423	3/3,440:	/3,200+	93,902	: 28
Almonds Imports: Quantity (pounds)	Exports:	.4970 066 740.	1 5/6 7/7 077		614 000 504	. 24
Almonds Imports: Quantity (pounds)		· 12/9,040,/10·	767 970	340,332,/09.	411,002,021	21 10
Imports: Quantity (pounds)		• 043,322•	/43/030	197,902.	175,004	•
Quantity (pounds)2004,736: Value (1,000 dollars)			•	• •		•
Value (1,000 dollars)	Our titu (naundo)	171.036	311.600:	60.557:	204.734	: 238
Exports:		. 435	5117400			
	Fynarts:	•				:
NUANTITY LOOUNOSJEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE	Quantity (pound's)	220.284.092	351.015.516	71.102.972:	83.516.126	: 17
Quantity (pounds)	Value (1.000 dollars)	315.841	400.390:	89,969:	94,785	: 5

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

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

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Commodity area	: 1984 :	: : 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
	ເນັ	(2)	(3)	(4)	: : (5) :
Filberts	:		:		:
Imports: :	: :	:	:		:
Quantity (pounds)	22,050,765:	19,508,539:		2,266,643	
Quantity (pounds)	9,048:	9,792:	3,133:	1,410	: -55
Exports:	: :	:	:		:
Quantity (pounds)	8,466,275:	10,280,980:		4,541,311	
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,112:	5,086:	460:	2,567	: 457
Pistachio nuts	: :	:	:		:
Imports:		:	;		:
Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	22,304,804:			6,802,249	
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,966:	36,735:	3,307:	8,310	: 151
Exports			:		•
Quantity (pounds)	4,026,064	4,463,230:		1,638,029	
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,895:	5,957:	1,221:	1,895	: 55
ruit, tresn					
· Imports:	7 755 0/0		0 77/ 040	2 / 1 / 102	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,755,948	8,818,916:		2,616,192	
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,054,181	1,250,993:	334,163:	394,188	: 18
Exports:	2,877,739;	2,671,256;	724,148:	741,327	: 2
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	762,328	745,754:		194,402	
Berries, fresh	102, 320	145,154.	103,433.	174,402	• •
Imports:			•		•
0	46.274:	54.085:	4,408:	6.447	: 46
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,281:	28,199:		6,076	
Exports:	24,201	20, (77.	3,703.	0,070	
Quantity (1 000 nounde)	50,586;	45,296:	2,727:	4,171	• 53
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,761:	27,352;		2,930	
Cherries, fresh		279052	177211	2,700	
Imports:			:		:
Dupptity (1 000 pounds)	1,578:	4,111:	1,003:	702	: -30
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,074:	2,306:		351	
Evnorte:		-,	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	: 18,011:	15,463:	197:	103	: -47
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 14,748:	13,168:	107:	50	: -53
Citrus fruit	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	:			:
Imports:	: :	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	: 264,891:	306,191:		100,722	
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,434:	72,488:	19,816:	22,879	: 15
Exporte:		:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	: 1,722,935:	1,694,835:		537,020	
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 409,743:	435,515:	119,576:	124,692	: 4

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Commodity area	1984	: 1985 :	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) 10 (4)
	(1)	(2) :	(3)	(4)	(5)
Fruit, dried	:	:	1		
Imports: :	:	1	1		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	65,175:	67,592:	32,984:	12,759	
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,804:	42,891:	19,198:	6,502	-66
Exports: :			:	(
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	249,067:	264,869:	60,282:		
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)	161,203:	169,243:	36,950:	41,338	: 12
Imports:		i	•		•
Augustity (1 000 nounde)	818,250	1,036,905;	235,556;	280,069	: 19
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	313,400:	366,339:	84,214:		
Evn stel t	5157400	5003557	04/2/4	100,137	
Q antity (1,000 pounds)	218,038:	187,028:	51,731:	46,471	-10
V lue (1,000 dollars):	100,277:	83,162:	21,815:		
Olives	:	;			:
Imports:	:	:	:		2
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	111,231:	142,363:	27,650:	33,819	: 22
Value (1,000 dollars):	86,004:	87,800:	19,570:		
Exports:	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	3,275:	3,552:	810:		
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,318:	2,401:	525:	465	:11
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit:	:	:	:		:
peel, and other vegetable substances	:	:	:		•
Imports: :	:	1 7 7 7 7		7	:
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	9,627:	14,768:	3,323:		
Value (1,000 Gollars)	8,750:	12,080:	2,569:	2,360	: -8
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds)::	3,973:	; 7 676,	652:	526	: –19
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,973.	3,575: 1,486:	435:		••
Sugar, sirups, and molasses	1,003,	1,400.	433.	125	• -71
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane					3
Imports:	:	:	:		:
Augustity (chapt tone)	3,646,548:	2,512,408:	759,406:	532,196	-30
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,111,573:	814,782:	255, 387 :		
Exports:	:	;		,	:
Quantity (chant tenc)	320,731:	379,739:	93,428:	118,573	: 27
Value (1,000 dollars)	73,049:	60,837:	17,059:	18,632	: 9
Molasses :	:	:	:		:
Imports:	• • • • • • •	1	*		:
Quantity (short tons):	1,530,448:	1,838,569:	641,849:		
Value (1,000 dollars):	98,998;	94,777:	34,289:	26,266	-23
Exports	1	1	1	444 01-	
Quantity (short tons)	154,732:	247,134:	68,357:		
Value (1,000 dollars):	13,131:	14,552:	3,833:	6,765	. 76

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

	:	:	: : Jan-Mar 1985 : 1985		: Percentage :change from	
	: 1984 : : :	1985 ÷	1985 ÷		:(3) TO (4) :	
	: (1) :	(2) :	(3)	(4)	: (5) :	
Corn sweeteners		:	:		:	
Imports:	: 22 006 400	27 006 602	((50 (25)	E 4/E 274	:	
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)	-: 22,094,109;					
Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 3,845:	4,584:	1,218:	1,082	-11	
Exports: Quantity (pounds, dry basis)	-: 35,521,467:	21,096,915:	5,602,653:	4,672,811	: –17	
Value (1 000 dellage)	-: 9,166:					
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses,	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		1,010.	1,200		
maple sugar and sirup, and honey					•	
Tunnantert					:	
Value (1,000 dollars)	-; 111,314;	119,191:	27,527:	35,878	: 30	
Evnante:	: :	:			:	
Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 22,165:	19,200:	4,771:	5,831	: 22	
Cocoa and confectionery	:	:	:		:	
	:	e	:		:	
Quantity (pounds)	-:1200,664,998:	1456,357,509:	498,134,002:	355,397,260	: -29	
Imports: Quantity (pounds)	-: 1,250,606:	1,507,691:	501,474:	381,982	-24	
	• • •	:	:		:	
Quantity (pounds)	-: 81,690,432:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 97,822:	96,976:	26,867:	22,101	: -18	
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate	: :	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			:	
Imports:		•	•		:	
Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 3,476,962:	3,491,196:	956,118:	1,344,267	: 41	
Exports:	: :	:	• • • • • •		:	
Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 110,494:	104,232:	29,134:	34,485	: 18	
Coffee	: :	, t	· · · ·		;	
Imports:			1		:	
Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 3,271,143:	3,322,248:	904,279:	1,308,966	: 45	
Exports						
Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 95,415:	90,462:	25,606:	29,689	: 16	
Spices					•	
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 180,890:	207 716	E7 16E.	69 275		
	. 180,890.	203,714:	53,145:	68,275	: 28	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 23,126:	20,469:	4,914:	5,808	: 18	
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,120	20,403.	4,714.	01006	• • • • • •	
	1 7	· ·				
Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 809,035:	918,372:	285,670:	193,488	-32	
Evnante:	: :	10,512	203/0/0	1707100		
Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 219,806:	188,990;	47.716:	37,614	-21	
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic	: : :	100,770	117110	017011	·	
beverages	: :	:	:		:	
Twoonte:	: :	:	:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 65,690:	121,708:	21,940:	15,618	-29	
		1			:	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 34,470:	25,893:	5,517:	5,717	: 4	

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

Commodity area	: 1984 :	: 1985 :	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: : (5) :
Ale, porter, stout, and beer	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	223,301;	: 245,400:	50,172:	58,132	: :` 16
Quantity (1,000 gallons) Value (1,000 dollars):	577,008:	632,557:	125,938:	159,537	
Evenenter t	:	;	:		:
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	11,402:	21,773:	3,017:	3,619	
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,201:	45,168:	6,589:	7,531	: 14
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic : beverages		:	:		•
Importe:					:
Quantity (1,000 gallons): Value (1,000 dollars):	142,730:	136,967:	31,284:	26,979	: -14
Value (1,000 dollars):	955,243:	1,010,923:	198,824:	214,854	: 8
		:	:		
Quantity (1,000 gallons) Value (1,000 dollars)	6,069: 25,428:	6,297: 27,614:	1,230: 5,634:	1,251	
Distilled spirits	23,420.	27,014:	2,034;	2,407	
Twoarts:					:
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons) Value (1,000 dollars):	117,868:	115,776:	25,813:	21,635	: -16
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,249,945:	1,196,696:	253,727:	231,993	: -9
E	:	:	:		.:
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons) Value (1,000 dollars):	7,539:	7,771:	1,950:	1,907	
Value (1,000 dollars) Tobacco and tobacco products	65,981:	74,836:	17,874:	16,944	-5
T				•	• •
Value (1,000 dollars)	635,867;	649,549:	155,464:	151,798	-2
	•	:	:		: -
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,703,556;	2,788,599:	730,918:	634,450	: -13
Cigarettes ·	• •	:	•		:
Imports: Quantity (thousands)	790,750:	936,438;	227,117:	255,550	: 17
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,897:	11,770:	3,187:	3,131	
Evnanta!	12,077	11)///01	5,107*	57151	:
	56,516:	58,947:	16,422:	14,469	: -12
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,120,121:	1,179,938;	333,936:	294,088	· -12
Cigars	:	:	:		:
Imports: Quantity (thousands)	10/ 04/-	407 757-	1 0/ 750-		
Vuantity (thousands)	126,816: 47,635:	127,357: 43,994:	26,358: 9,790:	23,932 8,777	
Eunanta:	·CC0()F	73,774,	7,170.	0,111	-10
Our attack (the use of a)	103:	100:	20:	21	: 3
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,633:	5,491:	1,212:	1,237	

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

Commodity area	: 1984 :	: : 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2) :	(3)	(4)	: : (5) :
Oilseeds	:		:		1
Imports:	: 1	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars)	73,133:	76,109:	25,213:	12,733	: -50
Evonte:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,987,897:	4,098,536:	1,471,644:	1,541,787	: 5
Cottonseed	: · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:	:		:
Imports:	: 1	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	86 :	4,425:	. :	3,458	: 5
Value (1,000 dollars)	; 9 1	230:	:	177	: 0
	•	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	120,364:	100,951:	42,792:		
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,307:	11,409:	4,598:	913	: -80
Flaxseed	: :	:	· :		:
Imports:	: 1	:	:		:
0upptity (1 000 pounde)	167,942:	276,816:	89,063:	14,871	: -83
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,192:	32,857:	10,756:	1,488	: -86
			:		:
(0, 0, 0)	: 14,031:	5,362:	292:	4,913	: 1,580
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,389:	307:	33:	423	: 1,154
Soybeans	:	:	:		:
Ímporte:	: 1	:	:	,	:
\dot{O}	: 24,135:	9,058:	2,923:	35,606	: 1,118
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,218:	968 :	312:		
Exports:	:	1	:		:
(0)	43,067,053:	38,725,216:	13,282,744:	15,981,467	: 20
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,438,081	3,906,121:	1,411,467:		
Sunflower seed	3,430,001	3,,,00,,121,		1,520,552	:
Twoanto:		:	:		:
(0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,	53,940:	50,571;	10,663:	9,291	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,826:	6,158:	1,490:		
Evnante:		0,1501		,,,,,	:
Quantity (1 000 nounde)	3,224,559:	1,200,072:	306,028:	67,169	· -78
Value (1,000 dollars)	511,822	163,090:	48,564:		
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases	511,022	103,070	10,000	10,050	
					:
Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	1,617,055:	2,104,438:	471,257:	714,195	: 52
Value (1 000 dellanc)	671,770	630,444:			
Exports:	. 0/1,//0.	030,444.	107,370	1377214	• • •
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	. 6,888,067:	5 721 711.	1,546,343:	1,412,328	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	· 0,000,00/· · 4 090 675·	5,721,711:			
	1,980,435	1,502,462	441,004:	31,5,797	-20
Corn oil					•
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds)	. 774.	400.	45:		
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 331:	189:			
	114:	111:	28:	27	· -5
Exports		1	ro or	A3 /	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	318,100	261,327:	59,992:		
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 126,669:	97,121:	23,618:	26,718	: 13

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

Commodity area	: : 1984 : 1985		Jan~Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	<pre>Percentage change from (3) TO (4)</pre>	
·	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5) :	
Cottonseed oil	:	. :	:		:	
Imports:	1	:	:		:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):		97: 9:	;	49 4		
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	•	9 .	•	7	:	
(0)	371,409:	418,499:	155,931:	91,228	-41	
Value (1,000 dollars):	120,837:	124,756:		22,941		
Sovbean oil :	1	1	1		:	
Imports: :	:	:	:		:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	162:	26,170:		1,821		
Value (1,000 dollars):	. 72:	6,820:	19:	347	: 1,65	
Exports:			: //7 //F.	274 002	7 (
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	2,254,869: 731,795:	1,280,290:		271,902		
Value (1,000 dollars): Other vegetable oils	131,195.	425,623:	142,794.	00,000	· - j. :	
Imports:		1			:	
0upptitu (1 000 poundo)	1,567,917:	2,018,794:	456,751:	700,472	: 5	
Value (1,000 dollars):	654,485:	605,604:		151,999	: -	
Fyports:	:	:	1		:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	518,672:	427,997:		259,370		
Value (1,000 dollars)	177,116:	143,916:	48,521:	69,179	: 4	
Animal and marine-animal oils	:	•	:		:	
Imports:	75 707.	4E 207.	10 557.	7,960	-2	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	35,707: 9,289:	45,297: 12,286:		3,442		
Exports:	7,207.	12,200.	3,074,	3,442	· _,	
Quantity (1,000 pounde)	3.295.054:	3.233.128:	709.811:	662,221	: -7	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	760,207:	663,967:		118,938		
Shortening and cooking oils	:	:	:		: -	
Two and a final first fir	:	:	:		:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	12,937:	13,888;		3,844		
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	7,809:	5,611:	1,823;	1,393	: -2	
Fyports:	:	1	:		:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	129,960:	100,469:		30,105	•	
Value (1,000 dollars): atural gums and resins, except pine gum	63,808;	47,078;	12,597:	11,465	:	
Imports:	. 1				:	
0uaptity (1,000 pounde)	140,611:	159,090:	44.804:	36,370	· · –19	
Value (1,000 dollars):	78,072:	86,385:		25,796		
Fynante:	:	1			1	
$D_{\mu\nu}$	18,625:	15,095:		2,481		
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,081:	30,030:	8,431:	6,139	• -2	

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

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

Commodity area	1984	1985	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	<pre>Percentage change from (3) TO (4)</pre>	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: : (5) :	
dible preparations		:	:		:	
Bakery products, except bread		:	:		:	
Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	: 194,251,095:	256,803,497:	50,457,662:			
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 166,187:	215,780:	41,305:	52,458	: 27	
Exports					:	
Quantity (pounds)	61,024,255		15,195,809:			
Value (1,000 dollars)	39,819:	37,800:	10,337:	8,196	-21	
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance		:	:		:	
Imports Quantity (pounds)		62,864,708:	13 010 103:	13 852 111		
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,972					
Exports:	20,772	2014/0	0,201.	0,175	• •	
()	15,525,523	16,678,030:	3,242,758:	3,595,166	11	
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,422					
Cereal breakfast foods		:	;	1,007	:	
Twoarts:		:	:		:	
Durantity (nounde)	38,941,387:	34.403.095:	10,589,010:	3,387,300	: -68	
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,287					
Exports:			:	.,	:	
	46,920,100:	35,266,590:	9,681,856:	9,112,369	: -6	
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,739					
Chewing gum	1	:	:		:	
Imports:	· · ·	:	:		:	
Quantity (pounds)	22,217,028:	26,062,220:	4,637,231:	7,165,852	: 55	
Quantity (pounds)	18,611		3,868:	5,170	: 34	
Evenante:		:	:		:	
Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	·· 7,231,901:		1,942,447:	2,080,315	: 7	
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,157	9,314:	2,636:	2,647	: 0	
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar	: :	:	:		1	
ailmentary pastes	: ;	· · · ·	:		:	
Imports:		• • •	:		:	
Imports: Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	: 179,722,613:	184,092,774:	46,145,724:	46,525,611		
Value (1,000 dollars)	• 61,283	62,719:	15,584:	15,304	÷ −2	
Exports:		1	:		:	
Quantity (pounds)	15,356,331					
Value (1,000 dollars)	s 9,512s	8,340:	2,685:	1,968	: -27	
Sauces	•	:	:		:	
Imports:		1 1 1	*****			
Value (1,000 dollars)	47,432	48,358;	11,512:	14,245	: 24	
Exports:		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		0 / 0.0		
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 38,844:	34,673:	8,767:	8,400	: -4	

Commodity area	: 1984 :	: 1985 :	: Jan-Mar 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: : (5) :		
Soups	:	:			: :		
Imports:	: :	:	:		:		
Quantity (pounds)	17,522,250:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,877:	28,271:	7,472:	7,581	• 1		
Exports:		25 400 450	:	0 470 07/			
Quantity (pounds)	26,716,859						
Edible preparations, not specially provided for	15,431	15,039:	4,463:	4,827	• •		
					•		
Imports: Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	681.676.296:	453.034.279:	145.083.325:	119.031.652	-18		
Value (1.000 dollars)	235.038	275.198:	66.787:	69,964	: 5		
Exports:	:	:	:		:		
Duantity (nounde)	716.980.606:	865,595,665:	174.334.596:	154.073.240	-12		
Value (1,000 dollars)	414,635:						
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor	1		1		:		
Tmporte:	: ع	:	1		:		
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1,256:			310	: -9		
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 191,876:	201,490:	55,761:	52,313	: -6		
Exports:	• •	:	:		:		
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	12,863:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	2,238,195:	1,910,072:	498,334:	685,926	: 38		
Naval stores	1	· • •	:				
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	– – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	1	: 				
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,960:	7,075:	2,287:	985	-57		
Exp rts: Value (1,000 dollars)		:	44 570	0 / 50	:		
	44,747:	43,790:	11,532:	9,458	-18		
lisceilaneous vegetable products	· ·	•		•	•		
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or		•			•		
other fresh plant parts				••	. ·		
Twopste:				•	•		
Value (1,000 dollars)	214,199:	220,870:	60,510:	43,975	-27		
Evponte:		1	007510				
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,564:	4,383:	1,313:	1,324	• 1		
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin		;		.,	:		
Tunantat	н на т	1	:		:		
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,520:	47,273:	° 29,600:	32,396	: 9		
		:	:		:		
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,493:	51,758:	20,135:	15,966	• -21		
Tonka and vanilla beans	l result		:				
Imports:		:	:	· ·	• • • • • • • • •		
Quantity (pounds)	1,933,820:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,200:	47,611:	10,662:	14,018	: 31		

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

and the second second

	Commodity area	4	1984		1985	Jan-Mar 1985	Jan-Mar 1986	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
<u> </u>		:	(1)	: : :	(2)	(3)	(4)	· (5)
Miscellaneo Imports:	us vegetable products	:	:	:				:
Value Exports:	(1,000 dollars)	:	102,566		102,216	21,324	24,52	8 15
Value	(1,000 dollars)	:	51,647	:	55,291	12,309	13,69	4: 11

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

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1986 1/

...

	•	Exports
Live animals, except birds and poultry Cattle	-: 01 04 09	: : : (05) 08
Swine	-: (02) (05)	: 02 08 09 10
Poultry and poultry meatFeathers and downs	-' (0)) (01) (07)	: 01 10 : 01 04 07 09 10
Meat, except poultry meat		
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen	-: 05	: : (01) (04) 07
Sausage	-: (04)	:
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and		:
canned hamsFish, fresh or frozen		: (04) :
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered Fish, in airtight containers	j:	· (03) (06) 09 10
Sardines	· -: (04)	: 09 10
Tuna		:
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring	: - 1. 05	1 1
Shellfish	•:	: 01 04
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including] :	
dried milk and creamButter	-: 06	· (01) (04) (07) 09 10
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes		: (04)
Cheeses	- 10	: (06)
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or		1
evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter,	-: (03) 09 10	: 03
yoghurt, and ice cream Ice cream	-: (03) (06) 08 09 10	: 03 06
	- :	: 01
Hides and skins Cattle hides	-: -: (04) 07	
loathor	- :	
Cattle hide upper leather	-: 04	: 01 04
Furskins	-; (01)	
Mink furskins		
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers	-: 03	: 03 09 10
live plants	-:	: 09
Seeds	-: 03	:
GrainsCorn	-: 09	: (01)
Rice (paddy and brown)	-: 01 04 (07) -: 07	: (01) (04) : (01) (04) 07 09 10
Who = +	-: A1 AG (A7)	: (01) (04)
Milled orain products	-: 01	:
Milled rico	-: 01 06	: (04)
Milled wheatMilled wheat Malts and starches	-: 01 04 (07) -:	: 04 : (D1)
Maits and starches	 -: (01) (04)	
Starches	-: (01) (04)	÷ (01)

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

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1986

Commodity area		1		Im	ports	 : : ::				Exports	
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen: Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen: Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated:	(04)	(04) 07	(07)			: : (0 : 0 : 1	1	04) 04	(07)		
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen): Mushrooms and truffles Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried: Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved:	04 04	(07) (07)				: 0 : 0 :	· ·	04 07)	09		
Almonds FilbertsPistachio nuts Fruit fresh	03 (03) 03	06 (06) 06	09 08			: : 0 : 0		06 06			
Berries, fresh: Cherries, fresh: Citrus fruit: Fruit, dried:	03 (03) 06 (03)	(06)	09			:	3) (06 06)			
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried): Olives: Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances:		04				: (0 : 0 : : (0	9	04)	(07)	09	
Sugar, sirups, and molasses Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane: Molasses: Corn sweeteners: Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and	(06) (06)	09				: 0 : 0 :	-	06	09	10	28
molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey-: Cocoa and confectionery Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate	03	10	·			: 1 : :	0				
Spices	09	10				• • • • •					
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages: Distilled spirits: Tobacco and tobacco products: Ciaprottos:						::					
Cigars Oilseeds Cottonseed Flaxseed	(03) 03 (03) 03	06 (06) 06	08	09	10	: : : (0) : 0)	3) (1 3 [06) 06	08 09	09	
Sunflower seed: Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases: Corn oil: Cottonseed oil:	1	(08)		, ,	4.0	:		08)	09	10	
Cottonseed oil: Soybean oil: Other vegetable oils: Animal and marine-animal oils:	03	06 06 (08) 10	08 (08)	09 09	10 10		3) ((3) ((3 (09 09		

. Table 5.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1986

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

Forest Products 1/

The United States recorded a trade deficit of \$1.3 billion in forest products during January-March 1986, only \$15 million more than the deficit posted during January-March 1985. Imports of these products in the first quarter of 1986 increased by 3 percent to \$3.4 billion and exports increased by 5 percent to \$2.1 billion, compared with those in the corresponding period in 1985 (table 6, fig. 2).

In the first quarter of 1986, the United States recorded \$3.4 billion of imports in forest products compared with \$3.3 billion during the corresponding period in 1985. Imports of forest products from Canada increased by 1 percent, from \$2.3 billion in the first quarter of 1985 to \$2.4 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1986. However, Canada's share of U.S. imports of forest products in the first quarter of 1986 declined by 2 percent compared with the corresponding period in 1985. U.S. imports of forest products from OPEC increased 56 percent, rising from \$64 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$100 million during the corresponding period in 1986. Imports from the EC edged up 1 percent, rising to \$288 million.

Despite marked fluctuations in the shares going to major trading partners, U.S. exports of forest products remained at \$2.1 billion during January-March 1986, approximately the same level as during the corresponding period in 1985. The EC, Japan, Canada, and Mexico received just over two-thirds of all U.S. forest products exported during the first quarter of both 1985 and 1986. U.S. exports to Canada declined by 4 percent, falling to \$380 million in the first quarter of 1986. U.S. exports to the EC rose by 13 percent, increasing to \$470 million, and exports to Japan rose 7 percent, to \$459 million in the first quarter of 1986. Exports to Mexico rose by about 1 percent, reaching \$135 million.

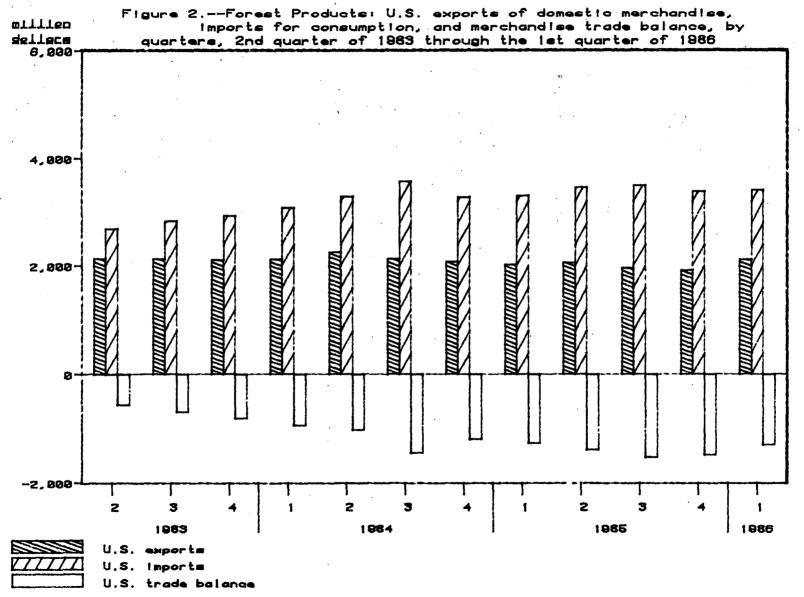
In the first quarter of 1986, the United States posted a trade deficit with many of its major trading partners, including Canada, Brazil, OPEC, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. The U.S. trade deficit with Canada increased from \$1.9 billion in the first quarter of 1985 to \$2.0 billion during the corresponding period in 1986, and the deficit with Brazil increased from \$39 million to \$52 million during the first quarter of both 1985 and 1986. Of particular note, the United States had a trade surplus with the OPEC of \$5 million in the first quarter of 1985, but recorded a deficit of \$39 million during the corresponding period in 1986. The deficit with Taiwan declined 34 percent, decreasing from \$57 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$38 million during the corresponding period in 1986.

1/ Included are all commodities classified in schedule 2 of the <u>Tariff</u> <u>Schedules of the United States Annotated</u>--Wood and wood products, pulp, paper, paperboard, and printed matter. Table 6.---Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986 <u>1</u>/

Item	1985	January-March 1985	January-March 1980
S. exports of domestic merchandise:		:	:
Canada	. 1,514,956		. 379,84
Japan		•	
	: 1,732,968		
Brazil			-
Hong Kong	: 42,429		•
India		• -	-
Korea		•	-
Korea			•
Mexico	: 561,679	•	-
Taiwan	: 194,223	• • •	-
OPEC	: 283,407	•	
MMEs	•		•
China		-	
All other			314,1
Total	: 7,959,575	: 2,019,704	: 2,112,1
S. imports for consumption:	:	:	:
Canada Canada Consumption.	: 9,681,763	2,333,589	2,351,5
Japan	: 322,876	: 73,715	87,1
Εζ	: 1,069,005	: 256,366	: 287,6
Brazil	: 215,304	48,824	: 60,8
Hong Kong		•	-
Ind ia		•	-
Korea	: 76,172		•
Mexico	: 283.925	• -	
	: 453,425		•
OPEC			•
WES			• -
China		•	•
All other	•		•
Total			
	: 13,653,128	: 3,304,842	3,411,9
S. merchandise trade balance: Canada	:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Canada	: -8,166,806		
Japan		· · · • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•
C			
Brazil	:172,875	-	-
long Kong		-1,713 :	
India	: 59,919	: 12,416 :	12,9
(orea		: 66,972 :	74,93
Mexico	: 277,754	: 70,754 :	58,74
Taiwan		-56,821 :	-37,69
DPEC		5,331	-38,67
WME s		46,734 :	74,97
China	: 304,217	49,361	74,41
All other	: 163.094		•
Total	-5,693,552		

(In thousands of dollars)

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



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

Wood and wood products 1/

The U.S. negative balance of trade in wood and wood products increased from a deficit of \$505 million in the first quarter of 1985 to a deficit of \$518 million during the corresponding period in 1986. Imports of wood and wood products rose 8 percent in the first quarter of 1986, increasing to \$1.2 billion. Exports of these products also rose, increasing 12 percent to \$723 million.

U.S. imports of softwood lumber increased 7 percent in quantity (from 3.2 billion board feet to 3.4 billion board feet) and 10 percent in value (from \$595 million to \$653 million) in the first quarter of 1986 compared with the corresponding period in 1985. During the periods, virtually all imports of softwood lumber were supplied by Canada. The unit values of softwood lumber imports, exports, and domestic shipments rose from 1 to 5 percent in the first quarter of 1986 over the corresponding period in 1985. The increase in imports was related to U.S. housing starts that rose 13 percent, reaching 2.0 million units (annualized) in the first quarter of 1986. Low mortgage interest rates in the first quarter of 1986 increased the demand for new homes, causing lumber prices to rise.

U.S. imports of plywood and building boards rose 15 percent, increasing from \$221 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$254 million during the corresponding period in 1986. The increase resulted from a significant rise in imports of hardwood veneer and plywood from most major sources, but also resulted from a rise in imports of softwood veneer and plywood, hardboard, particle board, gypsum board, and most other building boards. Imports of millwork rose 16 percent in the first quarter of 1986. Imports of rough wood products 2/ were stable during the period, and imports of miscellaneous wood manufactures declined by 4 percent, despite imports of prefabricated buildings increasing by 419 percent, to \$5 million in the first quarter of 1986.

U.S. exports of wood and wood products increased from \$647 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$723 million during the corresponding period in

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

2/ On Feb. 26, 1986, the U.S. International Trade Commission issued its determination in investigation No. TA-201-56, Wood Shakes and Shingles, that wood shakes and shingles are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or threat thereof, to the domestic industry. On Mar. 18, 1986, three Commissioners recommended that a 35-percent tariff, staged to decline over 5 years, be placed on imports of western red cedar shakes and shingles, two Commissioners recommended trade adjustment assistance, and one Commissioner recommended no The Commission submitted its findings to the President on Mar. 25, relief. 1986. On May 23, 1986, the President issued his decision to provide import relief through the temporary imposition of a tariff on western red cedar wood shakes and shingles. The Presidential Proclamation provides for the imposition of a 35-percent duty on such articles from June 7, 1986 through December 6, 1988, a 20-percent duty from December 7, 1988 through December 6, 1990, and an 8-percent duty from December 7, 1990 through June 6, 1991.

1986. In general, unit values were constant during the period, although total value and quantity increased. The decline in the value of the U.S. dollar against the currencies of most other major trading partners was largely responsible for the increase in exports, making U.S.-produced products more competitively priced.

Leading the increase in exports of wood and wood products were exports of lumber, which rose from 477 million board feet, valued at \$187 million, in the first quarter of 1985 to 589 million board feet, valued at \$230 million, during the corresponding period in 1986. Increased exports to Japan accounted for much of the increase. Such exports rose 32 percent in value and 28 percent in quantity in the first quarter of 1986 compared with the corresponding period in 1985.

Exports of plywood and building boards rose by 38 percent, increasing to \$94 million, and those of miscellaneous articles of wood rose by 19 percent, increasing to \$43 million. Exports of rough wood products, which represent about one-half of all U.S. exports of wood and wood products, remained stable during the period. Exports of millwork declined by 16 percent in value in the first quarter of 1986, however, millwork accounted for only 1 percent of U.S. exports of wood and wood products.

Thomas Westcot 724-0095

Pulp, paper, and printed material 1/

The United States recorded a deficit of \$782 million in trade of pulp, paper, and printed material in the first quarter of 1986 compared with a deficit of \$780 million during the corresponding period in 1985. The stability in the deficit resulted from marginal changes in both imports and exports of these products in the first quarter of 1986. During both periods, the value of exports totaled two-thirds that of imports.

U.S. imports of pulp, paper, and printed material increased \$19 million in the first quarter of 1986, or by only 1 percent, despite marked fluctuations in the level of imports of most products (the notable exception being imports of newsprint, which rose by only 1 percent in terms of both quantity and value in the first quarter of 1986, reaching 2.1 million short tons, valued at \$912 million). During the first quarter of 1986, imports of industrial papers and miscellaneous books each increased 21 percent, and imports of printed matter increased 25 percent. Offsetting such an increase in imports was a decrease in the value of wood pulp imports, which declined 19 percent in the first quarter of 1986 compared with the first quarter of 1985.

U.S. imports of wood pulp decreased from 1.2 million short tons, valued at \$429 million, during the first quarter of 1985 to 1.1 million short tons, valued at \$349 million, during the corresponding period in 1986. The Canadian

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

share of these imports declined by 90 percent in January-March 1986 compared with that in the corresponding period in 1985. The decline in value of imports resulted from a 3-percent increase in U.S. wood pulp production, which caused unit prices of imports in part to decline 15 percent during the first quarter of 1986 over that in the corresponding period in 1985.

The demand for paper products and paperboard was generally strong during the first quarter of 1986. Demand for various grades of paperboard was exceptionally strong, reflecting steady industrial activity in 1986.

U.S. exports of pulp, paper, and printed material rose by just over 1 percent in the first quarter of 1986 over that in the corresponding period in 1985, reaching \$1.4 billion.

> Thomas Westcot 724-0095

Commodity area	: 1984 :	: 1985 :	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: : (5) :
Rough wood products :	:	:	:		:
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	334,402	301,631	66,681:	66,652	: 0
Value (1,000 dollars): Logs	1,410,348	1,478,990	347,271	348,834	: 0 :
Imports: Quantity (m. board feet):	:	00.276	:	40 577	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	146,909: 19,366:	99,234: 20,627:	19,981: 4,397:	10,533	
Evpants:	:	20,02/ .	4,371,	1,020	· -02
Quantity (m. board foot):	3,494,925:	3,843,167:	931,078:	906,949	: -3
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,179,910:	1,260,282:	294,842:	299,920	
Softwood logs :	•	:	:		:
Imports: Quantity (m. board feet):	116,822:	70,842:	15,639:	6,379	: : -59
Value (1,000 dollars):	14,624:	16,853:	3,621:	776	
Fxports: :	:	10,055	5,0214		· //
Quantity (m heard feet):	3,369,371:	3,731,971:	893,121:	869,794	: -3
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,079,201:	1,169,133:	265,739:	268,444	: 1
Hardwood logs :	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	70 097		· · · · · ·		
Quantity (m. board feet)	30,087: 4,741:	28,392: 3,774:	4,342: 775:	4,154 874	•
Exports:	4,/41.	3,774.		0/4	· IJ :
Quantity (m. board foot)	125,554:	111,196:	37,957:	37,155	-2
Value (1,000 dollars):	100,708:	91,149:	29,103:	31,475	
.umber *	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	:		:		:
Quantity (m. board feet): Value (1,000 dollars):	13,519,021:	14,876,676:	3,328,348:	3,568,772	
	2,848,680:	3,074,333:	672,221:	727,217	: X
Exports: ; Quantity (m. board feet):	2,065,605:	1,912,325:	477,008:	588,858	: 23
Value (1,000 dollars):	822,069:	750,586	186,857:	229,693	
Softwood lumber	;	:	:		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (m. board feet):	12,995,985:	14,287,500:	3,174,873:	3,411,231	
Value (1,000 dollars):	2,553,006:	2,769,029:	594,637:	652,876	: 10
Exports:	4 500 700	1 500 (70)	777 450.	//n /7n	
Quantity (m. board feet) Value (1,000 dollars):	1,592,708: 531,685:	1,509,639: 494,168:	373,150: 122,949:	469,472 149,702	
Hardwood lumber	22120031	474,100.	122,747.	149,702	
Twports:			:		:
Quantity (m boand foot)	294,295:	324,690:	93,647:	84,809	· -9
Value (1,000 dollars):	141,724:	153,612:	43,076:	34,775	
Fynarts:	1	1	•		:
Quantity (m. board feet):	443,331:	374,193:	96,418:	112,308	
Value (1,000 dollars)	282,891:	248,192:	62,035:	77,763	- 25

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

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

Commodity area :	: : 1984 :	1985	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: : (5) :	
Millwork :	:	. :	:	······································	:	
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	: 145,664:	: 156,689:	37,414:	43,299	: 16	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Miscellaneous wood manufactures	39,371	33,096;	8,189	6,871	-16	
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	666,783:	682,851:	155,330:	149,628	: : -4	
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	153,423:	169,351:	36,413	43,224	: : 19	
Prefabricated buildings Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	6.526	: : 14,769:	: 1,202:	5,041	: : : 319	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	25,008;	53,596	7,723:	11,686	:	
Plywood and building boards	25,000.	1	:	11,000	:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	870,371:	879,716: :	220,920: :	254,325	:	
Value (1,000 dollars) Hardwood veneer and plywood	269,208:	238,523:	68,587: :	94,423	: 38 :	
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	545,010:	542,552:	143,838:	164,679	: 14	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Softwood veneer and plywood	90,061:	72,711	18,562	21,610	: 16 :	
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	33,023	35,917:	8,680	11,506	: 33	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Particle board :	99,697:	86,361:	31,590	47,107	: 49 :	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 M. square feet): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	: 955: 131,777:	: 1,020: 141,702:	: 229: 30,989:	232 32,436		
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet) Value (1,000 dollars): Hood eulp	108: 26,198:	118: 24,168: :	24: 4,764:	40 7,437		
Imports: Quantity (1,000 short tons)	: 4,490: 1,844,766:	: 4,465: 1,520,906:				
Exports: Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	3,678: 1,565,490:	; 3,898; 1,424,510;		1,171 391,205		

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

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Commodity area :	: : 1984	: : 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4) : : (5) :	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
laste paper :	:	:	:		:	
Imports: :						
Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	161:	150:	40:			
	27,244:	27,264:	7,447:	8,281	: 11	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 short tons):	3.818:	4,957:	842:	1,345	. 60	
Value (1,000 dollars):	408.814	349,257:	96,148:			
uilding papers	:	:	:	•••	:	
Imports:	:	:	:		:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	362,372:	361,578:	78,793:			
Value (1,000 dollars):	46,490:	52,266:	10,045:	13,175	: 31	
Exports				6		
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	37,086: 12,485:	31,642:	7,983:			
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,403:	10,490;	2,807:	2,641	· -(
Twooptet					:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	389,576:	328,481:	86,516:	98,384	: 10	
Value (1,000 dollars):	66,818:	58,436:	14,874:	17,413	: 17	
Fronte:	1	:	:		:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	5,796,397:	5,327,385;	1,224,877:			
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,134,624:	959,571:	249,573:	255,494	•	
Containerboard (kraft linerboard) :			:		:	
: Quantity (1,000 pounds):	140,053:	101,949:	26,357:	37,219	: 41	
Value (1,000 dollars):	22,216:	16,848:	4,432:			
Fynarts:		1070401	4,456	5,070	:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars):	4,108,567:	3,631,059:	845,640:	1,021,560	: 2	
Value (1,000 dollars):	632,160:	485,218:	128,723:			
ine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper:	:	:	:		:	
items) :	:	:	:		:	
Imports:					:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	4,772,989:	5,111,094:	1,293,194:	1,297,390		
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	560,162	521,835:	138,027:	136,128	: -	
Newsprint :	500,102.	7217035	13070271	1307120	:	
Tmports: :			:		:	
Quantity (1,000 short tops)	7,893:	8,471:	2,117:	2,137	: 1	
Value (1,000 dollars):	3,299,569:	3,633,347:	905,706:			
Exports:	:	:	:		:	
Quantity (1,000 short tons):	306:	314:	83:			
Value (1,000 dollars):	133,963:	131,379:	33,302:	37,945	: 14	

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

Commodity area : :	: 1984 :	: : 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	; ; (5) ;	
Wallpaper :	:	:	:		:	
Tunnantat	:	. :	:		:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	73,893:	74,452:	16,405:	25,033	: 53	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	152,007:	148,240:	34,044:	50,104	: 47	
Exponto	:	:	:		:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,443:	3,769:	947:			
Value (1,000 dollars):	8,321:	8,935:	2,303:	1,947	: -15	
Albums	•	. :	:		:	
Imports: :	*				:	
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	52,843:	53,081:	16,947:			
Value (1,000 dollars)	52,862:	59,603:	14,915:			
Exports:		4 9 4 9 4	:			
Quantity (1,000 pieces):	2,007:	1,860:	352:			
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,511:	2,293:	533:	604	: 13	
ndustrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous			· ·		•	
papers		:			•	
Imp rts: Value (1,000 dollars):		673,944:	157,116:	190,453	: 21	
	610,786:	013,344	127,110.	170,433	· <u> </u>	
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	807.852:	739,530:	187,992:	184,971	: -2	
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)	00110351	137,3300	10133721	1077771	· - <u>-</u> - <u>-</u>	
Imports:	•	· •			:	
0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	72,660:	58,068:	12,653:	14,612	. 15	
Value (1,000 dollars):	79,543:	64,703:	14,295:			
Example 1	17,545	04)/00		10/46/	:	
	400.449:	274,489:	76,147:	79,868	: 5	
Value (1,000 dollars)	154,029:	123,923:	35,481:	30,866		
liscellaneous books		1207720			:	
	:		:		:	
Quantity (1,000 pieces): Value (1,000 dollars):	479,149:	539,192:	116,527:	145,993	: 25	
Value (1,000 dollars);	481,194:	551,153:	121,714:	146,711	: 21	
Evnerts:	1	:	:		:	
(1, 0, 0)	249,817:	217,572:	53,951:	52,816	: -2	
Value (1,000 dollars):	633,582:	576,779	142,313:	140,866	: -1	
rinted matter *	:	:	:		:	
Imports: :	:	• •	:	•	:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	514,964:	562,836:	118,909:	148,167	: 25	
Exports: :	:	:	: :		1	
Value (1,000 dollars):	768,046:	707,046:	180,799:	188,855	: 4	
Newspapers :	:		:		:	
Imports:	• • • • • •	:	• • • • •		:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	84,092:	83,178:	21,415:	21,882	: 2	
Exports:	:	;				
Value (1,000 dollars):	20,051:	22,062:	4,777:	5,672	: 19	

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

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: Commodity area :	: 1984 :	: 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Periodicals :	:	:	:		:
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	60,352	: 80,947:	16,292	26,090	60
Value (1,000 dollars): Decalcomanias :	406,370:	372,471:	91,441:	95,723	: 5
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds):	: 412:	: 452:		99	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	6,863:	7,370:	:	1,817	: -6 :
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,371: 8,294:	1,220: 6,815:		298 1,675	

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

Table 8.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1986 1/

Rough wood products	Commodity area	:				Imports	 	: : :			Exports		
Softwood logs	Rough wood products	:						:					
Hardwood logs		: (01) (.04)	(07)	09		:					
Softwood lumber	Hardwood Jogs	:					•	:					
Softwood lumber	Lumber	:						: 01	04				
Miscellaneous wood manufactures 01 09 10 Prefabricated buildings 01 09 10 Plywood and building boards 01 09 10 Hardwood veneer and plywood 01 01 04 Particle board 01 04 01 Particle board 01 04 04 Waste paper 01 04 04 Building papers 01 04 04 Containerboard (kraft linerboard) 01 04 04 Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty 01 04 04 Mallpaper 01 04 04 04 Multustrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous 01 04 04 Multustrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous 01 04 04 Multustrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous 01 04 04 Malustrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous 01 04 04 Malustrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous 01 04 04 Papers 01 04 04 04 <td>Softwood lumber</td> <td>:</td> <td></td>	Softwood lumber	:											
Miscellaneous wood manufactures	Hardwood lumber	:						: 01	04				
Prefabricated buildings	Millwork	:						:					
Plywood and building boards	Miscellaneous wood manufactures	:	01	00				: 01	00	10			
Hardwood veneer and plywood	Plywood and building boards	1		0,					0,				
Softwood veneer and plywood	Hardwood veneer and plywood	:						•					
Particle board	Softwood veneer and plywood	:	01										
Waste paper	Particle board	:							04				
Building papers	Wood pulp	:							(07)				
Industrial paperboard : 04 : 04 (07) Containerboard (kraft linerboard) : 01 04 : 04 Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty : 04 : 04 paper items) : 01 04 : 04 Newsprint : 07 : 07 : 04 Wallpaper : 01 04 : 04 Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous : 01 04 : 04 papers : 01 04 : 04 : 04 Newsprint : 01 : 04 : 04 : 04 Nalbums : 01 : 04 : 04 : 04 Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous : 01 : 04 : 04 Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags) : 04 : 04 : 04 Printed matter : 01 : 04 : 04 : 04 Newspapers : 04 : 04 : 04 : 04 Periodicals : 04 : 04 : 04 : 04	Waste paper	;	0.1	06					(0/)				
Containerboard (kraft linerboard)	Industrial naperboard	:	04		•				(07)				
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty : : : paper items): : 07 Newsprint: : 07 Wallpaper: : 07 Albums: : : Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous : : : papers: 01 04 : Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags): 01 04 : Printed matter: 01 04 : Newspapers:: 01 : : Newspapers:: 01 04 : Printed matter:: 01 : : Newspapers:: 01 : : Net columnt : : : Net columnt : :<	Containerboard (kraft linerboard)	:	Ŏ1	04					,				
paper items)	Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty	/ :						:					
Wallpaper	paper (tems)	:						:					
Albums Albums 04 Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous 1 papers 01 1 Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags) 01 1 Miscellaneous books 1 04 Printed matter 01 04 Newspapers 01 04 Periodicals 1 04 01 04 1 02 04 1 03 04 1 04 1 1 05 1 1 04 1 1 05 1 1 04 1 1 05 1 1 06 1 1 07 1 1 08 1 1 07 1 1 08 1 1 09 1 1 01 04 1 02 1 1 04 1 1 04 1 <	Newsprint		~ /	•									4
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous : papers	Wellpaper	:			07	00							Ň
papers				047	. 07	09		• 04					
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags): 04 : Miscellaneous books: 01 04 Printed matter: 01 : Newspapers: 01 : Periodicals: 01 04		:	01			• •	• •	•					
Miscellaneous books						, ·		:					
Newspapers	Miscellaneous books	:	01	04				:					
Periodicals	Printed matter	:	01					:	07			·	
reriodicals =	Newspapers	: ((07)		-	; (04)	U/				
	Periodicals	:	061		(0/)			: (06)	07				

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

Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear 1/

The U.S. trade deficit in the textiles (including fibers) and apparel sector increased to \$4.2 billion in the first quarter of 1986, approximately 35 percent more than the \$3.1 billion deficit reported during the corresponding period in 1985 (table 9, fig. 3). The bulk of the deficit in textiles is attributed to the negative trade balance in apparel, which increased from a deficit of \$3.3 billion in the first quarter of 1985 to a deficit of \$3.7 billion during the corresponding period in 1986. Unlike the increase in the deficit in trade in all textile products, the deficit in textile mill products decreased during the period, declining by 22 percent to \$493 million. Textile fibers continued to enjoy a positive trade balance despite a 70-percent decrease from \$841 million to \$250 million.

U.S. imports of textiles (including fibers) and apparel increased by 14 percent in the first quarter of 1986 compared with the corresponding period in 1985. Continued strong retail sales and increased imports from new and small supplying countries contributed significantly to the 1986 import increase. U.S. imports of textiles (including fibers) and apparel increased from \$4.8 billion in the first quarter of 1985 to \$5.4 billion during the corresponding period in 1986. Apparel accounted for almost 72 percent of the import increase, with the "Big Three" (Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea (Korea)), China, and the EC shipping more than 60 percent of total U.S. imports of textiles and apparel.

U.S. exports of fibers, textiles, and apparel declined from \$1.7 billion in the first quarter of 1985 to \$1.2 billion during the corresponding period in 1986, representing a decrease of 28 percent. Most of the decrease was caused by a drop of \$567 million in cotton exports in the first quarter of 1986 compared to the corresponding period in 1985.

The footwear sector incurred a \$1.6 billion deficit in the first quarter of 1986, up by 19 percent compared with the footwear deficit in the corresponding period in 1985. Virtually all of the deficit was due to imports of nonrubber footwear, which increased by approximately 20 percent to \$1.6 billion during the first quarter of 1986.

The textile, apparel, and footwear items that showed significant increases in imports in the first quarter of 1986 compared with those in the corresponding period in 1985 were broadwoven fabrics; trousers; sweaters; women's shirts, blouses, skirts, and suits; and nonrubber footwear. The largest import decline occurred in fur apparel and the largest export decline occurred in cotton.

Fibers and textiles

In the first quarter of 1986, imports increased \$218 million over those of the corresponding period in 1985, and exports declined by \$511 million. Consequently, the trade balance for these products shifted from a surplus of \$237 million in the first quarter of 1985 to a deficit of \$492 million during

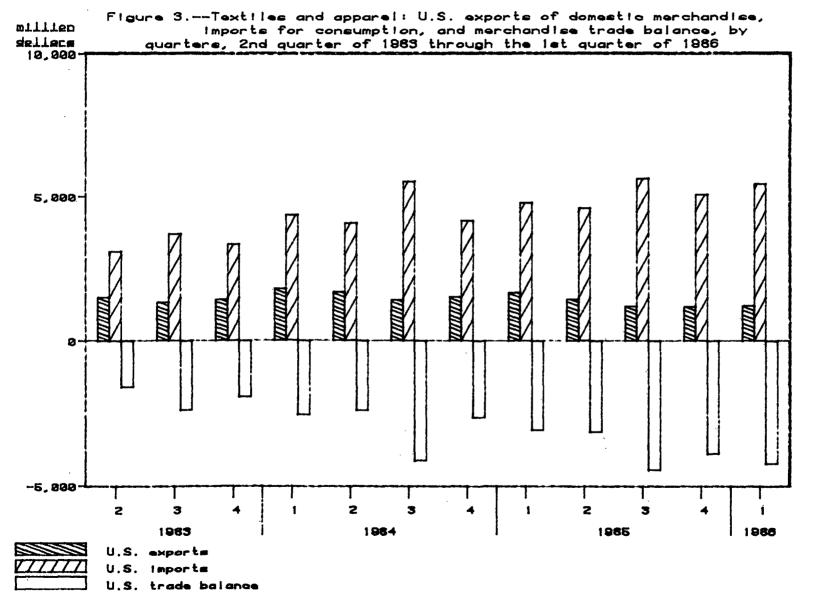
1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the <u>Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated</u>: schedule 3 (Textile fibers and textile products), and pts. 1(A), 1(B), 12(C (pt.)), 12(D (pt.)), and 13(B) of schedule 7 (Specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated 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, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986 <u>1</u>/

Item	1985	January-March 1985	January-March 1986	
.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			:	
Canada		174,092	: 168,78	
Japan		228,408	: 94,15	
EC				
Brazil				
Hong Kong		•	17,81	
India	: 19.867		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Korea	4 22 103	-	•	
Mexico	: 359,916	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	
Taiwan	: 190,072		•	
OPEC		•	•	
NMEs		-		
China				
All other				
Total				
.S. imports for consumption:		1,005,/1/	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		·		
Canada Japan Japan		•	•	
•		-	•	
EC	: 2,670,488		-	
Brazil	: 258,570	•	· · · · · ·	
Hong Kong	: 3,484,546	-		
India	÷			
Korea	: 2,544,762	-	-	
Mexico				
Taiwan	: 2,645,066	: 574,924	: 668,19	
OPEC		: 75,908	: 84,17	
NME s		: 394,447	: 560,05	
China	: 1,400,760	353,496	: 523,61	
All other		1,010,866	: 1,123,76	
Total	: 20,123,156	4,786,337	5,437,68	
S. merchandise trade balance:			:	
Canada	; 269,817	91,761	: 73,42	
Japan		-77,180		
EC	-1.674.650	-	-	
Brazil			•	
Hong Kong		•	•	
India	-495,454	•	•	
Korea				
Mexico		-		
Taiwan		•	•	
OPEC	:; <u></u> _; <u></u> _; <u></u> ; <u>_</u> ; <u></u>	-		
NMEs		Ŧ		
China		•		
All other		-		
Total—		-3,100,620	: _4,229,970	

(In thousands of dollars)

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



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

the corresponding period in 1986. Imports of most fiber and textile products increased, with broadwoven fabrics showing the biggest gain, totaling \$100 million.

The largest decline in exports occurred in shipments of cotton, down \$566 million. On the other hand, exports of broadwoven fabrics, tire cord fabrics, and coated fabrics showed moderate export increases.

<u>Cotton.--U.S.</u> exports of cotton declined precipitously from 2.3 million bales, valued at \$763 million, in the first quarter of 1985, to 567,000 bales, valued at \$196 million, during the corresponding period in 1986--a 75-percent decline. Exports to Japan and Korea, the two largest markets in each of the two quarters, were down by 72 percent to 277,000 bales. Other important markets showing large declines were Italy and Yugoslavia, each down by 80 percent; Indonesia, down by 71 percent; and Canada, down by 65 percent. U.S. cotton was selling for as much as 18.5 cents per pound above the world index price and could not compete with cotton supplied by other sources. Cotton exports are expected to remain depressed until August 1986, when provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985 become effective. After that date, U.S. cotton will be sold at world prices with U.S. sellers being compensated for the difference between the world price and the U.S. support price.

Mary Elizabeth Sweet 523-0394

Broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers.--Imports of broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers increased to 247 million square yards, valued at \$220 million, in the first quarter of 1986, rising from 170 million square yards, valued at \$162 million, in the corresponding period in 1985. Imports from Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and China accounted for three-fourths of the growth, as combined imports from those countries increased by 50 million square yards (\$44 million) to 160 million square yards (\$144 million). Exports increased by \$7 million, or about 8 percent, in the same period, from \$87 million to \$94 million.

7

Judy Schoeny 523-0109

Broadwoven fabrics of cotton.--Imports of cotton broadwoven fabrics in the first quarter of 1986 increased by 27 percent, rising from \$211 million to \$269 million, and exports increased by 23 percent, rising from \$49 million to \$60 million, compared with the corresponding period in 1985. The trade deficit in these fabrics reached \$209 million in the first quarter of 1986, up from \$162 million in the earlier period. The quantity of cotton fabric imports increased more sharply than the value of imports, as unit values declined. The unit value of imports decreased from all major suppliers, with a decrease in the average value of about 13 percent, from 63 cents to 55 cents per square yard. The largest increases in imports were from China, up by \$24 million, and Japan, up by \$13 million. Increased imports from China were mostly in printcloth fabrics and imports from Japan were mostly in printcloth and in poplin or broadcloth fabrics. The largest export increases were in shipments to France, up by \$5 million, and to Canada, up by \$3 million. Major exports to France were denim and certain lightweight fabrics; major exports to Canada were sheeting, cheesecloth, and denim. Stronger demand for cotton fabrics in the U.S. market led to increased imports of both unfinished gray fabrics from China and high-quality finished fabrics from Japan.

> Joseph Williams 523-5702

Broadwoven and pile fabrics, of vegetable fibers, except cotton.--Imports of broadwoven and pile fabrics, of vegetable fibers, except cotton, which consist mostly of woven jute fabrics, decreased from 209 million square yards, valued at \$66 million, in the first quarter of 1985 to 152 million square yards, valued at \$39 million, during the corresponding period in 1986. Shipments from Bangladesh, which is the world's largest exporter and largest U.S. supplier, decreased from 101 million square yards, valued at \$16 million, during the first quarter of 1985 to 67 million square yards, valued at \$8 million, during the corresponding period in 1986.

The overall decrease in shipments from Bangladesh and other foreign sources to the United States is due to a shift in consumption from jute carpet backing to manmade-fiber carpet backing. As a result of a shortage of jute fiber during 1985, prices of the fiber increased by about 300 percent, increasing the cost of the fabric since fiber constitutes about 60 percent of the total production cost. Also, as oil prices declined, the cost of producing manmade-fiber carpet backing, decreased, making jute carpet backing less price competitive. In addition, because of periodic fiber supply shortages and manufacturing disruptions in Bangladesh and India, some carpet manufacturers shifted to manmade-fiber backing to ensure an uninterrupted supply for their mills.

Lee Cook 523-0348

Appare1

U.S. imports of apparel rose by 12 percent in the first quarter of 1986 over the corresponding period in 1985, increasing to \$3.9 billion. The increase followed a rise of 39 percent in 1984 and 12 percent in 1985, when imports reached a record high of \$14.9 billion. U.S. exports of domestically produced apparel, which declined significantly since peaking at \$1.2 billion in 1981, also rose during the first quarter of 1986, increasing by 20 percent to \$196 million. However, most of the export growth resulted from increased shipments of garment parts for assembly offshore and subsequent return to the U.S. market as finished garments. Nevertheless, the negative balance of trade in apparel continued to widen, increasing by 12 percent to a deficit of \$3.7 billion.

The growth in imports in the first quarter of 1986 occurred primarily in sweaters, blouses, pants, skirts, and women's suits, which are discussed in detail later in this section. On a geographic basis, almost one-third of the increased imports came from China, the fourth largest supplier whose shipments were valued at \$374 million, representing a 54-percent increase over the corresponding period in 1985. With respect to the three largest suppliers, imports from Taiwan increased by 17 percent to \$552 million; those from Korea increased by 9 percent to \$520 million; and those from Hong Kong decreased fractionally to \$843 million. Consequently, the share of total imports accounted for by the "Big Three" fell to 49 percent, continuing a decline in their relative importance which began in 1980 when they supplied 61 percent of the total. Other notable declines occurred in shipments from the ASEAN countries (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand), whose shipments decreased by a combined 4 percent to \$386 million.

Other than China and Taiwan, the other major supplier to register significant growth during the first quarter of 1986 was Italy, whose shipments have grown rapidly in recent years, displacing Japan as the fifth largest supplier. Italy's shipments rose by 48 percent to \$189 million, accounting for just over one-half of the apparel imports from the EC, whose total shipments to the U.S. market increased by 42 percent to \$361 million. Imports from the EC currently enter free of quota, unlike those from the Big Three, China, and most other major suppliers.

Apparel imports have also been expanding rapidly from a number of new and small suppliers as U.S. importers seek low-cost products from countries without quota restrictions. Imports from Bangladesh, which more than tripled in 1985 to \$122 million, increased by 75 percent in the first quarter of 1986 compared with \$45 million in the corresponding period in 1985. Imports from Israel, Mauritius, Nepal, Turkey, and Yugoslavia, which together doubled in 1985 to \$264 million, climbed another 55 percent to \$82 million in the first quarter of 1986. The United States, having concluded new pacts with Bangladesh and Nepal this year, now has agreements providing for import controls with all these countries, except Israel. Imports from the Caribbean Basin, which rose by 30 percent in 1985 to \$624 million, increased by 23 percent in the first quarter of 1986 to \$169 million. The great bulk of the Caribbean apparel is made with fabricated components that are products of the United States. In February 1986, the President announced a "special access program" for Caribbean-produced apparel and other made-up textiles, in which eligible Caribbean countries will be permitted greater access to the U.S. market for their products that have been assembled with fabric made and cut in the United States.

The tight import restrictions on the major suppliers have encouraged them to shift into apparel items that are not currently covered by U.S. quotas under the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA), namely garments of silk, linen, and Imports of garments made from these fibers such as sweaters, shirts, ramie. blouses, dresses, coats, and pants, totaled \$466 million, or 18 percent of total imports of these garments, in the first quarter of 1986. This represents an increase of 44 percent over those during the corresponding period in 1985. Approximately 87 percent of the non-MFA imports came from the Big Three and China. To control their growth, the United States is reportedly seeking to have them included in any renewed MFA, which expires on July 31, Consultations are being held this year with the Big Three over 1986. establishing quotas on their shipments of these items. In addition, the United States recently concluded agreements with Indonesia and Thailand that, for the first time, provide for import controls on these products.

<u>Sweaters</u>.--U.S. imports of sweaters in the first quarter of 1986 rose by 49 percent in quantity and by 38 percent in value over those during the corresponding period in 1985 to 5.9 million dozen, valued at \$452 million. Virtually all of the increase was supplied by Hong Kong, Korea, Taiwan, and China, which together accounted for 85 percent of the imports, or 5.0 million dozen, valued at \$366 million.

Most of the increase in sweater imports, particularly those from the major suppliers, came in sweaters made of linen, silk, and ramie, which are not currently controlled by quotas. Imports of these articles rose by 97 percent in quantity and by 62 percent in value over those in the first quarter of 1985 to 3.4 million dozen, valued at \$245 million. This marked the first time that imports of quota-free sweaters have surpassed those of quota-controlled sweaters (i.e., those of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers), which rose by 11 percent to almost 2.5 million dozen, valued at \$207 million. Imports of sweaters of cotton and manmade fibers increased by 43 percent to \$85 million and 22 percent to \$91 million, respectively, whereas imports of wool sweaters declined by 28 percent to \$32 million.

Although trade sources reported that the retail sweater market became saturated during the latter part of 1985, sweaters remain a major year-round fashion product. In addition, the trade shift to quota-free sweaters is in part a response by the major suppliers to U.S. restrictions on quota-controlled sweaters and to recent U.S. efforts to establish controls for the first time both in new textile agreements with the major suppliers and in negotiations for a renewal of the multinational Multifiber Arrangement, which provides the international framework for the bilateral textile agreements. Historically, the United States has set new quotas based on the most recent trade levels of a product, which thereby encourages foreign suppliers to build up their trade in unrestricted categories in order to obtain higher quota levels if such controls are established in the future.

> Peggy MacKnight 523-5585

<u>Women's shirts and blouses</u>.--U.S. imports of women's (including girls' and infants') shirts and blouses rose sharply in the first quarter of 1986, increasing by 25 percent in terms of quantity and by 17 percent in terms of value over those during the corresponding period in 1985 to 19 million dozen, valued at \$707 million. In 1985, imports of shirts and blouses, the largest apparel import category, were estimated to account for 50 percent of the U.S. market for these garments.

Hong Kong continued to be the largest supplier of these products, though its shipments remained relatively flat at approximately 3.9 million dozen, valued at \$175 million. Just under one-half of the growth in imports was supplied by the next three largest suppliers (Taiwan, Korea, and China), which together accounted for 25 percent of total imports and whose shipments in the first quarter of 1986 rose by 50 percent over those during the corresponding period in 1985 to 5 million dozen, valued at \$203 million. Imports from China rose by the greatest amount of these three suppliers, 100 percent, with its shipments evenly distributed between knit and woven shirts and blouses. Most of Taiwan's shipments and a large part of Korea's were concentrated in manmade-fiber knit shirts and blouses.

The greatest gain in imports was recorded by Bangladesh, a new and rapidly emerging supplier. Imports from Bangladesh, which were concentrated in woven shirts and blouses, rose by over 300 percent from the first quarter of 1985 to almost 850,000 dozen, valued at almost \$20 million, making Bangladesh the eighth largest U.S. supplier of these products in the period. Other major suppliers showing significant growth included Japan and Sri Lanka. Imports from Japan, which were concentrated in knit shirts and blouses, rose by 33 percent to 492,000 dozen, valued at \$25 million, and those from Sri Lanka, which were concentrated in woven shirts and blouses, rose by 47 percent to 538,000 dozen, valued at almost \$18 million.

Unlike imports of sweaters made from fibers not covered by the MFA (i.e., those of linen, silk, and ramie), which rose significantly in the first quarter of 1986, imports of shirts and blouses made from non-MFA fibers declined by 16 percent from the level in the first quarter of 1985, reducing their share of total blouse imports to 10 percent from 12 percent.

Virtually all of the imported shirts and blouses from the "Big Four" suppliers (Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, and China) and most of the imports from Sri Lanka are covered by quotas under bilateral textile and apparel agreements with these countries. Although the bilateral agreement with Japan that provided for U.S. quotas on its textiles and apparel expired at the end of 1985 and no new pact has so far been enacted, the administration issued "calls" for negotiations in April 1986 to set quotas on its woven shirts and blouses. In March 1986, a new bilateral agreement was signed with Bangladesh that provided for a quota on women's woven cotton shirts and blouses. In May 1986, the administration issued a call to Bangladesh to establish a quota on women's woven manmade-fiber shirts and blouses. In addition to these restrictions, the United States issued "calls" for negotiations this year on imports of woven cotton blouses from Brazil, Mauritius, and Turkey, and on woven manmade-fiber blouses from India.

> Jackie Worrell 523-0452

Women's suits and skirts. -- The ongoing growth in U.S. imports of women's (including girls' and infants') suits and skirts accelerated in the first quarter of 1986, with suit imports increasing by 58 percent over those during the corresponding period in 1985 to approximately 200,000 dozen, valued at \$46 million, and skirt shipments almost doubling to 2 million dozen, valued at \$146 million. A major part of the growth in suit imports occurred in manmade-fiber suits, imports of which increased by 55 percent to 169,000 dozen, valued at \$33 million. Imports of wool suits, on the other hand, decreased by 15 percent to 7,000 dozen, valued at \$6 million. Approximately one-third of the overall increase in suit imports came from Korea, which increased its shipments by 240 percent to 34,000 dozen, valued at \$7 million, making it the second largest supplier after Taiwan. As of May 3, 1986, Korea had filled 23 percent of its 1986 quota for manmade-fiber suits, which account for virtually all its suit shipments. Shipments from Taiwan rose by 28 percent to 51,000 dozen, valued at \$11 million.

With respect to skirts, most of the import growth occurred in cotton and manmade-fiber skirts, shipments of which rose by 83 percent to 1.3 million dozen (\$85 million) and by 129 percent to 734,000 dozen (\$51 million). respectively. Although the growth was widespread and substantial for a number of countries, the greatest absolute growth was experienced by China, whose shipments rose sevenfold during the period to 287,000 dozen (\$17 million), making it the second largest supplier in terms of quantity and the third largest in terms of value. To curb the growth in imports from China, the administration issued a "call" this year for consultations to establish a quota on its shipments of manmade-fiber skirts. China's shipments of cotton skirts are already under quota, which was 79 percent filled, as of May 3, 1986. Imports from Hong Kong and Taiwan, the two largest suppliers in terms of value, increased by 28 percent to 270,000 dozen (\$26 million) and by 63 percent to 339,000 dozen (\$20 million), respectively. Other major suppliers showing substantial increases in the first quarter were Sri Lanka, whose shipments tripled during the period to 162,000 dozen (\$7 million), and Malaysia, whose shipments were 15 times greater, totaling 57,000 dozen (\$3 million). To control the growth in imports from Sri Lanka, the administration issued a call to establish a quota on its shipments of cotton skirts, which accounted for 80 percent of its skirt shipments in the first quarter of 1986. Shipments of skirts from Malaysia are not currently subject to quota.

> Judith Bryant 523-1744

<u>Trousers, slacks, and shorts.</u>--U.S. imports of men's (including boys') and women's (including girls' and infants') trousers, slacks, and shorts in the first quarter of 1986 increased by 39 percent over those during the corresponding period in 1985 to 16 million dozen, after averaging 13-percent annual growth during 1983-85. The value of these imports rose at a slower rate, by 19 percent, to \$748 million. Consequently, the unit value of imports declined by 15 percent to an average of \$46.63 per dozen, as unit values for virtually all major suppliers declined significantly. Imports of men's trousers (including slacks and shorts) rose by 37 percent during the period to 5.6 million dozen, valued at \$289 million, and shipments of women's trousers rose by 40 percent to 10.5 million dozen, valued at \$459 million.

On a fiber basis, imports increased in all categories except wool. Imports of trousers of cotton and manmade fibers, which together accounted for 95 percent of total imports, increased by a combined 38 percent in quantity, but only 18 percent in value. Trousers of wool, representing less than 1 percent of the total imports, declined by 15 percent to 90,000 dozen, whereas trousers of non-MFA fibers, such as silk, ramie, and linen, representing nearly 5 percent of total imports, rose by 62 percent to 767,000 dozen, valued at \$49 million. The growth in the non-MFA imports was due largely to tighter quotas on shipments of cotton and manmade-fiber trousers from major suppliers; nearly 90 percent of these imports came from China and Hong Kong.

Significant growth was recorded by many suppliers, especially the major sources, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea, which together accounted for 50 percent of the quantity and 56 percent of the value of total imports in the first quarter of 1986. Imports from China increased by 153 percent to 2.6 million dozen (\$104 million), making China the largest import source in the first quarter. Part of the increased imports from China in the first quarter may possibly be attributed to its efforts to use some of its unfilled quota for 1985 (quotas are based on date of exportation). Imports from Hong Kong rose by 11 percent to 2.5 million dozen (\$165 million); imports from Taiwan rose by 44 percent to 2.3 million dozen (\$111 million), and those from Korea rose by 59 percent to 648,000 dozen (\$38 million). Imports from Singapore rose by 60 percent to 1.1 million dozen (\$30 million), and those from Italy rose by 54 percent to 152,000 dozen.

Substantial growth was registered in imports from new and small suppliers. Imports of women's trousers from Turkey doubled to 303,000 dozen, filling its quota for the quota-year ending July 28, 1986, resulting in an embargo on its shipments. Total imports of cotton trousers from the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Jamaica, Costa Rica, and Honduras doubled to 804,000 dozen. Their shipments consist mostly of trousers assembled there with components fabricated in the United States. Imports of cotton trousers from Mauritius continued to increase, rising by 206 percent in the first quarter to 190,000 dozen. For the 12-month period beginning on January 31, 1986, the administration imposed an import quota of 331,332 dozen on its cotton trousers after the two governments failed to reach an agreed on level.

> Sundar Shetty 523-5930

Footwear

The U.S. footwear trade deficit, which reached a record of \$5.8 billion in 1985, amounted to \$1.6 billion in the first quarter of 1986, representing an increase of \$260 million, or 19 percent, over that during the corresponding period in 1985 (table 10, fig. 4). U.S. imports during the period increased by 18 percent to \$1.7 billion (353 million pairs), and exports increased by 5 percent to \$47 million (3 million pairs).

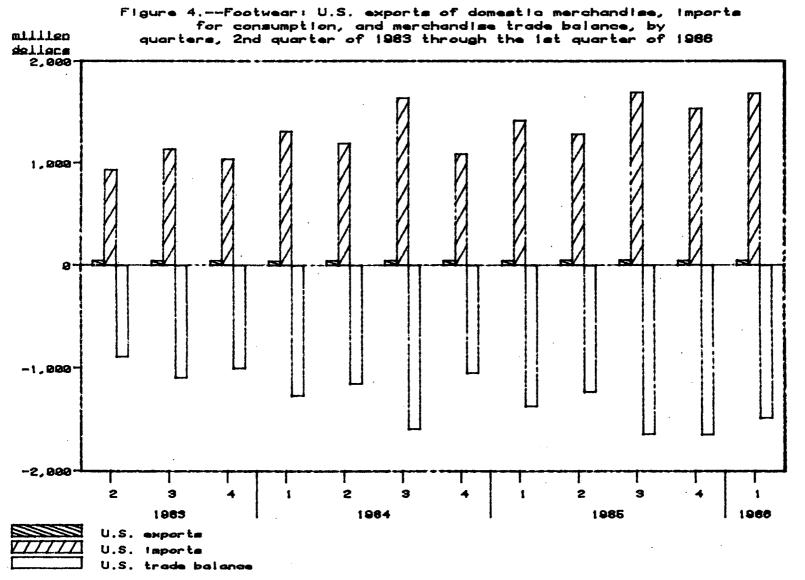
In terms of value, a large share of imports consisted of nonrubber (primarily leather and vinyl) footwear. Imports of such footwear in the first quarter of 1986 climbed by 25 percent in quantity from last year's level to a quarterly record of 272 million pairs, valued at \$1.6 billion. By contrast, preliminary data indicate that U.S. production fell by 6 percent to 62 million pairs, valued at \$854 million. As a result, the import share of the U.S. market during the period reached an all-time high of 82 percent in terms of quantity and 64 percent in terms of value. Most of the increase in imports of nonrubber footwear came from the two largest suppliers, Taiwan and Korea, whose shipments increased by 28 percent to 125 million pairs (\$512 million) and by 76 percent to 45 million pairs (\$335 million), respectively. Imports from Brazil, the third largest supplier in terms of quantity, declined by 8 percent to 31 million pairs (\$195 million).

Although the growth in imports of nonrubber footwear was fairly widespread among major product categories, the largest single gain occurred in athletic footwear. Imports of nonrubber athletic footwear in the first quarter of 1986 rose by 68 percent over those during the corresponding period

Table 10.-Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986 1/

Item	1985	January-March 1985	January-March 1986
.S. exports of domestic merchandise:		•	•
Canada		. 2.495	: 3.08
Japan Japan			
Brazil	: 33,312		•
Hong Kong			
India	: 1,544		
Korea			•
Mexico	: 2,755		
Taiwan		•	• •
OPEC			
ME s	: 5,412 : 1,655		
China	: 1,055		• -•
All other			
Total			
S. imports for consumption:	: 198,515	44,927	47,3:
Canada Canada		C 001	
JapanJapan	•		
		•	
			•
Irazil			•
India			•
(orea	-		
Mexico	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	······	
1ex1co			•
a1wan	: 1,802,540	• • • •	•
DPEC			
VIME s	•		· · ·
China	: 54,861 :		•
All other			
Total	: 5,958,941 :	1,425,595	1,688,98
S. merchandise trade balance:	:		
Canada			
Japan	: 16,969 :	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
C	: -1,039,713 :	-262,130 :	
		-253,705	
long Kong		-23,743 :	-
ndia	:	-14,088	-11,10
orea		-211,822	-359,49
lexico		-13,828	. –15,04
aiwan		-445,982 :	
DPEC		1,191	: 52
IME 8		-25,454	-26,62
China		•	
all other			
Total			

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



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

in 1985 to 61 million pairs, valued at \$455 million. Industry sources reported that much of this increase was concentrated in garment leather aerobic shoes, for which Korea is the major supplier. Shipments of Korean nonrubber athletic shoes, almost all of which are leather, more than doubled in the first quarter of 1986 over levels a year ago to 36 million pairs, valued at \$271 million.

Total imports of rubber footwear, most of which are rubber-soled footwear with fabric uppers, increased by 8 percent over those in the first quarter of 1985 to 39 million pairs (\$70 million). Imports from Taiwan and Korea, the largest suppliers in terms of value, declined by 2 percent to 9 million pairs (\$21 million) and by 21 percent to 6 million pairs (\$21 million), respectively. By contrast, China and Mexico showed the greatest growth during the period, with China becoming the largest supplier of rubber footwear in terms of quantity, increasing its shipments of extremely low-valued footwear by 59 percent to nearly 11 million pairs (\$9 million). Imports from Mexico increased by 64 percent to almost 6 million pairs (\$8 million).

> Gail Burns 523-0200

Commodity area	:		Jan-Mar :		: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)	
· · · · ·	1984 :	1985 :	1985 :	1986		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	; ; (5) ;	
Raw fibers: :	:	: .	· •		:	
Cotton :	:	1	• •		:	
Imports: :		•	:		:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	5,757:	22,258:	4,786:	2,660		
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,085:	12,268:	3,209:	1,399	: -56	
Exports:	7 704 404					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,301,126:		1,107,815:	272,227	• -	
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,441,369:	1,633,243	762,582	195,777	-74	
Moor and the antmar light.					i •	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds)	96.888:	81,898:	23,221:	27,148	• 17	
Value (1,000 dollars)	181,378:	145,259:		48,421		
Example t	101,570	······································	40,470	40,421	* , † !	
Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	8,907:	11,604:	1,700:	1,856		
	44,539:	46,645:		6,673		
Man-made fibers:	:	10101	17720		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Imports:	:	:			:	
0	172,702:	206,985:	45,730:	58,565	: 28	
Value (1,000 dollars)	174,076:	200,338:		61,215		
Exports:	•				•	
0usptity (1,000 pounde)	:	:	1	1	. . 0	
Value (1,000 dollars)	704,039:	641,422:	160,767:	157,990	÷ −2	
Noncellulosic man-made fibers	1	:			:	
Imports: :	:		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	155,598:	194,190;	`41 , 578∶	54,298	: 31	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	160,540:	191,007:	40,383:	58,002	: 44	
Fynante:	:	:	:	•	:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	:	•	ан 2 ⁸ н		: 0	
Value (1,000 dollars)	511,091:	477,515:	124,771:	110,075	-12	
Cellulosic man-made fibers :	:	•	•		•	
Imports:	:				:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	17,104:	12,794:		4,266		
_ Value (1,000 dollars)	13,536:	9,331:	3,056:	3,213	: 5	
Exports:	:	:	1		· ·	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	1				. 0	
Value (1,000 dollars)	192,947:	163,906:	35,996:	47,914	- 33	
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit		•	•			
(except cordage):			· · · · · · ·			
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds)	277 022.	205 204 -		80 (44	• • • • •	
Value (1,000 dollars)	277,022: 430,362:	295,294: 427,618:	65,849: 97,729:	89,646 122,688		
	430,302;	76/3010;	71,129	122,000	26	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds):	323,179:	432,404;	87,832:	99,755	4.4	
Value (1,000 dollars)	448,896:	432,404; 549,783;	116,817:	130,909		
Value (1,000 dollars)	440,070;	247,103,	110,01/+	130,707	,12	

Table 11.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups $\underline{1}/$

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

Table llU.S.	imports and export	s for selected	commodity groups
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Commodity area :	: 1984 :	: 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: : (5) :	
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork : yarns:	:	:	:		:	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	132,660: 255,670:	131,662: 251,723:	26,618: 54,131:	40,966 67,932		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars): Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk: :	37,507: 77,033:	54,902: 89,485:	11,946; 19,934;	12,712 20,172		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	95,948: 173,708:	102,558: 183,441:	: : 19,326: 38,693:	34,335 53,841		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	35,556 : 72,838 :	51,042: 80,778:	11,134: 17,589:	11,954	: 7	
Spun yarn, of wool or hair Imports: Supptity (1.000 pounds)	13,012	11,567:	2,699:	2,388	:	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: : Ovantity (1,000 nounds):	65,734	56,021:	12,560:	11,163	: –11 :	
Value (1,000 dollars): Filament yarn of manmade fibers: Imports:	1,948	2,953	1,158	647		
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	113,290: 154,708:	134,762: 162,877:	31,732: 39,490:	37,674 50,954		
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	275,327: 351,898:	358,472: 418,763:	73,833: 91,013:	83,582 102,899		
Sewing thread: Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars):	3,911: 11,963:	5,051 · 14,777 ·	736 : 2,484 :	1,295 4,353		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds):	13,782:	11,564: 25,086:	3,257: 6,525:	2,595	: -20	
Cordage and fish netting and nets	:	:	:		:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	257,938: 91,818:	270,688: 91,295:	89,169: 28,052:		: -3 :	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,059: 13,209: :	5,633: 10,551: ;	1,319: 2,842:	1,165 2,794	-	

Table 11U.S.	imports and	exports f	or selected	commodity	groups
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Commodity area	: : 1984 :	: 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	<pre>Percentage change from (3) T0 (4)</pre>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: : (5) :
Fish netting and nets	:	:	:		:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	2,190: 6,852:	: 2,881: 8,187:	: 799: 2,120:	742 2,720	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	212: 744:	176: 503:	34: 111:	44 96	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 255,747: 84,966:	: 267,806: 83,108:	: 88,369: 25,932:	72,637	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars): Broadwoven fabrics:	4,847 12,465	5,456: 10,048:	1,285: 2,730:	1,121 2,697	: -1
Imports: Quantity (1,000 square yards): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 3,063,372: 2,100,520:	: 2,852,638: 2,142,058:	: 732,379: 528,617:	901,519 621,117	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 square yards): Value (1,000 dollars): Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:	: 369,700: 579,973:	387,538: 608,025: :	; 92,074; 145,685; ;	97,979 163,409	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 square yards): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	: 1,588,249: 858,958:	: 1,425,330: 844,739:	: 334,482: 211,064:	484,657 268,620	
Quantity (1,000 square yards) Value (1,000 dollars): Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:	131,741 173,702	138,630: 189,846:	39,057: 48,803:	41,573 59,932	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 square yards): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 680,882: 701,000:	: 795,030: 770,458:	: 170,259: 162,470:	247,226 220,038	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 square yards): Value (1,000 dollars): Broadwoven fabrics, of silk	225,114: 368,382:	236,663: 384,030:	49,885: 87,530:	52,985 94,452	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 square yards): Value (1,000 dollars):	32,650: 166,291:	34,621: 170,891:	7,550: 42,558:	7,292 42,769	-
Exports: Quantity (1,000 square yards): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,679: 6,509:	1,935: 4,993:	232: 990:	455 1,488	: 50

Commodity area :	1984 :	: 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3) :	(4)	; ; (5) ;
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool : Imports:	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 square yards): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	44,183: 179,530:	41,870: 174,147:			
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	965: 6,467:	1,209: 7,850:			
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	4,736: 25,721:	5,907: 29,485:			
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Varrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials	15,701: 65,682: :	12,866; 53,046;			
Narrow fabrics Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars):	: ; 12,291; 43,988;	: 15,152; 51,595;			
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars) lebs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and	37,173: 72,077:	29,120: 65,760:			
articles thereof, n.s.p.f. Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	46,178: 82,695:	52,106: 85,762:			
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars) extile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires	139,898: 208,878:	100,497: 172,482:			
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	: 560: 811:	: 1,008: 1,604:			
Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	39,422: 85,993: :	35,353: 79,888: :			
other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f. Imports: Quantity (1,000 square yards): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	95,815: 115,829:	145,804: 165,454:			
Quantity (1,000 square yards): Value (1,000 dollars):	109,863: 212,236:	103,569: 186,689:			

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

: Commodity area :	: : 1984 :	: 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5) :
Textile furnishings :		:	:		:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):			С/Л ГОЛ.	747 (70	
Evnante:	922,918:	1,113,449:	268,598:	313,432	: 17
Value (1,000 dollars):	329,333:	265,329:	71,657:	66,599	: –7
Floor coverings		2033327	:	00,577	:
Importe:	:	:	:		:
0upptity (1 000 gauppo yppdg)	45,939:	76,553:	15,048;	34,655	: 130
Value (1,000 dollars):	485,469:	531,832:	137,895:		
Evnente:	•	:	:	· ·	:
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	37,920:	26,017:	7,451:	6,902	
Value (1,000 dollars)	219,707:	168,006:	48,126:	46,452	: -3
Curtains and draperies	:	:	:		:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2 520	r 2023		0 //7	
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,528: 20,867:	5,202: 33,861:	1,027: 7,566:		
Exports:	20,007	33,001.	7,200.	11,509	· 52
(1, 0, 0)	2,003:	1,895:	312:	541	: 73
Value (1,000 dollars):	11,536:	8,818:			
extile furnishings, except floor coverings, :	:	0,010	:	.,,	:
curtains, and draperies	• •	:	:		:
Tmponto:	:	• •	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	416,582:	547,755:	123,136:	143,147	: 16
Exports: :	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	98,089:	88,504:	21,791:	18,457	: -15
Nearing apparel and accessories, including leather,:		:	:		:
fur, down, rubber, and plastics	:	•	:		t
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	47 754 675.	; ; ;	7 504 070		
	13,351,435	14,897,912:	3,501,039:	3,934,491	: 12
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars):	776,735:	723,107:	163,560;	196,418	: 20
Value (1,000 dollars): Sweaters	(10,135)	123,107	103,300,	170,410	• 20
Tuponto:					•
0	20,219:	26,826:	3,951:	5,886	
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,658,172:	2,161,954:	328,266:		
Evporte:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,101,751	:		:
0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	76:	108:	14:	49	: 232
Value (1.000 dollars):	2,593;	2,439:	375:	839	: 124
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses.	:	1	:		:
Tunanta'	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 dozen): Value (1,000 dollars):	45,345:	50,860:	15,201:	19,011	
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,886,539:	2,230,100:	602,456:	707,226	17
Evnante:		:	:	100	
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,650:	1,499:	293:		
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,421	33,157:	6,186:	10,919	: 76

Commodity area		:	Jan-Mar :	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from
	1984	1985 :	1985	1986	*(3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5)
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts,	:	:	:		:
coats and jackets		1	1		1
Imports: Quantity (1,000 dozen)	14,706:	11,849;	2,612:	4,181	: 60
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,252,006:	1,365,132:		380,581	
Expente:	: :	:	1		:
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	: 501:	582:	123:	145	: 18
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,035:	33,134:	6,391:	9,016	: 41
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks,		:	:		:
and shorts		•	•		•
Imports: Quantity (1,000 dozen)	22,164:	25,605:	7,485:	10,461	: 40
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,158,943:	1,377,732:		459,178	
Exports:	: :	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	: 908 :	1,521:	405:	262	
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,992:	36,372:	9,424:	7,292	-23
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses		:	•		:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 dozen)	3,925:	4,644:	1,332:	1,661	: 25
Value (1,000 dollars)	414,706	526,594:		176,808	
Exports:		520,574	152,255	170,000	· 57
$\dot{\alpha}$: 1,001:	840:	° 191 :	283	: 47
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,446:	32,162:	7,482:	8,830	: 18
Men's and boys' shirts	• •	:	:		:
Imports:		:	14 000	40 450	
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	41,896: 1,791,923:	43,223: 1,969,543:	11,808: 524,644:	12,450	
	1,791,923	1,909,343,	324,044;	520,272	-1
$\alpha_{\mu\nu}$	2,376:	2,374:	538	.761	• 41
Value (1,000 dollars)	64,240:	62,596:		20,695	
Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets	1		:		•
Imports:	1 1	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	6,116:	6,039:	1,345:	1,284	
Value (1,000 dollars)	987,054	1,017,933:	212,253:	204,047	4
Exports: Quantity (1,000 dozen)	779:	. 765:	; 99;	. 226	129
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,874:	32,608:		9,263	
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts		52,000		<i>)</i> ,20J	
Imports:	: :	:	:		:
(0,0)	: 13,325:	14,549:	4,078:	5,575	
Value (1,000 dollars)	794,221:	884,448:	245,994:	288,679	: 17
Exports:			1		
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	2,629:	2,635:	559:	751	÷ •
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 92,988:	75,698:	17,070:	18,705	: 10

Commodity area :	1984	1985	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar 1986	<pre>Percentage change from (3) TO (4)</pre>
······································	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Robes and dressing gowns :	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 dozen):	882:	1,011:	251 :	383	
Value (1,000 dollars):	61,934:	75,662:	16,767:	24,965	: 49
Exports:	:	:	:	. –	:
Quantity (1,000 dozen):	104:	186:	16:		121
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,707:	7,156:	503:	1,670	: 232
Body-supporting garments	•	:	:		:
Imports:	17.000			* ***	
Quantity (1,000 dozen): Value (1,000 dollars):	13,829:	15,472:	3,635:	3,599	
	200,327:	229,659:	53,173:	53,965	: 1
Exports: : Quantity (1,000 dozen):	: 10,292:	: 7,960:	2,248:	2,030	-10
Value (1,000 dollars):	88,461:		18,294:	23,534	
Hosiery :	00,401.	78,260:	10,294.	23,334	. 27
Imports:	•	•			•
Quantity (1,000 dozon pairs)	6,242:	10,525	2,536:	2,486	-2
Value (1,000 dollars):	39,316:	66,845:	14,755:	16,407	
Exports:	37,3101		1911	107407	: ,,
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	3,196:	2,959:	530:	820	: 55
Value (1,000 dollars):	29,735:	27,682:	5,187:	7,999	
Gloves :	27,735	27,002.	5,107.		: 24
Imports:					:
Ruantity (1,000 dozon pairs)	69,921:	74,851:	19,035:	21,669	: 14
Value (1,000 dollars)	324, 598:	356,269:	72,045:	65,343	
Exports: :	:	:			:
Quantity (1.000 dozen pairs)	25,293:	23,102:	6,027:	6,875	: 14
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs): Value (1,000 dollars):	88,177:	82,007:		24,520	
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on:	:				:
the skin :	:		:		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	336,410:	435,782:	81,945:	62,625	: -24
Exports: :	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	32,926:	32,936:	5,803:	5,381	: -7
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and	:	:	:		: 1
headwear, not subject to textile import :	:	:	:		:
restraints	:	:	· • •		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 units):	10,948:	10,218:	1,732:	1,439	
Value (1,000 dollars):	381,336:	346,330:	59,807:	51,147	: -14
Exports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 units):	:			.	-14
Value (1,000 dollars):	4,970:	5,828:	789:	1,954	: 148

Commodity area	: 1984 :	: 1985 :	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	; ; (5) ;
other wearing apparel and accessories not :	:	:	:		:
separately grouped : Neckwear : Imports: :	:	:	:		:
(0, 0)	1,555:	1,607:	362:	424	: 17
Value (1,000 dollars):	43,532:	46,528:		13,590	
Evnento:	40,002	10,520-1	10,711	13,370	:
Quantity (1,000 dozen): Value (1,000 dollars):	190:	279:	60:	84	: 38
Value (1,000 dollars):	3,125:	3,374:	730:	894	: 22
Headwear :	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 dozen):	39,611:	52,554:	10,900:	15,452	
Value (1,000 dollars)	193,997:	235,354:	55,921:	61,936	: 11
Exports:		:			
Quantity (1,000 dozen): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,539:	1,257:	344:		
Footwear (1,000 dollars)	20,759:	17,163:	4,766:	4,029	-15
Importet	•	•	•		•
Quantity (1,000 pairs) Value (1,000 dollars):	1,047,657:	1,143,747:	303,866:	352,989	: 16
Value (1.000 dollare)	5,246,535	5,964,586:	1,426,964:	1,688,980	
Fyparts:	3)240)333	5,704,500,	174207704	()000))00	:
Quantity (1,000 pairs): Value (1,000 dollars):	10,301:	12,518:	2,601:	2.821	: 8
Value (1,000 dollars):	187,432:	198,515:	44,927:	47,354	: 5
Rubber footwear :	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	1	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	141,281:	114,539:	36,126:	39,025	
Value (1,000 dollars)	355,963:	260,360:	71,739:	70,105	: -2
Exports: :		• • • • •	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pairs): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,415:	1,199:	218:	494	
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,872:	11,014:	1,702:	3,629	: 113
Nonrubber footwear					:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pairs):	725,892:	842,702:	218,304:	272,377	: 25
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,651,397:	5,425,708;	1,295,902:		
Exports:	י/לנווכסוד י	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1,27,,702,	1, 336, 924	· 20
(μ_{a})	8,886:	11,319:	2,382:	2,327	: -2
Value (1,000 dollars):	98,511:	99,858:	25,400:	21,472	
	;	1	237,000		:

	Table l	2Summary o	f trade-monitoring	gates triggered	for selected commodit	y groups, Janua	ry-March 1986 <u>1</u> /
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Commodity area				Imports	: : :			Exports	
Raw fibers: Cotton:	(02)	(05)	(07)	09	:	(04)			
Wool and fine animal hair:	04	(0))	(0/)		: 09	(04)			
Man-made fibers::	03				:				
Noncellulosic man-made fibers:	03	06			: 09				
Cellulosic man-made fibers:					:				
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit :	01	04			: 04				
<pre>(except cordage):: Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and </pre>	01	04			: 04				
handwork yarns:	01	04			:				
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk::	01	04	10		:				
Spun yarn, of wool or hair:	(04)				: (03)	(05)			
Filament yarn of manmade fibers::		05			:				
Sewing thread:: Cordage and fish netting and nets:	02	05			: (05)				
Fish netting and nets	01	07			: 04	(07)	09		
Cordage					:				
Broadwoven fabrics::	04				:				
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton::	01	04			: 01			•	
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:: Broadwoven fabrics, of silk:	06				: 03	04	10		
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool:					: 03	06 06	10 09	10	
Knit fabrics:	03	05			:		• /		é
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and					:				
belts, and hose, of textile materials :					:				•
Narrow fabrics:	06				: 06				
Webs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and					:				
articles thereof, n.s.p.f	03	06	09		: 06				
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or	05	00	· ·		: 00				
laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and :	•				:				•
other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, :					:				•
n.s.p.f:	06				:				
Textile furnishings:	05.	(00)			:				
Floor coverings: Curtains and draperies:	05	(08) 06	(08)		: 06	(08)			
extile furnishings, except floor coverings,	. 05	00	(00)		: 00	(00)			
curtains, and draperies:					:				
Wearing apparel and accessories, including :					:				
leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics:					: 01				
Sweaters:	01	04			: 01	04	(08)		
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and shirts blouses:	04				: 01	04			
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, :	04				: 01	04			
coate and jackote	01	04			: 01	04			
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks,: and shorts					:				
and shorts!	04				: (01)	(04)			
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses:					: 06	05	10		
Men's and boys' shirts					: 02 : 03	05 06	10		a.
Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets: Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts:	04				: 04				
Hen's and boys (rousers) sideks, and entries of		nooi f	io imp	ant and avaiant actor whi	•••		ontly.	used in the	

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

Table 12.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1986

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

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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, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986 <u>1</u>/

Item	1985	January-March 1985	January-March 1986	
.S. exports of domestic merchandise:	:		:	
Canada		: 915,038	860,76	
Japan	: 3,968,945	-	· · .	
EC				
Brazil	868 705			
Hong Kong				
India-		•		
Korea			•	
Marico	· 1 734 516	•	-	
Taiwan	: 740,326	-	· ·	
	1 262 103		•	
NMEs	: 1.017.515	• ·	· ·	
China			· •	
All other	: 5.721.539	•	· · · ·	
Total	: 29,398,341			
.S. imports for consumption:	. 25,550,541	. ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	. ,100,23	
Canada	: 4,002,79 9	1,030,340	: 1,043,35	
Japan				
EC			•	
Brazil				
Hong Kong			· · · ·	
India	: 181,902	-	-	
Korea		· · · · ·		
Korea	: 377,308			
Mexico-		•	•	
Taiwan-		-	· · ·	
OPEC				
NMEs	: 578,705			
China				
All other	:3,515,894			
Total	: 20,296,419	: 5,127,905	: 5,358,72	
.S. merchandise trade balance:	:	:	:	
Canada	: 271,860	-	-	
Japan	: 1,704,228			
EC	: 1,174,009	: 436,668	: 399,74	
Brazil-	: 302,150	: 59,626	: 101,24	
Hong Kong		64,036	. 75,00	
India—	: 471,469	: 140,072	: 23,86	
Korea		: 84,812	: 116,41	
Mexico		: 242,180	: 295,70	
Tajwan	7.371	•	•	
OPEC				
MME 8				
Chipa		-	• • • •	
All other	: 2,205,645			
Tota]	; <u>9,101,922</u>		and the second	
10La1		· <u>4</u> ,303,929	. 1,007,57	

(In thousands of dollars)

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

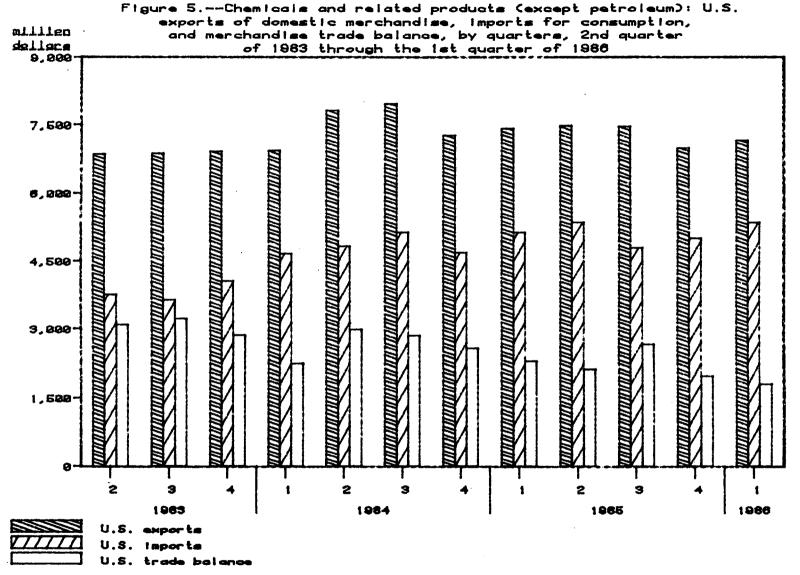
Table 14.—Petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986 <u>1</u>/

	1985	January-March 1985	January-March 1986
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:		:	
Canada	: 645.804	174,817	209,74
Japan	825,254		
EC	: 530,973		
Brazil		: 4,537	
Hong Kong	: 35,689	-	: 15,90
India		8,623	: 1,97
Korea	; 227,236		: 24,63
Mexico	: 503,915		-
Taiwan			
OPEC		•	•
	AR 212	•	
China	; 2,131		• •
All other			
Total			
U.S. imports for consumption:			. 2,004,2,
Canada	. 9,824,461	: 2,386,453	2,217,92
Japan	: 12,946	• •	
EC	: 5,164,048		
Brazil	687 706		
Hong Kong		· · ·	•
India			
Korea			
Morico	7 774 949		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Taiwan		• •	
OPEC			•
NME s	: 1,516,272		
China			
All other			
Total	: 52,839,214		
U.S. merchandise trade balance:	. 52,037,214	. 11,515,205	. 14,32/,02
Canada		: -2,211,636	2,008,18
Japan			
Sapan			• =
8razil			• • •
Brazii-		-	•
	· · · · · ·	-	•
1101a			
Korea	: 151,249		
Mexico			
	: 25,741		
OPEC		• • •	
NME s		•	
China			
All other			
Total		: -10,302,479	-11,262,75

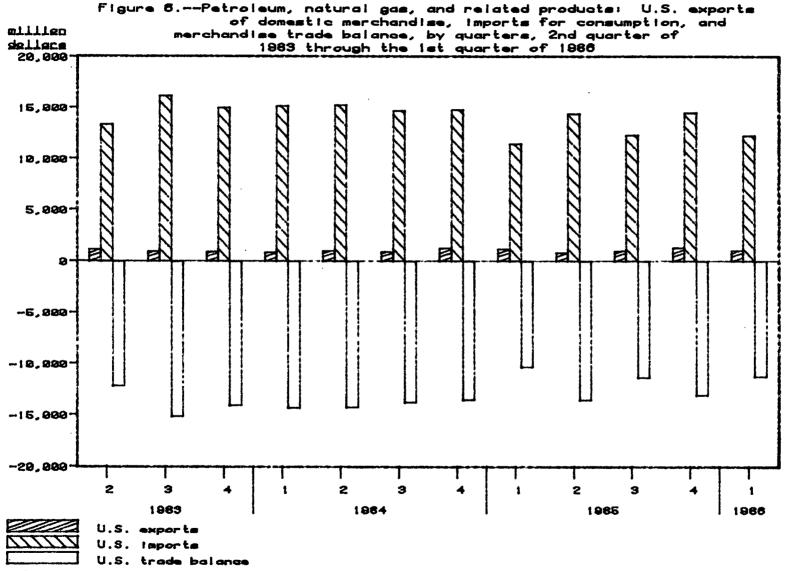
1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

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



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

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.

<u>Benzenoid intermediate chemicals</u>.--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 Temporary raw material shortages in Saudi Arabia and mechanical 1984. 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 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

<u>Propylene</u>.--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

<u>Truck and bus tires.</u>--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

<u>Crude petroleum</u>.--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. Foreso 523-1230

<u>Petroleum products.--The value of U.S. imports of petroleum products</u> 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

<u>Coal and other carbonaceous material</u>.--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

<u>Miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals</u> 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

<u>Polyethylene resins</u>.--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

<u>Certain inorganic chemicals (excluding uranium compounds)</u>.--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

<u>Fertilizers</u>.--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

Commodity area	1984	1985	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary) : Imports:	:	:	:		:	
Quantity (1,000 callong)	908,627:	979,730:	295,762:	231,174	-22	
Value (1,000 dollars):	461,584:	531,052:	98,291:			
Fynante:	:	:	:	,	:	
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	1,004,209:	743,188:	174,449:	215,950	: 24	
Value (1,000 dollars)	474,277:	405,332:	88,181:	100,274	: 14	
lenzenoid organic chemicals :	:	:	:		:	
Imports: :	:	:	:		:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	2,369,960:	4,175,220:	1,433,920:			
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,033,990:	1,234,274:	358,386:	310,944	: −13	
Exports:	3,810,385:	4,404,285:	915,930:	1,139,037	: 24	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,662,961:	1,719,879:	385,881:			
Synthetic organic pesticides, total	1,002,901.	1,11,01,5	100100	110,000		
Importe:	:		:		:	
(1, 0, 0)	195,409:	268,954:	81,791:	67,512	: -17	
Value (1,000 dollars):	361,968:	435,129:	130,868:			
Evnante:	:	:	:	-	:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	615,383:	696,617:	153,250:			
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,496,249:	1,362,181:	361,898:	399,791	: 10	
Botanical pesticides, total :	:	:	:		:	
Imports:			;			
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,593:	1,381:	371:			
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	14,591:	15,409:	3,864:	2,004	. u	
Oursetity (1 000 sounds)	22:	289:	87:	. 5	: -93	
Value (1,000 dollars):	145:	325:	156 :	-		
Chemical elements	1454	JLJ	1501		:	
Tunnandant	:	:	:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	280,178:	278,488:	71,616:	55,522	: -22	
En la section de la construction	· :	· :	:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	250,137:	292,964:	54,060:	74,049	: 37	
Inorganic acids :	:	:	:		:	
Imports: :	:	:	:		:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,454,770:	1,700,973:	367,491:			
Value (1,000 dollars)	140,193:	139,891:	38,464:	39,689	: 3	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds):	466,984:	488,146:	132,245:	82,562	: -38	
Value (1,000 dollars):	94,181:	72,155:	16,836:			
Certain inorganic chemical compounds :	1	1 27 1 3 2 4	:			
Tunnantat t	:	:	•		:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	2,975,513:	2,870,656:	713,740:	695,412	: -3	
Exports:	:	. 1	1		:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	2,952,710:	2,743,553:	739,933:	689,810	: -7	

Table 15.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups $\underline{1}/$

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

Commodity area	: 1984	: 1985 :	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5)
Aluminum compounds	:	:	:		:
Aluminum oxide :	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	9,421,540:	8,402,905:	2,497,785:	2,124,234	
Value (1,000 dollars)	877,542:	728,906:	241,058:	154,834	-36
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds):	1,399,083:	450 477	161 700:	226 670	: 39
Value (1,000 dollars)	184,563:	659,633: 90,071:	161,790: 25,055:	224,430 25,479	
Antimony compounds	[04, 505.	70,071	10000	23,477	· · ·
Imports: :	:	- :	:		:
(1, 0, 0)	36,058:	21,658;	7,319:	5,298	: -2
Value (1,000 dollars):	26,917:	21,157:	8,352:	4,417	: -47
Eventet	:	:	:	· ·	:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,378:	5,299:	1,099:	1,634	
Value (1,000 dollars):	11,840:	7,625:	1,623:	2,471	: 53
Calcium compounds	:	:	:		:
Calcium chloride		:			:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds):	44,155:	155,471:	47 2261	59,729	: 247
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,703:	10,461:	17,224: 844:	2,899	
Exports:	1,703.	10,401.	044.	2,077	
0	68,124:	52,286	13,962:	7,951	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,567:	6,342:	1,339:	890	
Magnesium compounds	20,50,	0,0424	1,00,1	0,0	:
Tmporte:	:	• •	:		:
Quantity (1 000 nounde)	92,366:	73,719:	11,945:	26,720	: 124
Value (1,000 dollars):	10,089:	10,201:	2,248:	2,968	: 32
Evnante:	:	:	•		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	56,696:	52,557:	10,379:	8,604	
Value (1,000 dollars):	12,218:	11,657:	3,462:	2,649	: -2.
Manganese compounds	:		:		:
Imports:		() EAE.	: 46 E77.	62 402	: ·` 40/
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	63,602:	62,505:	14,533:	42,182	
	35,218:	34,226:	8,912:	11,401	: 28
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds):	40,525:	39,644:	16,096:	11,072	: –31
Value (1,000 dollars):	11,933:	8,213:	3,023:	2,702	
Molybdenum compounds	t 19,700*	0,210	5,023	.,,,,,	:
Tunantat	:	:	:		: .
	1,408:	1,014:	163:	399	: 145
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,885:	4,408:	819:	1,400	
Exporte:	•	:	:		:
(0, 0, 0)	26,601:	23,769:	8,144:	5,888	
Value (1,000 dollars):	-56,453	46,108:	16,519:	8,867	: -46

.

: Commodity area :	1984 :	1985	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Phosphorus compounds :	. :	:	:		
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds):	12 202	;	4 670.	4 / 68	:
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,202: 5,901:	6,270: 4,643:	1,430: 918:		• -
Exports:		4,043;	710'	1,100	· _/
$\hat{\mathbf{u}}_{n}$	15,294:	13,522:	3,027:	5,047	67
Value (1,000 dollars):	8,532:	8,785:	3,063:		
Sil.er compounds :	:	:	:	-	:
Imports:	;	1	• • • • • •		:
Quantity (pounds)	396,809:	243,649:	38,460:	74,287	
	30,175:	11,306:	2,818;	3,887	- 38
: Quantity (pounds):	54,220:	51,588:	12,725;	9,576	-25
Value (1,000 dollars):	3,870:	4,366*	1,103		
Sodium compounds	5)0/0:	4,000	1,103	7.75	• • • • •
Sodium bicarbonate	:	:	:		
Imports:	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	34,753:	32,060:	9,692:	5,987	
Value (1,000 dollars):	3,413:	2,917:	888:	551	: -38
Exports:	1				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	42,714:	38,053:	9,934:	9,535	-
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,576:	6,639:	1,647:	1,588	-4
Sodium carbonate :	i ,	•			•
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds):	33,326:	112,404:	5,526:	32,804	494
Value (1,000 dollars):	2,272:	8,057:	402:	2,493	
Fxports: :	:	0,05/1		2,173	
$\dot{0}$	3,296,830:	3,277,785:	664,080:	939,242	: 41
Value (1,000 dollars):	160,773:	172,195:	32,787:	55,726	: 70
Sodium chloride :	:	1	:		:
Imports: :	:		:		:
Quantity (1,000 short tons):	7,544:	6,207:	1,747:	1,742	
Value (1,000 dollars)	74,100:	65,592:	17,916:	20,110	12
Exports:	820.	: 919:		202	81
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	820: 15,299:	16,134:	111: 3,217:	202 3,184	
:Value (1,000 dollars) Sodium hydrosulfite	13,277	10,134,	3,217.	5,104	·
Twoonts:			· ·		
	10,616:	8,622:	2,933:	2,038	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,120:	3,111:	1,129:	693	
Exports:	:	:	:		1
Quantity (1,800 pounds)	28,122:	29,209:	7,223:	8,417	
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,792:	11,864:	3,000:	3,748	: 25
:	1	1	:		•

: Commodity area :	: 1984 :	1985	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5) :
Sodium sulfate :	:		:		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (short tons):	265,424:	194,948:	63,768:	52,031	
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,181:	14,468:	4,757:	3,822	-20
: Quantity (short tons):	7/ 007	448 077.		4/ 97/	: -37
Value (1,000 dollars)	76,093: 9,587:	118,977: 11,898:	26,850:	16,836 1,730	
Tungsten compounds	9,007.	11,090	2,013	1,730	•
Tun and at 1	•		•		:
(1, 0, 0)	5,160:	6,155:	1,233:	1,110	: -10
Value (1,000 dollars):	25,070:	28,809:	6,436:		
Exports:	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	1,614:	2,711:	459:	655	
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,456:	20,107:	4,234:	3,019	: -29
	:	:	:		:
Imports:			:		:
Quantity (pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	36,936,195:		7,827,805:		
Expanded to the second s		1,374,088:	274,284:	333,468	: 22
Quantity (pounds):	5,221,129:	9,861,076:	2,805,042:	2,835,333	• •
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,313,957:	1,200,180:	360,666:	281,983	
Vanadium compounds	;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	;;200,100;	300,000	2017703	
Vanadium pentoxide :	•	:	:		:
Imports:	• •	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	530:	58 :	:	116	: 23,117
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,269:	187:	2:	347	: 16,307
Exports: :	• • • • •		:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	6,918:	3,053:	618:	478	
Value (1,000 dollars):	13,419:	6,299:	1,487:	2,232	: 50
Zinc compounds : Zinc sulfate :					
Imports:	· •	•	•		•
(0)	6,293:	7,969:	1,549:	2,029	: 31
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,573:	2,049:	353:	531	
Exports:	:	2,04,7	5551	201	:
Quantity (1.000 pounds)	1,577:	1,370:	201:	560	: 178
Value (1.000 dollars)	1,924:	879:	198:	124	
Zirconium compounds *	:	:	:		:
Zirconium oxide :	:	:	:		:
Imports: :					:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,585:	2,935:	252:	176	
	2,526:	3,585:	526 :	403	: -23
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds):	844:	2,090:	297:	751	: 153
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,262:	3,331:	596:	925	
10106 (I)000 00110(3/	17202,	5,551			. <u>.</u>

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

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Commodity area	1984	1985	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	<pre>Percentage change from (3) TO (4)</pre>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sulfur dioxide	:	:	. :		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 short tons):	42:	51:	10:	16	
Value (1,000 dollars):	4,334:	4,142:	836:	1,204	: 44
Exports:	1		:		:
Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	1:	1:			:
Value (1,000 dollars):	808:	932:	148:	48	: -67
Hydrogen peroxide	:				
Imports:		44 047	- <i>.</i>		
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	38,396:	14,943:	2,412:	5,572	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	7,982:	4,565:	1,049:	1,210	: 15
Ourstitu (1 000 neunde)	51,025:	46,229:	12,197:	10,139	: –17
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	16,972:	15,538:			<u> </u>
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds :	10,972.		4,//4.	3,069	· ~ J0
Imports:	:	•	•		•
0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5,476,185:	6,520,247:	1,451,413:	1,744,548	. 20
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,708,029:	1,750,407:	453,240:	502,258	
Exports:	1,700,02,7	1)/30/40/1	1012101	2023230	· · · · ·
Quantity (1,000 nounds)	8,581,577:	8,752,388:	2,157,860:	2,293,551	: 6
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	3,077,482:	3,016,677:	748,867:	811,728	
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides	3,077,402,	3,010,0777	140,007:	0117720	:
Imports:		:			:
(0)	11,998:	12,928:	2,725:	3,024	: 11
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,536:	14,582:	2,408:	4,141	
Exports:	1	: :,	;		:
$\alpha_{\text{uppt;tw}}$ (1 000 pounds) ====================================	38,576:	43,236:	13,007:	7,013	: -46
Value (1,000 dollars):	14,460:	17,322:	4,922:	3,439	
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)	:	:	:		:
Tmports:	:	:	:		:
\dot{B}	54,217:	60,583:	13,199:	21,114	: 60
Value (1,000 dollars):	54,053:	54,903:	13,460:	15,513	: 15
Fyports:	:	:	1		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	16,941:	20,074:	5,704:	5,358	: -6
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,971:	19,298:	4,863:	5,234	: 8
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)	:	:	:		:
Twoorts:	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	88,394:	91,108:	15,696:	26,091	
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,777:	30,282:	6,059:	8,416	: 39
Exports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	157,085:	175,607:	48,186:	23,363	
Value (1,000 dollars):	46,960:	49,990:	14,203:	6,910	: -51

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

Commodity area :	: : 1984 :	: 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
	(1) : :	(2)	(3) :	(4)	: : (5) :
Ketones (non benzenoid)	:	:	:		:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1/0 /7/1	4/7 054.	70 764.	69 (20	:
Value (1,000 dollars)	169,476: 42,190:	163,051: 43,713:	39,741: 11,532:	48,620 12,661	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	44,170	437713	11,552.	12,001	
(1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,	179,784:	210,282:	40,379:	53,333	: 32
Value (1,000 dollars)	58,658:	70,250:	15,060:	17,966	
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and		: .	:	,,,,,,,	:
halohydrins (non benzenoid) :	:	:	:		:
Twoontot	:	•	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	2,697,571:	3,669,006:	740,962:	935,217	
Value (1,000 dollars):	302,829:	318,929:	82,975:	74,151	: -11
Exports: :	:			070 70/	:
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	994,841:	743,015:	166,657:	272,724	
Value (1,000 dollars):	197,106:	166,201:	34,732:	51,261	: 41
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non :			•		•
benzenoid) : Imports: :	•				1
Imports: Ourstitu (1 000 sounds)	462,871:	531,920:	132,846:	150,012	• 1
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	142,341:	151,966	38,738:	44,457	
E. mandant f	:	:	;	,	:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,407,784:	1,278,691:	328,633:	348,822	: (
Value (1,000 dollars):	440,119:	417,087:	108,285:	115,343	:
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and:	:	:	:		:
inorganic acids (non benzenoid) :	:	:	:	•	:
Imports:	:	• • • • • •	• • • • • •		1
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	68,556:	95,913:	26,069:	19,619	
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,187:	49,984:	12,982:	11,915	: -;
Exports:	:		070 076	740 450	. 7
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,018,974: 351,828:	1,084,862: 339,009:	232,274: 77,258:	319,459 98,756	
Value (1,000 dollars): Epoxides and halogenated expoxides (non :	331,020,	222,002;	//,230.	70,730	· 2
benzenoid)					:
Imports:					• •
	58,980;	79,386:	29,998:	18,444	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,010:	29,032:	11,638:	7,151	
Exponentes		:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	262,805:	382,713:	101,323:	73,347	: -2
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	107,092:	133,867:	35,305:	31,964	: -
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid) :	:	:	:	:	:
Imports:			•••••		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	43,716:	73,517:	23,167:	311	
Value (1,000 dollars):	14,639:	16,277:	4,199:	195	-9
Exports:	10 010	1	: د ۲۰۵۰	9 677	. 7.
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	18,219:	16,098:	4,302:	2,833 1,080	
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,957:	6,104:	1,773:	1,000	

Commodity area	: 1984	: : : 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: : (5) :
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)	: :	: :	:		:
Imports: Augustity (1,000 pounds)	-: 580,348	: 634,664:	148,741:	229,128	: 54
Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 127,075				
Exports:	1	1 14470101	10000	43)021	: 2)
Quantity (1,000 nounde)	-: 2,178,504	: 2,421,202:	629,746;	599,324	: -5
Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 402,300				
Organo sulfur compounds	:	: :	1		:
Imports:	1 10 705		:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	-: 12,785				
	-: 8,699	10,585:	2,709:	1,832	-32
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds)	- 23,878	: 21,840:	5,608:	4,757	• –15
Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 20,001				
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid)		: 10,750	3,233	3,733	:
Imports:	:	: :	:		:
(1,000 pounde)	-: 345,913	: 316,432:	75,408:	83,637	: 11
Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 163,112				
Exports:	:	: :	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	-: 593,661				
Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 621,830	: 594,667:	151,462:	161,789	: 7
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)	:		:		:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds)		: 2 0/4 975,		707 (57	
Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 2,164,370 -: 416,146				
Evnerte:	•	. 411,010.	121,227	02,500	· -49
\hat{O} (1.000 pounds)	-: 894,741	: 1,164,561:	246,520:	271,912	: 10
Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 248,162				
Drugs and related products	:	:	:		:
Imports:	:	ः ्ः	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 1,710,993	: 1,984,847:	470,792:	551,480	: 17
Exports:	:				:
Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 2,662,878	2,682,915:	738,390:	778,787	: 5
Plastics and resin materials	:				•
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds)	-: 1,141,604	: 1,479,695:	366,518:	422,878	: 15
Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 701,490				
Evenente:	•	: : :	105,507	200,000	: 20
	-: 4,650,947	: 4,817,307:	1,103,344:	1,314,866	: 19
Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 2,800,536	: 2,614,348:	639,095:	718,383	: 12
Elastomers, total	:	: :	:		:
Imports: Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	1	: 			:
Quantity (pounds)	-:2335,324,572	:2466,430,616:	686,787,905:	647,904,782	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 1,165,463	1,045,161	502,548:	266,666	-12
Exports:	1 -• 861 878 676	; • 777 366 266•	199 905 (77)	105 776 542	·
Exports: Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	-: 698.008	: 669.676:	160.749:	170.356	• 4
ADTIG (IAAAAATTG(3)	: 0,0,000	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			, v

Commodity area :	: 1984 :	: 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	<pre>Percentage change from (3) TO (4)</pre>	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5) :	
Flavoring extracts	:		:		:	
Imports: :	:	:	:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,927:	43,591:	10,443:	14,924	: 43	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars):	:				:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	119,257:	103,274:	27,188:	26,147	: -4	
Essential oils : Imports: :		:				
Quantity (nounde)	24,661,759:	24,992,709:	6,389,453:	7,248,883	: 13	
Value (1,000 dollars):	107,278:	110,716:	27,426:	29,873		
Exports:	1077270	1107710	27,420	27,073	:	
	32,311,478:	29,947,617:	11,214,448:	5,118,511	: -54	
Value (1,000 dollars):	98,792:	111,587:	31,520:	32,502	: 3	
Glue, gelatin and related products :	:	:	1		:	
Imports: :	:		• • • • • •		:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	60,841:	55,165:	15,217:	11,673		
	57,626:	64,402:	14,317:	17,696	: 24	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds):	35,385:	39,103:	10,224:	13,799	: 35	
Value (1,000 dollars):	41,454:	51,275	11,369:	15,798		
Aromatic or odoriferous substances		:	11,50,7	13,730	: 57	
Imports:		:			:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	558,939:	679,952:	158,412:	166,981	: 5	
Exports:	:	:	:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	422,571:	410,903:	110,856:	107,189	: -3	
Surface-active agents :	:	:	:		:	
Imports: :	:	:	:		:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	180,640:	324,023:	69,130:	106,069		
Value (1,000 dollars)	95,759:	145,133:	36,089:	46,690	29	
Exports: :	:	70/ 0/7.		78 448		
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	347,387:	304,863: 117,799:	64,474: 28,006:	75,415 34,054		
Soaps and synthetic detergents	118,277:	11/,/99.	20,000	34,034	. 22	
Imparts:					:	
(0, 0)	42,243:	58,429:	10,833:	16,420	: 52	
Value (1,000 dollars):	33,667:	43,413:	7,941:	12,875		
Exports:	:	:	:		:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	214,763:	187,977:	49,263:	47,260		
Value (1,000 dollars):	159,506:	144,698:	38,001:	37,385	: -2	
Synthetic dyes, total *	:	:	:		:	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds):	E/ 000-	5/ 077.	40 504	47.055		
Value (1,000 dollars):	56,808:	56,877:	12,591: 55,769:	17,955		
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	256,977:	252,094;	33,/0Y:	86,651	: 55	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	27,123:	20,293;	4,811:	5,412	· · 12	
Value (1,000 dollars):	72,863:	20,293. 59,493:	13,900:	17,688		
Tarme (1)000 UATRI 2)	12,003.		137700.	17,000		

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

Commodity area	198 <u>,</u> 4	1985	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total Imports:	; ;				:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	18,981 88,098					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	20,918 79,925					
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total Imports:	7 1 1				* * *	
Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	28,985			9,023		
Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars) Synthetic tanning materials	: 2,834 : 3,986 :					
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	: : 1,388 : 552		167:	206	: 24	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	2,012 1,526			223		
norganic pigments and pigment-like mat <mark>erials,</mark> total Imports:	: : :			· ·	:	
Imports: Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	:				1	
Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars) inks and ink powders, total	400,331,160 245,510					
Imports: Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	14,793,572 32,998		4,956,575 9,703			
Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars) Paints and related items, total	31,098,481 53,307					
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	•	60,414	13,152	18,071	: : 37	
Value (1,000 dollars)	230,144	222,132	53,823	55,724	: 4	

Commodity area	: : 1984 :	1985	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	<pre>: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)</pre>	
	· (1) ·	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Crude petroleum	: :	:	i			
Imports:	: :	:	:		:	
Quantity (1,000 barrels)	: 1,316,968:	1,255,804:	244,319:	339,135	: 39	
Quantity (1,000 barrels)	: 36,444,572:	32,902,210:	6,570,100:	7,598,911	: 16	
Fyports:	: :	:	:		:	
Quantity (1,000 barrels)	: 5,783:	7,523:	1,577:	1,710	: 8	
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 185,294:		48,298:	44,153	: -9	
Petroleum products	: :	:	:		:	
Imports:	: `	:	:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 18,635,371:	15,801,121:	3,646,510:	3,649,043	: 0	
Exports:	: :	:	:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 3,577,194:	3,865,595:	1,056,587:	947,933	: -10	
Natural gas and products derived therefrom	I I	:	:		:	
Imports:	: :	:	:		:	
Value. (1,000 dollars)	: 4,929,631:	4,135,881:	1,298,653:	1,079,069	: -17	
Exports:	: :	:	:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 400,665:	446,971:	125,893:	90,307	: -28	
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	• , •	:	:		:	
Importe:	: :	:	:		:	
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	: 17,044:	15,982;	4,155:	4,870	: 17	
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	: 1,686,269:	1,418,178:	.383,687:	367.652	: -4	
Evnanta	• •	• • • •	:		:	
Questity (1 000 chest tong)	: 27,165:	16,952:	:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 2,693,729:		894,152:	397,438	: -56	
Explosives, total	: 1	:	:		:	
Tmn rte:	: :	:	:		:	
	: 30,792,422:	19,841,895:	6,392,014:	2,272,589	: -64	
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 37,017:		12,531	7,217	: -42	
			:		:	
Quantity (pounds)	: 25,455,016:	26,597,988;	9,473,736:	9,262,755	: -2	
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 103,790:	66,347:	17,981:	17,437	: -3	
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or	: :	:	:		:	
less	: :	:	:		:	
Imports:	: :	:	:		• ·	
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 10,538:	13,074:	2,717:	3,355	: 23	
Evnentet	• •	•	:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 35.375:	32,576:	7,840:	9,022	: 15	
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13	: :		1		:	
Two and a	: :	:	:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 498,770:	525,259:	132,405:	140,408	: 6	
Evnante:	1 1		:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 434,862:	577,093:	149,029:	145,086	: -3	

Commodity area	: 1984 :	: : 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5)
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches Imports:	:	:	3		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	38,063 10,315	44,018: 12,534:	11,403: 3,386:		
Quantity (1,000 pounds) Value (1,000 dollars) Coal and other carbonaceous material	5,449: 2,095:	8,203: 2,544:			
Imports: Quantity (1,000 short tons)	: 1,868: 92,617:	: 2,611: 116,741:	: 556: 29,343:		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 short tons)	: 94,271: 4,652,140:	104,733: 5,017,795:	20,814: 1,018,403:	20,218	: : -3
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total	1	:	1 1 1		: : :
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	:	631,112:	157,444: 206,330:		:
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics	:	802,491: : :	200,330	219,010	6 : :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	285,308	316,383;	76,428	93,243	22
Value (1,000 dollars) Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers	214,020	170,856:	43,908:	38,240	-13
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars) Pneumatic tires	13,107:	: 15,628: :	3,812:	4,960	: : 30
Imports: Quantity (1,000 units) Value (1,000 dollars)	: 67,202: 1,773,640:	: 73,103: 1,848,069:	: 18,294: 477,560:		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 units) Value (1,000 dollars) Tires other than pneumatic tires	7,419: 366,288:	6,704: 323,602:	2,012: 96,040:		
Imports: Quantity (units) Value (1,000 dollars)	: 11,770,375: 10,733:	9,394,837: 11,420:	2,074,732: 2,781:		
Exports: Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	1 635 820:	: 398,328: 4,879:	: 185,785: 1,124:	205,533	

Commodity area :	: 1984	: 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar 1986	<pre>Percentage change from (3) TO (4)</pre>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5)
Tubes for tires :	:	.:	:		:
Imp_rts: Quantity (1,000 units) Value (1,000 dollars):	: 38,654: 51,183:	: 42,819: 62,126:	: 11,270: 16,727:	12,336 16,483	
Expurts: Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 1,610: 18,198:	: 1,123: 14,424:	: 339: 3,760:	234 3,411	
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation : coverings : Imports:	: : :	:	: :		: : :
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	5,276:	5,119:	1,232:	1,517	: 23 :
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,294:	29,856:	9,517:	7,451	: -22 :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	1,441,975	: 1,782,845	402,758;	519,006	: : 29
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,113,133	1,075,256	264,789	277,113	5

.

Table 16.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1986 1/

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Commodity area				Imports	: : :	Exports
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)	01	(04)	07		04	
Benzenoid organic chemicals	08	80			•	
Botanical pesticides, total:	(06)	08			: (03) (06) 08	
Chemical elements	(007				: 09 10	
Inorganic acids	06	(08)			: (06) 08	
Certain inorganic chemical compounds:		••••			:	
Aluminum compounds					:	
Aluminum oxide:	(08)				: 06	
Antimony compounds	(03)	09			: 03 06 09	10
Calcium compounds						
Calcium chloride:	03	06	09		: (06)	
Magnesium compounds Manganese compounds	06	(08)	20		:	
Molybdenum compounds	06	(80) 06	09 (08)	09	: (06) : (03)	
Phosphorus compounds	03	00	(00)	09	• 06 (08)	
	06	09				
Silver compounds		0,			:	
Sodium bicarbonate	(06)				:	
Sodium carbonato	03	06			: 03 06	
Sodium chloride					: 06 (08)	
Sodium hydrosulfite	(06)	09			:	
Sodium sulfato					: (03) (06) 09	91
Tungsten compounds					: 06 (08)	
Uranium compounds:	01	04			: (01) (07)	
Vanadium compounds					:	
Vanadium pentoxide	03	06	09	10	03 08 09	10
Zinc compounds Zinc sulfate	07	07			:	10
Zinc sulfate	03	06	09		: 06 (08) 09	10
Zirconium compounds Zirconium oxide	(06)	09			: 03 06 (08)	09
Sulfur dioxide:	03	06			: (03) (06)	09
Hydrogen peroxide	06	(08)	09	10	:	
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds	•	(00)	• • •	10	:	
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides	03	08			: (06)	
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)	06				;	•
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)	06				: (03) (06)	
Ketones (non benzenoid):	09				: 06	
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and					:	
halohydrins (non benzenoid)					: 03 06	
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non state)						
benzenoid)					1	
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids,					: : 06	
and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)					. 00	
Epoxides and halogenated expoxides (non services benzenoid)	(06)					
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)		(06)	0.8	09	: (06)	
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)		/			: 09	
Organo sulfur compounds	(06)				:	
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid):	03	80			:	
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic):	(03)	(06)			:	•
· · ·						

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

Table 16.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1986 👘 😚

Commodity area	: Imports :	: : Exports
Drugs and related products	01 08 06 03 06 02 06 04 (06) 08 06 (08) 04 (03) (06) 08	: : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less	(07) (05) 07 09	03 06 (05) (05) 07

Minerals and Metals 1/

During the first quarter of 1986, the minerals and metals sector registered a trade deficit of \$6.7 billion compared with \$6.4 billion during the comparable 1985 period (table 17, fig. 7). Sustained demand in major consuming markets for relatively less expensive imported products continued to be the principal cause of the unfavorable trade balance. U.S. imports increased by 2 percent to \$9.9 billion during the first quarter of 1986 from \$9.7 billion during the corresponding period in 1985, whereas, exports declined by 3 percent to \$3.2 billion during these periods.

The most significant increases in sector imports during the first quarter of 1986 were recorded in gold bullion (up \$157 million), unwrought aluminum (up \$119 million), unwrought copper (up \$79 million), and cut gemstones (up \$77 million). A decline in imports of iron and steelmill products totaling \$405 million partially offset the unfavorable trade balance during the period. Although exports of copper ore increased by \$55 million during the first quarter of 1986, notable decreases totaling \$117 million were recorded in exports of unwrought aluminum and gold bullion.

Trade in the minerals and metals sector with principal U.S. trading partners (Canada, Japan, and the EC), together, registered a decreased deficit of \$3.5 billion during the first quarter of 1986, 4 percent smaller than the deficit incurred during the corresponding period in 1985.

Iron and steel mill products 2/

Imports of iron and steelmill products declined by 15 percent in the first quarter of 1986 to 5.8 million tons (\$2.3 billion), from 6.8 million tons (\$2.7 billion) during the corresponding period in 1985. The primary reasons for the decline stemmed from the effect of voluntary restraint agreements (VRA's) under which imports of certain steel products from specific steel-producing countries are limited.

Imports of iron and steelmill products from Japan (the principal supplier) declined by 11 percent to 1.5 million tons (\$714 million) during the first quarter of 1986 from 1.7 million tons (\$850 million) during the

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

2.4

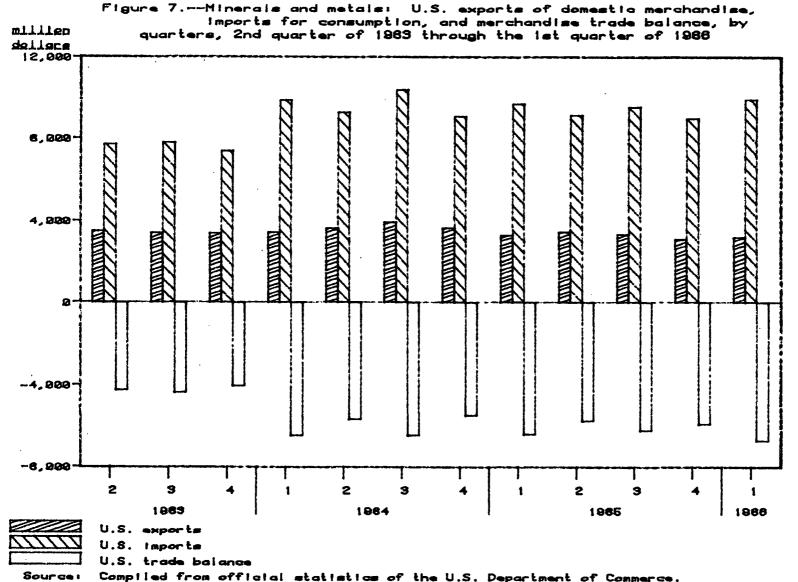
2/ Since January 1986, the Commission has considered a number of unfair complaints involving trade in steel and related products. Final affirmative countervailing duty determinations were made in cases involving imports of carbon steel pipes and tubes from Turkey, iron construction castings from Brazil, and oil country tubular goods from Canada. Final affirmative antidumping injury determinations were made involving imports of carbon steel pipes and tubes from Thailand; iron construction castings from Canada, Brazil, India, and the People's Republic of China; welded carbon steel pipes from India and Turkey; steel wire nails from the People's Republic of China; cast iron pipe fittings from Brazil, Korea, and Taiwan; and oil country tubular goods from Canada and Taiwan.

Table 17.—Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986 <u>1</u>/

Item	1985	January-March 1985	January-March 1986	
V.S. exports of domestic merchandise:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	
Canada	; 4,021,993	917,940	: 888,470	
Japan	1,659,506			
EC			•	
Brazil	: 120,524			
Hong Kong	: 177,053	-	•	
India			•	
Korea	: 401,519		-	
Mexico		-	· · · · ·	
Taiwan				
OPEC			-	
NME 3	220,374	-		
China	173,768	-		
All other				
Total-				
.S. imports for consumption:	. 13,200,345	. 3,320,032	. 3,223,20	
Canada		2,170,530	. 2,007,350	
Japan			· · ·	
EC			• •	
Brazil				
Hong Kong	: 1,061,827	-	-	
Hong Kong	: 330,848			
India Korea	: 622,860			
Korea	: 1,344,623		· · · · ·	
Mexico	: 1,364,248			
Taiwan	: 1,691,024	-	•	
OPEC		: 182,902	: 169,32	
NMEs	: 567,569	: 188,956	: 117,94	
China	: 285,777	: 60,965	: 64,88	
All other		: 1,993,625	: 2,410,56	
Total	: 37,561,739	: 9,731,133	: 9,929,93	
.S. merchandise trade balance:	:	:	:	
Canada		: -1,252,590	: -1,118,880	
Japan		: -1,115,758	: -1,046,82	
EC	-5,632,615	: -1,336,350	: -1,376,28	
Brazil				
Hong Kong	-153,795	: -19,304		
India			•	
Korea		-		
Mexico	-400,388	· · · ·		
Taiwan			•	
OPEC		· · · ·	•	
NME s			· · · ·	
China		-	-	
All other	: -5,647,829	· ·	•	
Total				
ICC01		: -6,411,080	0,700,05	

(In thousands of dollars)

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



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corresponding period in 1985; the country's share of total imports, however, increased slightly from 25 percent to 26 percent. Imports from Canada, the second largest supplier, increased slightly to 736,000 tons (\$285 million) from 730,000 tons (\$306 million), resulting in an increase in the country's share of total U.S. imports from 11 percent to 13 percent. Imports from West Germany, the third largest supplier, declined by 15 percent to 535,000 tons (\$212 million) from 630,000 tons (\$250 million). Of the countries supplying iron and steelmill products to the U.S. market, the most significant trade shift occurred in imports from Brazil. During the first quarter of 1986, imports from Brazil decreased by 48 percent or by 258,000 tons (\$61 million). Brazil dropped from being the fourth largest supplier in the first quarter of 1985 to the seventh largest supplier during the corresponding period in 1986.

One-half of the total decline in imports of iron and steelmill products occurred in imports of sheet and strip products. Imports of sheets and strip declined by 19 percent to 2.2 million tons (\$899 million) in the first quarter of 1986, from 2.7 million tons (\$1.1 billion) during the corresponding period in 1985. These products are used in the production of automobiles, appliances, and machinery. On a country-by-country basis, imports from Japan (the primary supplier, accounting for 34 percent of total imports) declined by 10 percent from 819,000 tons (\$411 million) to 740,000 tons (\$349 million). Declines also occurred from other major suppliers, including West Germany (down 50,000 tons to 254,000 tons), Canada (down 28,000 tons to 217,00 tons), and France (down 114,000 tons to 96,000 tons). Many of these decreases in this category came from VRA countries, which accounted for 90 percent of the total sheet and strip imports. Increases in imports occurred from several major suppliers, including Korea (up 56,000 tons to 233,000 tons), Italy (up 15,000 tons to 79,000 tons), and Spain (up 26,000 tons to 64,000 tons). In total, imports from VRA countries decreased by 19 percent, whereas, imports from non-VRA countries decreased by 23 percent. Imports of iron and steel plates that are used in construction, manufacturing machinery, and other industrial uses, declined from 601,000 tons (\$166 million) in the first quarter of 1985 to 324,000 tons (\$101 million), during the corresponding period in 1986, or by 46 percent. The primary sources of imports during the first quarter of 1986 were Belgium (18 percent of the total imports) and Canada (14 percent). Imports from Brazil, the third largest supplier, decreased to about one-fifth of its 1985 volume, from 151,000 tons (\$27 million) to 33,000 tons (\$7 million).

Iron and steel bars recorded the third largest decline in imports, falling by 25 percent to 346,000 tons (\$153 million) in the first quarter of 1986 from 462,000 tons (\$196 million) during the corresponding period in 1985. Canada remained the principal supplier country, accounting for 26 percent of the total bar imports, although its imports declined by 3 percent to 91,000 tons (\$35 million) in the first quarter of 1986. Imports from Japan, the second largest supplier, decreased by 31 percent to 48,000 tons (\$29 million). These decreases were offset by a substantial increase in imports from Taiwan, which totaled 36,000 tons (\$8 million) in the first quarter of 1986 compared with 4,000 tons (\$1 million) during the corresponding period in 1985.

Semifinished steel (i.e., ingots, blooms, billets, slabs, and sheet bars) was the only product category to register an increase in imports in the first quarter of 1986. During the period, imports of these products increased by 23 percent to 547,000 tons (\$111 million), from 445,000 tons (\$96 million) during

the corresponding period in 1985. This increase, which rose from 634 tons (\$690,000) to 113,000 tons (\$22 million), can be almost entirely attributed to imports from Japan. These products are used by steelmakers for conversion and processing into finished products such as plates, sheets, and bars.

Although stainless steel products account for only 2 percent of the total tonnage of U.S. iron and steel imports, they account for 8 percent of the total value. The import tonnage of this high-value steel increased by 99 percent over the first quarter of 1985 (67 percent in terms of value); the increase was evident in every product category. Of particular note, imports of stainless steel sheets and strip, which accounted for 55 percent of the total imports of stainless steel, increased by 156 percent, to 59,000 tons (\$76 million) during the first quarter of 1986, from 23,000 tons (\$35 million) during the corresponding period in 1985. No single country accounted for a large share of this increased tonnage. Rather, imports from France, Italy, Germany, and Belgium each increased by 4,000 tons or more. In total, European countries accounted for 75 percent of the increase in this product category.

U.S. exports of steelmill products increased by 7 percent to 240,000 tons (\$190 million) in the first quarter of 1986 from 223,000 tons (\$214 million) during the corresponding period in 1985. The only product group to register an increase in exports during the first quarter of 1986 was semifinished steel (i.e., billets, blooms, slabs and sheet bars) which increased 23 percent to 547,000 tons (\$111 million). Significant decreases occurred during the period in exports of pipes and tubes, plates, and structural shapes. Canada remained the principal export market, receiving 58,000 tons (\$61 million) of U.S. exports of iron and steelmill products in the first quarter of 1986, representing an increase of 36 percent over the 90,000 tons (\$223 million) during the corresponding period in 1985.

Glenn Tobin 523-7969

Copper

Expanding copper semimanufacturing industries abroad and the sale of a U.S. copper mining facility to a Japanese firm contributed to a 72-percent increase in exports of copper ore, copper-bearing materials, and waste and scrap. Exports of these items increased to 136,065 short tons (\$133 million) in the first quarter of 1986, from 78,930 short tons (\$77 million) during the corresponding period in 1985. The principal markets for copper ore exports were Japan, the People's Republic of China, and Korea. The increase in exports of copper waste and scrap was principally shipped to Italy, Taiwan, Japan, and West Germany.

Declining U.S. smelter production and reduced stocks contributed to the 44-percent increase in imports of unwrought copper during the first quarter of 1986. Imports of unwrought copper increased to 157,280 short tons (\$197 million), from 109,380 short tons (\$118 million) during the corresponding period in 1985. Chile, Canada, and Peru accounted for a large share of the increase.

Therese Palmer Weise 523-0270

Iron ore 1/

Increased demand in the iron and steel industry, which uses iron ore in blast furnaces to manufacture pig iron, was a primary factor in the increase of U.S. imports of iron ore, which rose by 42 percent to 3.7 long tons (\$96 million) in the first quarter of 1986, compared with 2.6 million long tons (\$76 million) during the corresponding period in 1985. Imports increased from principal supplying countries, including Canada (up 12 percent to 1.1 million long tons), Venezuela (up 483 percent to 1.1 million long tons), and Brazil (up 55 percent to 1.1 million long tons). These three countries accounted for 89 percent of U.S. iron ore imports during the first quarter of 1986.

> Laszlo Boszormenyi 523-0328

Ferrochromium

Increased demand in the iron and steel industry, which uses ferrochromium as an additive in steelmaking, was the primary factor in the increase of U.S. imports of ferrochromium which rose by 169 percent to 135,471 short tons (\$66 million) in the first quarter of 1986, compared with 50,278 short tons (\$26 million) during the corresponding period in 1985. Imports increased from principal supplying countries, including the Republic of South Africa (up by 119 percent to 70,239 short tons), Zimbabwe (up by 121 percent to 20,820 short tons), and Turkey (up by 300 percent to 20,045 short tons). These three countries together accounted for 82 percent of the ferrochromium imports during the first quarter of 1986. Most of the imported material consisted of high-carbon ferrochromium.

> Laszlo Boszormenyi 523-0328

1/ On Dec. 20, 1984, a countervailing duty petition was filed with the Commission and the Department of Commerce on behalf of the U.S. industry producing iron ore pellets, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of subsidized imports of iron ore pellets from Brazil. On the basis of information developed in its investigation, the Commission determined 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.

On Mar. 22, 1985, Commerce published its preliminary determination that subsidies are being provided to manufacturers, producers, or exporters in Brazil of certain types of iron ore pellets. Subsequently, however, Commerce suspended its investigation on the basis of a suspension agreement with Brazil. On Mar. 31, 1986, Commerce canceled the suspension agreement because the Government of Brazil notified Commerce of its withdrawal from the suspension agreement. On Mar. 31, 1986, the Commission resumed its final countervailing duty investigation. On July 18, 1986, the Commission unanimously determined that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury or materially retarded by reason of subsidized imports of iron ore pellets from Brazil. Because of the Commission's negative determination, countervailing duties will not be levied against imports of the product from Brazil.

Industrial fasteners

Reduced consumer spending for certain durable goods, including automobiles, which utilize industrial fasteners (bolts, nuts, and screws), resulted in imports declining by 8 percent to 320 million pounds (\$176 million) in the first quarter of 1986, from 349 million pounds (\$200 million) during the corresponding period in 1985. The largest decline occurred in imported screws, which fell 17 percent to 154 million pounds (\$87 million) in the first quarter of 1986, from 185 million pounds (\$108 million) during the corresponding period in 1985. Japan continued to be the principal supplying country, accounting for 46 percent of the industrial fastener imports in the first quarter of 1986. Other major suppliers were Taiwan and Canada, accounting for 27 percent and 15 percent, respectively, of the total imports.

> James Brandon 523-5437

Unwrought aluminum and waste and scrap

Lower priced imports from low-cost energy countries and declining U.S. smelter capacity are reflected in increased U.S. imports of unwrought aluminum and waste and scrap, which rose by 49 percent over 1985 to 380,775 short tons (\$390 million) in the first quarter of 1986, most of which was aluminum ingot. Canada remains the primary U.S. source of ingot, accounting for 70 percent of the total U.S. imports. Secondary sources included Ghana, where the only smelter, 90-percent owned by Kaiser, was restarted in 1985, and Venezuela and Brazil, both of which have expanded their smelting capacities.

> Deborah McNay 523-0445

Nickel ore and metal

The closing of a U.S. nickel refinery in late 1985 caused a sharp drop in imports of nickel ore and a corresponding drop in exports of metal in the first quarter of 1986 compared with the corresponding period in 1985. Imports declined by 16 percent to \$149 million and exports declined by 46 percent to \$30 million. The refinery imported the raw material and exported much of the finished metal. The nickel industry continues to be depressed because of global overproduction, increased substitution for nickel, and the slow development of new applications for nickel.

> Amy Friedheim 523-0277

Platinum

Concern that certain Arab nations might liquidate dollar-denominated investments in the wake of the U.S. raid on Libya caused speculators to bid up the price of platinum. The value of imported platinum increased by 15 percent in the first quarter of 1986 from the corresponding period in 1985 to \$298 million (973,000 troy ounces). This was largely a price phenomenon since the quantity of imports only increased by 1 percent. Additionally, a strike in one of South Africa's most productive platinum mines, which caused an estimated decrease in output of 30,000 troy ounces, contributed to heightened metal prices.

Amy Friedheim 523-0277

Gold bullion

Uncertainty over the state of the world economy due to the low price of oil and the debt crisis among some developing countries, has increased speculative activity in investments such as gold bullion. Political instability in South Africa, the West's largest supplier of gold, caused gold exports from that country to the United States to increase. The price of gold increased from an average \$317 per troy ounce in the first quarter of 1985 to an average of \$337 per troy ounce during the corresponding period in 1986. This was the main reason why the value of imported gold increased by 20 percent during the same periods to \$952 million (2.7 million troy ounces). U.S. exports of gold declined by 30 percent, falling to \$159 million during these periods.

> Amy Friedheim 523-0277

Precious metal ores and scrap

Increased exports of precious metal ore and scrap to Canada and Belgium contributed to a 25-percent rise in the value of exports of these products. The quantity of exports increased by 11 percent and the remainder of the upturn was due to a rise in the price of metals. In the first quarter of 1986, \$136 million in ore and scrap was exported compared with \$108 million a year ago.

> Amy Friedheim 523-0277

Silver bullion

A drop in price, inventory buildup, the high cost of labor, and a decline in the volume of silver traded with Canada contributed to a decline in the export value of silver bullion in the first quarter of 1986 compared with the corresponding period in 1985. The value of silver bullion decreased by 15 percent, from \$186 million (29 million troy ounces) to \$158 million (26.9 million troy ounces).

> Amy Friedheim 523-0277

Dimension stone and related articles

The strength of the U.S. dollar in 1985 made it economically viable for commercial property developers to import dimension stone products for architectural enhancements to projects expected to be placed in service in 1986. These enhancements were made to improve the commercial attractiveness of the construction projects in an overbuilt market. This, coupled with repeat orders and improved technology for installing and maintaining dimension stone products, resulted in imports increasing by 29 percent to \$91 million in the first quarter of 1986.

> Linda White 523-0304

Natural and cut gemstones

An average 18-percent drop in the price per carat for natural diamonds is believed to be the reason for increased imports of natural gemstones. U.S. imports of natural gemstones increased by 30 percent in the first quarter of 1986 to \$96 million, of which diamonds accounted for about 90 percent (\$87 million). Diamond imports from the Republic of South Africa remained stable at \$49 million, whereas the value of diamonds from Belgium and the United Kingdom increased by 44 percent (to \$18 million) and 52 percent (\$11 million), respectively, from the corresponding period in 1985. U.S. imports of cut gemstones and articles increased by 11 percent to \$801 million in the first quarter of 1986, with cut diamonds accounting for over 85 percent of these imports (\$715 million). The diamond-cutting centers of Belgium (\$187 million), India (\$157 million), and Israel (\$156 million) supplied the United States with over 60 percent of the total imports.

> Linda White 523-0304

Commodity area	1984	1985	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	<pre>Percentage change from (3) TO (4)</pre>	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Nonmetalic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products Hydraulic cement and cement clinker	:	:	:		: : :	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 short tons)	8,876: 294,206:	14,492 431,492	2,713: 79,892:	2,871 81,277		
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	79: 13,496:	97: 21,478:	9: 1,862:	16 2,161		
Imports:	951 : 25,496 :	891 : 33,273 :	: 146: 5,494:	212 6,290		
Exports: Quantity (number): Value (1,000 dollars):	214,708: 27,462:	240,650:	23,890: 3,578:	15,873	: : -34	
Lime : Imports: : 	247,482:	:	47,349:	44,858	:	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: Quantity (short tons):	13,379: 24,668:	12,216:	2,792:	2,764	:	
Value (1,000 dollars): Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and : articles thereof	6,805:	5,155:	1,212:	1,009	: -17 : :	
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	: 79,404: :	: 242,714: :	: 45,845: :	126,355	: : 176	
Value (1,000 dollars): Sand Imports:	18,272:	17,086: : :	4,317:	3,833	: -11 : :	
Quantity (long tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	157,732: 1,780:	292,028: 2,162: :	28,988: 367:	71,547 277		
Quantity (long tons)	2,712,797: 37,980:	2,124,123: 31,514:	378,155: 6,729:	359,870 6,613		
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	9,469	9,297	1,392	2,362	70	
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,099	18,669:	3,573:	3,495	-2	

Table 18.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups $\frac{1}{2}$

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

Commodity area :	:	:	Jan-Mar :	Jan-Mar	<pre>: Percentage :change from</pre>	
:	1984 :	1985 :	1985 :	1986	:(3) TO (4)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: : (5) :	
Dimension stone and articles thereof	:	:	:		:	
Imports: _ Value (1,000 dollars)	: 232,538:	: 302,584:	: 70,740:	91,218	: : 29	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars):	: 26,335:	: 26,664:	: 4,907:	14,864	: 203	
Mica and mica products : Imports: :	:	:	:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	:	7,152:	1,618:	2,394	: 48 :	
Value (1,000 dollars): Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and	.7,113:	7,637:	1,893:	2,103	: 11	
coal coke not suitable for use as fuel : Imports:	•	:	:		•	
Value (1,000 dollars):	•	199,672	56,467:	59,080	: 5	
Value (1,000 dollars): Asbestos and asbestos products	444,980	480,148	118,654	119,589	: 1	
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	84,068:	62,128;	15,453:	11,404	: -26	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars):	· •	44,862:	10,894:	.7,819	:	
Abrasives :		11,002	107074		:	
Quantity (long tons)	49,589: 141,698:	48,307: 116,902:	6,606; 32,540;	6,683 27,736		
Exports: :	:	;	:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	32,901:	23,194: 29,165:		5,582 6,755		
Abrasive articles : Imports: :					:	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	•	137,073:	:		1	
Value (1,000 dollars): Industrial diamonds	73,451:	68,857: :	17,587:	18,458	: 5 :	
Imports: Quantity (carats): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 43,712,478	: 46,222,923:	: 10,729,918:	9,864,696	: -8	
Evnarte:	•	128,252;				
Quantity (carats)	48,072,638: 79,109:	51,281,350: 88,462:	15,188,216: 24,449:			
Natural gemstones :	:				: :	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	360,941	349,690:	73,975	95,815	: 30	
Value (1,000 dollars):	14,108;	13,040:	2,993:	4,845	: 62	

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

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

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:	:	:		: Percentage	
Commodity area :	1984 :	1985	Jan-Mar : 1985 :		Change from (3) TO (4)	
·	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5) :	
Cut gemstones and articles thereof Imports:	:	:	:		: : :	
Value (1,000 dollars):	2,987,360	3,032,167	724,142	801,771	11	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Synthetic gemstones	390,355	420,742	106,936	111,887	: 5 :	
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	23,777	20,047	4,843	4,902	. 1	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	16,038:	7,799	2,716	1,958	: -28	
Clays Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay Imports:			:		: :	
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	12: 1,038:	10: 1,143:	1: 186:	2 396		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 short tons) Value (1,000 dollars): Clays, fuller's earth	: 1,583: 176,632:	: 1,584: 180,933:	410: 46,648:	355 44,163		
Imports: Quantity (1,000 short tons):	:		:		: : - 7	
Exports:	• •	151:	9:	8	:	
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	115: 9,268:	106: 9,132:	28: 2,259:		•	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	5: 516:	8: 512:		103	: 14 : 87	
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	45,374:	640: 44,972:	119: 11,202:			
clays Imports:	1 1	、 : :	:		• • •	
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	13: 3,311:	18: 4,176: :	4: 1,029:	7 1,258	: 75 : 22	
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	461 : 92,909 :	478: 102,246:	117: 26,410:	114 28,193		
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	511,429:	: 622,327:	: 137,701:	122,688	: -11	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	290,874;	210,883:	; 50,027;	53,514	7	

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

Commodity area	: : 1984 :	1985	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5)
Fluorspar :	:	1	:	· <u>························</u> ······	
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
$\rho_{\mu\nu}$	703:	552:	110:	150	: 36
Value (1,000 dollars):	59,436:	45,301:	9,598:	11,209	
Fynante:	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	12:	9:			
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,292:	1,061:	326 :	231	: -29
Ceramic products :	:		:		:
Refractory and heat-insulating products :	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:	:		:
Imports: :	:	*	•		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	117,983:	127,211:	33,384;	44,826	: 34
Exports:					:
Value (1,000 dollars):	199,722:	185,707:	50,846;	44,126	-13
Ceramic construction articles					•
Ceramic floor and wall tiles	:				* •
Imports:		E70 /04.	4/4 557.	407 760	
Quantity (1,000 square feet): Value (1,000 dollars):	452,827:	532,681:			
Value (1,000 dollars)	248,761:	266,146	72,107:	72,407	• U
Exports: Quantity (1,000 square feet):	8,336:	6,125:	1,312;	1,090	: –17
Value (1,000 dollars):	11,865:	7,549:			
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles :	11,005	ינדייוי	. 172041	1,70,7	
Imports:					:
Value (1,000 dollars):	14,483:	9,399:	2,314:	2,253	-3
Fynorts:	:	;		2/250	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	6,497;	6,161:	1,226:	1,183	: -4
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.	:	:	:	.,	:
Tmports: :	:	:	•		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	8,946:	12,067:	2,254:	3,513	: 56
Exports:	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	5,839:	6,543:	2,414:	733	: -70
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental	1	:	:	•	:
pottery	:	:	:		:
Pottery products, n.e.c.		1	:		•
Imports:	:				:
Value (1,000 dollars)	409,797:	449,813:	101,494:	112,840	: 11
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars);	0 0 C 0 .		4 570.	4 455	
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,958:	8,141:	1,579:	1,455	-8
Fine earthenware food utensils	:		•		•
Imports: Quantity (1,000 dozen)	40,925:	50,539:	13,757;	15,227	• 11
Value (1,000 dollars)	275,702:	309,775:	80,735		
Exports:	21391424	3077773	1	11,007	
0	639:	341 :	113:	67	-41
Value (1,000 dollars):	3,428:	2,189:		571	
Adine (1) and doild av	5,420.	27107	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		

Table 18 U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups	Table 18 U.S.	imports and	exports for	selected	commodity groups
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Commodity area :	1984 :	1985	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	<pre>Percentage change from (3) TO (4)</pre>	
	(1)	(2) :	(3)	(4)	: (5)	
: Vitreous china food utensils	:	:	:		:	
Imports: :	:	:			:	
Quantity (1,000 dozen):	22,159:	23,049:	4,798:	7,315	: 52	
Value (1,000 dollars):	221,099:	219,418:	51,937:	60,333	: 16	
Exports: :	1	:	:		:	
Quantity (1,000 dozen):	2,343:	1,629:		378		
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,353:	13,565:	3,865:	2,780	: -28	
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles,						
n.s.p.f.		:				
Ceramic electrical ware		:	:			
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	106,714:	106,173:	28,505:	23,076	: –19	
Evnonte:	100,714.	100,173	20,503	23,070	· - ;	
Value (1,000 dollars):	128,842:	97,300:	26,552:	26,000	-2	
Ceramic sanitary ware	12070421	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		20,000	:	
Tunnant-t	:		:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	25,764:	42,492:	7,614:	16,059	: 111	
Exports:	1		1	,,	:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	18,799:	17,500:	4,322:	3,931	: -9	
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic	:	:	:		:	
articles, n.s.p.f.	:	:	:	•	:	
Tmports: :	:	:	:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	24,987:	23,937:	5,101:	5,684	: 11	
Fyporte:	1	:	. :		:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	44,253:	56,872:	13,835:	12,329	: -11	
lass and glass products :	:	:	:		:	
Flat glass and products thereof	:	:	:		:	
Imports: :		• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •		:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	391,328:	468,460:	113,567:	129,125	: 14	
Exports:	:		1	74 484	:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	321,955:	297,365:	77,291:	74,494	: - 4	
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and						
sheet, rolled and wire glass)			:		•	
Imports: :	138,094:	161,751;	32,266:	60.380	: 87	
Quantity (1,000 square feet): Value (1,000 dollars):	48,759:	57,182:		19,034		
Exports:	40,737	57,102	12,7,50	17,034	· · ·	
	212,428:	211,485:	46,340:	52,477	: 13	
Value (1,000 dollars)	116,329:	102,601:		25,098		
Tempered glass	1	1		,•,•	:	
Imports: :	:	:	:		:	
Auantity (1,000 gauano foot)	76,805:	80,200:	20,896:	14,102	: -33	
Value (1,000 dollars):	116,659:	125,617:		33,773		
Exports: :	:	:	:	-	:	
θ_{uantity} (1.000 square feet)	41,658:	41,145:	11,819:	12,497		
Value (1,000 dollars):	90,215:	95,742:	26,320:	22,811		

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: Commodity area :	: 1984 :	: : 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Laminated glass :	:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:		:	
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars)::	116,937:	: 152,542:	: 38,582:	38,686	: 0	
Exports: :	•	1	:	47.0/0		
Mirrors of glass : Imports:	70,398: : :	59,150: : :	16,235:	17,868	: 10 : :	
Value (1,000 dollars):	73,319	78,207:	18,237:	22,165	22	
Value (1,000 dollars): Glassware and other glass products :	20,833	19,251	4,838	4,075	-16	
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	720,749	797,553	171,827	205,547	20	
Value (1,000 dollars): Fiber glass :	461,255	409,237	107,201:	105,049	-2 : -2	
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	23,418	32,051	8,256	7,428	: : -10	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Glass containers	91,517	95,697	24,451	28,104	: : 15	
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	98,640	118,098	24,437	33,303	: 36	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars) Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c. Imports:	63,431	25,787	7,925	4,918	-38	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	520,797	557,474	119,230	142,091	. 19	
Value (1,000 dollars): Precious metals : Imports:	164,534	144,686:	39,415	34,954	-11	
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	128,285 5,032,966	168,360: 4,688,223:	37,485: 1,420,362:			
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	31,740: 2,333,446:	32,308: 1,640,558:	9,027: 430,668:			
materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap : Imports:	:	:	:		:	
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces): Value (1,000 dollars):	23,784: 893,646:	17,607: 747,330:	4,324: 178,766:			
Exports: Quantity (1,000 troy ounces): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 15,455: 652,197:	: 13,226: 414,193:	; 3,835; 108,367;			

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

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Commodity area	1984 :	: 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	<pre>: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)</pre>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: : (5) :
Platinum group metals	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	:	:	1		:
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces):	3,948:	3,451:			
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,056,236:	961,848;	258,616:	297,537	: 15
Exports:	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces):	1,048:	844:	299:	221	
Value (1,000 dollars):	252,836:	181,084:	67,429:	59,468	: -12
Gold bullion		:	•		:
: Quantity (1,000 troy ounces):		· · · ·	2 547.	2 747	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	6,031: 2,293,606:	6,360: 2,109,475:	2,516: 794,993:	2,716	
Value (1,000 dollars):	2,293,000	2,107,479.	/ 94, 773.	952,087	. 20
Exports: Quantity (1,000 troy ounces):	3,482:	2,888:	762:	454	: -40
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,284,717:	919,432:	227,757:		
Silver bullion	1,204,717	JIJJ4J2.	2217151	6601661	·
Twoontot					•
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	93,545:	137,397:	29,079:	26,869	8
Value (1.000 dollars)	784,838:	855,550:	186,100:	157,964	
Exparts:	1	:	10071001	1377704	· · · ·
Quantity (1.000 troy ounces)	10,339:	12,610:	2,474:	2,712	: 10
Value (1,000 dollars):	86,339:	81,745:	15,736:	16,007	
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig :		:	•		: -
iron, and ferroalloys	· · ·	:	:		:
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen *	:	:	:		:
Tmnorte:	:	:	:		:
0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	702:	338:	109:		: -64
Value (1,000 dollars):	84,062:	50,729:	16,230:	5,519	: -66
Fyports:	: 1	:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		:
Quantity (1,000 short tons):	56 :	31:	7:	· 6	
Value (1,000 dollars):	5,684:	3,543:	889:	649	: -27
Ferroalloys	•		:		:
Ferrochromium	•				•
Imports:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	: 400 EE/.	270 042	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	486,927: 187,187:	665,012:	100,556:	270,942	
	10/,10/.	158,612	. 23,130 .	100,00	: 155
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds):	30,776:	20,524:	3,752:	2,819	: –25
Value (1,000 dollars):	10,542:	7,687:	1,543:	1,205	
Ferromanganese :	10,372,	:	1	17205	
Importe: :	:		1	1	-
(1, 0, 0)	825,155	1,055,127	281,115:	347,971	24
Value (1,000 dollars):	162,064:	154,197:	41,027:		
Fyperts:	: :		1	21,7,200	:
Quantity (1,000 nounds)	24,179:	20,057:	3,886:	1,541	-60
Value (1,000 dollars):	6,627:	6,165:	1,388:	584	

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

Commodity area	1984	1985 :	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
:	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ferrosilicon	: :	:	:		
Imports	• • • • • • •	:	: :		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	: 193,475:	304,552:	65,290:		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	: 74,230:	73,731:	18,240:	25,973	: 42
Evnante:		:			
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	58,728:	26,017:	6,651:		
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,118:	12,737:	3,468;	2,315	-33
Iron and steel mill products, all grades		•	:		
Imports:		: 0/ 707 ;	:	F 7//	
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	26,196:	24,307:	6,752:		
	10,221,429	9,577,210:	2,681,759:	2,277,251	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1,012:	956 :	222;	239	: . : 8
Value (1,000 dollars)	891,594:	841,657:	214,421:	189,968	-
Value (1,000 dollars)Copper ore and metal	671, 574	041,0071	214,421	1039300	
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper			:		
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap		:	:		-
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	75,128:	69,913:	19,674:	19,578	. 0
Value (1,000 dollars)	88,707:	64,169:	16,937:	18,109	
Exports:			:		• •
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	280,204:	450,096:	78,930:	136,065	: 72
Value (1,000 dollars)	298,830;	446,586:	76,598:	132,470	
Copper, unwrought	:	:	1		
Imports	: :	:	:		:
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	: 552,806:	441,983:	109,380:	157,280	: 44
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 707,159:	524,750:	117,846:	196,567	67
Exports	: :	:	1		:
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	: 113,094:	• 74,211:	19,753:		
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 157,971:	95,640:	25,154:	13,754	-45
Copper, wrought	: :	•	:		
Imports				74 444	
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	352,222:	254,173:	73,559:	74,418	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	669,674	566,157:	164,014:	156,353	-5
Exports:	4 975.	F0 607.		40 545	
Quantity (short tons, contained weight) Value (1,000 dollars)	61,235: 239,299:	58,497: 205,060:	22,735: 66,734:	10,515	
Value (1,000 dollars)	239,299	203,000.	00,/34.	47,203	-26
Bauxite and aluminum metals		•	•		
Bauxite Imports:		•	•		
Quantity (1.800 short tons)	11,503:	8,000:	2,802:	2,237	-20
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	310,854:	210,091:	71,118:		
Evnorte:		21070711	11110.	507777	-20
Quantity (1 000 short tons)	36 :	35:	4:	6	49
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,188:	3,010:		•	

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

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

Commodity area :	:	:	; Jan-Mar ;	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)	
	1984 1985	1985 :	: 1985 :			
: : :	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5)	
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap : Imports: :	:	:	:		I I I	
Quantity (short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	1,131,771: 1,440,350:	1,101,453: 1,126,479:	256,307: 271,190:	380,775 389,515		
Quantity (short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Aluminum, wrought other than foil :	570,617: 672,483:	795,437: 792,267:	212,817: 215,067:	171,971 167,219		
Imports: Quantity (short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	512,837: 1,042,865:	476,755: 863,192:	125,586: 228,617:	127,170 225,202		
Quantity (short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Aluminum foil :	229,063: 548,175:	194,666: 457,238:	51,776: 120,776:	53,673 123,628		
Imports: Quantity (short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	27,001: 90,628:	28,583: 82,878:	8,002: 22,794:	6,883 20,063		
Quantity (short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Nickel ore and metal	23,224: 33,319:	21,210: 28,800:	6,020: 7,982:	5,531 6,296		
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	340,986: 730,743:	374,640: 712,621:	99,902: 176,476:	67,284 148,577		
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars): Tin ore and metal	95,763: 230,210:	85,101: 212,495:	23,577: 55,922:	13,242 30,324		
Imports: Quantity (long tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: ;	46: 533,788:	37: 438,040:	9: 106,641:	8 70,701		
Quantity (long tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Lead :	28 : 36,375 : ;	29: 42,799: :		7 10,747		
Lead ore and concentrate : Imports: : Quantity (short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	: ; 35,943: 12,457:	: ; 5,498; 1,204;	: : 2,050: 793:			
Exports: Quantity (short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	23,094 10,112	21,976: 10,235:	4,833: 1,976:	3,651	-24	

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Commodity area	:	:	: Jan-Mar :	Jan-Mar	<pre>: Percentage :change from</pre>	
	1984	1985 1985	1986	:(3) TO (4)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5) :	
Lead metal and waste and scrap : Imports:	;		:		:	
Quantity (short tons)	186,250: 96,565:	153,546: 63,527:	43,673: 20,205:	37,660 14,539		
Quantity (short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	58,267: 32,976:	96,595: 38,447:		22,406 8,571		
Zinc : Zinc ore and concentrate : Imports:	:	:	:		; ; ;	
Quantity (short tons)	101,603: 32,517:	105,170: 36,044:				
Quantity (short tons) Value (1,000 dollars) Zinc metal and waste and scrap	44,616: 18,700:	31,505: 11,687:			• •	
Imports::Quantity (short tons):Value(1,000 dollars):	; 725,427; 661,764;	694,096: 535,587:		217,017 132,583		
Exports: Quantity (short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	38,685; 24,268;	49,476: 25,606:	11,151:	16,909	: : 52	
Miscellaneous base metals and ores : Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	1,304,837:	1,224,484:	:		:	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Ores of cerium and thorium	1,156,163	1,148,260	:		: : -2	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 3: 2,202:	: 3: 1,984:		753	: : : 22	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight): Value (1,000 dollars):	; 507 ; 279 ;	: 1,638: 415:			_	
Chrome ore and metal : Chrome ore : Imports: :	: ; ; ;	:	•		; ; ;	
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	119: 15,484: :	370: 19,829: :				
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained): Value (1,000 dollars)	49: 2,956:	90: 4,599:	967:			

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

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

Commodity area :	: : 1984	1985	; Jan-Mar ; 1985 ;	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3) :	(4)	: : (5) :
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and 3	· · ·	:	:		:
scrap	· · · · · •	:	:		:
Imports: i	· :	· :	:		:
0upptity (1,000 pounde) ====================================	4:	3:	:		: 3
Value (1,000 dollars):	24,080:	19,618:	4,633:	5,307	: 15
Fxports:	:	:	:	- • - ·	:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	· •	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	3,626:	2,963:	721:	920	: 28
Cobalt ore and metal :	• •	1	:		:
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and	:	:	:		:
scrap :	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	23,084:	16,592:	2,475:	2,994	
Value (1,000 dollars):	200,049:	181,139:	26,864:	29,530	: 10
Exports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	952 :	911:	265:	545	
Value (1,000 dollars);	. 7,661:	7,355;	2,446;	3,266	; 34
Columbium ore and metal :	· :	:	:		:
Columbium ore :	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	4,323:	4,407:	1,306:	596	: -54
Value (1,000 dollars):	13,581:	13,817:	3,903:	1,494	: -62
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and :	•	:	:		:
scrap	:	:	1		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	49 :	8 :	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	262:	40:	:	22	1
Iron ore :	:	:	1		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (long tons)	17,159:	15,965:	2,590:	3,668	
Value (1,000 dollars):	533,770:	468,185	75,661:	96,132	: 27
Exports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (long tons)	4,992;	5,033:	275:	156	
Value (1,000 dollars):	239,256 i	240,556:	13,553:	7,741	: -43
Magnesium metal		:	:		:
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap	:	:	:	•	
Imports:	• • • • •	1	• • • • •		•
Quantity (short tons):	8,893:	8,520:	2,021:	1,629	
Value (1,000 dollars):	23,087:	23,077:	5,679:	4,326	-24
Exports	:		• • • • •		
Quantity (short tons):	46,022:	38,188:	9,142:	8,529	
Value (1,000 dollars):	124,165:	102,202:	24,293:	23,293	: -4

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Table 18U.S. imports and exports for selected commodi	ity	groups	
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Commodity area	: : 1984 :	1985	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) 10 (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Magnesium, wrought : Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (short tons, contained weight): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	457: 1,296: :	718; 1,896;		519 1,324	
Quantity (short tons, contained weight): Value (1,000 dollars): Manganese ore and metal	2,116: 12,495: :	1,950: 11,401:	473: 2,605:	698 3,824	
Manganese ore : Imports: :	:	: :	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	386,509: 19,058: :	758,582: 22,102: :	141,026: 4,513:	194,188 4,339	
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight): Value (1,000 dollars)	228,196: 15,726:	54,049: 4,391:	9,660: 836:	10,935 1,330	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds):	27,127:	18,419:	4,972:	4,789	
Exports: : Supptity (1.000 pounds):	13,213: ; 8,164;	10,708: : 10,360:	1	2,456 2,945	:
Value (1,000 dollars): Mercury ore and metal Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap Imports:	5,896:	7,321:	1,528: : :	2,106	: 38 : :
Quantity (flasks of 76 pounds each): Value (1,000 dollars): Molybdenum ore and metal	26,533: 7,630:	18,892; 5,336;	6,248: 1,750: :		
Mólybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials: Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight): Value (1,000 dollars)	5,294: 19,623:	4,354: 7,895:	: 1,314: 2,503:	594 989	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight): Value (1,000 dollars)	63,366: 242,769:	63,858: 247,690:	13,844: 51,080:	15,366 52,894	: 11
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap : Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight):	579:	650÷	129:	132	: :
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	4,734:	5,124:	991 :	1,068	: 8
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight): Value (1,000 dollars)::	1,252: 4,549:	943: 4,663:	207: 1,585:	723 1,752	

Commodity area	1984 :	1985	Jan-Mar : 1985 :		: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: : (5) :
Molybdenum wrought	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	:	:	1	•	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	132:		27:		-
Value (1,000 dollars)Exports:	3,023;	2,301:	707:	• • •	: -9
(0, 1)	730:	953:	291:		-38
Value (1,000 dollars):	12,321:	14,520:			
Rhenium metal	12,521	14,5201	3,303,	J,241	. ,
Imports: t	:	:			:
$\dot{0}$	1:	4:	· · · · · ·		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	449 :	1,215:	8:	203	: 2,303
Silicon metal :	:	:	:		:
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap :	:	:			:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	54,140:	102,074:	22,130:	28,040	
Value (1,000 dollars):	26,557:	52,841:	11,379:	14,154	: 24
Exports: :	:		:		• _
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	8,839;	3,974:	946 :		
Value (1,000 dollars):	88,542	61,488:	22,327:	11,979	: -46
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon			:		:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,758:	1,897:	499:	396	: –20
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,889:	30,783:			
Tantalum ore and metal	20,007	30,703,	7,030.	0,047	
Tantalum ore	•	•			•
Tmports: 1					1
0	3,256:	2,323:	582:	567	-2
Value (1,000 dollars):	25,900:	17,510:			_
Exports:		:	• • • • • •	.,	:
Quantity (1,000 nounde)	:	· • •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	:	:	:		:
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap	:	:	:		:
Imports:	: -	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	228 :	202:	61:		
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,776:	7,924:	3,144:	2,328	: -26
Exports: :	:				:
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	402:	589:	246 :		
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,076	23,277:	8,828:	3,932	-55
Tantalum, wrought	:		:		i
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds)		19:	7:		•
Value (1,000 dollars)	56:	900:	534:		
Exports:	. 00	700.	2041		•
$\dot{0}$ uantity (1,000 nounde)	• 100:	69:	20:	15	: -24
Value (1,000 dollars):	13,099:	9,743:	2,844:	2,271	
Tarua (1) VVV 4041013/	137077'	ינדוונ	6707 4 '		·

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

Commodity area	1984	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	; Jan-Mar ; 1985 ;	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Titanium ore and metal	i				: : :
Titanium ore and slag : Imports: :	:	:	1		•
Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars):	801: 88,832:	979: 110,826:	254: 22,492:	235 28,997	
Exports: :	:	:		207777	
Quantity (1,000 short tons): Value (1,000 dollars): Titanium sponge	8: 1,935:	27: 6,952:	377	279	-26
Imports: :					•
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	11,237: 31,513:	3,453: 10,219:	301 : 848 :	696 1,868	
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	967:	337:	187:	274	: : 47
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and : waste and scrap Imports:	:	:	1		:
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	4,052: 8,150:	4,613: 8,199:	1,567: 2,657:	1,419 2,235	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 short tons):	: 6:	: 9:	: 2:	. 2	: : -9
Value (1,000 dollars): Titanium, wrought :	49,385:	60,291:	16,901: :	9,916	: -41 :
Imports: Quantity (1,000 short tons):	:	: 1:	:		•
Value (1,000 dollars)~Exports:	11,504:	20,894: :	3,588:	5,407	: 51 :
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	: 20,509:	1: 29,672:	: 5,989:	7,204	: : 20
Tungsten ore and metal : Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials :	:	:	1		:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content):	12,805:	: 23,462:	: 6,675:	3,516	: -47
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,714:	36,950:	11,626	4,976	
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content): Value (1,000 dollars)	284: 1,239:	272:	63: 255:	62 186	
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap : Tungsten, unwrought : Imports:	1,237	531. ;	:	100	
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content): Value (1,000 dollars):	231 : 2,496 :	173: 1,742:	56 : 6 37 :	48 528	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content): Value (1,000 dollars):	; 3,584; 23,228;	; 5,609; 37,661;	1,308: 9,214:	1,208 7,908	-

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

Commodity area	1984	: 1985 :	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	<pre>Percentage change from (3) TO (4)</pre>	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Tungsten, wrought			:		:	
Imports:	:	:	:		:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	84:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,752	5,234:	1,106:	1,777	÷ 61	
Exports:	417	5701		1.07	: 9	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	20,545	,			-	
Value (1,000 dollars) etallic containers	20,343	21,780:	5,705:	5,075	. J	
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	168,255	318,985:	52,962:	43,106	-19	
Exports:		: :		,	:	
Value (1,000 dollars)*	: 226,085:	200,756:	51,579:	53,993	: 5	
ire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing		:	:		:	
Imports:	1	:	• • • • • • • • • •		:	
Quantity (pounds)	801,084,034					
Value (1,000 dollars)	480,169	494,198:	133,784:	139,350	ः ५	
Exports: Quantity (pounds)	77 776 797		40 590 655.	27 606 267	. 47	
Wantity (pounds)	· /3,2/4,00/· · · 00 752·	00,070,020	10,000,400,	2/,404,24/ 20 193	: 47 : 11	
Wire strand and rope	, <u>,,,,,</u>	15,022		20,103	• • • •	
Imports:						
Dunntity (noundo)	698.575.612	700.993.717:	192.335.296:	186.596.599	: -3	
Value (1,000 dollars)	410,185					
Exports:	. :		:		:	
Dupptity (pounds)	22,814,599:	22,537,677:	5,259,888:	7,095,534	: 35	
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 41,529:	34,702:	8,404:	8,853	: 5	
Fencing	r :	: :	:		:	
Imports				0 F/0 7//		
Quantity (pounds)	28,816,594					
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,608	10,975:	2,646:	2,880	·	
Exports: Quantity (pounds)	1,610,573	1,059,773:	354,126:	368,728		
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,647					
Wire cloth			,001	,,,,	· ·	
Twoantot		1	:		:	
	14,794,666	15,148,552:	3,969,836:	4;398,679	: 11	
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,275			14,693	: 39	
Expanded to the second s		:	:			
Quantity (pounds)	31,828,130	41,971,283:		15,506,648		
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,843	15,937:	3,519:	4,291	22	
Welded wire mesh			-		5 9	
Imports: Quantity (pounds)	45,061,668	72,957,609:	: 11 330 044.	18,357,666	. 62	
	14,482					
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:		20,740	377140	0,750	02	
	6,158,812	4,829,719:	1,334,360:	991,240	-26	
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,711					

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

Commodity area	1984	1985 :	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	· Percentage ·change from ·(3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: : (5) :
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware Imports:					:
Value (1,000 dollars)	•	1,439,225	390,700	391,391	: 0
Value (1,000 dollars)Fasteners Bolts, nuts, and screws	576,957	533,830	138,982:	139,607	
Imports: Quantity (pounds)	:1369.356.916:	1261.551.398:	368.950.137:	320 201 508	-8
Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	•	• •		175,585	-12
Quantity (pounds)	: 191,535,035 : 169,783 :	: 131,436,069: : 147,673: : :	37,035,987: 38,884: :		
Imports: _V lue (1,000 dollars)	1,225,802	1,329,790	340,845:	354,938	: 4
Exports: Velue (1,000 dollars) Handtools	816,578	777,242	: 196,464: :	178,765	-9
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	727,847	826,366	218,473	217,313	-1
Value (1,000 dollars) Table flatware	629,404	633,775	157,503:	144,939	-8
Table flatware, precious metals	1				- []
Quantity (pieces) Value (1,000 dollars)	: 10,413				
Exports: Quantity (pieces) Value (1,000 dollars)	65,431 1,290	51,221:		9,485 139	
Table flatware, stainless steel Imports:	: :	: : : :	:		
Quantity (pieces) Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	703,169,100 124,614	665,556,298: 112,255:	200,167,770: 33,986:	170,025,424 28,379	-15 -16
Quantity (pieces)	4,582,968 36,331				
Imports: Quantity (number) Value (1,000 dollars)	54,722,610 31,462	53,504,928 34,490	: 10,861,582: 8,381;		
Exports: Quantity (number) Value (1,000 dollars)	220.338	363,219:	: 270,852:	120,606	-55

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

Commodity area :	1984 :	: 1985 :	; Jan-Mar 1985 ;	Jan-Mar	: Percentag :change fro :(3) TO (4)
	(1) :	(2)	(3)	(4)	: : (5) :
scellaneous metal products :	:		:		:
Imports: :	· · ·	:	• •		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	3,715,802:	3,763,918:	908,408:	908,845	:
Exports:		:	1		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,821,241:	1,436,975:	380,236:	333,309	: -1
Chain of base metals :	• •	:	•		:
Power transmission chain of iron and steel :	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (pounds):	70,388,847:	77,348,251:	21,604,786:	21,492,129	: -
Value (1,000 dollars):	82,374:	90,064:	24,844:	26,274	:
Exports:	:	:	:	·	:
Quantity (pounds):	9,779,071:				
Value (1,000 dollars):	30,886:	23,607:	7,346:	5,169	: -:
Anchor chain of iron or steel :	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	:		•••••••••		:
Quantity (pounds):	21,251,964;	18,672,159:			
Value (1,000 dollars):	8,140:	5,931:	2,782:	1,423	: -0
Exports:	:				:
Quantity (pounds):	2,824,279:				
Value (1,000 dollars):	4,196:	3,238:	893:	548	:
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or :					
steel; chain of base metals other than iron:					1
or steel :					:
Imports: :				40 FF/ 740	:
Quantity (pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	52,845,269:		15,262,395:		
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	36,423:	40,610:	10,789:	13,920	: ;
Quantity (pounds):	47 700 407.	15,314,134:		3,522,614	• _•
Value (1,000 dollars):	16,785:	14,340:			
Structures of base metal	10,703.	14,340.	3,030.	7,102	•
Imports:	•		:		•
Value (1,000 dollars):	215,066:	402,814:	65,545:	87,795	:
Exports:	212,000	402,014.	•242,00	01,193	•
Value (1,000 dollars)	511,544:	327,247:	85,370;	64,232	: -2
Agine (1)AAA GOTIGL2)	211,244;	361,641:	03,370;	04,232	

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

Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1986 1/

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Nonmetalic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products Hydraulic cement and cement clinker Concrete mixes and articles thereof Lime Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof	06 03 06 (08) 09	: : : 06 (08) : (06) 08 09 10 : : :
Crushed stone Dimension stone and articles thereof Mica and mica products Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel Asbestos and asbestos products Abrasives	03 09	* 03 08 09 * 1 * 1
Abrasive articles Industrial diamonds Natural gemstones Cut gemstones and articles thereof Synthetic gemstones Clays	(08)	: : (06) : 03 : : 09
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay Clays, fuller's earth Clays, bentonite Clays, bentonite Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c	(06) 08 09 03 08 09 06 (08)	119
Fluorspar Ceramic products Refractory and heat-insulating products Ceramic construction articles Ceramic floor and wall tiles Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c	03 09	: ; ; ; 08 ; ; (03) 10
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental potteryPottery Pottery products, n.e.c.Fine earthenware food utensilsVitreous china food utensilsIndustrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.	06	: : : 03 (06) 08 : 09 :
Ceramic electrical ware Ceramic sanitary ware Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f	03	: : 09 : : :
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass) Tempered glass	03 06 (06) 08	7 7 7 7

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

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

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Commodity area	Imports :	Exports
Mirrors of glass Glassware and other glass products Fiber glass Glass containers	10	
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c Precious metals Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing	· 09 · · · ·	
materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap Platinum group metalsGold bullion Silver bullion	· 09 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	09 (06) 09 09
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pigʻiron, and ferroalloys Pig iron, and spiegeleisen Ferroalloys	(03) (06)	09
Ferrochromium Ferromanganese Ferrosilicon	: 03 06 :	(03) (06) 09
Iron and steel mill products, all grades Copper ore and metal Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper		
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap Copper, unwrought	03 06	03 06 (03) (06) 09 (06) 08
Bauxite and aluminum metals Bauxite Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap	• 03 06 • •	03 06
Aluminum, wrought other than foil Aluminum foil Nickel ore and metal Tin ore and metal		(03) (06) 03 08 09 10
Lead Lead ore and concentrate Lead metal and waste and scrapZinc	: : (03) (06) 08 09 :	08 09 06
Zinc ore and concentrate Zinc metal and waste and scrap	06	(03) (06) 09 10 03 06 09
Chrome ore and metal Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and	03 06	(03) (06) 08 09 10
scrap Cobalt ore and metal Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and		06 (08) 09 10 06 (08) 09
scrap Columbium ore and metal Columbium ore Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste	(03) (06) 09 10	00 (00/ 07

Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1986

Commodity area	:			Imp	orts			:			Exports	
and scrap	: 03	06	08	09	10			:				
Iron ore	: 06							: (03)	(06)			
Magnesium metal	1							:				
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap	. 07	07						:	07			
Magnesium, wrought	: 03	06						: 03	06			
Manganese ore and metal Manganese ore	: 06	(08)	09					: 03	08	09		
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap	: 00	(00)	• • •					: 06	09	0,3		
Mercury ore and metal	:							:	• • •			
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap	: 09							:				
Molybdenum ore and metal	1							:				
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing	1		•					:				
Mólybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials	: (03)	(06)	09					:				
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap	: 09	10						: 06	(80)	09	10	
Molybdenum wroughtRhenium metal	; 09							: (06)	80			
	÷ 03	06	09	10				:				
Silicon metal	1							:				
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap	1							: (03)	(08)	09		
	1 .											
Tantalum ore and metal	1	4.0						:				
Tantalum ore	• 00	10						: · (07)	(0/)	00	00	
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap	* U9 * (07)	(06)	08	09	4.0				(06)	80	09	<u>ы</u>
Tantalum, wrought	1.(03)	(00)	vo	0.2	10			: 09				N
		09						· •				فسو
Titanium ore and slag Titanium sponge	1 03	06	•					: 03	06	09	10	
Titanium, upwrought other than sponge: and	1							: 05	00	• • •	10	
waste and scrap	:							: (03)	(08)			
Titanium, wrought	: 03	06						: 06	,			
Tungsten ore and metal	:							:				
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials	: (03)	(06)	09				•	: 09	10			
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap	ż							:		•	•	
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap Tungsten, unwrought Tungsten, wrought	:					•		: 09				
Tungsten, wrought	: 03	06	(08)			•		:			•	
letallic containers	1							:				
ire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing	1							: 06				
Wire strand and rope	1							: 06				
Fencing	х.,							· 09				
Wire cloth		04						÷ 06				
Welded Wire mesn fotomonot locks	• 03	06						•				
ails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and	•											
saddlery hardware	:											
Factonore	1 1							:				
Bolte pute, and ecrolle	:							: 08				
andtools, cutlery, forks and spoons	8							:				
Handtools	:							:				
Table flatware	1							:				
Table flatuare, precious metals	1					•		: (03)	(06)	09		
Table flatware, stainless steel	1		•			•		÷ 03.	08	09	10	
Scissors and shears	: 06							: (03)	(06)	80	09	

Ξ

Table 19.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1986

Commodity area	Imports	: Exports
Miscellaneous metal products Chain of base metals Power transmission chain of iron and steel Anchor chain of iron or steel	(03) (06) 08 09 10	: ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;

Machinery and Equipment 1/

The U.S. merchandise trade deficit in machinery and equipment in first quarter of 1986 increased to \$14.8 billion compared with a deficit of \$8.2 billion during the corresponding period of 1985 (table 20, fig. 8). U.S. imports of these products were valued at \$38.5 billion in the first quarter of 1986, representing an increase of 18 percent over imports during corresponding period in 1985. Principal sources of imports were Japan, Canada, and the European Community (EC), which accounted for 80 percent of total imports. Japan was the principal supplier, with shipments increasing by 27 percent during the period to \$15.4 billion. U.S. exports of machinery and equipment decreased by 3 percent during the first quarter of 1986, declining to \$23.7 billion. Principal export markets were Canada, the EC, and Japan; Mexico and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) countries were also important export markets. Significant trade shifts in the first quarter of 1986 occurred in passenger automobiles, office machines, aircraft, and motor-vehicle parts.

The major U.S. trading partners in machinery and equipment were Japan, Canada, and the EC. The trade deficit with Japan continued to increase during the first quarter of 1986, despite a 28-percent appreciation in the value of the yen, rising by 34 percent to \$14.1 billion, compared with \$10.5 billion during corresponding period in 1985. During these periods, the trade deficit with Canada increased from \$226 million to \$822 million, whereas the trade deficit with the EC rose from \$942 million to \$2.8 billion.

The increasing deterioration in the U.S. trade position in machinery and equipment was related largely to trade with Japan, and to a lesser degree, to trade with the EC. The \$14.1-billion deficit with Japan was almost as large as the total deficit with all countries during the first quarter of 1986. Imports of passenger automobiles, consumer electronic products, and office machines from Japan were particularly strong during the period.

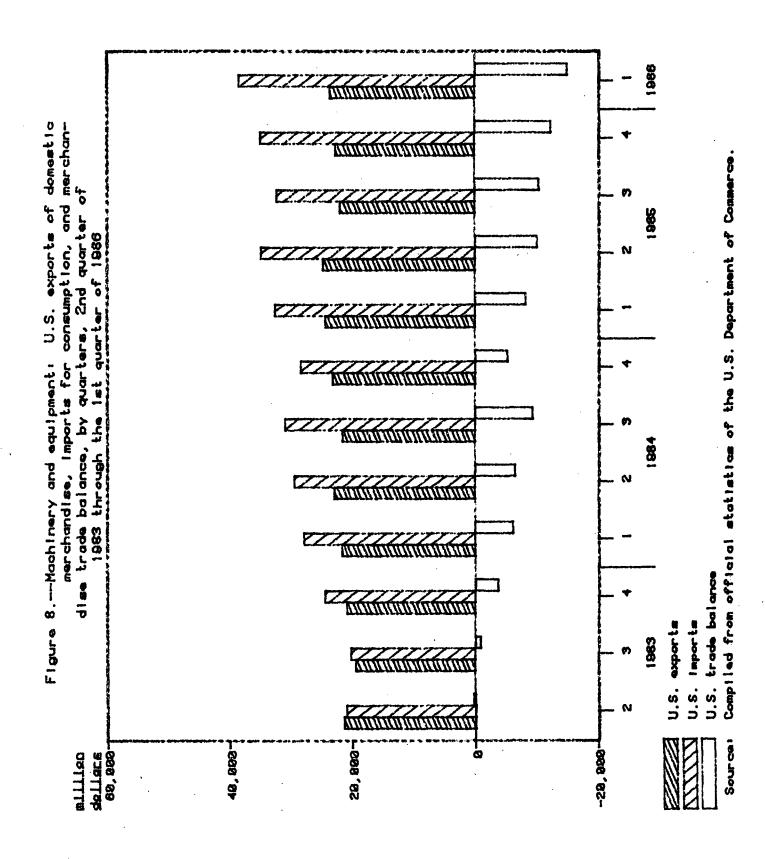
1/ Included here are products classified in pts. 4, 5, and 6 of schedule 6 (Metal and metal products) of the <u>Tariff Schedules of the United States</u> Annotated.

Table 20.-Machinery and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance by selected countries and country groups, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986 1/

anada	: 19.312.426		:
anadaapan	: 5,361,092 : 19,312,426		
apan C	: 5,361,092 : 19,312,426		: 6,695,69
C	: 19.312.426	: 1,548,571	
razil			• •
	: 1,346,603	• • • •	• •
ong Kong	: 981,961		· · ·
ndia	: 540,623		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
orea			-
lexico	: 6,186,586	-	
aiwan	: 0,100,500		
PEC	: 5,676,915	÷	
PEC MEs	: 5,070,915		
China	: 2,117,201 : 1,888,579	÷	
11 other			
Total			
	: 94,154,951	24,466,979	: 23,697,5
. imports for consumption:	:		
anada	: 29,361,808		
apan		· ·	
C	: 26,010,155		-
razil	: 1,170,485	· •	
ong Kong	: 2,144,570	•	
ndia	: 51,980 :		
orea	——————————————————————————————————————	-	
exico	: 5,414,153 :	1,179,576	
aiwan	: 5,090,470 :	1,343,465	: 1,338,3
PEC	: 50,930 :	11,551	: 17,2
MEs	: 244,103 :	73,316	: 58,5
China	: 89,906 :	26,322	: 25,40
1] other	:	2,936,642	3,092,7
Total	: 135,085,372 :	32,680,664	38,518,6
. merchandise trade balance:	:		:
anada	: -2.467.350 :	-226,123	-822.4
apan	:	-10,526,084	-14,056,7
G	: -6,697,728 :		
razil	176 117 ·	-	
	-1 162 608	-	
ndia	: 488,642 :	· · ·	•
orea	: -766,962 :		
	: 772,433 :	- •	
Biwan	; -3,523,077 :	•	•
PEC	:; 5,625,985 :	-	
MEs	: 1,873,097 :	•	
China	• •		
Il other	: <u>10,883,423</u> : : -40,930,420 :		

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



Pumps for liquids

U.S. imports of pumps for liquids and parts rose from \$163 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$198 million in the first quarter of 1986, representing an increase of 21 percent. West Germany was the principal supplier during the period, accounting for 24 percent of the total imports; Japan was the other major supplier, accounting for 16 percent. U.S. exports of pumps for liquids and parts decreased from \$227 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$222 million during the corresponding period in 1986. Ganada was the principal foreign market, accounting for 25 percent (\$57 million) of total exports during the first quarter of 1985. Industry sources indicated that a large share of these exported pumps were automotive components that were assembled in Ganada and then re-exported to the United States for use by the automotive industry.

> Ruben Mata 523-0262

Compressors

U.S. exports of compressors and parts decreased from \$147 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$121 million during the corresponding period in 1986, or by 18 percent. Canada and Mexico continued to be the principal foreign markets, accounting for 19 percent and 14 percent, respectively, of total exports. According to industry sources, exports to Canada and Mexico consisted of parts of compressors which are assembled in these countries and re-exported to the United States for use by the automotive industry. U.S. imports of these products were valued at \$180 million the first quarter of 1986, representing little or no change from the corresponding period in 1985. 1/

Ruben Mata 523-0262

Air-conditioning machines

A sharp increase in residential, commercial, and industrial building construction was largely responsible for a 37-percent rise in imports of air conditioning machines and parts during the first quarter of 1986. Imports of these products increased from \$82 million during the first quarter of 1985 to \$113 million during the corresponding period in 1986. Japan was the principal supplier during the period, accounting for 59 percent of total imports; Canada was the other major supplier, accounting for 11 percent. U.S. exports of

1/ On May 9, 1986, the International Trade Commission determined that, under section 201(b) of the Trade Act of 1974, certain compressor housings are not being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury or threat of serious injury to the domestic industries producing like or directly competitive articles. air-conditioning machines and parts decreased from \$253 million in the first quarter of 1985, to \$191 million during the corresponding period in 1986. Canada was the principal foreign market, accounting for 49 percent (\$113 million) of total exports, followed by Saudi Arabia with 6 percent (\$12 million). Exports to Canada declined by 25 percent from the first quarter of 1985 as a result of inventories of automotive air-conditioning components maintained by Canadian producers.

Ruben Mata 523-0262

Wrapping and packaging machinery

U.S. imports of wrapping and packaging machinery and parts rose to \$122 million in the first quarter of 1986, representing an increase of 24 percent over such imports during the corresponding period in 1985. Principal suppliers were West Germany and Italy, accounting for 56 percent of the total value of imports. Other important suppliers included Japan, Switzerland, and Canada, accounting for 11 percent, 8 percent, and 7 percent, respectively, of total imports.

Imports from West Germany rose to \$40 million in the first quarter of 1986, representing an increase of 29 percent above the level of imports during the corresponding period in 1985, and consisting of such products as thermoforming machines, cartoning machines, filling and sealing machines for dry pharmaceutical products, and asceptic packaging machines. These machines are well received in the U.S. market because of their innovative technology, durability, and high speeds. 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 over machines produced by other suppliers, satisfying the markets' demand for simple machinery that runs at slower speeds and requires minimum service and repair.

U.S. exports of packaging and wrapping machinery declined to \$79 million in the first quarter of 1986, down by 8 percent from the corresponding period in 1985. Exports to Canada, the major market for these products, declined to \$16 million, 32 percent below the comparable period in 1985; this decline is explained, in part, by the reduced demand in the distillery and brewery industries for packaging and wrapping machinery. The trade deficit in wrapping and packaging machinery reached \$43 million in the first quarter of 1986, compared with \$11 million during the corresponding period in 1985.

David Slingerland 523-0263

Earth-moving and mining machinery

U.S. imports of earth-moving and mining machinery increased by 20 percent, from \$397 million during the first quarter of 1985 to \$476 million during the corresponding period in 1986. The increase in imports was due to continued high levels of construction activity in the United States, especially in the commercial and industrial sectors. Imports from West Germany, France, and Great Britain almost doubled during the period, rising to \$233 million. In contrast, imports from Japan decreased during the period, declining to 33 percent of the total imports during the first quarter of 1986, compared with 41 percent of total imports during the corresponding period in 1985. The decrease in imports from Japan can be attributed to the decline in the value of the dollar in relation to the yen, which has forced the major Japanese producers to raise the prices of their equipment by 10 to 15 percent.

U.S. exports of earth-moving and mining machinery increased from \$1.07 billion during the first quarter of 1985 to \$1.13 billion during the corresponding period in 1986, or by 6 percent. This rise in exports can be attributed to the decline in the value of the dollar in relation to the currencies of Japan and certain Western European countries over the past year, which has made U.S. equipment more price competitive. The value of U.S. exports to Turkey increased by 239 percent to \$48 million during the first quarter of 1986 as a result of major construction projects in that country.

> Diane Manifold 523-0467

Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery

U.S. imports of lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts increased by 37 percent from \$178 million during the first quarter of 1985 to \$243 million during the corresponding period in 1986. The rise in imports can be attributed to the economic recovery in the United States, stimulating increased demand in many industrial sectors for this type of equipment. In addition, foreign manufacturers have been selling their products in the United States at lower prices than those offered by U.S. manufacturers, despite the decline in the value of the dollar. Japan, West Germany, and Canada accounted for approximately 55 percent the of total imports during the first quarter of 1986.

> Diane Manifold 523-0467

Agricultural and horticultural equipment

U.S. imports of agricultural and horticultural machinery declined by 5 percent to \$127 million in the first quarter of 1986 compared with \$133 million during the corresponding period in 1985. The largest decline occurred in imports of harvesting machines, including combines and haying machines and parts of plows, cultivators, harrows, and soil pulverizers. Canada remained the largest source of imports, accounting for 39 percent of total imports in the first quarter of 1986 compared with 48 percent during the corresponding period in 1985. France was also a large supplier, accounting for 12 percent of the total imports.

U.S. exports of agricultural and horticultural machinery declined by 9 percent to \$168 million in the first quarter of 1986 compared with \$185

million during the corresponding period in 1985. The export decline during the period occurred in shipments of harvesting machinery (combines and haying machines). Canada provided the largest foreign market for these products, accounting for 52 percent of the total exports during the first quarter of 1986. Exports to Mexico also declined during the period, falling by about 50 percent over the first quarter of 1985. Exports to Saudi Arabia and Australia declined by 50 percent during the period.

> Dennis Fravel 523-0411

Machines for making, finishing, or converting pulp, paper, or paperboard

U.S. imports of machines for making, finishing, or converting pulp, paper, or paperboard rose to \$111 million during the first quarter of 1986, representing a gain of 45 percent over such imports during the corresponding period in 1985. West Germany remained the major supplier during the period, accounting for \$37 million, or about one-third of the total imports; such imports from West Germany rose by 36 percent above the corresponding period in 1985 and largely consisted of papermaking and paper finishing machines. Other important suppliers included Finland, Japan, Canada, Switzerland, Italy, France, and the United Kingdom. The most significant increases in the first quarter of 1986 occurred with respect to imports from Japan (up 174 percent), from Italy (up 101 percent), and the United Kingdom (up 101 percent); such imports largely consisted of machines for finishing or converting pulp, paper, or paperboard. Imports from Finland, a traditional supplier, are expected to continue throughout 1986, according to industry observers, as U.S. deliveries on outstanding orders are taken. Finnish manufacturers compete aggressively in the United States, offering machinery with innovative technical features.

David Slingerland 523-0263

Printing trades machinery

U.S. imports of printing trades machinery rose to \$241 million in the first quarter of 1986, compared with \$189 million during the corresponding period in 1985, representing an increase of 28 percent. Principal suppliers were West Germany and Japan, accounting for 68 percent of the total imports in the first quarter of 1986, compared with 64 percent during the corresponding period in 1985. Other important suppliers included the United Kingdom, Italy, In the first quarter of 1986, imports of sheet-fed offset and Switzerland. printing presses reached \$70 million, representing a gain of 10 percent above the corresponding period in 1985. In terms of absolute increases, the most significant product categories that changed in the first quarter of 1986 were parts of printing presses (up \$16 million), other printing machinery (up \$14 million), and other printing presses, chiefly the gravure from West Germany and Italy (up \$11 million). Imports of another important product category, offset roll-fed presses, declined by \$5 million to \$28 million in the first quarter of 1986 as the U.S. industry, a strong world competitor, appeared to benefit in part from the weakened U.S. dollar.

U.S. exports of printing trades machinery increased to \$124 million in the first quarter of 1986, compared with \$109 million during the corresponding period in 1985, representing a gain of 14 percent. Although such improvement generally occurred in all major product categories such as bookbinding machinery, offset roller-fed printing presses, other printing machinery, parts of printing presses, and typesetting machines, the U.S. negative trade balance in these products increased in the first quarter of 1986, rising to \$117 million compared with a deficit of \$80 million during the corresponding period in 1985.

> David Slingerland 523-0263

Metalworking machine tools

U.S. imports of metalworking machine tools rose by 24 percent to \$536 million during the first quarter of 1986 compared with \$431 million during the corresponding period in 1985. Metal-cutting machine tools accounted for most of the increase, with imports of these articles rising from \$359 million to \$440 million. The major supplier during the period was Japan, which accounted for 46 percent of the total imports; other major suppliers included West Germany and Taiwan. Industry sources indicate that the rise in U.S. imports was related to growth in defense spending and the revitalization of the commercial aircraft industry.

> Carol Howell 523-0455

Office machines

The large U.S. trade surplus in office machines existing in the first quarter of 1985 declined by 96 percent during the corresponding period in 1986 to \$52 million. The decline in the surplus was related both to a significant increase in imports, which rose by 24 percent to \$3.59 billion, and to a decrease in exports, which declined by 11 percent to \$3.65 billion. Japan continued to be the largest supplier of these products, accounting for \$1.8 billion (51 percent) of the total imports, representing a 1-percent increase over total imports in the first quarter of 1985. Other foreign suppliers included Singapore, Korea, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. A large increase in imports of automatic data processing machines, copying machines, and parts of office machines accounted for a significant share of the decline in the trade surplus.

Since the first quarter of 1985, imports of parts of office machines have taken on a particular significance. During the first quarter of 1986, imports of parts increased by 25 percent to \$1.7 billion. U.S. producers of office machines requested and received duty elimination on imports of these parts, and have increased their overseas assembly and subcontracting operations. The elimination of the duty, however, provides foreign producers with the opportunity to supply U.S. assemblers abroad with components such as semiconductors, printed circuit boards, connectors, and other devices. By supplying these parts to U.S. assemblers abroad, foreign producers of components can avoid dumping duties and other assessments that would be applied if these components were shipped directly to the United States.

<u>Automatic data processing machines.</u>--The U.S. negative balance of trade in automatic data processing machines deteriorated further during the first quarter of 1986, increasing to a deficit of \$533 million compared with a deficit of \$97 million during the first quarter of 1985. During the period, imports of these machines increased by 28 percent to \$1.3 billion, whereas exports decreased by 16 percent to \$757 million. Japan remained the principal foreign supplier, accounting for 49 percent of the total imports; other important suppliers included Taiwan and Italy. Major foreign markets for U.S.-produced automatic data processing machines included the United Kingdom, Japan, and Canada. The deterioration in the U.S. balance of trade in automatic data processing machines occurred despite a significant depreciation in the value of the dollar.

<u>Typewriters.</u>--U.S. imports of typewriters rose from \$106 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$117 million during the corresponding period in 1986, representing an increase of 11 percent. The principal sources of imports were Japan and West Germany, accounting for 66 and 25 percent of the total, respectively. U.S. exports of typewriters declined to \$18 million from \$58 million, or by 69 percent. The large decline in exports resulted from a 90-percent decrease in shipments of electric office typewriters. The negative balance of trade in these products increased to a deficit of \$99 million during the period.

<u>Copying machines</u>.--U.S. imports of copying machines rose from \$269 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$366 million during the corresponding period of 1986, representing an increase of 36 percent. Japan remained the principal supplier, accounting for 90 percent of the total imports. On the other hand, U.S. exports of copying machines fell from \$31 million to \$21 million, or by 33 percent. The decline in exports resulted from a decrease in exports of \$10 million to the EC. The negative balance of trade in copying machines increased during the quarter to a deficit of \$345 million, or by 45 percent.

> Scott Baker 523-0361

Molding and forming machines

U.S. imports of molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts totaled \$127 million in the first quarter of 1986, representing an increase of 27 percent over imports in the corresponding period in 1985. West Germany remained the principal foreign source of these machines, with imports from West Germany valued at \$42.0 million. Japan was the second largest source, with imports valued at \$32.3 million. Injection and blow molding machines were the principal types of machines imported during the period. The increase in imports was related to the accelerated use of thermoplastic materials. New machines are needed to mold these materials at rates that are cost effective and adequate to meet the demand of the volume market. Foreign producers have been able to supply the market at generally lower prices, thus accounting for the rise in imports. Like the blow molding machinery, the entire molding machinery market has changed in the last few years, with customers looking for superior design, quality, delivery, service, and price. As a result, there has been an increase in competition between U.S., Japanese, and European machinery manufacturers. To compete, European manufacturers have based their market approach on advanced equipment design; Japanese manufacturers have based their market approach on price, financing, delivery, and above-average quality. The strong dollar in 1985 allowed foreign plastics machinery manufacturers to compete in the low end of the equipment market, which is less possible with today's weak dollar. The developments in 1985, however, gave foreign machinery manufacturers such as those in Japan, West Germany, and Italy a foothold in the U.S. market for molding machinery.

> Carla Springer 523-0108

Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices

U.S. imports of taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts amounted to \$262 million during the first quarter of 1986, compared with \$197 million during the corresponding period in 1985. Miscellaneous valves and parts including control, self-regulating, and plumbing valves were valued at \$198 million, representing 75 percent of the total imports during the period. Japan and West Germany were the principal suppliers of valves and parts, accounting for 44 percent of the total imports. The rapid growth in imports can be attributed to an improving U.S. economy and to a large number of U.S. producers that are assembling valves from imported parts, rather than manufacturing the entire product in the United States. 1/

Ruben Mata 523-0262

Telephone and telegraph apparatus

Imports of telephone and telegraph apparatus rose by more than 10 percent, from \$507 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$560 million during the corresponding period in 1986. The overall increase was attributable to growth in imports of telegraph and telephone apparatus other than switching equipment. Japan was the principal source of the imports, supplying more than one-half of imports during both periods. Exports of telephone and telegraph apparatus declined by nearly 9 percent in the first quarter of 1986 to \$207 million, reflecting similar decrease in exports of switching equipment and telegraph apparatus.

1/ On May 9, 1986, the International Trade Commission determined that, under section 201(b) of the Trade Act of 1974, certain steel valve castings are not being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury or threat of serious injury to the domestic industries producing like or directly competitive articles.

Telephone instruments.--Imports of telephone instruments (excluding parts) increased by 13 percent from \$135 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$153 million during the corresponding period in 1986. Parts of telephone instruments are discussed separately with telephone apparatus other than switching and switchboard equipment and telephone instruments. The growth in imports of telephone instruments was the result of increasing consumer demand for telephones and U.S. producers' shift of manufacturing to offshore facilities in countries such as Taiwan and Singapore. Imports from Japan remained at approximately \$54 million during both periods, making Japan the largest supplier of imported telephone instruments. Taiwan was the second largest supplier with \$37 million in imports in the first quarter of 1985, increasing to \$42 million during the corresponding period in 1986. Exports remained relatively low, but showed a large percentage gain, increasing from \$6 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$11 million in the corresponding period in 1986.

<u>Telephone apparatus (except telephone switching and switchboard</u> <u>equipment) and parts of telephone instruments.</u>--Imports of the items in this group posted large increases during the period. Imports including parts of telephone instruments grew from \$107 million (\$44 million of these imports were parts of telephone instruments) in the first quarter of 1985 to \$171 million during the corresponding period of 1986. The rise in imports was due mainly to demand for replacement parts for articles imported previously and for parts used in final assembly operations in the United States. Japan was the largest source of these imports, supplying \$63 million in the first quarter of 1985 and \$98 million during the corresponding period in 1986. Exports increased from \$64 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$74 million during the corresponding period in 1986, mainly because of contracts on a microwave system under construction in Korea and a fiber optic project in Mexico.

<u>Telegraph apparatus.</u>--Imports of telegraph apparatus increased by 37 percent from \$101 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$139 million during the corresponding period in 1986. Japan was the major supplier of these imports, accounting for over 70 percent of the total in each period. The majority of the increase was due to increased demand for terminal equipment such as facsimile machines and teleprinters. Exports of these articles remained relatively small, decreasing from \$30 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$24 million during the corresponding period in 1986.

> Sylvia McDonough 523-4587

Electric sound and visual signaling apparatus

Despite a \$6-million decline in imports of paging devices, imports of electric sound and visual signaling apparatus increased by more than 16 percent, from \$125 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$146 million during the corresponding period in 1986. Japan was the largest supplier of U.S. imports, accounting for \$40 million in the first quarter of 1985 and \$47 million during the corresponding period of 1986. The growth in imports was due to increased demand for low-cost products such as light-emitting diodes (LED's) and liquid crystal displays (LCD's) and parts of signaling apparatus imported from Far Eastern countries and to U.S. manufacturers making greater use of TSUS item 807.00. Exports declined from \$64 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$57 million during the corresponding period in 1986, largely as a result of decreasing Canadian demand.

> Sylvia McDonough 523-4587

Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits

U.S. imports of articles for making and breaking electrical circuits were valued at \$528 million during the first quarter of 1986, representing an increase of 11 percent over imports during the corresponding period in 1985. These articles include switches, relays, connectors, printed circuit boards, and switchgear which provide for the safe and efficient use of electric power and the construction of electrical and electronic end products. Japan was the largest supplier of the imports, providing components to Japanese firms producing consumer electronic products and automobiles in the United States. Imports from Japan were valued at \$126 million during the first quarter of 1986, representing about a 1-percent increase over imports during the corresponding period in 1985. Mexico, Canada, and West Germany were also large suppliers of these products, accounting for 36 percent of the total imports. Imports from Mexico and Canada were related to production rationalization of U.S. firms, and imports from West Germany were related to the production of automobiles and electronic products in the United States by West German firms.

> Nelson Hogge 523-0377

1/ On May 27, 1986, the Commission determined, pursuant to section 735(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1673(d), that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports from Japan of 64K dynamic random access memory components (64K DRAM's) of the N-channel metal oxide semiconductor type, provided for in item 687.74 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, which have been found by the Department of Commerce to be sold in the United States at LTFV.

On Mar. 14, 1986, following a preliminary determination by Commerce that imports from Japan of DRAM's having a memory capacity of 256 kilobits (256K) and above of both the N-channel and complementary metal oxide semiconductor type, whether in the form of processed wafers, unmounted dies, mounted dies, or assembled devices, are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at LTFV, the Commission instituted investigation No. 731-TA-300 (Final) to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports of such merchandise. The Commission is scheduled to make its final injury determination within 45 days after Commerce's final determination (which was extended from May 27, 1986, to Aug. 1, 1986), or by Sept. 15, 1986.

On Mar. 14, 1986, the Commission instituted final antidumping investigation No. 731-TA-388 on imports from Japan of a related semiconductor product, erasable programmable read only memories (EPROM's). The Commission is scheduled to make its final injury determination within 45 days after Commerce's final determination, or by Sept. 15, 1986.

Semiconductors

U.S. imports of semiconductors declined to \$1.4 billion in the first quarter of 1986, decreasing by 17 percent compared with such imports in the corresponding period in 1985. Imports from Japan, the largest supplier of these devices, declined sharply, decreasing by 21 percent to \$360 million. Imports from other major suppliers, including Malaysia, Korea, and Singapore also declined, although imports from these sources reflect the activities of U.S. producers. According to published reports, the decrease in imports of semiconductors was related in part to three dumping investigations on computer memory chips in which the U.S. International Trade Commission found that there was a preliminary indication that the U.S industry producing these chips had been injured because of sales at less than fair value (LTFV) by Japanese firms. 1/ Sources indicate that Japanese firms are able to circumvent these potential dumping penalties by selling memory chips to U.S. firms which assemble or subcontract printed circuit boards offshore, including the assembly of printed circuit boards used in data processing machines for which the U.S. computer industry recently received duty-free treatment. In one of the dumping cases 64K Dynamic Random Access Memories (DRAM's), the Commission made a final determination that the semiconductor industry was being injured by sales at LTFV.

> Nelson Hogge 523-0377

Radio telegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment

U.S. imports of this product group increased from \$3.7 billion in the first quarter of 1985 to \$3.9 billion during the corresponding period in 1986, representing an increase of 5 percent. The largest source of such imports during both periods was Japan, which accounted for 66 percent of the total in the first quarter of 1986 and 63 percent during the corresponding period of 1985. Despite the appreciating value of the yen, such imports increased from \$2.3 billion to \$2.6 billion, comparing the two periods. The principal products in this group are audio and video tape recorders (50 percent of the total value in the first quarter of 1986); television apparatus (22 percent of the total value); and radio receivers, and miscellaneous radio apparatus and parts (11 percent of the total value). Most of these products are consumer electronic products which are characterized typically by price-sensitive demand and decreasing prices.

<u>Television apparatus</u>.--Comparing the first quarter of 1985 and the corresponding period in 1986, U.S. imports of television apparatus, principally television receivers, increased from \$769 million to \$857 million, or by 11 percent. U.S. imports from Japan, the largest source in both periods, increased from \$292 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$366 million during the corresponding period of 1986, or by 25 percent. Japanese producers have been able to maintain their market share despite increasing competition from other Far Eastern producers and an appreciating yen. New product developments, including stereo television, component-style television systems, liquid crystal display televisions, and to some extent, digital televisions, have provided the impetus for growth in the U.S. market.

Radio receivers and miscellaneous radio apparatus and parts.--U.S. imports of these products increased from \$404 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$433 million during the corresponding period in 1986, representing an increase of 7 percent. The largest source of such imports during both periods was Japan, although imports from Japan declined by 13 percent to \$146 million. The decrease in imports from Japan was related in part to several Japanese companies shifting production of low-end personal radios to Far East countries to compensate for the appreciation in the value of the yen. U.S. imports from Taiwan increased by 13 percent--from \$40 million to \$45 million comparing the two quarters. In addition to other types of radio apparatus, this category also covers cellular radio equipment. Many of the major participants in the U.S. market for cellular radios are Japanese producers. Because of antidumping findings against those producers, most of the Japanese companies have begun production in the United States, decreasing their exports from Japan. In addition, Canadian producers of cellular telephones are increasingly supplying the U.S. market, which explains why U.S. imports from Canada increased from \$25 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$39 million during the corresponding period in 1986.

Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines.--U.S. imports of this product group increased only slightly from \$1.916 billion in the first quarter of 1985 to \$1.923 billion during the corresponding period of 1986. Japan was the largest supplier, although Japanese imports were relatively flat, increasing by only 3 percent from \$1.50 billion in the first quarter of 1985 to \$1.55 billion during the corresponding period in 1986.

The principal products in this category include video tape recorders, telephone answering devices, and personal "walkman-type" tape players. Despite increased competition from other Far Eastern countries in this pricesensitive market and an appreciating yen, Japanese producers increased their share of total U.S. imports of these product from 78 percent in the first quarter of 1985 to 80 percent during the corresponding period in 1986.

> Eric Nelson 523-4585

Motors and generators

U.S. imports of motors and generators increased by nearly \$27 million, or by 13 percent, in the first quarter of 1986 to \$229 million compared with such imports during the corresponding period, in 1985. Motors accounted for 62 percent of the imports during the first quarter of 1986 and were predominately fractional horsepower motors that are commonly incorporated in a variety of consumer and commercial products such as lawn care equipment, fans, blenders, and toys. Japan accounted for 29 percent of the total motor and generator imports, whereas Mexico, the second leading supplier, added an additional 16 percent. Imports from Mexico were principally the result of border operations of U.S. producers. West Germany recorded the largest import increase, \$7 million, during the period rising, 45 percent to \$24 million. The increase from West Germany occurred principally in imports of fractional and integral horsepower motors.

Insulated electrical conductors

U.S. imports of insulated electrical conductors rose by 27 percent (from \$275 million during the first quarter of 1985) to \$348 million during the corresponding period in 1986. The majority of this increase (\$61 million) was in imports from Mexico, Canada, and Japan, which rose by 40, 20, and 17 percent, respectively. The increase in imports from Mexico was related to expanding production of automobile ignition wiring sets in Mexico by U.S. producers that import under TSUS item 807.00. Canadian importations were largely of lower voltage (600 volts or less) power and signal cable and ignition wiring sets entered duty free under the U.S.-Canada Automotive Products Trade Act. The increase in imports of miscellaneous conductors with fittings from Japan reflected a rise in U.S. demand for power supply cords for a variety of consumer electronic and electrical products. The increase in imports of all insulated electrical conductors was related to a strong demand in the U.S. automobile and consumer electronic products markets, in addition to an increased commitment by U.S. producers to purchase labor-intensive products from low-wage rate areas.

> John Cutchin 523-0231

Primary cells and batteries

U.S. imports of primary cells and batteries were valued at \$104 million in the first quarter of 1986, representing an increase of 24 percent over such imports in the corresponding period in 1985. Japan led the import increase with particular growth in imports of nickel cadmium storage batteries, as the demand for these types of batteries in telecommunications and electronics industries continued to grow. Overall, imports from Japan amounted to \$48 million in the first quarter of 1986, up 29 percent from those in the corresponding period in 1985. Imports from Taiwan also showed a large increase during the period, rising by 54 percent to \$7 million. It is believed that the bulk of the increase in imports from Taiwan was in lead-acid-type batteries used in motorcycles and tractors.

> Gary Cohen 523-8541

Ignition Equipment

U.S. imports of ignition equipment rose by 37 percent during the first quarter of 1986, increasing to \$123 million. Imports from Japan and West Germany accounted for the bulk of the increase, as shipments from those two countries rose to more than 64 percent of total imports. Japanese imports increased by 33 percent to \$54 million, and West German imports increased by 52 percent to \$25 million. Imports of ignition equipment from the United Kingdom, particularly imports of spark plugs, rose sharply during the first quarter of 1986, increasing by more than 200 percent to \$7 million. The rise in imports reflects the growing practice of U.S. and foreign firms producing automobiles in the United States to procure this equipment from abroad. Gary Cohen 523-8541

Automobile trucks and truck tractors

U.S. imports of automobile trucks and truck tractors increased by 21 percent to 366,055 units (\$2.2 billion) in the first quarter of 1986 compared with 303,072 units (\$1.8 billion) in the corresponding period in 1985. Virtually all of the increase in U.S. imports of these vehicles was accounted for by greater demand for gasoline-powered, lightweight trucks from Japan. Imports of these types of trucks amounted to 259,770 units (\$1.9 billion) in the first quarter of 1986 compared with 183,836 units (\$1.5 billion) in the corresponding period in 1985.

> Jim McElroy 523-0258

Passenger automobiles 1/

U.S. imports of automobiles increased by 43 percent to 1,905,264 units (\$11.3 billion) in the first quarter of 1986 compared with 1,329,476 units (\$8.8 billion) during the corresponding period in 1985. U.S. exports of automobiles were also higher in the period, reaching 192,457 units (\$1.8 billion) compared with 186,089 units (\$1.6 billion). The trade deficit in automobiles increased by 32 percent, from \$7.2 billion in the first quarter 1985 to \$9.5 billion during the corresponding period in 1986.

The growth in imports was due primarily to increased demand for Japanese subcompact and compact autos and to increased demand for large luxury automobiles imported from West Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom. In addition, almost 20,000 autos were imported from Korea in the first quarter of 1986 compared with only 2 units during the corresponding period in 1985. An increase in shipments of engines and transmissions from Mexico, Brazil, Japan, and France attributed to U.S. manufacturers operating assembly plants in foreign-trade zones also contributed to the increase in imports. Although the actual unit value of automobiles produced in these foreign-trade zones cannot be determined, the foreign value of these automobiles is thought to range from 20 to 50 percent of the total value per unit.

> Jim McElroy 523-0258

Motor-vehicle parts and accessories 2/

U.S. imports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories, including duty-free parts imported from Canada under the United States-Canadian Automotive

1/ Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce included foreign trade zone data with all other import data. 2/ Included are motor-vehicle parts and accessories classified in schedules 2-7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated. Production Trade Act (APTA), were valued at \$5.2 billion in the first quarter of 1986 compared with \$4.3 billion during the corresponding period in 1985, representing an increase of 21 percent. U.S. exports on the other hand decreased by 6 percent, declining from \$3.6 billion in the first quarter of 1985 to \$3.4 billion during the corresponding period in 1986. Although Canada accounted for 42 percent of the imports of most of the motor-vehicle parts and accessories during the first quarter of 1986, Japan accounted for most of the increase, with imports from Japan rising from \$754 million to \$1.1 billion during the period. Imports from Mexico also rose significantly, increasing from \$407 million to \$509 million, largely because of increased demand for automobile components used by U.S. manufacturers in the assembly of new vehicles. The United States experienced a trade deficit in parts and accessories of \$1.9 billion during the first quarter of 1986 compared with a trade deficit of \$717 million during the corresponding period in 1985. Products showing a significant change in activity are discussed in the following sections.

<u>Certain motor-vehicle parts</u>.--The primary parts contained in this group are body stampings, bumpers, wheels, radiators exhaust systems, brakes, shock absorbers, transmissions, and miscellaneous motor-vehicle parts, such as clutches, tire valves, differentials, unwired joints, and steering wheels. U.S. imports of products in this group increased by 53 percent from \$1.5 billion in the first quarter of 1985 to \$2.3 billion during the corresponding period in 1986. 1/ Canada, Japan, West Germany, and Mexico were the primary sources of imports during the period, accounting for \$1.9 billion, or 84 percent of the total. Imports from Canada during the period rose by 8 percent, Japan by threefold, West Germany by nearly fourfold, and Mexico by nearly threefold, compared with imports during the first quarter in 1985. The increase in U.S. imports reflects an increase in purchasing of foreign-produced parts by U.S. automakers and an increase in imports by foreign automakers located in the United States.

U.S. exports of motor-vehicle parts decreased by 9 percent, from \$2.3 billion in the first quarter of 1985 to \$2.1 billion during the corresponding period in 1986. The principal export markets for these parts during both periods were Canada, Mexico, and Venezuela. Exports to those countries amounted to \$1.8 billion during the first quarter of 1986, accounting for 86 percent of the total exports. Exports to Canada and Mexico decreased by 11 and 6 percent, respectively, whereas exports to Venezuela rose by 8 percent. The U.S balance of trade in these products decreased from a surplus of \$802 million in the first quarter of 1985 to a deficit of \$158 million during the corresponding period in 1986.

<u>Motor-vehicle engines and parts</u>.--U.S imports of motor-vehicle engines and parts decreased by 3 percent, falling from \$842 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$819 million during the corresponding period in 1986. U.S.

1/ On July 2, 1986, the Commission made a preliminary determination that there was a reasonable indication of injury to a domestic industry by reason of imports from Brazil (investigation No. 731-TA-335 (Preliminary); USITC publication 1872) of tubeless steel disc wheels provided for in item 692.32 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

exports of motor-vehicle engine and parts also decreased, falling by 12 percent from \$662 million to \$581 million. In the first quarter of 1985, the United States experienced a trade deficit in engines and parts of \$220 million, and during the corresponding period in 1986, a trade deficit of \$239 million was experienced.

> Dennis Rapkins 523-0299

Motorcycles

U.S. imports of motorcycles and parts rose from \$223 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$339 million during the corresponding period in 1986, representing an increase of 51 percent. The increase in imports can be attributed to the economic recovery and lower interest rates that raised consumer demand and improved the ability of motorcycle buyers to finance their purchases. Japan accounted for approximately 95 percent of total imports during both periods.

Heavyweight motorcycles (those with an engine displacement of over 700 cc) accounted for approximately 18 percent of the total imports during the first quarter of 1986 compared with 13 percent during the corresponding period in 1985. Imports of heavyweight motorcycles increased because of a decrease in the import tariff imposed by Presidential Proclamation No. 5050 on April 15, 1983. Since the tariff-rate quotas were imposed, there has been an increase in imports of "tariff busters," or motorcycles having engine displacements of between 690 and 699cc, which fall just under the 700cc import restrictions. Imports of parts of motorcycles accounted for 17 percent of the total imports during the first quarter of 1985 and only 13 percent during the corresponding period in 1986.

Diane Manifold 523-0467

Forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles

U.S. imports of forklift trucks and similar industrial trucks and parts were valued at \$124 million in the first quarter of 1986, compared with \$103 million during the corresponding period in 1985. 1/ Japan was the principal supplier of these vehicles, accounting for 53 percent of the total imports during the period. The United Kingdom, where U.S.-based firms have production facilities, was the next largest supplier (16 percent). U.S. firms are increasingly procuring forklift trucks from foreign producers (e.g., imports from Korea increased over thirtyfold to \$10 million during the period).

> Dennis Rapkins 523-0299

1/ On June 4, 1986, the Commission unanimously determined under section 201(b) of he Trade Act of 1974 that steel fork arms are not being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the U.S. industry producing like or directly competitive articles.

Rail locomotives and rolling stock

U.S. exports of rail locomotives and rolling stock rose by 61 percent to \$106 million in the first quarter of 1986 from \$66 million during the corresponding period in 1985. The majority of the rise can be attributed to increased imports of subway car components from Canada. These parts are joined with domestically built products and assembled in a Canadian-owned facility in Vermont for delivery to U.S. transit authorities. Exports of rail locomotives and rolling stock also increased, from \$112 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$167 million in the corresponding period in 1986. Shipments of diesel electric locomotives and parts to the Peoples Republic of China accounted for the majority of the increase in total exports.

> Debby Ladomirak 523-0131

Tractors and parts

U.S. imports of tractors and parts increased to \$366 million in the first quarter of 1986, a rise of 14 percent compared with the corresponding period in 1985. U.S. exports increased by 8 percent to \$454 million during the same period.

During the first quarter of 1986, tractors imported from five of the six largest foreign sources increased. Imports from Japan (up 42 percent to \$146 million) and West Germany (up 58 percent to \$63 million) accounted for most of the increase during the period. This rise in U.S. imports reflects increased outside procurement by U.S. producers. Shipments to Canada accounted for the largest share of the increase in exports, rising from \$138 million to \$170 million during the period.

> Dennis Rapkins 523-0299

Articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement. 1/

U.S. imports of articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement rose from \$1.3 billion in the first quarter of 1985 to \$1.6 billion in the corresponding period in 1986, representing an increase of 23 percent. Industry sources attribute the majority of the rise to increased shipments of foreign-built aircraft engines and parts. U.S. exports also rose during the period, increasing from \$3.0 to \$3.3 billion. As a result, the U.S. trade surplus remained at \$1.7 billion. Aircraft engines and parts and new civil airplanes showed the most significant changes in trade activity.

U.S. imports of aircraft engines and parts increased from \$400 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$626 million in the corresponding period in 1986, representing a rise of 56 percent. The majority of the increase was accounted for by expanding shipments of nonpiston-type aircraft engines and parts from the United Kingdom and France to be used on U.S.-built large transport

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

aircraft. U.S. exports of engines and parts also rose, from \$222 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$307 million during the corresponding period in 1986. A decrease in exports of small nonpiston-type aircraft engines was responsible for much of the decline in total exports.

U.S. imports of new civil airplanes decreased from \$426 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$336 million during the corresponding period in 1986. The high level of imports in 1985 was due to the delivery of five European-built large transport aircraft to a major U.S. airline. Exports of new civil airplanes remained at \$1.5 billion in the first quarter of 1986. Foreign shipments of large transport aircraft represented 97 percent of the total exports in 1986.

> Debby Ladomirak 523-0131

Commodity area	1984	: : 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	<pre>Percentage change from (3) TO (4)</pre>	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
oilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other :	:	1	:			
general-purpose machinery : Steam generating boilers and auxilary equipment : and parts thereof :	:	:	1 1 1			
Imports: :	:	:	:	:	- 	
Value (1,000 dollars):	41,317:	62,361:	9,353:	25,370	: 171	
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	:	77/ 070	:	77 000		
Value (1,000 dollars) Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and : parts thereof : Imports:	430,443:	374,078:	117,120:	73,228	-37	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	7,980	5,032	1,323:	8,133	515	
Value (1,000 dollars)	55,209:	28,064:	5,126:	5,312	4	
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor : power units, and parts thereof : Imports:	:	1	:			
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,146:	136,059:	20,798:	43,723	: 110	
Exports: :	:	:	:		•	
Value (1,000 dollars): Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof Imports:	245,338:	273,204:	43,312:	50,438	16 1	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	4,098,538: :	4,450,916:	1,104,299:	1,163,930	5	
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,153,462:	4,233,222:	1,062,486:	1,027,239	: -3	
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and: parts thereof	1	:	:		: : :	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	1,685,704:	2,431,390: ;	478,914: :	813,383	: 70 :	
Value (1,000 dollars): Non-piston type aircraft engines	3,427,795:	3,608,576:	827,008:	980,722	: 19 :	
Imports: : Quantity (number):	2,185:	2,010:	459:	568	24	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	861,656		241,451:			
Quantity (number): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,572; 1,146,449;	2,561: 1,023,260:	1,436: 195,318:			
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor	:	:	:			
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	; 33,252:	31,116:	: 9,465:	7,169	: -24	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars):	26,845:	29,401	9,654:	7,526	-22	

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

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Commodity area	: : 1984 :	: 1985 :	: Jan-Mar ; 1985 ;	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
•	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: : (5) :
: Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof Imports:	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	72,570:	97,438:	26,516:	28,306	: 7
Value (1,000 dollars): Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	46,675	54,513:	15,807	12,250	-22
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	592,436	665,921	162,874	197,890	21
Value (1,000 dollars): Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, : fans and blowers and parts thereof Fans and blowers and parts thereof	961,691	910,911:	227,380:	222,162	-2 -2
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	745,376	729,072	179,105	190,292	: 6
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Compressors and parts thereof Imports:	89,815	78,689	18,562:	17,820	-4 : -4
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	575,803	657,162	181,217	180,423	. 0
Value (1,000 dollars): Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof Imports:	597,019	599,259:	147,907	121,853	-18 : -18
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	113,379	120,594	28,751:	32,077	: 12
Value (1,000 dollars): Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	63,469	66,303	16,547	16,952	2
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	204,282	295,727:	82,477:	113,226	: 37
Value (1,000 dollars) Furnace burners and non-electric industrial : furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof :	937,055:	849,344:	252,678:	190,570	-25 :
Value (1,000 dollars):	41,586	57,938	12,840	16,312	27
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars) Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof Imports:	100,224	123,525:	24,833	53,907	117
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	224,918	269,896	52,491:	87,962	68
Value (1,000 dollars)	484,342:	421,905	111,909	104,516	-7

Commodity area :	1984	1985	; Jan-Mar 1985 ;	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except : metal-working and metal-rolling and : glass-working machines), and parts thereof :		:	:		:
Imports:					• •
Value (1,000 dollars):	18,382	22,720	2,833	5,487	94
Value (1,000 dollars):	13,616:	13,398:	3,478:	3,308	: –5
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts : thereof	:	:	:	0,000	; ; ;
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	16,100:	22,143	5,379:	5,418	: 1 :
Value (1,000 dollars):	21,855:	18,408	4,223:	4,902	16
Equipment for treating materials by changing : temperature and parts thereof : Imports: :	:	:	· · ·		: :
Value (1,000 dollars)	181,894:	314,070: :	59,355:	85,505	: 44
Value (1,000 dollars): Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery: and parts thereof	254,142:	243,512:	51,995:	54,866	: 6
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	175,899	233,663:	55,177	71,494	30
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for :	627,888	536,695	132,474	123,006	: -7
cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof		:			•
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	380,909	413,411:	98,185	122,124	24
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	337,772	301,143:	86,780:	79,490	-8
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof : Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):		1	: :		
Fynante:	81,404:	94,752:	22,486:	30,536	:
Value (1,000 dollars): Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof : Imports: ;	62,419:	60,444: : :	14,932:	13,543	: -9 : :
Value (1,000 dollars):	144,614	172,566	37,043	56,516	53
Value (1,000 dollars):	537,509:	378,154:	94,301:	92,406	-2

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Commodity area	1984	: 1985 :	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	: Jan-Mar	<pre>Percentage change from (3) TO (4)</pre>	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof Imports:		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2			
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,308,028:	1,804,274:	396,635:	476,060	. 20	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars) Drilling and boring machinery Imports:	4,096,963:	: 4,548,014: :	1,074,277	1,134,318	: 6 : 6	
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	2,239: 21,846:	1,867: 19,387:				
Exports: Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars): Front-end loaders	1,034: 203,031: ;	4,316: 259,184: :	3,388: 56,155: :			
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	335,972:	500,250	100,898:	135,944	: 35	
Value (1,000 dollars)	302,412	340,678	74,896	91,605	22	
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	3,145: 181,288:	7,114: 302,601:	977 : 52,321 :	89,052		
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars): Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof	1,089: 138,354:	1,322: 169,283:	222: 24,440: :			
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	690,557	837,974	177,628	242,523	; ; 37	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery: for preparing food and drink Agricultural and horticultural machinery Imports:	495,250	477,002	111,625	108,854	-2	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	313,609;	361,221	93,583	76,443	-18	
Value (1,000 dollars)	580,467	516,581	130,664:	115,913	-11	

Commodity area	1984	: 1985 :	; Jan-Mar 1985 ;	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery:	:		:		:	
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	200,799	187,066	54,346	50,023	-8	
Value (1,000 dollars): Lawnmowers and parts thereof	259,826	220,436	53,995;	51,923	-4	
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	46,660	56,903	24,154	25,688	6	
Value (1,000 dollars) Wachinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof	109,314	97,451: :	39,357	47,087	20	
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof		: : :	1 · •		: : :	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	7,215:	7,752:	1,311:	1,215	: -7 :	
Value (1,000 dollars): Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof Imports:	20,870	12,733:	2,338:	1,789	: -23 : :	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	18,084	21,962	5,921 :	5,388	: -9 :	
Value (1,000 dollars) Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof Imports:	63,249	62,543	16,210	14,738	-9 : :	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	6,164	5,465	1,254	2,748	119	
Value (1,000 dollars) Bakery machinery and parts thereof Imports:	23,030	26,487:	5,754:	6,235	: 8 :	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	41,485	51,483	9,538	13,117	38	
Value (1,000 dollars): Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof	32,155	33,479	11,883	8,185	-31	
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	14,686	9,291	1,166	4,340	272	
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,096	53,809:	14,381:	10,895	-24	

Commodity area	: 1984 :	: 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar a	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof Imports:	:	1	:		: : : :	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	84,761:	131,711:	42,342:	37,254	: -12 :	
Value (1,000 dollars): Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; : printing machinery	135,653:	112,128:	26,737:	28,870	: 8 : :	
Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or : paperboard; machines for processing or : finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard, or : making them into articles; and parts thereof : Imports:			: : : :		: : : :	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	285,005	389,330	76,511:	110,772	45	
Value (1,000 dollars) Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof	254,319	241,281;	59,085	61,372	4	
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	651,073	808,788	189,183	240,671	27	
Value (1,000 dollars): Duplicating machines and parts thereof	465,159	439,210	109,330:	123,670	13	
Value (1,000 dollars):	23,113	33,281	8,308:	10,255	23	
Value (1,000 dollars): Textile printing machinery and parts thereof	53,507: : :	50,077:	11,455:	11,300	-1	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	14,972:	14,108	4,058:	2,918	-28	
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,470	10,966	2,450:	3,192	30	
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	: : :	: : :	-	t 1 1	
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	244: 8,221:	489: 11,962:		1,664 3,025		
Quantity (units)	· 32 7 37	68: 1,490:	2:	12 790		

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Commodity area :	: : 1984 :	: 1985	: Jan-Mar 1985 :	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: : :
Textile yarn-producing machinery	:	:	:		:
Imports: Supptity (upits):	10,993:	5,886;	1,479:	1,304	-12
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	187,089	136,647:			
Evenente:	:	:			:
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,980:	1,803:			
Value (1,000 dollars) Textile yarn-preparing machines	19,622:	16,605:	2,920:	4,747	: 63
Tunantat					:
	3,340:	5,737:	1,482:	459	: -69
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,835:	34,787:	10,886:	12,941	: 19
Exports		4 054	1	. 04.6	:
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,483: 13,753:	1,051: 11,463:	277: 3,576:		
Weaving machines	:	113405	5,5707	2,000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	:	:	:		:
Quantity (units):	79,306:	34,911:	17,036:		
Imports: Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	173,187:	133,076:	62,243:	27,777	-55
Exports: Quantity (units) Value (1,000 dollars)	1,111	1.823:	170:	478	: : 181
Value (1.000 dollars):	4,949:	13,384:			
		107001	:	3,373	:
Imports: Quantity (units):	• •	:	:		:
Quantity (units):	46,324:	62,609:			
Value (1,000 dollars)	92,451:	80,589:	21,135:	30,678	45
Exports: :	1,651;	2,059:	333:	773	: 132
Quantity (units)	14,553:	18,912:			
lextile machines for making lace, net, praid,	; ; ; ;	107712	2,151	17723	:
embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other :	:	. :	:		:
textile articles	· •	t	:		1
Imports:		4 704	:	(70	;
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	2,189: 13,455:	1,721: 15,328:			•
	13,455	19,320	2,700:		· 10J
Dusstity (unite)	438:	1,060:	193:	. 750	: 289
	5,063:	7,563:	1,158:	1,558	: 35
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics	:	:	:		:
including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in :					:
shapes, including felt-hat making machines : and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof :	1	•	3		•
The second se		:	:		:
Quantity (units):	:	:	:		:
Quantity (units) Value (1,000 dollars)	8,591:	7,849:	1,566:	7,364	: 370
: Quantity (units):	:	:	:		:
	6,334:	·6,651:	1,776;	1,487	: · -16
Value (1,000 dollars)		112010	I <i>J I I</i>	1,107	- 10

Commodity area :	: 1984 :	1985 ÷	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar 1986	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Household and commercial laundry equipment and : parts thereof : Imports:		:	:		1 1 1 1	
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	75,803	99,215	22,844	33,327	: 46 :	
Value (1,000 dollars): Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof Imports:	168,339:	139,907:	34,490:	39,322	: 14 : :	
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	55,932	44,503	12,391:	17,146	: 38	
Value (1,000 dollars): Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines	27,483:	13,556	2,166:	6,499	: 200	
Quantity (units) Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	3,230: 10,013:	3,394: 10,365:				
Quantity (units)	9,915; 25,651;	8,785 20,230				
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	237,550	200,161:	54,858	75,172	: . 3	
Value (1,000 dollars)	122,671:	130,279	26,871:	44,774	: 6 ⁻ :	
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: Quantity (units):	7,752:	6,067: :	1,226	1,226	: : :	
Value (1,000 dollars): Sewing machines and parts thereof including : furniture specially designed for such : machines :	1,773	1,182:	212:	143	-3; ;	
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	351,088 ·	323,504	: 82,883	82,692	: (
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Inchines for working metal, stone, and other materials	102,239:	109,114:	23,710:	27,782	: : :	

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Commodity area	: : 1984 :	1985	; Jan-Mar 1985	Jan-Mar 1986	<pre>Percentage change from (3) TO (4)</pre>	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5)	
: Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof Imports:	:	. :	:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	· · · ·	232,647	38,864	31,390	-19	
Value (1,000 dollars): Metal rolling mills and parts thereof : Imports: :	77,966	97,433	25,788	28,987	12	
Value (1,000 dollars):	•	75,366	14,250	25,794	: 81	
Value (1,000 dollars): Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof : Imports:	:	96,729	25,795	38,417	: 49 :	
Value (1,000 dollars):	•	2,090,317	505,122:	645,174	28	
Value (1,000 dollars): Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof : Imports:	:	758,772:	185,509:	203,610	: 10 :	
Value (1,000 dollars):	•	301,706	75,368:	85,947	: 14	
Value (1,000 dollars): Tool holders and accessories	:	268,529	66,860	64,931	· -3 ·	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	:	84,061:	19,736:	26,024	32	
Value (1,000 dollars): Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts : thereof : Imports:	135,323:	138,262:	33,988: : :	34,943	: 3 : : ,	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	342,689	385,713	98,980:	113,462	: 15	
Value (1,000 dollars): Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and : surface tempering appliances and parts : thereof : Imports:	244,768	226,589	61,962:	63,183	2 : :	
Value (1,000 dollars):	· •	22,325	4,331:	3,029	: -30	
Value (1,000 dollars): ffice machines : Imparts:	:	51,579:	1	12,162	: 9 : :	
Value (1,000 dollars):	:	:	2,889,352	3,594,580	: 24 :	
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,533,023:	14,874,587	4,081,442	3,648,868	-11	

Commodity area :		: 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	<pre>Percentage change from (3) TO (4)</pre>	
Commodity area	1984					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: : (5) :	
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating : mechanism : Imports:	:	:	:		: : . :	
Quantity (1,000 units)	3,047:	3,032:	766:	756	: –1	
Value (1,000 dollars):	459,526:	392,256:				
Exports:	+37,320.	3727230*	10330131	110)750	:	
$\hat{\Omega}_{\text{U},\text{D},\text{D},\text{D},\text{D},\text{D},\text{D},\text{D},D$	156:	230:	78:	25	-68	
Value (1,000 dollars)	157,315:	161,229:	57,534:		• •	
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated : keyboard : Imports:	:	:	:		:	
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,911	2,919:	744:	617	: -17	
Value (1,000 dollars)	389,053:	337,172:	94,610:			
Evnante:	:	1	;	11/2/2	1	
Quantity (1.000 units)	121 :	209:	69:	20	: -7	
Value (1,000 dollars):	60,244:	107,045:	37,632:			
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard ; and automatic typewriters ;		:	:		:	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 units)	136:	113:	22:	138	: 53	
Value (1,000 dollars):	70,473:	55,084:		45,458		
Exports:	10,4,5	1,000	11,00,0	00+10+	: 51	
Quantity (1,000 units)	34:	20:	8:	4	-41	
Value (1,000 dollars):	97,070:	54,184;	19,902:	13,991	•	
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	5171011	:		:	
employing a calculating mechanism		:	:		:	
Automatic data processing machines		:	:		:	
Imports:	:	:			:	
0usptity (1,000 upite)	12,295:	13,089:	3,711:	4,157	: 1:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	3,426,086:			1,289,930	: 2	
Exports:	:	•		····.	:	
Quantity (1,000 units)	848:	595:	174:	147		
Value (1,000 dollars):	3,034,557:	3,153,783:	902,557:	756,534	; −1:	
Calculating machines specially constructed for :	:	:	:		• .	
multiplying and dividing	:	:	:		:	
Imports:	•	:	:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	387,267:	391,724:	116,074:	96,129	: -17	
Exports:			:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	18,131:	12,900:	5,572	2,197	-61	
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type	:	:	:		:	
Imports:	1 78 788-	77 40/-		0.007		
Quantity (1,000 units)	35,750:	33,196:				
	152,281:	128,307:	34,908:	29,388	-16	
Exports: Quantity (1,000 units)	: 295:	: 207.	:	47	•	
		207:	82:	17 688		
Value (1,000 dollars):	12,064:	7,502:	4,156:	000	-8	

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: Commodity area	1984	1985	; Jan-Mar 1985 ;	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism	: : : :	:	:		: : : :
Imports: Quantity (1,000 units) Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	12,153: 234,986	14,456: 263,417:		3,650 66,740	
Quantity (1,000 units)	13: 6,066:	17: 5,398:		3 1,509	•••
Copying machines : Imports: Output: (1,000 units)	2,060:	1,096		345	
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports: Quantity (1,000 units) Value (1,000 dollars)	900,930: : 50: 218,086:	1,117,346: 40: 136,338:	269,423: : 9: 30,880:	365,920 10 20,542	12
Show machinery and parts thereof	210,000.	130,330,	30,000. : :	20,342	•
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	17,692	12,464	:	3,938	:
Value (1,000 dollars): Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, : washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing : mineral substances in solid form, and parts : thereof : Imports:	19,011: ;; ;;	19,238: : : :	4,389: : : :	4,117	: -6 : : :
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	111,706:	154,395:	38,641: :	46,843	: 21 :
Value (1,000 dollars): Glass-working and related machinery and parts : thereof	197,572:	194,095: : :	50,256:	49,419	-2 :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	39,112	42,992	7,917	20,600	160
Value (1,000 dollars) Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof	73,312	84,602	19,194	20,359	6
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	338,127	420,015	99,673	126,468	27
Value (1,000 dollars):	249,725	269,257	65,020	71,776	10

Commodity area	1984	: 1985 :	: Jan-Mar 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)	
• • •	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5) :	
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof : Imports:	:	:	:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,646	26,412:	4,698	7,127	52	
Value (1,000 dollars):	35,407:	39,320:	10,544:	9,345	-11	
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; : industrial cigar- or cigarette-making : machines and parts thereof : Imports: :	: : :	:	1 1 1 1		: : :	
Value (1,000 dollars):	46,404:	48,808:	15,525:	18,521	: 19	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars):	16,838:	21,939:	5,801:	5,975	: 3	
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof : Imports:	- i	:	· : :		:	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	1,341,639:	1,306,632:	306,431:	387,106	: 26	
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,082,755	2,067,141	577,038	495,369	-14	
Industrial molds : Imports: :	:	:	:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars)	216,513	259,458:	62,728:	77,742	: 24	
Value (1,000 dollars)	142,507:	150,656:	37,273:	41,348	: 11	
Quantity (units)	11,721:	12,105:			: 6	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	1,194:	1,225:	260:		1	
Quantity (units)	1,865:	1,854:				
Value (1,000 dollars): Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and : parts thereof used to control the flow of : liquids, gases or solids	2,878:	4,445: ; ;	, 601 : : : :	500	: -17 : :	
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	664,155	838,779	196,676	261,652	. 33	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and :	673,315	610,348	158,032	153,706	: -3 :	
roller bearings and parts 🕴 🕴	:		:		:	
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	613,154	626,896	165,711	167,152	· • 1	
Value (1,000 dollars):	301,630:	277,746:	72,939:	68,285	-6	

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Commodity area :	1984	: : 1985 :	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(1)	(2) :	(3)	(4)	(5)
Forged steel grinding balls : Imports:	:	:	:		
\hat{D}	2,849:	362:	96 :	108	13
Value (1,000 dollars):	-917 :	510:	238:	51	-78
Exports:	:	:	47 077	47 05/	
Quantity (1,000 pounds): Value (1,000 dollars):	58,696: 14,237:	64,374: 14,387:			
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, :	14,23/ .	14,307.	3,712.	3,04/	- <u>-</u> <u>-</u> <u>-</u>
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):	240,648:	292,950:	66,350:	86,747	: 31
Exports:	278 060.		17 1701	5/ 707	: : –10
Value (1,000 dollars): Miscellaneous machinery parts :	238,049;	245,164;	63,128;	56,707	- 10
Twoantes					
Value (1,000 dollars):	105,763:	82,171:	19,722	23,344	18
Expande:	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	195,606:	182,586:	46,993:	44,495	: -5
lectrical machinery and equipment	:	:	:		:
Motors, generators, transformers, and related :	:	:	:		;
equipment	:	:	:		
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):		: • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		F07 0F/	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	1,883,201:	2,195,566:	589,066:	583,256	: -1
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,279,768:	1,184,329	303,831;	276,663	: – 9
Transformers :	1,21,1,100	1,104,52,1	300,001	270,000	:
Twoste:	:	:	:		:
	178,890:	149,100:			
Value (1,000 dollars):	222,871:	273,210:	81,558:	62,734	: -23
Exports: :	:	:	:	·	:
Quantity (1,000 units):	5,167:	4,488:			
Value (1,000 dollars):	119,648:	124,356:	33,183:	32,525	-2
Motors and generators : Imports: :		•	•		
Value (1,000 dollars)	642,380:	836,427:	202,787:	229,377	13
Evenente:	•			2277011	1
Value (1,000 dollars):	524,246:	515,071:	132,610:	122,549	: -8
Generator sets :	:	:	:		•
Imports:	:	:	:		1
Quantity (1,000 units):	487:	779:			
Value (1,000 dollars)	120,794:	249,937:	60,204:	64,260	. 7
Exports:	: 45:	: 53:	: 9:	0	
Quantity (1,000 units):	45 101.870:			v .	
Value (1,000 dollars):	191,870:	168,662:	43,186:	39,220	

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

Commodity area :	: 1984 :	1985 :	; Jan-Mar ; 1985 ;	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: :(5) :
Magnets and electromagnetic devices : Imports: :	:	:	1		:
Value (1,000 dollars)	82,854	131,934	25,846:	38,156	: 48
Value (1,000 dollars): Primary cells and batteries :	24,456	23,232	5,893	5,351	: -9 :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	304,652	: 364,486:	: 84,411:	104,351	: : 24
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Storage batteries :	269,594	231,935	59,966 : ;	55,639	: -7 :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	: 189,633:	229,963;	: 56,089:	70,300	: 25
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Portable electric hand tools :	150,020	129,851	33,225	32,129	-3
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	187,002	234,844;	56,646:	71,050	: 25
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof	85,344:	72,545	19,739	19,817	• • 0 * •
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	65,796	90,550:	22,543:	31,072	: : 38
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Electromechanical household appliances and parts : thereof	113,795	97,426	26,012	17,173	-34
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	135,823	173,589	39,595	47,855	21
Value (1,000 dollars): Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and: parts thereof :	64,207	63,860:	13,510:	11,304	-16
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	81,998	101,954	20,617:	15,576	-24
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Ignition equipment :	13,588	10,794	2,432	2,475	2
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	312,116	; 370,022;	90,277;	123,273	: 37
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars):	314,401: :	341,466	89,265	74,065	-17

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

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Table 21 U.S. i	mports and	exports for	selected	commodity	groups
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: Commodity area :	1984	: 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5)
: Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles Imports:	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	•	150,539:	31,386:	54,884	75
Value (1,000 dollars): Portable electric lamps Imports:	:	42,905	11,060:	14,182	28 :
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,991:	37,345:	10,566:	8,436	-20
Value (1,000 dollars): Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, : induction and dielectric heating equipment : Imports:	15,425: ; ;	11,741:	2,608	3,567	37 :
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	221,773	300,851	50,551	83,146	: 64
<pre>Exports: Value (1,000 dollars) Electrothermic household appliances, other than : cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters,: and ovens; and parts thereof Imports:</pre>	296,096;	305,602:	78,538;	79,135	: 1 : 1
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	439,802	461,348:	118,622:	103,098	-13
Value (1,000 dollars): Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts : thereof :	· •	113,227	27,878:	25,635	-8 : :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	770,771: :	968,894: :	275,139:	247,435	: -10 :
Value (1,000 dollars): Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts : thereof	:	137,890:	36,351 : : :	28,068	: -23 : :
Value (1,000 dollars)	:	91,418: :	14,666:	19,073	: 30
Value (1,000 dollars): Telephone and telegraph apparatus	:	25,374	6,686:	7,104	: 6 :
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,816,731:	2,028,438:	507,091: :	559,855	: 10
Value (1,000 dollars) Telephone switching and switchboard equipment: Imports:	:	832,102:	226,627:	206,518	-9 :
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	:	518,930: :	163,671:	97,070	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)	399,233:	362,672:	125,719:	97,696	-22

Commodity area :	1984 :	1985 :	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	. (5) :
Telephone instruments	:	:	:		:
Imports: Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 16,870: 485,777:	: 18,193: 483,901:	: 4,506: 135,112:		
Exports: Quantity (1,000 units) Value (1,000 dollars):	: 645: 36,996:	: 717: 37,321:	: 119: 6,468:	214 11,180	
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment : Imports:	: . :	:	1	200 075	: : : —19
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	801,075: : 189,766:	941,768: : 179,083:	257,781: : 46,891:		:
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment Imports:	1079700	117770031	-1	429207	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	12,819,175	15,195,061	3,714,662:	3,911,579	: 5
Value (1,000 dollars): Television cameras	2,164,938:	2,484,393:	654,086: :	603,602	: -8 :
Value (1,000 dollars):	496,421	444,118	125,429	117,496	-6 1
Value (1,000 dollars): Television apparatus Television receivers Imports:	38,815;	47,278: : :	12,135:	11,382	: -6 : :
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: ;	1,445,265:	2,007,568:	534,792:	517,002	: -3 :
Value (1,000 dollars): Radio receivers, miscellaneous radio apparatus : and parts. Imports:	196,214:	185,508:	46,587:	47,385	:. 2 : :
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,921,908	· 1,878,112	404,021	432,575	: 7
Value (1,000 dollars): Automobile radio receivers : Importe:		1,288,249:	295, 315:	342,536	: 16 :
Quantity (1,000 units)	294,626:		:	60,814	: : :
Quantity (1,000 units)	815 96,054				

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

Commodity area	: 1984 :	: : 1985	; Jan-Mar 1985 ;	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5)
: Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type Imports:	:	:	:		: : :
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): Evports:	48,944: 656,731:	43,544: 638,166:	12,422: 174,738:		
Quantity (1,000 units) Value (1,000 dollars): Transceivers Imports:	488: 11,943:	534: 15,734:			
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	7,190: 262,290:	7,091: 306,138:	1,659: 83,705:		: 30 :
Quantity (1,000 units)	147: 237,144: :	168: 346,678: :	38: 130,878: :		
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	286,347	424,952	80,453:	154,794	: : 92
Value (1,000 dollars) Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines Imports:	17,567	17,067:	4,801:	4,153	-13 -13
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	5,283,130	7,594,479	1,916,443	1,923,520	: 0
Value (1,000 dollars)	203,403	213,444	58,387:	51,855	-11 : -11
Value (1,000 dollars):	185,064	221,448	52,269	76,267	: 46
Value (1,000 dollars): Radar : Imports:	709,620	791,784	214,735	243,401	: : 13
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	72,972	93,100	17,510	35,689	. 104
Value (1,000 dollars): Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus Imports:	479,387	596,845	163,790	190,213	• • 16 •
Value (1,000 dollars):	450,043	527,629	125,368	145,604	. 1.6
Value (1,000 dollars)	303,638	243,329	64,119	56,859	-11

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Commodity area :	: 1984 :	: : 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	<pre>Percentage change from (3) TO (4)</pre>
	(1)	(2) :	(3)	(4)	: : (5) :
Electrical capacitors	:	:	:		:
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	430,314	335,737	: 96,111:	85,458	: : -11
Value (1,000 dollars) Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors Imports:	270,539	209,666	61,883	54,656	-12
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,394,909:	1,188,073:	369,947:	285,795	: –2:
Value (1,000 dollars):	88,659	70,803:	23,626:	17,799	
Exports:	47 470.	40.000	:		
Quantity (1,000 units)	17,178:	18,288:	4,423:	4,666	
Value (1,000 dollars) Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors : Imports:	14,325:	13,918:	3,748:	3,345	: −11 : :
0upptity (1 000 upite)	222,536:	148,057:	45,607:	48,179	: (
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,242;	20,410	6,230	6,707	
	131,543:	112,240:	37,962:	24,204	· · -3
Value (1,000 dollars): Ceramic fixed capacitors	55,476:	47,565:	15,479:		
Imports: :	:				:
Quantity (1,000 units)		3,497,681:	958,167:	999,385	
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	171,474:	122,695:	33,185:	35,340	:
Quantity (1.000 units)	1,066,208:	601,508:	211,374:	198,555	: –
Value (1,000 dollars)	113,364:	75,303:	21,496:	21,853	
Articles for making and breaking electrical : circuits :	:	:	:		:
Imports:	:		• • • •		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,871,102:	1,949,271:	477,299:	527,922	: 11
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars):	2,147,239	2,011,330:	528,918;	522,252	• • —1
Electrical switches and relays Circuit breakers	2,147,237	2)011)000		JEC,EJE	
Importe: :	:	:	:		:
0upptitu (1 000 upito)	19,315:	25,312:	5,881:	4,990	-15
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	62,297:	76,992:	20,773:	16,128	-22
Quantity (1,000 units)	31,624:	27,396:	8,095:	4,938	-39
Value (1,000 dollars):	132,577 :	120,368:	32,331:	27,948	
Switches other than circuit breakers	:	:	:	-	с. — С.
$\dot{0}$	588,367:	465,043:	134,003:	102,593	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)	336,667:	367,879:	91,062:	100,058	
Quantity (1,000 unite)	263,612:	172,679:	40,705:	46,245	. 14
Value (1,000 dollars):	285,151:	281,144:	68,513:	71,302	

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Commodity area	1984	: : 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: : (5) :
Fuses		:			:
Imports:	L <u>s</u> L	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 units)	: '91,404:	67,482:	22,092:	15,997	
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,259:	18,958:	4,434:	5,254	: 19
Exports:		:		•	:
Quantity (1,000 units)		: 	40.404	A 4//	: 19
	47,479	41,501:	12,104:	9,346	-23
Connectors		:	:		•
Imports: Quantity (1,000 units)			358,343:	267,584	: -25
Value (1,000 dollars)	279,096:	246,664	64,636:	64,352	
Exports:		E40/004.	04,030.	04)332	· · ·
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,380,279:	982,738:	244,264:	284,879	: 17
Value (1,000 dollars)	393,138:	355, 321 :	94,344:		
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies	: ;	:	:	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	:
Imports:	: :	:	:		:
0upptity (1,000 upite)	: 293:	121 :	75:	15	· -79
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 14,857:	17,242:	3,392:	3,368	: -1
Fyparts:	: :	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 units)	: 58:	58 :	22:		~~
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 40,664:	31,916:	9,393:	8,766	: -7
Ac motor starters and contactors	: :	· :	:		:
Imports:	r · I	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 units)	: 3,304:	1,608:	587:	297	
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 17,805:	18,581:	4,558:	4,896	: 7
Exports:	• • • • •	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,676:	1,380:	493:		
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,624:	17,888;	5,419:	3,894	-28
Electrical resistors	1				:
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	. 707 467.	238,939	70,009:	105,716	; , E1
	303,147:	230, 7.37	70,009.	103,710	: 51
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)		152,234:	42,130:	43,071	: 2
Value (1,000 dollars)Fixed resistors	. 103,403.	152,234.	42,130.	43,071	·
Imports:		•	•		•
Value (1,000 dollars)	159,820:	118,297:	35,594:	73,698	• 107
E	• •	: : : : : :	:		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Value (1,000 dollars)	126,213:	96,399:	26,861:	27,745	: 3
Automatic voltage regulators	: :	:			:
Impacts	: :	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,219:	36,291:	8,851:	9,877	: 12
Evnants:		:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 39,178:	32,782:	10,447:	10,481	: 0

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

Commodity area	1984	: : 1985 :	; Jan-Mar 1985	Jan-Mar	· Percentage ·change from ·(3) TO (4)
<u> </u>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Electric lamps	:	:	:	<u> </u>	:
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	294,979:	339,628:	: 81,016:	96,666	: : 19
Value (1,000 dollars): Electronic tubes (except x-ray) Imports:	140,047:	144,215	38,927 :	38,705	: −1
Value (1,000 dollars):	267,801	315,408	78,807	88,244	. 12
Value (1,000 dollars): Television picture tubes Imports:	295,348	310,839	75,868	89,650	: 18 :
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	47,535	82,778	19,898	26,765	35
Value (1,000 dollars) Semiconductors :	33,006:	40,559	5,881:	10,238	: 74 :
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	7,797,893	5,825,157	1,731,655	1,429,354	-17
Value (1,000 dollars): Transistors Imports:	5,367,919	4,268,231	1,333,284	1,066,801	-20
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,993,880: 340,183:	1,282,598: 254,935:	367,761: 67,374:	362,386 65,455	
Quantity (1,000 units) Value (1,000 dollars) Integrated circuits Imports:	408,695: 118,843:	333,877: 123,147:	94,329: 33,826:	125,274 37,032	: 33 : 9 :
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	6,198,892	4,484,845	1,370,334	1,080,873	-21
Value (1,000 dollars): Electrical conductors	1,391,327	1,140,635	362,651	253,830	-30
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,046,430	1,341,909	275,131	349,487	27
Value (1,000 dollars): Miscellaneous electrical articles : Imports:	704,771	805,673	187,515	199,627	; 6 ;
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	841,188	897,729	208,239	248,099	19
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,192,445	1,136,662	308,652:	278,725	-10

Commodity area :	: 1984 :	: 1985 :	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	:	:	:		:
ail locomotives and rolling stock	:	· •	:		: ·
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	: 352,908:	: 717 159,	1	105 (18	: 59
Fynante:	•	313,152:	66,457:	105,618	· 5
Value (1,000 dollars):	584,186;	426,623:	112,196	166,953	: 4
otor vehicles	5017100	1207020	112/1701	100,750	:
Automobile trucks and truck tractors :	:	:	:		:
Importe:	:	:	:		:
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,003,294:	1,226,948:	303,072:	366,055	
	6,169,545:	7,313,555:	1,818,447:	2,183,305	: 2
<pre> Exports: Quantity (units):</pre>				<i></i>	
	127,339:	166,651:	36,931:	41,605	
Value (1,000 dollars): Motor buses	1,626,334:	2,124,217	475,127	518,268	:
Importo:			•		:
	21.037:	25,266:	6,174:	6,332	1
Value (1,000 dollars):	328,706:	360,912:	88,597:		
Fyports: :	:	:	:	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	:
Quantity (units):	2,513:	2,484:	501:	485	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	67,670:	65,576:	13,010:	13,620	:
Passenger automobiles :	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	4,908,786:	6,450,326:	1,329,476:		
Value (1,000 dollars):	30,749,230:	38,550,067:	8,771,418:	11,283,901	: 2
Exports: Quantity (units):	(48 (25)	705 7/7.	497 090	400 657	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	618,625: 4,909,955:	705,767: 6,068,671:	186,089: 1,573,637:	192,457 1,750,124	
Snowmobiles	4,907,700.	0,000,0/1.	1,3/3,03/	17/207124	• •
Imports:					:
Quantity (units)	41,886:	38,373:	1,613:	1,549	-
Value (1,000 dollars):	73,134:	66,706:			
Evporte:	•	:			:
Quantity (units):	5,495:	6,952:	210:	368	: 7
Value (1,000 dollars):	10,085:	12,520:	301:	466	: 5
Special purpose motor, vehicles	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Quantity (units)	:	:	:		•
Value (1,000 dollars)	567,055:	852,072:	194,539:	262,654	: 3
Exports: Quantity (units):	:	7 495.	1 (10)	2 4/0	. 7
Value (1,000 dollars):	6,672: 416,900:	7,125: 341,143:	1,619: 79,349:	2,169 71,909	
Aarne (1900 0011962)	410,900;	3417143	/7,349:	/1,909	: -

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Commodity area	1984	1985	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar 1986	<pre>Percentage change from (3) TO (4)</pre>
:	(1)	(2) : :	(3)	(4)	: : (5) :
: Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles : Imports:	:	:	:		:
Quantity (unite)	60,353:	273,905:	15,537:	61,944	: 299
Value (1,000 dollars):	894,494:		285,362:		
Fyports:	:	1,211,007.4	205,502	2077744	:
Quantity (unite)	78,801:	94,139:	22,922:	23,687	: 3
Value (1,000 dollars)	544,974:		119,251:		
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis :	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	6,968,435:	7,962,778:	1,978,879:	1,552,694	: -22
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars):		:			:
Value (1,000 dollars):	8,695,803:	9,133,123;	2,297,132:	2,107,187	: -8
Tractors, including parts Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,315,281:	1,201,840;	320,042:	365,806	: 14
Exports:	1,313,201	1,201,040,	520,042.	2027000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,921,200:	1,831,878:	419,406:	454,154	:
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles,:	:	1,001,010	1177100		:
including parts :	:	:	:		:
Tmnonte:	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars)	452,953:	545,361:	126,210:	158,693	: 26
Exports:	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	254,883:	252,310:	70,828:	65,642	: -7
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, :	• :	:	• •		:
including parts	•	•	1		:
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	F6 607.	84 500	47 700.	00 477	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	54,497:	81,529:	17,782:	20,173	: 13
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars):	884.071:	1,009,245:	197,627:	196,512	: –1
Motorcycles, including parts	1 100	1,007,245	1777027	170,512	
Two and at	:		:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	713,101:	925,512:	225,154:	339,599	: 51
Fyperts:	1	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	85,376:	67,768:	24,268:	20,894	: -14
Vehicles (including trailers), not	:	:	:		:
self-propelled, including parts :	:	1	:	•	:
Imports:	50 4/0		:		: _
Value (1,000 dollars)	59,168:	74,947:	18,428:	19,315	: 5
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars):	60,179:	: 66,126:	: 17,665:	47 074	; • 4
:	00,1/9,	00,120;	17,003;	17,831	• 1 •
Twoorts:	•	•	•		- 1
Value (1,000 dollars):	2,790,053:	3,457,512:	823,727:	1,030,516	: 25
Exports:	:	:	:	.,,	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	10,796,847:	14,292,927:	3,779,011:	3,710,149	: -2

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<u></u>	Commodity area :	1984	: 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar 1986	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
Ŷ		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5)
Airplanes Imports	(military and nonmilitary)	:	:	;;		:
	ty (units):	551 :	608:	134:	152	13
Value	(1,000 dollars):	1,321,812:	1,672,166:	474,602:	399,713	
Exports		· :	:	:		:
	ty (units):	1,426;	1,372:	339:	380	
Value.		5,550,889:	8,239,145:	2,270,818:	2,114,356	: -7
	ts; floating structures	:				:
Imports: Value	(1,000 dollars):	400,147:	475,064	110,465:	128,651	· · 16
Exports:		400,147	·	11074031	120,051	• 45 1
Value	(1,000 dollars);	371,006:	377,331:	84,048:	90,418	: 8
	pleasure boats, including parts :	1	:	:		:
Imports	1 1		:	:		:
Value	(1,000 dollars):	369,143:	436,675:	103,227:	120,772	: 17
Exports		:	1			: ·
Value	(1,000 dollars):	355,737:	311,268:	75,084:	88,224	: 18

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1986 1/

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Commodity area	:			Import	ts		:	: Exports : .					
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery Steam generating boilers and auxilary equipments and parts thereof	01	09	10				:	(01) 09	10				
parts thereof		09	10				:						
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof	01	09	10				: : :	09 10					
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type,	0.4						:						
and parts thereofand parts thereof Non-piston type aircraft engines	01	04	07				:) 07				
therefor Nonelectric engines and motors and parts	(01)	09					:	(01)					
thereof	01						:	(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			•	·	•		:				166		
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	01	٠					1	(01)					
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and		09	10	•		•	:	01 09	10				
parts thereof	01						:	:					
(except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof- Instantaneous or storage water heaters and				• • •		х	1	09	•			•	
parts thereof Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof	01			• •		- - - 1	:	. ·			·		
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof							:						
cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	01						: ; ;						
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof	01			• ,	÷.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		.•	·			
machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating,		· .					: ا ،						
<pre>levelling, boring, and extracting machinerys other than elevators, winches, cranes, and 1/ Appendix A contains a detailed description of t</pre>							:						

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

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1986

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Commodity area	; ; ;			Imports	: : :			Ехр	orts	
related machinery and parts thereof Drilling and boring machinery Front-end loaders		(04)	07	09	: : : (01) : 01	(04)	07	09	10	
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines- Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading		04	(07)	·		(07)				
machinery and parts thereof	: 01 :				:					
machinery for preparing food and drink Agricultural and horticultural machinery Parts of agricultural and horticultural	; ; ;				I I 1					
machinery	: :				: : 01					
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof	:				:					
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof	; 09				: (01)	10				
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof	: '		•		:					
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof Bakery machinery and parts thereof	: 01	09	10		; ; (01)					
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof	:	09			: (01)					1
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof	: : : 09	•••			:					67
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding 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	; :				:					
Printing trades machinery, other than for	• 01				:					
textiles, and parts thereof			·		:					
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof	(01)	09			: 01	09				
Machines; sewing machines Machines for extruding or drawing man-made	1 1				:					
textile filaments	: 01	(07) (04)	09 07		: 01 : 01	04 04	07 10	09	10	
Textile yarn-preparing machines	: (04) : (01)	07	07	09	: (01) : 01	(04) 04	(07)	09	10	
Knitting machines Textile machines for making lace, net, braid,	: 01 :	04	07		: 01	04	10			
embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles	: : 01	07	09	·	: : 01	04	(07)	09	10	
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded fabrics, in the piece or	; ; -		-		: :		• -			
in shapes, including felt-hat making	;				:					

Table 22.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1986

Commodity area	: Imports	: Exports
machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof	: : : 01 04 07 09	: : : (04) (07) 09 10
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof		: (04) (07) 09 10 : :
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof	:	: : : 01 09
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines Parts of textile machinery	•• 01 07 •• 01	: (01) (07) : 01 10
Cordage machines and parts thereof Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such	: 04 07 09 : :	: (01) (04) (07) 09 : :
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials	· : :	• • •
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts theréof		: : 09 10
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof	•• 01	÷ 01 09 10
Tool holders and accessories Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof	: 01 :	168
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof	: : : (01)	
Office machines Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism	2 01 2	: : : (01) (04)
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard	* (01) (04)	: (01) (04) : : (01) (04) (07) 09 10
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewritersCalculating, accounting, and similar machines	* 01 04 (07)	(01) (04)
employing a calculating mechanism Automatic data processing machines	1 · · · · ·	: (04)
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing Calculators, hand-held or pocket type Calculating machines, except hand-held or	: 04 (07)	(01) 09 10 (01) (04) (07) 09 10
pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism	•	: : : (04) 07 09 :
Copying machines Miscellaneous machines	1	• •
Shoe machinery and parts thereof	: 01 :	• •

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Table 22.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1986

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
thereof	01	
Glass-working and related machinery and parts	: : 01	:
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof	• 01	
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof		
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof	÷ 01	1 1
Industrial molds Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and		: : 04 (07) 09 :
parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids		• • •
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts		:
Forged steel grinding balls Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and		: 09 : :
sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and		: 10
universal joints; and parts thereof Miscellaneous machinery parts lectrical machinery and equipment		: ;
Motors, generators, transformers, and related		
Transformers Motors and generators Generator sets		: : : (04) 10
Magnets and electromagnetic devices	• 01 • 01	
Storage batteries Portable electric hand tools Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts	- 01 - 01	
thereof		; (01) ;
parts thereof Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof	(01)	: : : 10
Ignition equipment Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles-	• 01 • 01	: : 01 09
Portable electric lamps Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment-	: : 01	* 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, January-March 1986

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts: thereof:	01	
Telephone and telegraph apparatus		
equipment: Telephone instruments: Mignenbergy leudeneykong and polated	(01) 01 04	: (01) : 01 04 10
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment: Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus :		1 1
and related equipment Television cameras:		
Television apparatus Television receivers: Radio receivers, miscellaneous radio		
apparatus and partsAutomobile radio receivers	01 04 07 09 10	: : 01 04
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type Transceivers:	(01) (04) 01 (04) 07	: : : (01) (07) 09
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof		1
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machinesr Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote		170
control apparatus and parts thereof Radar:	01 09 01 09	: :
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus Electrical capacitors	(01) (05)	: : : 10
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors: Ceramic fixed capacitors:		: (01) (05) 09 10 :
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits: Electrical switches and relays		· • •
Circuit breakers: Switches other than circuit breakers:	(04) 07	: (04) 07 : 04 : (01) (04) (07)
Fuses: Connectors: Switchboards and switchgear assemblies:	(04) 07	: (01) (04) (07) : 04 : (04) 07 09 10
Ac motor starters and contactors Electrical resistors Fixed resistors	(04) 07 01	: (01) (04) 07 :
Carbon composition resistors	(01)(05)080910 (01)(05)080910	: (01) (05) (08) 09 10 : (01) (05) (08) 09 10
Wirewound resistors	(01) (05) 08 09 10	: (01) (05) (08) 09 10 : :
Electronic tubes (except x-ray)	01 09	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Semiconductors		: (01) : 04

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Table 22.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1986

Commodity area	Imports	: Exports
Integrated circuits	(01) 01 09 01 04 01 04 01 04 01 04 01 04 01 07) (01) 01	: : (01) : : 01 : 04 : : 04 : 04 : 04 : 04 : 04 : 04 : 04 : 04 : 01 : : 04 : : 04 : : : 04 : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Motorcycles, including parts Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts	(07) 09	: 09 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

Miscellaneous Manufactures 1/

The U.S. trade deficit in miscellaneous manufactures rose by 52 percent to \$2.8 billion in the first quarter of 1986, up from \$1.9 billion during the corresponding period in 1985. 2/ The increase was due primarily to a \$1-billion increase in imports, a gain of 18 percent from the first quarter of 1985 over that of the corresponding period in 1986. Reversing a previous trend, exports increased slightly comparing the periods under consideration. The major trading partners in the first quarter of 1986 were the EC, Japan, Taiwan, Canada, and the Republic of Korea (Korea). Except for Korea, these were the same principal partners during the corresponding period in 1985. The largest U.S. trade surpluses during the period were with the OPEC, India, and The surplus with the OPEC declined by 2 percent from the first Mexico. quarter of 1985 to the corresponding period in 1986, falling from \$164 million to \$161 million, whereas, the surplus with Mexico fell by 38 percent, from \$23 million to \$14 million. The surplus with India increased by 37 percent for the periods under consideration, rising from \$18 million to \$25 million. The largest trade deficits were recorded with Japan and Taiwan at \$1.2 billion and \$0.9 billion, respectively, in the first guarter of 1986. The record \$1.2 billion 1986 quarterly trade deficit in miscellaneous manufactures with Japan represented an increase of 36 percent over the corresponding period in The deficit with Taiwan increased nearly \$100 million, or by 1985. 12 percent, over the same period. The most significant bilateral trade shifts in miscellaneous manufactures occurred with Canada and the EC. Traditionally, the United States has enjoyed a trade surplus with Canada in the miscellaneous manufactures category; however, in the first quarter of 1986, the United States experienced a deficit of \$11 million with Canada, down from a \$130 million surplus during the corresponding period in 1985. The trade deficit with the EC showed the largest rate of increase as it doubled from \$333 million to \$666 million during the periods under consideration (table 23, fig. 9).

U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactures from the EC, the most significant import source, grew by 25 percent, from \$1.5 billion in the first quarter of 1985 to \$1.8 billion during the corresponding period in 1986. Imports from Japan, the second leading source, grew by 24 percent, from \$1.3 billion to \$1.6 billion, whereas imports from Taiwan, the third leading source, grew by 11 percent, from \$859 million to \$950 million during the periods under comparison. U.S. exports of miscellaneous manufactures to the EC, the largest market for these products, increased by 3 percent, from \$1.1 billion to \$1.2 billion, from the first quarter of 1985 to the corresponding period in 1986. Exports to Mexico increased by 17 percent, from \$145 million to \$169 million, and those to China increased by 7 percent, from \$79 million to \$85 million. Exports to Canada, the second leading market for

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

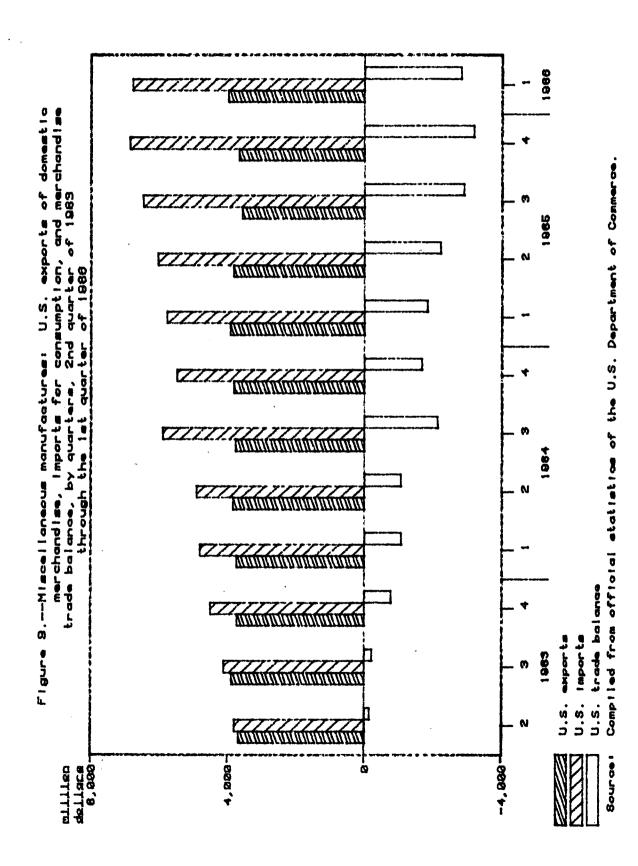
2/ All percentage calculations are based on unrounded data in table 23.

Table 23.—Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986 <u>1</u>/

Item	1985	January-March 1985	January-March 1986	
J.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			:	
Canada		521,914	477,50	
Japan	: 1,446,074			
EC			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Brazi]	: 136,587	• •	· · ·	
Hong Kong	; 251.097			
India	: 231,097			
Korea		•		
Mexico		· · ·	· · ·	
Taiwan	: 039,497 : 196,401		· . ·	
OPEC		•	•	
NMEs			• • •	
China			-	
All other		•	•	
Total				
.S. imports for consumption:	: 15,022,793	3,941,855	: 3,993,47	
Canada		201 470		
Japan			•	
Japan	: 5,629,523	•		
EC				
Brazil	: 158,702		-	
Hong Kong			-	
Ind 1a				
Korea	• •			
Mexico		•		
Taiwan		: 858,653	: 950,05	
OPEC		: 6,719	: 7,18	
NME s		: 137,236	: 146,90	
China	: 545,089	: 123,019	: 128,09	
All other		. 712,411	: 755,52	
Total	: 25,238,005	5,795,937	: 6,811,46	
.S. merchandise trade balance:	:	:	:	
Canada	: 168,986	: 130,436	-10,69	
Japan		-918,723	: -1,248,13	
EC	-2.376.655			
Brazil			: -4,30	
Hong Kong	-1.542 507	-		
India	: 58,365	-	: 25,01	
Korea		-	-327,55	
Mexico			•	
Taiwan			•	
OPEC	: 578.786	•	-	
NMEs			· · · · ·	
China	-215,013			
All other	:;;013	-		
Total	;;			
	-10,215,212	-1,654,081	-2,017,98	

(In thousands of dollars)

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



U.S. exports of these articles, declined by 9 percent from \$522 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$478 million during the corresponding period in 1986.

The pace of growth in most major commodity groups was much more rapid for imports than for exports in the first quarter of 1986. Imports of furniture, the largest category in this sector, rose by 31 percent, from \$790 million to \$1 billion, because of the expanding housing market and the continued popularity of imported wood furniture, particularly from Taiwan and Canada. Imports of blank magnetic tapes showed one of the largest percentage increases for products in this sector, rising by 61 percent to \$368 million. This increase was due to strong consumer demand for home electronic equipment such as video cassette recorders; the latter provide a major use for blank tapes. Imports of scientific instruments increased by 20 percent, from \$529 million to \$636 million, reflecting the growing number of competitive foreign-made Imports of bicycles climbed sharply, rising from \$71 million to products. \$114 million (60 percent), reflecting the expanding recreation market and a shift to larger bicycles that pushed import values upward. Imports of electro-medical apparatus showed a 51-percent increase, from \$107 million to \$161 million, as foreign manufacturers improved the quality of their products and marketed these products more aggressively in the United States. On the other hand, reversing a trend of several years, imports of dolls and stuffed toys declined by 32 percent, from \$259 million to \$176 million, as the popularity of certain products declined and the market returned to more normal levels.

Although exports of most products remained fairly stable, exports of scientific instruments fell by 9 percent, from \$1.4 billion to \$1.3 billion, as the U.S. producers face increased competition with many of the firms that export to this market. Exports of ammunition and munitions increased by 26 percent, from \$285 million to \$359 million, as military arms sales in general continued to increase, reflecting existing policy considerations.

Furniture

U.S. imports of furniture increased by 31 percent in the first quarter of 1986 compared with the corresponding period in 1985, rising to more than \$1 billion. The two principal sources continued to be Canada and Taiwan, which together accounted for nearly 50 percent of total imports in the first quarter of 1986. Imports of wood furniture, by far the largest import category (43 percent of total imports), increased from \$365 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$445 million during the corresponding period in 1986, or by 22 percent. Taiwan accounted for 27 percent of total imports of wood furniture, followed by Denmark and Canada with shares of 12 percent and 11 percent, respectively. These countries have developed effective shipping techniques and have successfully concentrated on markets in the United States for their products. Imports of metal furniture increased from \$191 million to \$264 million, or by 38 percent, between the periods under comparison. Metal furniture was imported chiefly from Taiwan and Canada, which accounted for 34 percent and 22 percent, respectively, of imports of such furniture in the first quarter of 1986.

U.S. exports of furniture continued to decline in the first quarter of 1986, falling by 7 percent from the corresponding period in 1985, to \$128 million. Exports to the two principal markets, Canada and Mexico, increased slightly, whereas exports to Saudi Arabia, the third most important market, fell sharply. U.S. producers are taking advantage of the decline in the value of the dollar relative to most European currencies to increase their marketing efforts overseas.

> Rhett Leverett 724-1725

Scientific instruments

The U.S. trade surplus in scientific instruments amounted to \$679 million in the first quarter of 1986, down by 25 percent from the surplus of \$910 million during the corresponding period in 1985. The declining U.S. trade position in these products was the result of a 20-percent increase in U.S. imports (from \$529 million to \$636 million), and a 9-percent decrease in U.S. exports (from \$1.4 billion to \$1.3 billion).

The value of U.S. imports of all major commodity groups covered herein, with the exception of instruments and apparatus used to measure or check electrical quantities, exhibited substantial growth, ranging from 16 percent to 44 percent. Favorable economic conditions in the United States as well as the availability of a growing number of competitively-priced, technologicallyadvanced, foreign-made products, were responsible for the rise in imports. Japan was the largest source, supplying 25 percent of the total U.S. imports in the first quarter of 1986, followed by Canada with 16 percent, West Germany with 15 percent, and the United Kingdom with 13 percent.

Most of the major commodity groups included herein experienced a decline in U.S. exports in the first quarter of 1986 compared with exports in the corresponding period in 1985. The availability of a growing number of competitive foreign-made products contributed heavily to the decline in U.S. exports. In terms of value, Canada was the largest market for scientific instruments, accounting for 12 percent of the total U.S. exports in the first quarter of 1986, followed by Japan and the United Kingdom, 10 percent each; West Germany, 8 percent; France, 7 percent; and the People's Republic of China, 5 percent.

> Ruben Moller 724-1732

Jewelry

The U.S. trade deficit in jewelry increased from \$485 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$527 million during the corresponding in 1986, or by 9 percent. The increased deficit resulted from a 9-percent rise in U.S. imports, from \$524 million to \$572 million, coupled with a 15-percent rise in U.S. exports, from \$39 million to \$44 million. U.S. imports of precious metal jewelry showed the most significant increase, rising by 13 percent, from \$354 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$400 million during the corresponding period in 1986. The leading source of jewelry imports continued to be Italy, which accounted for \$231 million, or 40 percent of the total, in the first quarter of 1986. Hong Kong and Japan were the second and third leading suppliers, respectively.

U.S. exports of costume jewelry lead the overall increase in exports with a 36-percent increase, from \$14 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$19 million during the corresponding period in 1986. The Dominican Republic was the leading U.S. export market, receiving jewelry valued at \$7 million in the first quarter of 1986 compared with \$2 million during the corresponding period in 1985. Exports to Japan increased from \$4 million to \$6 million, as it became the second leading foreign market. U.S. exports to Switzerland, the largest foreign market in 1985, decreased by 50 percent, from \$12 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$6 million during the corresponding period in 1986.

The karat content of gold indicates the amount of gold in the alloy of the metals used; pure gold is 24 karat. Traditionally, the U.S. market uses 14 karat gold; however, increased demand for higher karat (18 karat and above) precious metal jewelry was an important factor in the growth of jewelry imports. With gold prices relatively low, higher karat jewelry tends to look more golden, is more affordable, and lends an air of prestige to an item. According to industry sources, higher karat gold jewelry accounts for approximately 5 to 10 percent of the market and the only drawbacks to its use are weight and price.

> Brian Garbecki 724-1731

Medical goods

The U.S. trade surplus in medical goods declined in the first quarter of 1986 compared with the corresponding period in 1985, decreasing by 33 percent, from \$234 million to \$157 million, as U.S. imports increased by 33 percent to \$473 million and exports rose by 7 percent to \$629 million.

Japan and West Germany continued to supply the U.S. hospital market with highly advanced electromedical apparatus, including equipment not yet available from U.S. manufacturers, such as the West German extracorporeal shock wave lithotripter, a device for the noninvasive disintegration of kidney stones. As a result, imports of electromedical instruments increased by 51 percent, from \$107 million to \$161 million, with Japan and West Germany accounting for 33 percent and 30 percent, respectively, of all such imports in the first quarter of 1986. A 28-percent increase in imports of x-ray apparatus, from \$111 million to \$142 million, and a 25-percent increase in imports of surgical and medical instruments and apparatus, from \$98 million to \$123 million, also contributed significantly to the decline in the U.S. trade balance in medical goods. Imports of x-ray equipment from West Germany increased by 51 percent to \$53 million and from Japan by 57 percent to \$28 million. Although those two countries together accounted for 58 percent of all U.S. imports of surgical and medical instruments and apparatus in the first quarter of 1986, Singapore and Mexico, the third and fourth leading

suppliers of such goods, continued to supply commodity-type items from offshore manufacturing facilities established by U.S. firms in those countries.

Increased exports of x-ray equipment to Japan (from \$10 million to \$13 million) and China (from \$4 million to over \$8 million) helped overall U.S. exports of such goods to increase by 14 percent, from \$81 million to \$92 million, as U.S. manufacturers were able to successfully compete in third-country markets with West German, Japanese, and Israeli producers of such equipment. Although U.S. firms also had moderate success in exporting electromedical apparatus and orthopedic and prosthetic appliances, disappointing results in exports of dental instruments and parts and of surgical and medical instruments, kept overall U.S. exports from keeping pace with imports.

Industry observers believe that the increased U.S. market share achieved by Japanese and West German producers of medical equipment during the past several years along with an increased share of third-country markets is now making it difficult for U.S. firms to reverse the continuing deterioration of the U.S. trade surplus for such goods despite a relative weakening of the value of the U.S. dollar in recent months.

> Christopher Johnson 724-1730

Photographic equipment and supplies

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The U.S. trade deficit in photographic equipment and supplies increased to \$155 million in the first quarter of 1986, representing a rise of 224 percent over that in the corresponding period in 1985. This marked increase in the deficit was attributable primarily to a 31-percent increase in U.S. imports that rose from \$457 million to \$599 million. As a result of increased consumer demand for cameras and photographic film and paper, imports of these items increased by 29 percent, from \$384 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$494 million for the corresponding period in 1986. As the popularity of amateur photography expanded, imports of still picture photofinishing equipment increased by 82 percent, from \$31 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$57 million during the corresponding period in 1986. Japan, the largest source of U.S. imports in terms of value, accounted for 77 percent of these imports.

Despite an 8-percent increase in U.S. exports of photographic equipment and supplies from \$409 million to \$444 million, exports of sensitized materials, the largest subgroup, remained stable. Such exports were valued at \$238 million in the first quarter of 1985 and \$240 million in the corresponding period in 1986. The value of U.S. exports for motion picture cameras, photographic cameras, camera accessories, and photofinishing equipment increased by 32 percent, from \$74 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$97 million for the corresponding period in 1986. Increased U.S. exports of these items can be attributed in part to the decline in the value of the U.S. dollar. Principal export markets for U.S.-produced photographic equipment and supplies for the first quarter of 1986 were the United Kingdom, Japan, France, and Canada.

> Cynthia Scott 724-1729

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

The trade deficit in phonograph records, related sound recordings, video and magnetic recordings, and blank magnetic recording media increased by 244 percent, from \$66 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$227 million during the corresponding period in 1986. The 8-percent increase in U.S. exports was more than offset by U.S. imports that increased by 66 percent, rising from \$271 million to \$449 million. Much of the increase in imports resulted from a 61-percent increase in imports of blank magnetic recording media; this increased trade activity can be attributed to the continued popularity of video and audio recording devices. Imports of such blank media increased from \$228 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$368 million during the corresponding period in 1986. Japan surpassed all other foreign suppliers, accounting for 67 percent of imports of blank magnetic recording media.

The value of U.S. exports of phonograph records, related sound recordings, magnetic video tape, and blank recording media rose by 8 percent, increasing from \$205 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$222 million during the corresponding period in 1986. Such exports consisted primarily of prepackaged computer software, reflecting a worldwide demand for personal computers. Canada, Japan, and the United Kingdom were the principal export markets for U.S.-produced phonograph records, related sound recordings, magnetic recording media, 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 by 22 percent to \$109 million in the first quarter of 1986 compared with the \$90 million during the corresponding period in 1985. The deficit increased despite a rise of 3 percent in U.S. exports, which increased to \$26 million. The increase in exports was the first increase in shipments of musical instruments, parts, and accessories in more than 5 years and resulted from more effective marketing by U.S. producers of electronic keyboards. Japan, the United Kingdom, and Mexico were the principal export markets.

U.S. imports of these products rose by 18 percent to \$135 million in the first quarter of 1986 compared with \$115 million for the corresponding period in 1985. Imports of musical instruments alone increased to \$112 million from \$93 million, or by 20 percent. The continuing popularity of portable, electronic keyboards was the major factor in the increase. Imports of these instruments rose from 148,000 units to over 244,000 units (65 percent), and from \$13 million to \$24 million (81 percent) during the period. Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan were the major suppliers in the first quarter of 1986, together accounting for 78 percent of the total value of such imports.

> Richardo Witherspoon 724-0978

Optical goods

U.S. imports of optical goods rose by 26 percent from \$178 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$223 million during the corresponding period in 1986, and exports increased by 40 percent, from \$110 million to \$154 million. As a result, the U.S. trade deficit in these products increased by 3 percent to \$70 million.

Imports of optical lenses and elements other than ophthalmic lenses increased by 32 percent, from \$92 million to \$122 million. The increase was largely because of increased imports of mounted photographic lenses from Japan, as a result of the introduction of several new specialized camera lenses, including a popular wide-angle zoom lens, introduced by Japanese producers during the past year. Imports of optical instruments and components other than lenses rose by 18 percent, from \$86 million to \$102 million. Japan, Israel, Taiwan, and Canada were the principal suppliers. The import increase was a result of the continued demand by U.S. educational, scientific, and medical institutions for the high-quality, price-competitive optical instruments offered by manufacturers in those countries.

U.S. exports of optical fiber and cable more than doubled, from \$6 million in 1985 to \$14 million in 1986, and exports of telescopes rose by 52 percent, from \$17 million to \$26 million, to partially compensate for the rise in imports of optical goods. West Germany and Canada were the largest markets for U.S.-made optical fiber and cable, together accounting for 42 percent of such exports in 1986. Most of the exports to those countries consisted of optical fiber strands to be further processed into finished cable by West German and Canadian manufacturers. The destinations for the bulk of the increase in exports of telescopes, chiefly telescopic sights for rifles, were not separately identified in official U.S. export statistics.

> Christopher Johnson 724-1730

Toys, models, and dolls

Imports of dolls and stuffed toy animals were valued at \$176 million in the first quarter of 1986, down 32 percent compared with such imports during the corresponding period in 1985. Exports of such products declined by 1 percent to \$2 million in the first quarter of 1986, compared with those in 1985, causing a negative trade balance that declined 32 percent from the first quarter of 1985 to the corresponding period in 1986, or to \$174 million. The Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and China remained the primary sources of these products, accounting for 91 percent of the total imports during the first quarter of 1986. However, in experiencing the smallest decline among the major suppliers, Korea surpassed Taiwan and Hong Kong to become the leading source.

Imports of toys and models also declined in the first quarter of 1986 compared with the corresponding period in 1985, dropping 4 percent to \$260 million. The negative trade balance in toys and models also decreased (by 6 percent), from \$239 million for the first quarter of 1985 to \$225 million for the corresponding quarter in 1986, as U.S. exports increased slightly to \$35 million. Hong Kong, Japan, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea remained the primary suppliers, accounting for 67 percent of the value imported during January-March 1986.

The decline in imports, particularly that for dolls and stuffed toys, reflects an abatement in the frenzy in sales and popularity for a limited number of toy items that dictated the course of the U.S. toy market during the past few years. This could well signal a return to a more stable U.S. toy market--at least until the next fad item catches the public's fancy. The increase in U.S. exports of toys, which reversed recent trends, reflects in large part the weaker U.S. dollar.

> Mark D. Estes 724-0977

Sporting goods

In the first quarter of 1986, the U.S. trade deficit in sporting goods increased by 5 percent over that during the corresponding period in 1985, from \$241 million to \$254 million. Although exports grew by 2 percent, from \$80 million to \$81 million, the export growth was insufficient to offset the increase in imports which rose by 5 percent, from \$321 million to \$335 million. The trade deficit had previously been expanding at a much faster pace. U.S. imports of sporting goods from Japan, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea, the three largest sources supplying approximately three-fourths of such imports during the first quarter of both 1985 and 1986, accounted for virtually all of the increase from the first quarter of 1985 to the corresponding period in 1986. In terms of value, U.S. exports of sporting goods to Haiti, the third largest market, recorded the largest increase, rising by 77 percent to \$7 million.

Comparing the two quarters on a product basis, the most significant increase in imports took place in shipments of baseball and softball equipment, most notably gloves and mitts. Imports of these articles increased by 15 percent to \$7 million, and imports of golf equipment, primarily golf club heads, increased by 20 percent to \$6 million. Taiwan continued to be the leading source of these labor-intensive products, accounting for nearly 40 percent of the total U.S. imports of baseball and golf equipment in the first quarter of 1986. The bulk of the increase in exports of sporting goods was accounted for by shipments of baseball and softball components to Haiti to be assembled into finished balls and then returned to the United States.

> Pamela J. McGuyer 724-1746

Bicycles

For the thirteenth consecutive quarter compared with the same quarter of the previous year, beginning with the first quarter of 1983, U.S. imports of bicycles increased in both quantity and value. Not only did such imports rise in the first quarter of 1986, but they also recorded by far the largest volume for the first quarter in the past decade. In the first quarter of 1986 compared with the corresponding period in 1985, imports of bicycles increased from 1.3 million units to 1.9 million units (from \$71 million to \$114 million). These increases amounted to 52 percent in terms of quantity and 60 percent in terms of value. This disparity reflects a shift in demand toward larger bikes, especially all-terrain bikes (also called mountain or city bikes), and also higher value lightweight bikes. In addition, the longstanding trend of Taiwan gaining market share at the expense of Japan was halted. Japan's share of imported units increased from 12 percent to 13 percent, whereas Taiwan's share decreased from 81 percent to 79 percent. Because the average unit value of Japanese bikes is over two-and-one-half times higher than that for Taiwan bikes, the recovery in Japan's share of total imports contributed to the greater increase in the overall value of imports. Estimated U.S. producers' shipments of bicycles also increased in the first quarter of 1986 compared with the corresponding period in 1985. rising from 1.3 million bicycles to 1.4 million bicycles, or by 5 percent. However, the increase in U.S. producers' shipments did not approach the pace of expansion in imports.

> Carl Seastrum 724-1733

Small arms

U.S. imports of small arms and parts in the first quarter of 1986 totaled \$47 million, up 21 percent from imports during the corresponding period in 1985. U.S. exports, however, decreased by 37 percent, to \$23 million in the first quarter of 1986. A large portion of this decline was accounted for by a decrease in exports of shotguns (35 percent), rifles (54 percent), and parts for small arms (60 percent). The decrease in exports reflects a 37-percent decline in military exports as well as a 38-percent decline in nonmilitary goods.

Pistols, revolvers, rifles, and shotguns showed the most significant increases in imports in the first quarter of 1986. Imports of pistols and revolvers rose by 58 percent; rifles by 50 percent; and shotguns by 37 percent. These increases were offset, to some extent, by a 12-percent decrease in imports of small arms parts. The increase in U.S. imports of small arms reflects a general improvement in market conditions and the continuation of a trend begun in 1985, when the market reversed its downward path. Japan and West Germany remained the chief sources of imports, accounting for 26 and 17 percent of total imports, respectively. Italy and Brazil continued to be significant import sources as well, accounting for 14 and 10 percent, respectively.

> Linda A. Linkins 724-1745

Pens and mechanical pencils

U.S. imports of pens, mechanical pencils, and parts increased by 29 percent in the first quarter of 1986 over such imports during the corresponding period in 1985, from \$40 million to \$51 million. Imports of writing instruments from Japan rose by 31 percent in the first quarter of 1986 over such imports in the corresponding period in 1985, West Germany, 43 percent, and Italy, 55 percent. However, imports from Taiwan decreased by 10 percent. Japan accounted for 69 percent of all such imports during January-March 1986. Mechanical pencils contributed to the overall increase in U.S. imports by increasing 33 percent; marking pens climbed by 52 percent.

U.S. exports increased from \$16 million in the first quarter of 1985 to \$19 million during the corresponding period in 1986, or by 14 percent. This increase represents the discontinuation of a 5-year downturn in such U.S. exports. Prior to the first quarter of 1986, exports had decreased annually from \$136 million in 1980 to \$67 million in 1985. Canada, Japan, Italy, and the United Kingdom continued to be the major recipients of U.S. exports.

> Linda A. Linkins 724-1745

: Commodity area :	: 1984	1985	; Jan-Mar 1985 ;	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	; ; ; ;
Handbags :	:	:	:		:
Twooste:	:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 units)	207,230:	202,877:	51,602:	53,679	: 4
Value (1,000 dollars):	599,806:	622,146:	154,886:	170,315	: 10
Events:	:	· •	:		:
0upptity (1 000 upite)	4,271:	2,369:	886:	541	: -39
Value (1,000 dollars):	10,600:	7,118:	1,704:	1,615	: -5
Luggage	;	:	:		:
Twoonto:	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars)	552,555:	614,103:	136,521:	152,773	: 12
		•••••••	:		:
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	26,641:	21,514:	4,788:	3,564	: -26
Flat goods :	:				:
Importe:	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	138,601:	153,933:	30,652:	34,751	: 13
Evenentest	100,001	130,700	307052	0477.54	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,308:	6,134:	1,468:	1,481	. 1
Ophthalmic goods	5,500.	07154.	174001	13401	• • •
Thursday t			· · · · ·	2	•
Value (1,000 dollars):	569,294:	587,705:	144,767:	174,429	: 20
	307,274	507,705	144,/0/ •	174,427	· 20
Exports:		107,084:		74 767	• •
Value (1,000 dollars):	112,868	107,084	26,232:	31,346	: 19
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except :	•	•	•		• , •
ophthalmic		1	•		•
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and	:	:	•		:
elements	:	:	:		:
Imports: :		• • • • • •	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars)	371,475:	438,145:	92,107:	121,828	: 32
Exports:	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	101,174:	124,970:	30,879:	36,186	: 17
Opt cal instruments and components other than	:	· 2	:		:
optical lenses :	:	:	:		:
Laports: :	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	268,200:	348,810:	85,707:	101,515	: 18
Exports:		• • • • • • •	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	214,351:	346,606:	79,084:	117,409	: 48
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus		:	1		:
Imports:	:	:	:	•.	:
Value (1,000 dollars)	338,633:	393,195:	98,457:	123,108	: 25
Exports:	1	1	1		:
Value (1,000 dollars)	612,994:	614,182:	164,456:	165,824	: 1
	012,,,,,,,	017,102.	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	105,024	•

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

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u>.</u>				
Commodity area	: 1984 · · ·	1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5)
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and: supplies	:	:	:		:
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	119,799	111,222	24,951	32,616	31
Value (1,000 dollars) Dental instruments and parts (including artificial : teeth and dentures) :	404,633:	294,159:	78,562:	87,572	. 11
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	48,335	: 50,641:	12,684:	13,987	: 10
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and : parts	115,192	113,667	31,887:	31,849	: O :
Electro-medical apparatus and parts			:		:
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	374,545: :	533,132:	106,880:	161,076	: 51 :
Value (1,000 dollars): App ratus based on the use of x-rays or of : radiations, whether for medical, industrial, : or other, uses and parts : Imports:	823,241 : : :	891,890	232,551 :	251,867	: 8 : : :
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	457,289:	508,189: :	111,133:	141,752	: 28 :
Value (1,000 dollars): Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, : meteorological, hydrological, geophysical : instruments, and parts : Imports:	320,037:	324,085:	81,061:	92,321	: 14 : :
Value (1,000 dollars):	291,515	317,807	76,948	97,825	. 27
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	942,78 <u>6</u> : ; ;	1,029,542	288,499: 288,499: : : :	279,898	-3 -3 -
Imports: : _ Value (1,000 dollars):	: 598,623:	: 726,151:	: 160,492:	201,977	: 26
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars):	88,012:	89,285 :	22,367	23,546	: : 5

Commodity area	1984	1985	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar 1986	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5)
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights Imports:	:	· :			: : :
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	26,496	27,318	6,842	7,929	. 16
Value (1,000 dollars):	11,986:	10,384:	2,683:	2,911	: 8
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles ormaterials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts Imports:		:	:		I I I I
Value (1,000 dollars):	:	16,644:	3,550	4,682	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	117,587:	136,090	39,205	35,877	-8 : :
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	39,195	44,988	10,429	13,528	. 30
Value (1,000 dollars): Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling : liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, : and parts : Imports:	:	38,801:	9,908: : :	10,147	2 : :
Value (1,000 dollars):	•	499,743	108,288	155,644	1 44 1
Value (1,000 dollars) Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and : parts : Imports:	1,128,468	1,141,797	305,808:	290,622	-5 : :
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	178,338	220,876	52,080	60,289	. 16
Value (1,000 dollars): Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and : similar counting devices, and parts :	:	877,210	238,248:	230,187	-3 : :
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	84,229	91,258	23,693:	23,859	: : 1
Value (1,000 dollars): Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts	547277	50,977:	15,262:	10,651	-30 -30
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	•	19,620	4,327	4,634	. 7
Value (1,000 dollars)	116,187	124,235	33,113	32,588	-2

Commodity area	1984 ·	: 1985 :	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5)
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts Imports:	:	:	:		: : :
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	258,213	288,390	78,212	60,916	-22
Value (1,000 dollars): Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and : parts	1,575,382	1,635,290	462,731:	379,142	-18 :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars); Exports:	14,935:	: 18,791:	4,465:	4,273	: : -4
Value (1,000 dollars)	80,342:	79,243:	21,381:	19,054	· · -11 ·
Watches and watch movements Imports: Quantity (thousands): Value (1,000 dollars):	: : 154,182: 909,166:	: : 142,755: 1,020,635:	: 29,184: 218,488:	30,080 218,572	
Exports: Quantity (thousands): Value (1,000 dollars):	632: 8,107:	: 673: 8,781:	: 251 :	376	: : 50
Clocks and clock movements Imports: Quantity (thousands): Value (1,000 dollars):	; 55,788; 234,883;	: : 55,621: 234,479:	: 12,026: 49,556:		
Exports: Quantity (thousands) Value (1,000 dollars) Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof	827: 10,270:	1,042: 13,322:			
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	16,402	17,596	4,867	4,169	-14
Value (1,000 dollars) Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture : cameras, photographic enlargers, and : camera-enlargers, and parts thereof :	27,614	21,056	4,508:	13,934	209 : :
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	. 744,381:	: 747,988:	: 169,212:	229,818	: : 36
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	147,948:	142,363:	: 34,189:	41,325	21

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Table 24 U.	5. imports	and e	xports f	or selected	commodity	groups

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Commodity area :	: 1984 :	: 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: : (5) :	
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts; and projection screens		:	:		: : : :	
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	33,218	32,734	8,030:	8,392	: 5	
Value (1,000 dollars): Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts	77,449	75,961	21,166	18,541	-12 -12	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	4,117:	7,661:	1,806:	1,613	-11	
Value (1,000 dollars): Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings : and filters; film reels and reel cans; and : frames and mounts for photographic slides :	9,591	7,996	1,937:	3,388	75 ; ;	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	19,575	18,409	4,813:	6,050	. 26	
Value (1,000 dollars): Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including : electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus, : photographic light meters, and half-tone : screens designed for use in engraving or : photographic processes; and range-finders : designed to be used with photographic cameras : and parts thereof : Import	17,662	13,155	3,594:	3,081	-14 	
Value (1,000 dollars):	88,087	84,957	21,444	26,247	. 22	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Equipment specially designed for photofinishing : (still pictures) : Imports:	4,356:	3,187:	742:	532	-28	
Value (1,000 dollars):	129,952	157,113	31,140:	56,522	. 82	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film Imports:	154,600:	144,675: :	32,911	38,669	: 17 : .	
Value (1,000 dollars):	4,192	6,751:	1,366	1,908	: 40 :	
Value (1,000 dollars):	18,886	25,541	7,801:	5,728	-27	

Commodity area	: 1984 :	: 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed Imports:	:	:	::		:
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	594,178	585,669	137,858	162,109	. 18
Value (1,000 dollars) Photographic papers, including blue print and brown: print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers	971,684	858,980: :	238,380;	239,522	: 0 : :
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	301,057:	370,650	76,905:	102,451	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	311,517	276,875	64,264	79,288	23 : : : :
Imports: _ Value (1,000 dollars):	28,114:	45,263:	: 8,176:	27,641	: : 238
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars) Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded	56,959	49,334	14,373	14,695	: 2 : 2 :
Imports: Quantity (1,000 linear feet) Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	151,275: 18,261:	280,644: 24,443:			
Quantity (1,000 linear feet): Value (1,000 dollars): Phonograph records :	15,440: 40,786:	20,366: 32,029:			
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	51,170	54,291	11,225:	11,776	: 5
Value (1,000 dollars) Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and: magnetic recordings	36,959:	30,619	7,846	8,858	: 13 : :
Value (1,000 dollars):	104,402:	119,491:	25,826: :	59,169	: 129
Value (1,000 dollars):	249,126:	266,193:	67,956:	78,728	: 16

Commodity area	1984	: 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	<pre>Percentage change from (3) TO (4)</pre>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5)
Magnetic recording media not having any material : recorded thereon : Imports:	:	: ; ;	:		2 2 2
Value (1,000 dollars)i Exports:	710,016	1,067,343	228,093	367,801	61
Value (1,000 dollars)	493,488 : : : : :	472,792:	117,534:	124,265	: 6 : : : :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	11,858	8,021	1,928	2,526	: 31
Value (1,000 dollars): Musical instruments, parts and accessories :	23,095	15,344:	3,718	3,710	: 0 :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	404,115	493,872	114,570	134,990	: : 18
Value (1,000 dollars): Musical instruments :	108,265	96,956:	24,824	25,647	: 3
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	321,347	411,276	92,906	111,780	20
Value (1,000 dollars): Pianos (including electric pianos, : harpsichords, etc.) :	69,416: : :	61,492:	13,222	16,671	26 :
Quantity (number): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	237,918: 98,921:	70,826: 98,478:	20,928: 25,615:	19,505 29,722	
Quantity (number): Quantity (number): Value (1,000 dollars): Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic) :	6,356; 6,458;	3,813: 4,761:	765: 937:	645 879	
Imports: Quantity (number): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 510,687: 45,880:	967,236: 83,971:	: 147,842: 13,439:	244,422 24,334	
Exports: Quantity (number) Value (1,000 dollars)	7,136: 7,928:	: 5,007: 6,345:	905: 1,493:	1,303 1,431	

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Commodity area	: 1984	: 1985 :	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: : (5) :	
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and : similar furnishings Imports:	:	. :	:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	2,528,924	3,331,531	790,278	1,032,988	. 31	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars) Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible : sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose :	575,586	517,946: :	137,061	127,850	: -7 :	
sleep furniture, and boxsprings : Imports:	•	:	:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	10,084:		3,225:	5,918	: 84 :	
Value (1,000 dollars): Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture	8,981 :	7,220:	1,439:	2,130	: 48 : : :	
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	1,988,622	2,607,310	625,726:	795,756	27	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Nontextile floor coverings Imports:	434,031	363,311:	94,474:	78,435	-17	
Value (1,000 dollars):	•	75,289	18,517:	20,198	9	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under) Imports:	:	85,342:	20,841:	18,955	: -9 :	
Value (1,000 dollars):	•	173,012	39,123:	47,324	21	
Value (1,000 dollars): Ordnance and accessories	:	162,628	38,042	23,947	-37	
Value (1,000 dollars): Ammunition and munitions	:	343,793:	93,895: : :	87,091	: -7 : :	
Value (1,000 dollars):	· · · ·	66,072:	10,113:	41,761	: 313 :	
Value (1,000 dollars): Games	:	1,168,885	284,503:	358,926	: 26 :	
Value (1,000 dollars):	:	222,555	42,825:	57,942	: 35 :	
Value (1,000 dollars)	126,027	90,776	30,896:	23,114	-25	

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: Commodity area :	1984	: 1985	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
porting goods :	:	:	:		: :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	1,096,030	1,198,896:	320,712:	335,298	: <u>!</u>
Value (1,000 dollars): Fishing tackle : Imports:	320,109	289,634	79,565	81,382	: 2
Value (1,000 dollars):	198,053	222,826	76,863	76,507	: (
Value (1,000 dollars): Golf equipment : Imports:	23,039	19,597	5,968	6,815	: 10 :
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	99,703	106,383:	29,946;	36,042	: 20
Value (1,000 dollars): Lawn-tennis equipment Imports:	103,770	87,631:	25,817:	27,093	•
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	89,944	72,461	26,154	15,546	-4
Value (1,000 dollars): Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and : parts of the foregoing Snow skis Imports:	35,033:	35,479:	12,066	7,091	-4' -4'
Quantity (pairs): Value (1,000 dollars): Events:	61,356:	1,815,504: 65,693:	143,848: 5,280:	148,909 6,489	
Quantity (pairs): Value (1,000 dollars): icycles	164,883: 14,748:	140,859: 11,519:	21,103: 1,954:	10,687 908	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	; 4,704; 294,586;	6,606: 350,602:	1,253 71,393	1,900 114,314	
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars): arts of bicycles :	31 : 2,167 :	20: 1,350:	3: 305:	3 622	
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	136,241	127,724	33,420:	39,821	: : 19
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars):	: 10,090:	; 6,742:	: 1,413:	2,792	: 97

Commodity area	: 1984 :	: : 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 ;	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby : _ carriages, and parts thereof :	: : :	:	:		:
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	63,234	85,759	18,899	24,151	: 28
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects : Imports:	3,483	2,920	440:	573	30
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars): Exp:rts: :	779,608	1,000,710	258,910	176,257	-32
Value (1,000 dollars): Toys except games), models, tricks, and party favors	11,360	8,703	1,796:	1,782	-1
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	1,019,909	1,452,602	271,747	259,870	-4
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Jewelry	198,037	178,971	33,176	34,588	: 4
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	1,903,712	2,508,073	524,050;	571,839	: : 9
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars) Precious metal jewelry	162,811	180,191	38,652:	44,346	
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	1,200,951	1,733,597	354,474	400,000	13
Value (1,000 dollars) Costume jewelry Imports:	95,231	113,569:	22,824	23,660	- 4
Value (1,000 dollars):	379,961	460,986	103,502	104,258	1
Value (1,000 dollars): Natural or cultured pearls Imports:	60,250	58,792	13,968	19,031	36
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	243,262	231,000	48,026:	47,233	-2
Value (1,000 dollars) Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers : Imports:	1,904	2,743	180:	326	· . 81
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	96,280:	89,905	23,238	24,785	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,906	46,965	11,760	12,253	4

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

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Commodity area	: 1984 :	1985	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	<pre>Percentage change from (3) TO (4)</pre>	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5) :	
Buttons	:		:		:	
Imports: :					:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	24,622:	21,070:	5,562:	6,307	: 13	
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: 13,580:	12 2181	: 3,175:	3,101	: : -2	
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel	12,200,	12,218;	3,1/2,	3,101	-2	
fasteners, except buttons	:	:	:		:	
Imports:	:	:	:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	71,658:	68,835:	17,676:	18,477	: 5	
Fxports: :	: : : :	:	:		: -	
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,326:	34,746:	8,584:	9,152	: 7	
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination :	:	:	:		:	
toilet articles :		:	· :		:	
Imports: :	:	:	:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	126,595:	134,715:	31,685:	32,805	: 4	
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):		1			:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	27,343:	25,166:	6,739:	5,795	-14	
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts			:		:	
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	148,596:	1/5 700.	70 (/2)	E0 0/9	: 29	
Exports:	140,370.	165,300:	39,662:	50,968	. 27	
Value (1,000 dollars)	79,544:	67,160;	16,292:	18,526	. 14	
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk		07,1001	10,2,2	10,520	:	
crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for :			:		:	
cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and :	:	:			:	
leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk	:	:			:	
Imports:	:	:	:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,069:	23,518:	4,839:	7,922	: 64	
Exports:	• •	•	•	• •	:	
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,172:	8,078:	2,229:	2,062	: -7	
Miscellaneous products :	:	• •	:		:	
Casters :	:	:	:		:	
Imports: :	:	•	• • • • • •		:	
Quantity (1,000 units)	55,576:	60,297:				
Value (1,000 dollars):	18,540:	21,455:	5,584:	6,448	: 15	
Exports:	:	:	:			
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):		7 070.	4 (50)	4 //0		
	6,660:	7,832:	1,659:	1,468	-12	
Clothespins :	•	•	•		•	
Imports: Quantity (1,000 gross):	2,282:	2,487:	571:	893	: 56	
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,925:	2,856:				
Exponts:	:	2,000		1,037	:	
0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	61:	76:	18:	21	: 18	
Value (1,000 dollars)	50:	60:				
	:		• •	10	:	

•

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

Commodity area	1984	:	1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :		Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	:	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5) :
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f. : Imports: :		:	:	:		:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,2 39,1		8,427: 44,465:	2,394: 11,873:	2,010 11,070	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,4 67,7		13,121: 67,486:	2,716: 15,432:	2,635 12,836	

Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1986 1/

Commodity area	: Imports	: Exports :
Handbags	1	: : (04) 07
Luggage	1	: (01)
Flat goods	•	:
Ophthalmic goods	• 01	:
Optical instruments, components and lenses,	1	:
except ophthalmic	•	:
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and		:
elements	1 01	
Optical instruments and components other than		
optical lenses		: 01
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus		
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances		
and supplies	02	
Dental instruments and parts (including	•	•
artificial teeth and dentures)		;
(-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and		
parts Floatson and anteresting	. 02	•
Electro-medical apparatus and parts		•
Apparatus based on the use of x-rays or of		•
radiations, whether for medical,	: 01	•
industrial, or other, uses and parts		•
burveying, hydrographic, navigational,		. 1
meteorological, hydrological, geophysical		9
instruments, and partsinstruments, and parts		
Prawing, 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		
Achines and appliances for determining the		
strength of articles ormaterials under		· · ·
compression, tension, torsion or shearing	1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
stress, and parts		1
lydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and	1	:
similar instruments	:	:
pparatus for measuring, checking or controlling		:
liquids, or gases, or controlling		:
temperature, and parts	03	t
nstruments for physical or chemical analysis,		:
and parts		:
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters	1	:
and similar counting devices, and parts	•	: (02)
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		1
electrical quantities, and parts	1	:
lectricity, 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, January-March 1986

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Commodity area :	Imports	Exports
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts Watches and watch movements: Clocks and clock movements: 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 parts;	02	: : : : : : : : : : : : : :
and projection screens: Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts: 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:		02 198
and parts thereof: Equipment specially designed for photofinishing : (still pictures): Equipment specially designed for processing and : printing motion-picture film: Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and : photographic dry plates, sensitized but not :	02	: 09 : : : : : : :
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,	02	• 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
and suitable for use in connection with motion-picture exhibits: Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures: and sound have been recorded: Phonograph records: Sound recordings other than phonograph records, :	02 09 10 02 05 (07)	: : 10 : : (07) 10 :
and magnetic recordings: Magnetic recording media not having any material : recorded thereon: Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master :	02	1 1

Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1986

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
<pre>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</pre>	02 01 07 01 04 03 01 01 09 10 (01) 01 04 (01) (02)	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1986 1986

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Commodity area	i 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	; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;; ;	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
	•	
		200
		·
	X	

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.

Eco	nomic Criterion
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.
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 (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
6.	Total quantity of the import class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	1. 2. 3. 4.

Import monitoring gates

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

Import monitoring gates--Continued

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

Export monitoring gates

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

Export monitoring gates--Continued

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

APPENDIX B

TRADE DATA FOR ARTICLES COVERED BY THE MTN CIVIL AIRCRAFT AGREEMENT

Commodity area :	: 1984 :	1985	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3) :	(4)	: : (5) :
Articles covered by the mtn civil aircraft : agreement :	:		:	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	:
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	•	5,366,007	1,252,895	1,632,938	: 30
Value (1,000 dollars): Engines and parts of engines :	:	12,273,641	2,998,220	3,348,418	: 12 :
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	1,326,517:	1,892,571:	399,725: :	626,165	: 57. :
Value (1,000 dollars): Non-piston type internal combustion engines : Imports:	:	1,087,877:	222,055: : :	306,928	: 38 : :
Quantity (number): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	738,237:	1,760: 1,011,326:			
Quantity (number)	1,021,266:	2,317: 879,605:	1,385: 167,324: :		
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	130,126:	197,600:	50,160:	65,843	: : 31
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,600	14,716:	3,464:	3,148	: -9 :
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	60,358	34,633:	9,711:	12,513	: · 29
Value (1,000 dollars) Electrical generators, motors and transformers	:	41,036: : :	5,524: : :	19,772	: 258 : :
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	6,252:	9,800:	1,681:	3,689	: 119
Value (1,000 dollars): Ovens and other food warming equipment	:	13,480:	3,155:	3,264	: 3 : :
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	3,766:				
Quantity (units) Value (1,000 dollars)	12,705: 1,329:				

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

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

B-2

:			:		: Percentage	
Commodity area :	: 1984 :	: 1985 :	Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	<pre>:change from :(3) TO (4) :</pre>	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5) :	
Amplifiers, receivers, and recorders	:	•	:		: :	
I ports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	5,292	175,460	34,522	51,546	: 49	
Value (1,000 dollars) Radio navigational aid apparatus; sound or visual:	110,920	223,876	91,377	23,419	-74	
signalling apparatus		•			:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	9,187	13,758	3,039	7.,169	136	
Value (1,000 dollars)	387,213	506,542	139,789	147,166	: 5	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	431 :	936 :	172:	310	: 80	
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	2,398:	2,983:	•	830	: -11	
Civil balloons, airships, and gliders	:	:	:		:	
Value (1,000 dollars):	:	8,210:	:		: 7 :	
Value (1,000 dollars): Civil airplanes (including helicopters) :	149,307: :	419,764: :	43,628: :	12,983	: -70 :	
Imports: Quantity (units) Value (1,000 dollars):	: 508 :	: 542:				
Eliza a de la companya de la	•	:	:		:	
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	1,045: 3,989,309:	1,050: 6,252,177:				
New civil airplanes : Imports: :	:	:	:		:	
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	285: 955,981:	296: 1,476,174	425,877:	336,163		
Exports: Quantity (units)	741:	773:	178 :	171		
Value (1,000 dollars)	:	5,918,825: :	1,481,605:	1,581,680	: 7 :	
Imports: Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 61: 51,314:	60: 44,686:	16:	19 11,685	: : 19	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: : Quantity (units):	:	44,686:	•		:	
Value (1,000 dollars)	233,796	209,785:				

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

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B-3

Commodity area :	: 1984 :	1985	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	Percentage change from (3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
other civil airplanes :	:	:	:		:
Imports: Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	224: 904,666	236 : 1,431,488 :	61: 404,378:	80 324,478	31 -20
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars): Multi-engine, 4,400 pounds and over, but	508: 3,462,975:	636 5,709,040			
less than 10,000 pounds empty weight : Imports: : Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	: : 58: 100,105:	: : 49: 98,784:	: : 13: 30,494:		
Exports: Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars): Multi-engine airplanes, 10,000 to 33,000 :	: 83:	65: 85,602:			•
pounds inclusive, empty weight : Imports: : Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	: 100: 543,474:	103: 568,683:			: : 55 : 51
Exports: Quantity (units) Value (1,000 dollars): Multi-engine airplanes, over 33,000 pounds :	: 16: 96,706:	19: 43,936:		3 1,434	
emptý weight : Imports: : Quantity (units):	:	: : 77.	:	,	:
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	255,383:			105,585	: -33 : -58 :
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars): Optical instruments and compasses	85: 3,220,080:	152: 5,517,715:		36 1,471,284	
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	•	14,780:	4,576:	4,553	0
Value (1,000 dollars): Meters and gauges :	277,651	302,553	80,084	80,873	1
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	· •	142,983	34,475;	46,915	36
Value (1,000 dollars):	51,292:	68,908:	18,921:	20,708	9

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

B-4

Commodity area	: 1984 :	1985	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar 1986	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5) :
Furniture :	:	:	:		:
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	; 5,328;	25,767	147	8,512	5,671
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars): Pneumatic tires, of rubber or plastics	15,441	16,690:	4,979	5,184	: 4
Imports: Quantity (1,000 units):	23:	18:	3:	. 4	: : 3
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	7,355:	6,552:	1,657:	1,728	: 4
Quantity (1,000 units): Value (1,000 dollars):	37: 3,769:	33: 3,724:	8: 773:	5 807	: -37 : 4
All other parts : Imports: :	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	753,517:	1,187,044: :	241,082: :	412,896	:
Value (1,000 dollars): :	2,883,436:	3,318,071:	823,026:	1,025,586	: 25 :

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

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APPENDIX C

TRADE DATA FOR MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES

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Commodity area	1984 :	: 1985 :	: Jan-Mar 1985	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2) :	(3)	(4)	; ; (5) ;
Notor vehicle parts and accessories	: :	:	:		:
Imports:	: :	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars)	: 16,980,573:	18,947,124:	4,343,679:	5,224,645	: 20
Exports:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:			:
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,836,159:	14,270,471:	3,626,587:	3,350,181	: -8
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles		:	:		:
Imports		277 005.	45 577.	14 011	
Quantity (units) Value (1,000 dollars)	60,353:		15,537:		
Value (1,000 dollars)	894,494:	1,217,687:	285,362:	289,744	: 2 ,
Exports: Quantity (units):	78,801:	94,139:	22,922:	23,687	: 3
Value (1,000 dollars)	544,974;		119,251:		
Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33	1	++5,701	119,231	1437307	· 20 : :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	6,968,435	7,479,098	1,495,199	2,265,375	52
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars):	8,695,803:	9,133,123:	2,297,132:	2,107,187	- 8
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels Imports:		;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	<i>L,L,T,T,T,L</i> : :	2,107,107	
Value (1,000 dollars):	723,997	846,922	201,836	243,306	21
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars):	1,599,413:	1,550,017:	418.505:	372,044	: –11
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes	1,399,413	1,550,017.	418,505	572,044	·
Value (1,000 dollars)	303,319:	328,676	83,098	86,459	4
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars):	150,678:	136,381:	34,810:	27.264	: –22
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof,		130,3011	54,0101	21,204	· <u> </u>
transmissions, and shock absorbers					
. Importe:					:
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,604,611:	1,760,704:	486,927;	486,221	: 0
Exports:	: :	:	:	,	:
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,681,890:	1,854,120:	472,614:	421,666	: -11
Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided : for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33	: : :	:	:	:	:
Imports:	• • • • • • • •				· ·
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	: :	:	:		1
Value (1,000 dollars):	5,263,821:	5,592,603:	1,371,201:	1,286,213	-6

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

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

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Commodity area	1984	1985	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar 1986	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Motor vehicle engines and parts	:	:	:		:
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	3,261,363	3,383,283	841,670	819,388	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,441,915:	2,520,760:	621,803:	580,790	: -7
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof Imports:		:	:	5007.70	: · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	1,257,428:	1,518,063:	395,808: :	363,681	: -8
Value (1,000 dollars) Electrical starting and ignition equipment and	105,633:	80,047: :	19,879:	25,031	: 26 :
parts thereof Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	: : 690,249:	: : 897,725;	: : 200,150:	277,357	: : : 39
Exports:	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars): Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof Imports:	670,768:	765,165:	182,563:	176,588	: -3 : :
Value (1,000 dollars) Exports:	101,549	125,559	27,252	44,950	65
Value (1,000 dollars) Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof	151,569:	140,675: : :	37,025:	31,154	: -16 : :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	114,934	123,519	32,698	39,403	21
Value (1,000 dollars) Pneumatic tires and tubes Imports:	25,657	23,814	6,473	5,834	-10
Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars):	43,710,100: 1,572,247:	49,702,128: 1,642,263:	12,445,249: 424,955:	11,674,028 378,866	
Exports: Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars): Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof	7,425,812: 258,846:	6,422,197: 221,828:	1,964,712: 67,984:		
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	69,950:	70,147	18,772:	19,233	: 2
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	14,268	13,172	3,408	3,199	: : -6

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

Commodity area :	:		Jan-Mar :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from
	1984	1985	1985		:(3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Glass products :	:		:		:
Twoorte:	:	:	;		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	190,370:	226,618:	58,533:	61,028	: 4
Export:	•	• • • • • • • • •	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars)	161,846:	156,307:	42,742:	39,968	: -6
Springs and leaves for springs : Imports: :		•			•
Value (1,000 dollars):	222,530:	237,055:	63,544:	58,208	: –8
Evenente:		2017035	:	507200	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	54,149:	48,778:	13,285:	8,919	: -33.
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	• •	• • •	:		:
Imports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	453 834		:	47 705	
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports: :	152,826	161,260:	41,538:	47,385	: 14
Value (1,000 dollars):	67,064:	75,748:	18,183:	18,377	: 1
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, :	:	:	10,105;	10,577	:
fans and blowers and parts thereof	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:	• •		:
Imports:	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	162,543:	193,046:	52,973:	57,357	: 8
Exports:	1		• • • • •		:
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,840:	7,645	2,202:	1,670	-24
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating			•		•
equipment, and parts thereof : Imports:			•		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	134,547:	237,365:	61,230;	72,061	: 18
Europeter 1	•	2017005	:	12/001	:
Value (1,000 dollars):	385,215:	408,381:	128,087:	94,572	: -26
Furniture designed for automotive use :	:	:	:		:
Imports: :	:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars)	481,202:	604,319:	137,700:	195,055	: 42
Exports: : Value (1,000 dollars):	: 66,913:	: 72,326:	: 21,579:	22,464	: 4
Value (1,000 dollars): Jacks and parts thereof	00,713.	12,320:	21,379	22,404	· 4
Twooptot		:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	88,779:	107,574:	31,028:	27,033	-13
Exports:	:	•	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	14,345:	11,080:	2,954:	2,844	: -4
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments	:	:	:		:
and parts thereof	1	:	:		:
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	: 114,986:	176 0991	: 32,466:	41,137	: 27
Evnante:	•	135,088:	32,400:	41,137	. 21
Value (1,000 dollars):	1,960:	1,653:	460:	322	: -30
	:	1,055		526	1

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-49 240 Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories

Commodity area	: 1984 :	1985	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Floor coverings	:	. : :	:		:
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	: 25,396:	: 20,220:	: 5,437:	4,489	: : -17
Exports: :	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars) Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f. Imports:	28,698:	20,306:	5,903:	4,898	· -17
Value (1,000 dollars): Exports:	:	567,225	137,355	162,886	: 19
Value (1,000 dollars) Motor vehicle parts and accessories-apta Imports:	137,686:	125,695:	35,666	32,667	-8 -8
Value (1,000 dollars) Bod es and chassis for motor vehicles :	7,445,851	8,165,003	2,115,618	2,109,539	: 0 :
Inports: Quantity (units): Value (1,000 dollars): Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus item :	32,388: 544,491: :	26,036: 691,383:		6,488 161,108	: 1 : -13
692.33 Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels	: 3,780,774: ; ;	4,237,870: :	: : 1,094,630: :	1,126,451	: : : 3 :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes	320,362: :	373,454:	96,060:	91,889	: : -4 :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers	132,984	139,509	38,895	33,670	-13
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus item 692.33		900,904; ; ;	255,587	208,687	: : -18 :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars): Motor vehicle engines and parts	: 2,449,742: :	2,824,001: :	704,087: :	792,204	: : 13 :
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	: 1,642,138:	: 1,574,696:	: 414,216:	340,118	: : -18

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

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: Commodity area :	: 1984 :	: 1985 :	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	<pre>Percentage change from (3) TO (4)</pre>
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	: (5)
Radios, tape players, tape recorders,	:	:	:		:
combinations, and parts thereof : I ports:			•		•
Value (1,000 dollars)	96,805:	89,357:	24,023:	22,052	: -8
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and	;	:	21,020	22,052	:
parts thereof	:	:	:		:
Imports:	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	73,067:	79,430:	21,451:	26,271	: 22
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and	:	:	:		:
parts thereof	:	:	:		:
Imports:	74 440		•		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	36,119:	46,442:	11,290:	15,373	- 36
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts	•	•			
thereof : Imports:	•	•	•		•
Value (1,000 dollars):	66,289:	66,653:	17,276:	23,969	: 39
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof	00,20,		17,2707	23,303	: 37
Imports:	:				:
Value (1,000 dollars):	38,083:	36,797:	10,220:	10,906	: 7
Glass products	••••••	:	:	,,,,,,,	: .
Imports:	:	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	61,051:	59,487:	16,619:	19,363	: 17
Springs and leaves for springs	:	· • •	:		:
Imports: ;		:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	138,289:	143,505:	41,507:	34,531	: -17
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof :	:	:	:		:
Imports:	:	• • • • • • •	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars):	47,160:	44,877:	12,269:	11,499	-6
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors,					:
fans and blowers and parts thereof			:		1
Imports:	39,604:	41,080:	: 11,061:	9,354	. 45
Value (1,000 dollars) Air conditioning machines, refrigerating	37,004.	41,000	11,001	7,004	-15
equipment, and parts thereof					•
Imports:	:				•
Value (1,000 dollars):	8,227:	5,135:	1,267:	1,605	27
Furniture designed for automotive use	:	27.02	:	.,	:
Importe:	:	:	:	•	:
Value (1,000 dollars)	379,538:	449,416:	109,001:	133,574	: 23
Jacks and parts thereof	:	:	:		:
Twoonts:	• • • • •	:	:		:
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,854:	25,671:	6,751:	6,459	: -4

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

Commodity area	: 1984 :	1985	: Jan-Mar : 1985 :	Jan-Mar	: Percentage :change from :(3) TO (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	; (5) ;
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	71,595	90,214:	22,033:	29,174	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Floor coverings Imports: Value (1,000 dollars) Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories,	25,396:	20,220:	5,437:	4,489	-17
n.s.p.f. Imports: Value (1,000 dollars):	376,362:	462,761:	112,048:	133,235	: : : 19

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

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APPENDIX D

ALPHABETICAL INDEX FOR COMMODITY GROUPINGS COVERED IN THE SECTOR TABLES

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Alphabetical Index for Commodity Groupings Covered in the Sector Tables

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Abrasive articles	103
AC motor starters and contactors	161
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides	83
Acid annydrides and acyl nalidesAgricultural and horticultural machinery	146
Agricultural and norticultural machinery for	140
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink	146
Air conditioning methics and cents thereof	140
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	- · ·
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts	164
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)	165
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and	
blowers and parts thereof	144
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	144
Albums	40
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)	83
Ale, porter, stout, and beer	21
Almonds	17
Aluminum compounds	80
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors	160
Aluminum foil	110
Aluminum oxide	80
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap	110
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	110
Ammunition and munitions	192
Anchor chain of iron or steel	117
Animal and marine-animal oils	23
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases	22
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor	25
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller	
bearings and parts	154
Antimony compounds	80
Apparatus based on the use of X-rays or of radiations,	
whether for medical, industrial, or other uses and parts	186
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or	
gases, or controlling temperature, and parts	187
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Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	160
Asbestos and asbestos products	103
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Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	154
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Automobile trucks and truck tractors	163

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Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines	146
Bakery machinery and parts thereof	147
Bakery products, except bread	24
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better,	
and parts; and weights	187
Base metals and ores, miscellaneous	111
Bauxite	109
Bauxite and aluminum metals	109
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa	
beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings	192
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen	10
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not	
containing textile fibers	89
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)	79
Benzenoid organic chemicals	79
Berries, fresh	18
Bicycles	193
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles	163
Body-supporting garments	62
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-	
purpose machinery	143
Bolts, nuts, and screws	117
Books, miscellaneous	40
Botanical pesticides, total	79
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)	40
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance	24
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type	159
Broadwoven fabrics	58
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton	58
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers	58
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk	58
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool	59
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles	195
Building papers	39
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers	14
Butter	13
Buttons	195
Calcium chloride	80
Calcium compounds	80
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a	
calculating mechanism hand held on mechanism	152
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type	
calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the	153
calculating mechanism	153
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Calculators, hand-held or pocket type	152
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and	
metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof	145
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel,	
and other vegetable substance	19
Carbon composition resistors	161
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including	
charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other	
crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk	195
	195
Cattle	10
Cattle hides	14
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Cellulosic man-made fibers	56
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts	
thereof	145
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles	105
Geramic Dricks and structural clay tiles	
Ceramic construction articles	105
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c	105
Ceramic electrical ware	106
Ceramic fixed capacitors	160
Ceramic floor and wall tiles	105
Ceramic products	105
Ceramic sanitary ware	106
Cereal breakfast foods	24
Chain of base metals	118
Cheeses	13
Chemical elements	79
Cherries, fresh	18
Chewing gum	24
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and	
parts thereof	194
Chrome ore	111
Chrome ore and metal	111
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap	112
Cigarettes	21
Cigars	21
Circuit breakers	160
Citrus fruit	18
Clays	104
	104
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays	104
Clause obtaine allow on health and hall allow	
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay	104
Clays, fuller's earth	104
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less	88
Clocks and clock movements	188
Clothespins	195

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

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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	186
Drilling and boring machinery	146
Drugs and related products	85
Duplicating machines and parts thereof	148
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total	87
Edible preparations	24
Edible preparations, not specially provided for	25
Eggs	13
Elastomers, total	85
Electrical articles, miscellaneous	162
Electrical capacitors	160
Electrical conductors	162
Electrical machinery and equipment	
Electrical machinery and equipment	155
Electrical switches and relays	161
	160
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof	157
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and	1.5.7
dielectric heating equipment	157
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof	157
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts	188
Electric lamps	162
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles	157
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof	156
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus	159
Electro-medical apparatus and parts	186
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof	156
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	162
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves	
and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof	157
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving	
and mining machinery	146
Epoxides and halogenated expoxides (non benzenoid)	84
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and	
parts thereof	145
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)	189
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-	
picture film	189
Essential oils	86
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic	
acids (non benzenoid)	84
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)	84
Explosives, total	88

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Fabricated rubber and plastics products
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines
Fans and blowers and parts thereof
Fasteners
Feathers and downs
Fencing
Ferroalloys
Ferrochromium
Ferromanganese
Ferrosilicon
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials
Fiber glass
Filament yarn of manmade fibers
Filberts
Film resistors
Fine earthenware food utensils
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered
Fish, fresh or frozen
Fish, in airtight containers
Fishing tackle
Fish netting and nets
Fish, other in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring
Fixed resistors
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar
and sirup, and honey
Flavoring extracts
Flat glass and products thereof
Flat goods
Flaxseed
Floor coverings
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk
Fluorspar
Footwear
Forged steel grinding balls
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts
Front-end loaders
Fruit, dried
Fruit, fresh
Fruit juices
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnances and ovens,
and parts thereof
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar
furnishings

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Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft,
bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or
similar dual-purpose furniture 19
Furskins 1
Fuses 16
Games 19
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof 14
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering
appliances and parts thereof 15
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 15
Generator sets 15
Glass and glass products 10
Glass containers 10
Glassware and other glass products 10
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof 15
Gloves 6
Glue, gelatin and related products 8
Gold bullion 10
Golf equipment 19
Grains 1
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not
suitable for use as fuel 10
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof 10
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)
Handbags 18 Handtools 11
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons 11 Hardwood logs 3
Hardwood logs Hardwood veneer and plywood 3
Headwear
Hides and skins
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for conducting gases
or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber
or plastics 8
Hosiery
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof 15
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker 10
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)

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Hydrogen peroxide	83
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments	187
Ice cream	13
Ignition equipment	156
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f	106
(Certain) industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f	106
Industrial diamonds	103
Industrial molds	154
Industrial paperboard	39
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	40
Inks and ink powders, total	87
Inorganic acids	79
(Certain) inorganic chemical compounds	79
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total	87
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof	145
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta,	2.10
gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts	187
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical	207
quantities, and parts	188
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts	187
Integrated circuits	162
Internal combustion engines, non piston type, and parts thereof	143
Internal combustion engines, piston-type and parts thereof	143
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	109
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron,	
and ferroalloys	108
Iron ore	112
•	
Jewelry	194
	_,
Ketones (non benzenoid)	84
Knit fabrics	59
Knitting machines	149
•	
Laminated glass	107
Lawnmowers and parts thereof	147
Lawn-tennis equipment	193
Lead	110
Lead metal and waste and scrap	111
Lead ore and concentrate	110

Leather-----

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Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints	62
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof	146
Lime	102
Live animals, except birds and poultry	10
Live plants	14
Logs	37
Luggage	185
Lumber	37
Lumber, hardwood	37
Lumber, softwood	39

Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar ailmentary pastes
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and
parts thereof
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink,
miscellaneous and parts thereof
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and
parts thereof
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing,
grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and
parts thereof Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof
Machinery parts, miscellaneous
Machinery parts, miscerianeous Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles
or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing
stress, and parts
Machines and parts thereof, miscellaneous
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments
Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard;
machines for processing or finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard,
or making them into articles; and parts thereof
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded
fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making
machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials
Machines, miscellaneous
Magnesium compounds
Magnesium metal
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap
Magnesium, wrought
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have
been recorded
Magnets and electromagnetic devices

.

Malts	10
Malts and starches	16
Manganese compounds	80
Manganese ore	11:
Manganese ore and metal	11:
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap	11:
Manmade fibers	5
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and	
parts thereof	14
Meat, except poultry meat	1
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrappers, bull-	
dozers, and excavating, leveling, boring, and extracting	
machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related	
machinery and parts thereof	14
Men's and boys' shirts	6
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and jackets	6
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	6
Mercury ore and metal	11
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap	11
Metallic containers	11
Metal products, miscellaneous	11
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof	15
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof	15
Mica and mica products	10
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	15
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk	
and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream	1
Milled grain products	1
Milled rice	1
Milled wheat	1
Millwork	3
Mink furskins	1
Mirrors of glass	10
Molasses	1
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings	15
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts	
thereof	1
Molybdenum compounds	8
Molybdenum ore and metal	11
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials	11
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap	11
Molybdenum wrought	11
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)	8
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof	18
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	19

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Motor buses	16
Motorcycles, including parts	16
Motors and generators	15
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment	15
Motor-vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis	10
Motor vehicles	1
Mushrooms and truffles	
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried	
Musical instruments	1
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	1

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hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware	
Narrow fabrics	
textile materials	
Natural gas and products derived therefrom	
Natural gemstones Natural gums and resins, except pine gum Natural or cultured pearls Naval stores Neckwear	
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum Natural or cultured pearls Naval stores Neckwear	
Natural or cultured pearls Naval stores Neckwear	
Naval stores Neckwear	
No. 11	
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers	
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons	
Newspapers	
Newsprint	
Nickel ore and metal	
Non benzenoid organic compounds, miscellaneous	
Noncellulosic man-made fibers	
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof	
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof	
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products	
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c	
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof	
Non-piston type aircraft engines	
Nonrubber footwear	
Nontextile floor coverings	
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved	

Office machines	100
Office machines and parts	153
Oilseeds	22
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes	13

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Ophthalmic goods	185
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses	185
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic	185
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements	185
Ordnance and accessories	192
Ores of cerium and thorium	111
Organic chemicals (non benzenoid) miscellaneous	85
Organo sulfur compounds	85
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)	191
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies	186
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Paints and related items, totalPaints and related items, total	87
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Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery	147
Parts of bicycles	193
Parts of machines	154
Parts of textile machinery	150
Passenger automobiles	163
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Petroleum products	88
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Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras,	
photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof	188
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic	
dry plates, sensitized but not exposed	190
Photographic film viewers titlers, splicers, editors,	
combinations, thereof, and parts	189
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	189
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters;	
film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for	
photographic slides	189
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers,	
sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers	190
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)	191
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen	108
Pistachio nuts	18
Plastics and resin materials	85

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Platinum group metals	108
Pleasure boats; floating structures	165
Plywood and building boards	38
Pneumatic tires	89
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)	84
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen	11
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams	11
Portable electric hand tools	156
Portable electric lamps	157
Pottery products, n.e.c	10
Poultry and poultry meat	10
Power transmission chain of iron and steel	117
Precious metal jewelry	194
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings,	
and waste and scrap	107
Precious metals	10
Prefabricated buildings	3
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c	10
Primary cells and batteries	
Printed matter	15
	4
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof	14
Products, miscellaneous	19
(Certain) products in schedule 4, part 13	8
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without	
sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems,	
and parts and projection screens	18
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing	
machinery	14
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	14
Radar	
	15
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and	
parts thereof	15
Radio receivers and parts	15
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	15
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	16
Raw fibers	5
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and	5
parts thereof	15
Refractory and heat-insulation products	10
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof	14
Refrigerators and ferrigeration equipment and parts thereof	
Knenium metal	11

Rice (paddy and brown)-----

Robes and dressing gowns-----

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	37
	31
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of	17
	17
	90
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other	~ ~
	89
Rubber footwear	63
	83
	.02
	12
	24
	11
	96
	17
Seeds	15
	62
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially	
	50
Sewing thread	57
Shellfish	12
Shoe machinery and parts thereof 1	53
Shortening and cooking oils	23
	14
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon 1	14
	14
	08
	81
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the	
	93
* *	92
	63
	93
-	86
	81
	81
	81
	81
•	81
	82
	20
	37
•	38
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master records), or metal	50
matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of	
sound records for export; and scrap and waste photographic	
• • • • •	01
film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials 1	.91

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

Table flatware	117
Table flatware, precious metals	117
Table flatware, stainless steel	117
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery	105
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts	164
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors	160
Tantalum ore	114
Tantalum ore and metal	114

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

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Tungsten compounds	82
Tungsten ore and metal	115
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials	115
Tungsten, unwrought	115
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap	115
Tungsten, wrought	116
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard	152
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism	152
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic	
typewriters	152
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet glass)	106
Uranium compounds	82
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof	156
Vanadium compounds	82
Vanadium pentoxide	82
Vegetable oils, other	23
Vegetable products, miscellaneous	26
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated	17
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen	16
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)	17
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts	164
Vitreous china food utensils	106
Wallpaper	40
Waste paper	39
Watches and watch movements	188
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time	100
clocks and time stamps) and parts	188
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor	143
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down,	143
rubber, and plastics	60
Wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped, other	63
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin	62
Weaving machines	149
Webs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof,	
n.s.p.f	59
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof	145
Welded wire mesh	116
Wheat	15
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages	21
Wire cloth	116
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing; bale ties	116

Wire strand and rope	116
	161
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses	61
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses	60
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats, and jackets	61
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks and shorts	61
Wood manufactures, miscellaneous	38
Wood pulp	38
Wool and fine animal hair	56
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics,	
n.s.p.f	59
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	145
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts	186
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts	165
	111
Zinc compounds	81
Zinc metal and waste and scrap	111
Zinc ore and concentrate	111
Zinc sulfate	81
Zirconium compounds	81
Zirconium oxide	81

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