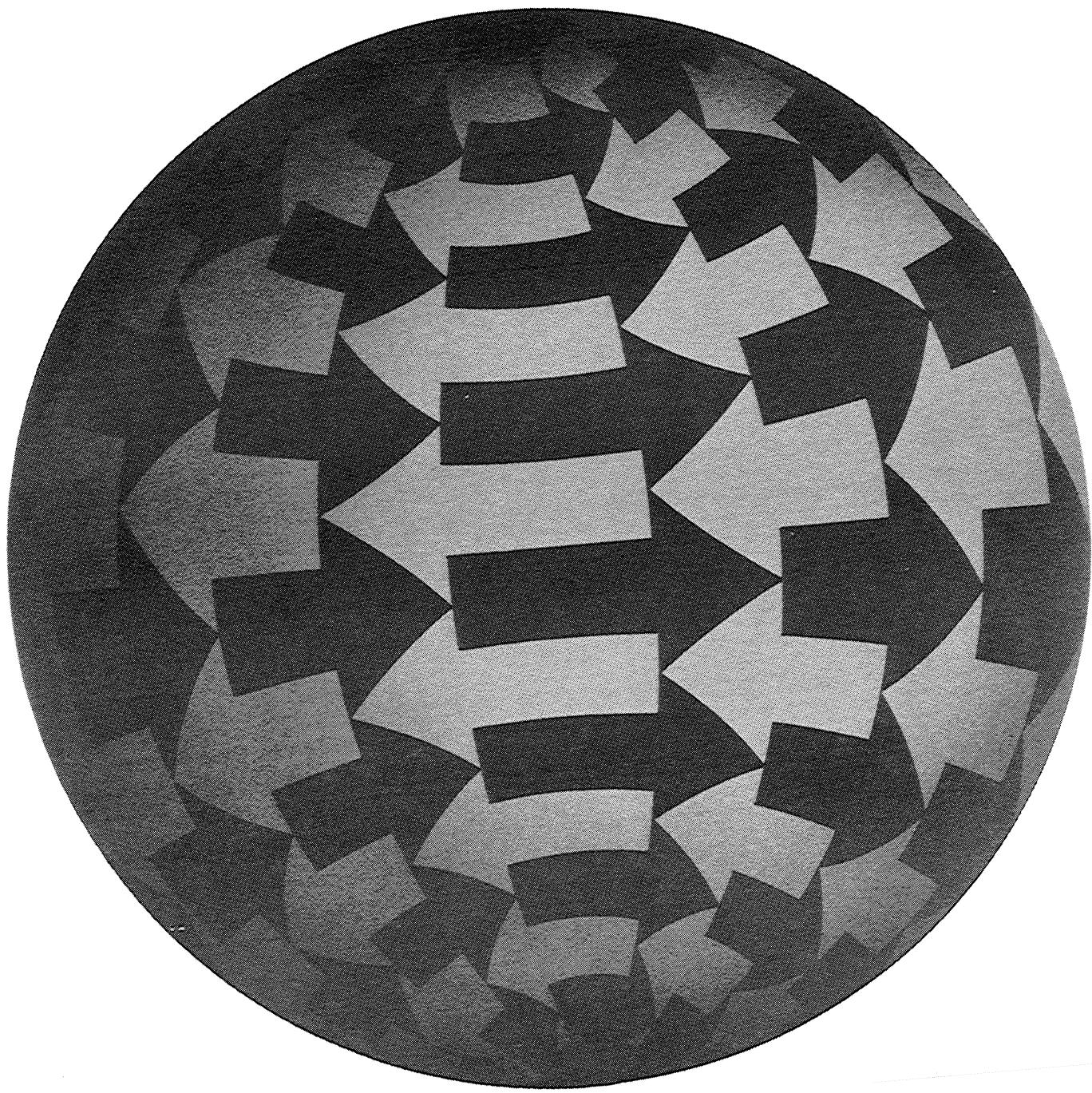


# U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas



**FIRST QUARTER 1987**



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**August 1987**

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

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

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

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

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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 1987

Accompanying the falling value of the U.S. dollar relative to the currencies of our major trading partners and significant drops in the value of petroleum imports, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit declined to a level of \$37.8 billion in the first quarter of 1987, representing a decrease of 6.7 percent from that in the corresponding period of 1986, when the deficit was \$40.5 billion (table 1). Imports at \$91.9 billion were 0.6 percent less than those in the first quarter of 1986; exports at \$54.2 billion were 4.2 percent more than those in the first quarter of 1986. On a sector basis, in the first quarter of 1987 merchandise trade deficits were experienced for machinery and equipment (\$15.6 billion); petroleum, natural gas, and related products (\$8.1 billion); minerals and metals (\$5.8 billion); textiles and apparel (\$4.8 billion); miscellaneous manufactures (\$3.3 billion); footwear (\$1.7 billion); and forest products (\$1.3 billion). Trade surpluses were experienced in the first quarter for chemicals and related products (\$2.0 billion) and agricultural, animal, and vegetable products (\$0.6 billion). The most significant deterioration in the U.S. trade position during the first quarter of 1987 was apparent in two areas--in the deficit in the machinery and equipment sector that increased by \$0.7 billion, and the deficit in the textiles and apparel sector that increased by \$0.6 billion. The most significant improvements in the U.S. trade position during the period were reductions of \$3.2 billion in the deficit in the petroleum products sector and \$0.9 billion in the deficit in the minerals and metals sector.

With respect to our major trading partners, the deficits with Japan, Canada, the EC, and the OPEC (table 2) decreased significantly during the first quarter of 1987, whereas those with the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and China showed significant increases.

The International Monetary Fund's weighted-average foreign-currency value of the U.S. dollar was down by 5.7 percent from that in the last quarter of 1986 and down by 13.9 percent from that in the first quarter of 1986. This decline suggests an increase in U.S. competitiveness in domestic and world markets, although much of the improvement in the U.S. merchandise trade position during the first quarter of 1987 was related to a decrease in the unit value of petroleum products. The value of the U.S. dollar relative to other major currencies is shown in the following tabulation: 1/

<u>Currency</u>	<u>First quarter 1986</u>	<u>First quarter 1987</u>	<u>Percentage change</u>
Yen (Japan).....	187.88	153.77	-18
Pound (United Kingdom).....	.6946	.6491	-7
Franc (France).....	7.2077	6.1278	-15
Dollar (Canada).....	1.4037	1.3378	-5
Lira (Italy).....	1,598.24	1,306.21	-18
Deutsche mark (West Germany)..	2.3463	1.8395	-22

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

Table 1.—U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major commodity sectors, 1986, January–March 1986, and January–March 1987 1/

	(In thousands of dollars)		
Item 2/	1986	January–March 1986	January–March 1987
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	28,188,372	7,723,413	7,125,346
Forest products-----	9,022,869	2,112,184	2,604,386
Textiles and apparel-----	4,979,586	1,207,712	1,506,237
Footwear-----	222,632	47,354	63,149
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products-----	3,118,064	1,064,272	820,826
Chemicals and related products-----	29,811,871	7,166,297	7,534,334
Minerals and metals-----	13,585,726	3,223,283	3,362,033
Machinery and equipment-----	94,527,275	23,697,596	24,587,288
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	15,846,587	3,993,477	4,083,235
Special Provisions-----	7,073,215	1,778,445	2,488,963
Total-----	206,376,201	52,014,038	54,176,942
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	26,507,307	6,670,839	6,520,300
Forest products-----	14,659,966	3,411,918	3,855,789
Textiles and apparel-----	23,228,692	5,437,682	6,311,866
Footwear-----	6,735,453	1,688,980	1,720,988
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products-----	36,421,871	12,327,025	8,908,643
Chemicals and related products-----	21,041,934	5,358,724	5,505,777
Minerals and metals-----	41,218,079	9,929,939	9,164,826
Machinery and equipment-----	160,079,945	38,518,633	40,149,994
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	29,741,902	6,911,464	7,340,597
Special Provisions-----	9,021,442	2,328,198	2,466,187
Total-----	368,656,594	92,483,408	91,944,681
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	1,681,065	1,052,573	605,046
Forest products-----	-5,637,096	-1,299,734	-1,251,003
Textiles and apparel-----	-18,249,105	-4,329,970	-4,805,28
Footwear-----	-6,512,820	-1,641,626	-1,657,348
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products-----	-33,303,807	-11,262,752	-8,087,816
Chemicals and related products-----	8,769,936	1,807,573	2,028,556
Minerals and metals-----	-27,632,353	-6,706,656	-5,802,792
Machinery and equipment-----	-65,352,669	-14,821,037	-15,562,066
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	-13,895,315	-2,817,987	-3,257,361
Special Provisions-----	-1,948,226	-549,752	22,775
Total-----	-162,280,392	-40,469,370	-37,767,739

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

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

Table 2.—All merchandise sectors : U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1986, January–March 1986, and January–March 1987 1/

		Item	1986	January– March 1986	January– March 1987	January– March 1987
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>						
Canada—			42,986,112 :	10,890,342 :	11,731,063	
Japan—			22,890,846 :	5,345,186 :	5,339,621	
EC—			47,142,895 :	12,097,881 :	14,313,101	
Brazil—			3,746,981 :	751,309 :	687,586	
Hong Kong—			2,863,408 :	706,069 :	861,002	
India—			1,502,630 :	356,713 :	357,410	
Korea—			5,795,704 :	1,399,443 :	1,663,081	
Mexico—			11,924,850 :	3,001,805 :	3,207,307	
Taiwan—			5,057,124 :	1,162,683 :	1,310,525	
OPEC—			10,433,931 :	2,655,915 :	2,263,179	
NMES—			5,072,923 :	1,757,509 :	1,200,324	
China			3,076,023 :	915,342 :	859,254	
All other—			46,058,791 :	11,889,179 :	10,942,738	
Total			206,376,201 :	52,014,038 :	54,176,942	
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>						
Canada—			68,146,978 :	17,235,631 :	17,292,228	
Japan—			81,985,873 :	19,944,850 :	19,199,620	
EC—			72,252,921 :	17,766,360 :	18,732,211	
Brazil—			6,882,596 :	1,117,206 :	1,533,135	
Hong Kong—			8,865,395 :	2,038,693 :	2,076,297	
India—			2,277,767 :	589,039 :	621,337	
Korea—			12,682,819 :	2,810,027 :	3,466,280	
Mexico—			17,196,359 :	4,432,076 :	4,568,938	
Taiwan—			19,770,611 :	4,446,388 :	5,471,741	
OPEC—			19,541,068 :	6,175,599 :	4,623,500	
NMES—			6,657,166 :	1,702,413 :	2,005,219	
China			4,671,469 :	1,224,073 :	1,585,020	
All other—			52,597,034 :	13,625,121 :	12,496,824	
Total			368,656,594 :	92,483,408 :	91,944,681	
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>						
Canada—			-25,160,865 :	-6,345,288 :	-5,561,165	
Japan—			-59,095,026 :	-14,599,664 :	-13,559,999	
EC—			-25,110,026 :	-5,668,478 :	-4,419,110	
Brazil—			-2,935,615 :	-965,896 :	-845,548	
Hong Kong—			-6,001,986 :	-1,332,624 :	-1,215,294	
India—			-775,137 :	-232,325 :	-263,927	
Korea—			-6,887,115 :	-1,410,584 :	-1,803,198	
Mexico—			-5,271,509 :	-1,430,271 :	-1,361,631	
Taiwan—			-14,713,487 :	-3,283,705 :	-4,161,215	
OPEC—			-9,107,136 :	-3,519,683 :	-2,360,321	
NMES—			-1,584,242 :	55,095 :	-804,894	
China			-1,595,446 :	-308,730 :	-725,766	
All other—			-5,638,243 :	-1,735,941 :	-1,554,086	
Total			-162,280,392 :	-40,469,370 :	-37,767,739	

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

### U.S. export developments

U.S. exports increased by 4.2 percent to \$54.2 billion in the first quarter of 1987 compared with those during the corresponding period of 1986; major changes in the value of U.S. exports occurred in a number of specific commodity areas within the major industrial sectors.

In the agricultural sector, U.S. exports decreased by \$598 million, or 8 percent, to \$7.1 billion during the first quarter of 1987 compared with \$7.7 billion during the corresponding quarter of 1986. U.S. exports of grain declined from \$2.1 billion to \$1.5 billion, with most of the decline in corn and wheat, owing to worldwide bumper crops, ample world supplies, and domestic price support programs. Exports of oilseeds, mainly soybeans, decreased from \$1.5 billion in the first quarter of 1986 to \$1.2 billion in the corresponding period of 1987. Declines were also registered in exports of animal and vegetable fats and oils.

In the textile (including fibers), apparel, and footwear sectors, U.S. exports increased from \$1.3 billion in the first quarter of 1986 to \$1.6 billion during the corresponding period in 1987, or by approximately 25 percent. Roughly two-thirds of the increase occurred in exports of textile fibers (primarily cotton), which were up by \$209 million, or by 58 percent.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. exports of chemicals and related products (not including coal and other carbonaceous materials) increased by 8 percent to about \$7 billion in the first quarter of 1987, compared with those in the corresponding period of 1986. Increased exports of certain miscellaneous nonbenzenoid chemicals, plastics and resin materials, pneumatic tires, and fabricated rubber and plastics products accounted for the change. The increase in exports of these products was principally attributed to the decreased value of the U.S. dollar vis-a-vis other currencies.

In the machinery and equipment sector, U.S. exports of office machines increased by 13 percent to \$4.1 billion largely because of strong demand for U.S.-produced automated data processing machines. Demand was also strong for U.S.-produced aircraft and parts as U.S. exports of these products increased by 7 percent to \$4.0 billion. In contrast, demand for earth-moving and mining machinery declined sharply during the period, decreasing by 35 percent to \$753 million. Exports of passenger automobiles also declined, decreasing by 11 percent to \$1.6 billion.

Although exports of most products remained reasonably stable in the miscellaneous manufactures sector, exports of ammunition and munitions decreased by 45 percent to \$198 million, as military arm sales in general decreased somewhat during the period. Exports of sporting goods increased, however, rising by 25 percent to \$102 million and, reflecting changes in demand associated with changes in the value of the U.S. dollar compared with other major currencies.

### U.S. import developments

U.S. imports declined by 0.6 percent to \$91.9 billion in the first quarter of 1987 compared with \$92.5 billion during the corresponding period of 1986; major changes occurred in U.S. imports of specific products in the various sectors in the first quarter of 1987 as outlined below.

In the agricultural sector, imports declined by 2 percent in the first quarter of 1987 compared with those in the corresponding period of 1986. Imports of coffee declined from \$1.3 billion in the first quarter of 1986 to \$0.7 billion during the corresponding period of 1987, or by 43 percent. Imports of live animals, except birds and poultry, also declined during the period. Offsetting these declines in the agricultural sector were increases in imports of fresh or frozen fish (from \$410 million to \$557 million) and shellfish (from \$466 million to \$582 million).

In the textile (including fibers), apparel, and footwear sectors, U.S. imports rose by 13 percent, increasing from \$7.1 billion in the first quarter of 1986, to \$8.0 billion in the corresponding period of 1987. Apparel imports accounted for approximately 83 percent of the increase (\$748 million). Apparel categories where import increases exceeded \$100 million included women's shirts and blouses (\$193 million); women's suits, skirts, coats, and jackets (\$118 million); men's shirts (\$117 million); and men's trousers, slacks, and shorts (\$104 million). In the first quarter of 1987, shipments of fibers, textiles, and apparel to the United States from China increased by 66 percent to \$870 million, over those in the corresponding period of 1986. These shipments surpassed those of the perennial powers of the Republic of Korea (\$700 million) and Taiwan (\$711 million), and approached the \$871 million of fibers, textiles, and apparel shipped to the United States from Hong Kong.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. imports of petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased by 28 percent, or about \$3 billion in the first quarter of 1987 compared with imports in the first quarter of 1986. Although the quantity of such imports increased during the period, the unit values of these products declined significantly. The value per barrel of crude petroleum changed from \$25.81 in the first quarter of 1986 to \$17.04 in the first quarter of 1987, and the average unit value of imported natural gas decreased by 39 percent.

In the minerals and metals sector, U.S. imports of precious metals were valued at \$942 million during the first quarter of 1987 (down \$638 million from the value of imports in the corresponding period of 1986), largely reflecting decreased speculative activity. U.S. imports of iron and steel mill products declined by \$198 million to \$2.1 billion, reflecting primarily the effects of the President's program to limit steel mill products through voluntary restraint agreements, the appreciation of certain foreign currencies relative to the dollar, and dampened demand in major U.S. steel markets.

In the machinery and equipment sector, U.S. imports of passenger automobiles increased by 8 percent to \$12.2 billion, indicating continued strong U.S. demand for Japanese-produced motor vehicles. Imports of office machines increased by 9 percent to \$3.9 billion, and imports of semiconductors increased by 14 percent to \$1.6 billion, reflecting improvement in the market for computers and data processing machines. In contrast, U.S. imports of articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement decreased by 13 percent to \$1.4 billion and U.S. imports of radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus decreased by 7 percent to \$3.6 billion. The decrease in imports of this apparatus was related to a 22-percent reduction in imports of video tape recorders and tape players.

In the miscellaneous manufactures sector, U.S. imports of most commodity groups continued to grow steadily. Imports of furniture, the largest category in this sector, rose by 10 percent, from \$1 billion to \$1.1 billion, primarily because of the continued popularity of wood furniture, particularly that produced in Canada and Taiwan. Imports of games exhibited one of the largest percentage increases for products in this sector, rising by 178 percent to \$161 million. This increase was primarily the result of a 325-percent increase in imports of games machines that are not coin operated, reflecting a renewed interest on the part of the U.S. consumer for video games.

**ANALYSES OF TRADE SHIFTS, BY SECTORS**



Agricultural, Animal, and Vegetable Products 1/

The U.S. trade surplus in agricultural, animal, and vegetable products declined by 43 percent in the first quarter of 1987 compared to the first quarter of 1986. The surplus decreased to only \$0.6 billion from a surplus of \$1.1 billion (table 3, fig. 1). U.S. exports of these products declined from \$7.7 billion in the first quarter of 1986 to \$7.1 billion during the corresponding period of 1987, or by 8 percent. During the same periods, agricultural imports fell by 2 percent, from \$6.7 billion to \$6.5 billion.

The decline in U.S. exports of agricultural, animal, and vegetable products in the first quarter of 1987 compared with the corresponding period in 1986 was led by a 29-percent decline in U.S. exports of grain, from \$2.1 billion to \$1.5 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 \$1.1 billion in the first quarter of 1986 to \$0.7 billion during the corresponding period of 1987, and wheat exports declined from \$786 million to \$554 million. U.S. exports of animal and vegetable fats and oils also showed a significant decline.

U.S. imports of agricultural, animal, and vegetable products decreased by 2 percent in the first quarter of 1987 compared with the corresponding period of 1986. Imports of coffee decreased from \$1.3 billion to \$0.7 billion, or by 43 percent, and imports of live animals, except birds and poultry, decreased from \$191 million to \$158 million. Significant increases were registered in imports of fresh or frozen fish from \$410 million to \$557 million, and imports of shellfish increased from \$466 million to \$582 million.

On a country or regional basis, the major shifts in the U.S. trade balance in agricultural, animal, and vegetable products in the first quarter of 1987 involved a \$454 million decrease in the trade surplus with nonmarket economies (NME's), a \$170 million increase in the trade surplus with the European Community (EC), and a \$137 million decrease in the trade deficit with Brazil.

Contributing to the overall 8-percent decline in U.S. exports was a decrease in exports to NME's of \$418 million in the first quarter of 1987 compared to the same period in 1986. Exports to NME's fell from \$630 million to \$213 million. Marked shifts in trade also included a \$343 million increase in exports to the EC.

U.S. imports from the EC, Canada, and Brazil showed significant changes for the first quarter of 1987 compared with the first quarter of 1986. Imports from the EC increased from \$1.1 billion to \$1.3 billion, or by 16 percent; imports from Canada increased from \$715 million to \$854 million, or by 19 percent, and imports from Brazil decreased from \$577 million to \$408 million, or by 29 percent.

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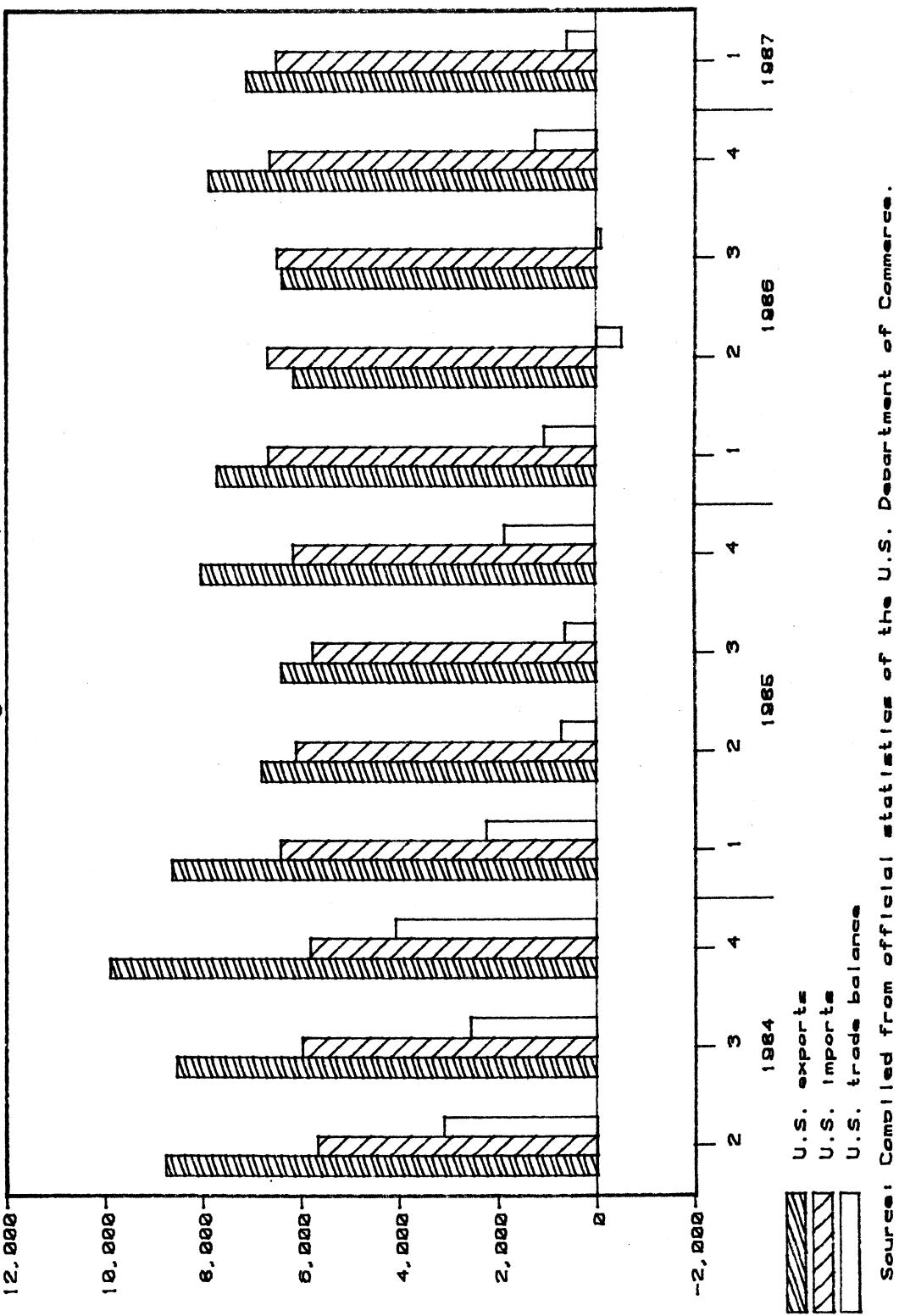
1/ Included here are the commodities classified in schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated: Animal and vegetable products.

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, 1986, January–March 1986, and January–March 1987 1/

Item	1986	January– March 1986		January– March 1987	
		January– March 1986	January– March 1987	January– March 1986	January– March 1987
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>					
Canada	1,704,837	410,455	472,097		
Japan	5,865,705	1,411,411	1,415,792		
EC	6,126,413	1,850,102	2,193,147		
Brazil	553,680	106,779	75,500		
Hong Kong	589,995	124,424	166,337		
India	80,691	15,816	24,327		
Korea	1,226,946	335,718	370,388		
Mexico	1,083,543	256,983	270,746		
Taiwan	1,158,236	290,692	294,437		
OPEC	2,091,535	440,752	450,841		
NMES	1,044,901	630,323	212,732		
China	96,366	36,758	84,873		
All other	6,661,885	1,849,952	1,178,996		
Total	28,188,372	7,723,413	7,125,346		
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>					
Canada	3,391,548	714,856	853,653		
Japan	529,619	114,878	111,949		
EC	4,811,344	1,101,223	1,274,050		
Brazil	1,882,143	576,943	408,418		
Hong Kong	103,042	27,088	23,256		
India	433,493	94,377	90,981		
Korea	212,929	52,546	66,666		
Mexico	2,437,674	627,951	693,443		
Taiwan	442,796	96,982	121,790		
OPEC	1,401,402	345,744	309,019		
NMES	535,142	135,635	172,006		
China	253,197	66,014	86,705		
All other	10,326,171	2,782,612	2,412,329		
Total	26,507,307	6,670,839	6,520,300		
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>					
Canada	-1,686,710	-304,401	-381,555		
Japan	5,336,086	1,296,533	1,303,842		
EC	1,315,069	748,879	919,096		
Brazil	-1,328,463	-470,163	-332,918		
Hong Kong	486,953	97,336	143,080		
India	-352,802	-78,560	-66,654		
Korea	1,014,016	283,172	303,722		
Mexico	-1,354,130	-370,968	-422,697		
Taiwan	715,439	193,709	172,646		
OPEC	690,133	95,008	141,822		
NMES	509,759	494,688	40,726		
China	-156,831	-29,256	-1,832		
All other	-3,664,285	-932,660	-1,233,332		
Total	1,681,065	1,052,573	605,046		

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

Figure 1.—Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products; U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1984 through the 1st quarter of 1987



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

### Furskins

U.S. imports of furskins increased from \$54 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$96 million during the corresponding period of 1987. Mink imports, which accounted for 59 percent of the value of U.S. furskin imports in the first quarter of 1987, increased from 1.1 million pieces, valued at \$29 million, in the first quarter of 1986 to 1.5 million pieces, valued at \$57 million, during the corresponding quarter of 1987. The average mink furskin import unit value increased by 40 percent, rising from \$26.50 in the first quarter of 1986 to \$36.99 during the corresponding period of 1987.

U.S. exports of furskins also increased, up from \$121 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$175 million during the corresponding period of 1987. Mink exports, which accounted for 38 percent of the value of U.S. furskin exports in the first quarter of 1987, increased from 1.5 million pieces, valued at \$42 million, in the first quarter of 1986 to 1.7 million pieces, valued at \$67 million, during the corresponding quarter of 1987. The average mink furskin export unit value increased by 40 percent, rising from \$27.64 in the first quarter of 1986 to \$38.60 during the corresponding period of 1987.

The increase in the value of U.S. furskin imports and exports reflects strong furskin prices at the auction level for nearly all furs, particularly mink, and keen competition from all the leading world markets.

Rose Steller  
724-2862

### Shellfish

U.S. shellfish imports rose by 13 percent, from 138 million pounds during the first quarter of 1986 to 157 million pounds during the corresponding quarter of 1987. The value of such imports showed an even greater increase, rising by 25 percent from \$466 million during the first quarter of 1986 to \$582 million during the first quarter of 1987. The unit value of U.S. shellfish imports increased from \$3.37 per pound during the first quarter of 1986 to \$3.71 per pound during the first quarter of 1987, or by 10 percent. A continuing strong U.S. market for shellfish was the primary factor in the rise in shellfish imports, particularly in terms of value.

Continuing a trend that has been evident in recent years, shrimp, the most popular shellfish item consumed in the U.S. market, accounted for a large share of the rise in total U.S. shellfish imports. U.S. imports of shrimp accounted for 61 percent of the quantity and 60 percent of the value of total shellfish imports during the first quarter of 1987; such imports accounted for 84 percent of the increase in the quantity and 80 percent in the value of such imports, comparing the first quarter of 1986 with that of 1987. The aforementioned strong U.S. market and an increasing year-round supply of shrimp from aquaculture sources contributed to a sustained increase in imports. Also, the U.S. gulf shrimp catch (the primary domestic source) was down by one-third during the first quarter of 1987 compared with that in the first quarter of 1986. Domestic supplies have accounted for approximately 30 percent of U.S. shrimp consumption in recent years.

U.S. shellfish exports also rose, from 29 million pounds during the first quarter of 1986 to 36 million pounds during the first quarter of 1987, or by 25 percent. The value of such exports rose by 30 percent, from \$77 million to \$99 million. Crabs accounted for the bulk of the increase (91 percent in terms of quantity and 74 percent in terms of value) in U.S. shellfish exports. U.S. crab exports rose from 15 million pounds, valued at \$45 million, during the first quarter of 1986 to 21 million pounds, valued at \$62 million, during the first quarter of 1987, or by 46 percent in quantity and 37 percent in value. An increase in the U.S. catch of king and snow crabs in Alaskan waters combined with a declining dollar vis-a-vis the yen contributed to an increase in U.S. crab exports to Japan, by far the principal foreign market.

Doug Newman  
724-0087

#### Beef and veal

U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen beef and veal increased from 327 million pounds, valued at \$273 million, in the first quarter of 1986 to 358 million pounds, valued at \$304 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1987. An increase in imports from New Zealand of 45 million pounds valued at \$38 million (which rose from 77 million pounds, valued at \$65 million, to 122 million pounds, valued at \$103 million) more than offset a decline in imports from other suppliers. New Zealand exports in the first quarter of 1986 were sharply reduced by a dock-workers' strike in that country.

David E. Ludwick  
724-1763

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

U.S. exports of oilseeds and animal and vegetable fats and oils declined in the first quarter of 1987 as weak foreign markets and abundant foreign supplies unexpectedly depressed U.S. soybean sales abroad. U.S. exports of oilseeds (mainly soybeans) declined by 25 percent to \$1.2 billion in the first quarter of 1987, compared with those in the corresponding quarter of 1986. Exports of soybeans fell in the first quarter of 1987 by 20 percent in volume to 13 billion pounds (215 million bushels), and by 26 percent in value to \$1.1 billion.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture had projected in December 1986 that U.S. exports of all oilseeds would rise in volume by 2.5 percent during the entire crop year 1986/87 (ending on Aug. 31), and that U.S. exports of soybeans would rise in 1986/87 by 2.7 percent. The weaker dollar and lower U.S. soybean prices were expected to boost U.S. competitiveness in the EC and Japan, two key world markets for soybeans. However, foreign customers may have postponed purchasing U.S. soybeans during January-March 1987, awaiting expected larger supplies from the South American soybean crop to be harvested in April.

Exports of animal and vegetable oils fell by 36 percent in volume to 1.1 billion pounds, and by 21 percent in value to \$202 million in the first quarter of 1987. Large supplies of Malaysian palm oil undercut U.S. animal and vegetable oil sales in third-country markets. U.S. imports of vegetable oils meanwhile declined by 28 percent to \$113 million as abundant and lower priced supplies of domestic soybean oil reduced sales of the imported vegetable oils.

John Reeder  
724-1754

#### Nuts

The value of U.S. exports of edible nuts decreased from \$175 million during the first quarter of 1986 to \$143 million during the corresponding period of 1987. Much of the decline was accounted for by exports of almonds, which fell from \$95 million during the first quarter of 1986 to \$75 million during the corresponding period of 1987. Reduced exports to the U.S.S.R. and West Germany accounted for nearly all of the decline. Reduced supplies and higher prices for U.S. almonds are believed to be the principal reasons for the decline in U.S. almond exports.

Exports of peanuts also declined sharply because of higher prices. Such exports fell from \$66 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$49 million in the corresponding period of 1987.

Stephen Burkett  
724-0088

#### Coffee

The value of U.S. coffee imports declined from \$1.3 billion in the first quarter of 1986 to \$781 million during the corresponding period of 1987. During the two periods, the average unit value of imported green coffee beans declined by 23 percent. Green beans made up 91 percent of U.S. coffee imports in the first quarter of 1987. World coffee (green bean) prices reached record levels in the first quarter of 1986, reflecting drought losses in Brazil (the world's leading coffee producer and exporter). However, by the first quarter of 1987, prices had declined substantially as a result of a suspension in the coffee export quotas under the International Coffee Agreement, the large roaster stocks, and the improved prospects in Brazil for the 1987/88 crop.

William Lipovsky  
724-0097

Tobacco

U.S. exports of tobacco and tobacco products increased by 22 percent to \$776 million in the first quarter of 1987 compared with those in the first quarter of 1986. The increase was primarily the result of increased cigarette exports, which increased by 33 percent to \$390 million in the first quarter of 1987. Increased cigarette exports to Japan and Hong Kong accounted for most of the increase. The increase in exports to Japan is believed to be the result of a U.S.-Japanese trade agreement, signed in September 1986, that liberalized Japanese import requirements relating to tobacco and tobacco products and the declining value of the dollar in relation to the yen. The increase in cigarette exports to Hong Kong was the result of cigarette importers attempting to import cigarettes before announced duty increases became effective (Feb. 26, 1987) on tobacco and tobacco products.

William Lipovsky  
724-0097

Grain

Total U.S. exports of grains declined by 29 percent, from \$2.1 billion in the first quarter of 1986 to \$1.5 billion during the corresponding period of 1987. The decline is a continuation of a long-term downward trend in U.S. grain exports. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, as the 1987/88 marketing year approaches, most fundamental variables are unchanged: the global grain situation remains characterized by large oversupply and overcapacity conditions, but with some signs of a continued slowing in the rate of production increases in major exporting countries.

In terms of value 21 percent of the decline of U.S. exports of grains between the first quarter of 1986 and the first quarter of 1987 is accounted for by the decline in the value of exported wheat. The value of wheat exports decreased by 29 percent, from \$785 million to \$554 million. This decrease reflects a decline in world wheat prices rather than a decrease in the volume of exports that declined by only 5 percent, from 208 million bushels to 198 million bushels.

About 39 percent of the total decrease in the value of grain exports was accounted for by the decline in corn exports. Corn exports declined from \$1.1 billion during the first quarter of 1986 to \$0.7 billion during the corresponding period of 1987. As with wheat, the drop in terms of value (38 percent) far exceeded the drop in terms of volume (9 percent), reflecting a substantial drop in the world price and a continued oversupply of corn.

Average corn export unit value declined from \$3.00 per bushel during the first quarter of 1986 to \$2.03 per bushel during the corresponding period of 1987. During these same periods, the average unit value for wheat exports declined from \$3.78 per bushel to \$2.79 per bushel.

John Pierre-Benoist  
724-0074

Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen

U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables amounted to 1.4 billion pounds, valued at \$278 million, in the first quarter of 1987, up by 55 percent (by volume) from 874 million pounds, valued at \$227 million, in the corresponding period of 1986. Over 90 percent of the increase was accounted for by increased shipments of certain "winter" vegetables (i.e., cucumbers, eggplant, onions, peppers, squash, and tomatoes) from Mexico. Such shipments were at more normal levels for this period, compared with low-volume shipments during the first quarter of 1986, following a tropical storm that destroyed most of the Mexican early plantings of winter vegetables earlier in that growing season. During the first quarter of 1987, imports of tomatoes and cucumbers were up by 237 million pounds and 81 million pounds, respectively, compared with such imports during the corresponding period of 1986; imports of peppers, squash, onions, and eggplant, together, were up by 134 million pounds.

Tim McCarty  
724-1753

Distilled spirits

The value of U.S. distilled spirit imports increased from \$232 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$307 million during the corresponding period of 1987. Most of the increase was made up by increased imports of brandy and gin from France and Great Britain. These two spirits were among various items listed in Presidential Proclamation No. 5601 as subject to significant duty increases beginning January 30, 1987. This action was in response to restrictions imposed by the European Community (EC) affecting imports of U.S. grain and oilseeds into Spain and Portugal. During January 1987, U.S. importers significantly increased their imports of brandy and gin to take advantage of the lower rates of duty in effect until January 30. However, an agreement was reached between the United States and the EC shortly before the higher duties were to go into effect and the higher rates were suspended.

William Lipovsky  
724-0097

Mushrooms

U.S. imports of mushrooms and truffles decreased from 48 million pounds (\$41 million) during the first quarter of 1986 to 46 million pounds (\$39 million) during the corresponding period of 1987, or by 4 percent. However, a decline of 6 million pounds from Hong Kong was more than offset by an increase of 7 million pounds from the People's Republic of China (China) that normally supplies Hong Kong with raw mushrooms for processing. China's share of U.S. imports of mushrooms and truffles increased from 31 percent in the first quarter of 1986 to 45 percent in the first quarter of 1987. The

average unit value of imports of these products from all sources remained unchanged during the first quarter of 1987, except from China, which declined by 9 percent.

Joan Gallagher  
724-1756

Fishery products, except shellfish.--In response to rapidly rising wholesale prices in the Northeastern U.S. fish market, U.S. imports of fresh and frozen fish have increased in recent months. Such imports totaled \$557 million in the first quarter of 1987, representing an increase of 36 percent over such imports in the corresponding quarter of 1986. Cod and other groundfish species accounted for the bulk of the change. These imports increased by 48 percent in value and 15 percent in volume, to 189 million pounds, valued at \$271 million, in response to an average price increase of 28 percent, comparing the two periods. The increase in imports, principally from Canada and Scandinavia, was related to poor harvests and to Northeastern U.S. fishermen's inability to serve strong U.S. demand for these products.

U.S. exports of fresh and frozen fish also increased in the first quarter of 1987. Such exports, primarily mackerel, swordfish, and whiting, totaled \$120 million during January-March 1987, representing an increase of 41 percent over those during the corresponding period of 1986. Increased domestic supplies, combined with attractive prices in export markets (e.g., Japan) owing to the depressed dollar, influenced the trade level.

Roger L. Corey, Jr.  
724-1759

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Live animals, except birds and poultry	:	:	:	:	:	:
Imports:	628,303	688,294	191,187	158,412	158,412	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	360,855	348,114	57,934	44,423	44,423	-23
Exports:	306,520	425,954	133,150	129,328	129,328	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	124	106	20	27	27	-3
Cattle	122,299	108,725	26,302	21,924	21,924	-35
Imports:	1,226	500	146	101	101	-31
Quantity (1,000 units)	127,766	59,889	14,749	11,608	11,608	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,876	9,207	2,483	3	3	-73
Exports:	91,865	94,732	18,730	21,655	21,655	16
Quantity (1,000 units)	328,378	415,730	105,172	115,193	115,193	10
Poultry and poultry meat	18,293	20,538	4,184	3,830	3,830	-8
Imports:	66,840	62,626	12,300	13,447	13,447	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,413	7,435	2,146	2,144	2,144	0
Exports:	23,263	49,545	26,052	12,447	12,447	-52
Feathers and down	1,310,573	1,388,566	327,465	358,279	358,279	9
Imports:	1,076,857	1,103,519	272,839	304,083	304,083	11
Value (1,000 pounds)	958,805	1,178,990	265,505	315,189	315,189	19
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen	2,312,832	2,434,487	593,257	661,336	661,336	11
Imports:	220,285	370,688	68,193	95,356	95,356	40
Value (1,000 pounds)	426,895	581,586	135,270	152,373	152,373	13

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

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1987 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	561,151	577,022	134,778	165,708	23
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	392,876	481,619	95,899	137,084	43
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	69,597	41,723	7,164	9,385	31
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	56,941	66,256	9,999	14,457	45
Sausage					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	12,570	14,013	2,645	2,742	4
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	17,352	20,217	3,927	4,325	10
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,411	7,068	1,481	1,877	27
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	8,081	9,272	1,953	2,540	30
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	63,075	63,365	16,107	17,017	6
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	69,176	77,853	19,862	20,913	5
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	20,180	17,754	3,685	3,959	7
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	19,041	16,729	3,185	4,016	26
Fish, fresh or frozen					
Imports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,537,797	1,872,140	409,617	556,965	36
Exports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	787,986	933,386	84,762	119,473	41
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	65,196	68,055	16,466	16,596	1
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	71,076	79,933	16,853	19,955	18
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,228	4,673	891	446	-50
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	9,803	6,971	927	645	-30
Fish, in airtight containers					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)	324,623	331,455	109,606	109,202	0
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	326,596	343,571	111,860	111,113	-1
Exports:					
Quantity (number)	52,991	65,557	18,964	10,722	-43
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	88,763	109,531	31,668	18,649	-41

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1986 (3)	Jan-Mar (4)	Jan-Mar (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Sardines						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pounds)	57,221	53,264	13,841	16,332	18	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	48,985	49,569	12,721	15,477	22	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pounds)	529	271	78	195	150	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	424	321	77	122	57	
Tuna						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pounds)	225,537	236,930	85,365	82,755	-3	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	222,404	229,046	84,232	78,272	-7	
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pounds)	39,906	36,637	9,355	7,888	-16	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	49,215	51,799	12,516	12,221	-2	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pounds)	4,222	5,852	897	1,042	16	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	5,280	7,975	1,301	1,358	4	
Shellfish						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pounds)	633,892	683,800	138,557	156,858	13	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,048,320	2,399,977	466,476	581,653	25	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pounds)	62,334	99,303	28,564	35,845	25	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	141,259	259,497	76,605	99,305	30	
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	2,554	2,432	1,292	798	-38	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	9,349	9,762	6,037	3,474	-42	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	3,202	3,037	813	544	-33	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	6,925	7,295	1,861	1,568	-16	
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	20,515	17,332	4,539	4,544	0	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	9,852	9,813	2,037	2,126	4	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	816,426	900,359	214,202	169,352	-21	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	238,869	277,440	63,404	54,903	-13	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
Butter					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--					
Value (1,000 dollars)--	1,878	1,998	627	574	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)--	1,754	1,953	522	456	-13
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--					
Value (1,000 dollars)--	66,060	13,574	4,608	2,871	-38
Value (1,000 dollars)--	45,580	10,601	2,754	1,378	-50
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--					
Value (1,000 dollars)--	275	438	120	215	78
Value (1,000 dollars)--	145	219	52	119	129
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--					
Value (1,000 dollars)--	9,124	8,303	2,426	2,387	-2
Cheeses					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--					
Value (1,000 dollars)--	302,503	290,718	60,334	51,303	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)--	373,978	388,804	78,902	78,622	0
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--					
Value (1,000 dollars)--	34,594	27,409	4,307	5,212	21
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)--					
Value (1,000 dollars)--	141	69	3	23	595
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)--					
Value (1,000 dollars)--	3,958	5,401	1,142	1,809	58
Ice cream					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)--					
Value (1,000 dollars)--	6	6			
Value (1,000 dollars)--	4	20			
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)--					
Value (1,000 dollars)--	1,288	1,771	363	640	76
Eggs					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)--	14,723	15,057	3,510	3,564	2
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)--	55,235	80,760	18,294	19,937	9
Hides and skins					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)--	72,549	64,585	17,215	17,929	4
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)--	1,080,890	1,304,143	333,494	315,155	-5

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Cattle hides						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	1,053:	763:	207:	90:	-56	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,007:	22,076:	6,299:	3,101:	-51	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	26,006:	28,171:	7,288:	6,302:	-14	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,007,370:	1,223,547:	312,302:	296,229:	-5	
Leather						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	394,278:	406,556:	94,836:	97,117:	2	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	280,900:	311,654:	65,270:	88,782:	36	
Cattle hide upper leather						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	46,195:	40,811:	12,523:	7,803:	-38	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48,875:	43,796:	12,854:	9,945:	-23	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	17,124:	24,088:	5,466:	7,459:	36	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,898:	36,220:	6,830:	11,420:	67	
Furskins						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	205,232:	169,120:	53,718:	95,707:	78	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	282,764:	294,404:	121,062:	174,868:	44	
Mink furskins						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	3,679:	2,993:	1,106:	1,528:	38	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	110,006:	83,622:	29,323:	56,530:	93	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	3,487:	4,127:	1,517:	1,726:	14	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	102,688:	115,032:	41,936:	66,647:	59	
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	59,723:	71,041:	13,609:	15,351:	13	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,698:	3,121:	1,156:	1,601:	39	
Live plants						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,299:	50,791:	12,645:	10,359:	-18	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,776:	33,712:	10,414:	9,415:	-10	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Seeds					
Imports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	75,983	102,923	29,264	45,432	55
Exports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	183,699	208,855	52,725	62,555	19
Grains					
Imports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	130,268	122,655	30,611	33,711	10
Exports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	9,937,916	6,365,872	2,056,452	1,458,637	-29
Corn					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 bushels)-----	2,449	10,024	1,389	221	-84
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	19,797	33,478	8,730	3,208	-63
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 bushels)-----	1,732,831	1,066,286	382,241	347,312	-9
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	5,311,906	2,711,527	1,146,628	705,586	-38
Rice (paddy and brown)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,610	7,898	2,024	1,249	-38
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	2,269	3,200	794	455	-43
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	854,680	1,305,759	97,259	114,527	-18
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	100,263	108,942	13,461	9,164	-32
Wheat					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 bushels)-----	9,997	9,780	485	4,193	763
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	36,928	26,650	1,419	10,735	656
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 bushels)-----	911,396	902,256	207,918	198,340	-5
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	3,601,181	3,010,168	785,544	554,020	-29
Milled grain products					
Imports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	34,318	38,502	10,357	9,238	-11
Exports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	908,432	826,603	200,192	171,808	-14
Milled rice					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	128,236	166,229	48,409	40,789	-16
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	22,964	30,588	8,256	7,396	-10
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,450,056	4,118,541	623,822	1,034,317	66
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	564,481	512,459	112,646	110,656	-2

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Milled wheat						
Imports:	156	198	82	54	-34	
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)	2,024	2,382	680	613	-10	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	31,542	37,070	8,343	10,407	25	
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)	282,558	268,680	75,502	54,525	-28	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Malts and starches						
Imports:	41,327	41,801	11,226	9,977	-11	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	41,099	42,608	8,332	14,146	70	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Malts						
Imports:	93,592	86,161	25,304	16,716	-34	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	10,541	10,184	2,955	1,774	-40	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	91,630	85,609	23,294	34,178	47	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,617	11,470	2,509	4,090	63	
Starches						
Imports:	27,251	28,732	7,563	7,484	-1	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	26,391	29,361	5,466	9,866	80	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen						
Imports:	2,761,661	2,944,778	873,876	1,353,551	55	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Value (1,000 dollars)	652,496	811,504	227,216	277,521	22	
Exports:	1,447,015	1,556,165	393,094	380,491	-3	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Value (1,000 dollars)	309,027	352,603	89,536	96,812	8	
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen						
Imports:	380,468	425,007	160,414	241,255	50	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Value (1,000 dollars)	82,783	64,610	22,940	35,640	55	
Exports:	18,465	16,144	1,541	2,081	35	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,032	2,415	238	323	35	
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen						
Imports:	850,987	981,101	198,882	435,853	119	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Value (1,000 dollars)	173,057	334,778	74,855	72,877	-3	
Exports:	147,782	128,325	28,542	26,983	-5	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,255	37,264	9,001	7,670	-15	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	102,466	114,214	26,281	33,995	29	
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,158	53,693	13,679	15,300	12	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,071,699	1,373,137	335,817	378,921	13	
Value (1,000 dollars)	279,566	352,429	90,159	104,577	16	
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	231,783	243,547	66,588	58,617	-12	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	92,533	103,260	22,188	23,802	7	
Mushrooms and truffles						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	157,848	165,383	47,916	45,959	-4	
Value (1,000 dollars)	162,636	147,263	40,810	38,911	-5	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,499	4,187	1,128	864	-23	
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,349	4,922	819	1,213	48	
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	155,333	161,689	46,878	44,838	-4	
Value (1,000 dollars)	143,017	125,616	35,423	33,859	-4	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,332	1,049	335	114	-66	
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,134	1,086	190	90	-52	
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved						
Imports:						
Quantity (Pounds)	371,956,267	329,586,700	81,474,747	79,276,400	-3	
Value (1,000 dollars)	373,640	371,146	93,962	88,513	-6	
Exports:						
Quantity (Pounds)	1564,347,973	1447,847,456	411,082,521	238,190,762	-42	
Value (1,000 dollars)	743,830	781,011	175,804	143,207	-19	
Almonds						
Imports:						
Quantity (Pounds)	311,400	588,258	204,736	52,213	-74	
Value (1,000 dollars)	630	1,233	497	116	-77	
Exports:						
Quantity (Pounds)	351,015,516	299,286,756	83,516,126	32,454,947	-61	
Value (1,000 dollars)	400,390	420,658	94,785	75,017	-21	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Filberts						
Imports:						
Quantity (pounds)--- Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	19,508,539: 9,792:	8,048,311: 5,337:	2,266,643: 1,410:	6,098,324: 4,364:		169: 209
Exports:						
Quantity (pounds)--- Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	10,280,980: 5,086:	25,642,676: 13,932:	4,541,311: 2,567:	1,605,121: 1,269:		-65: -51
Pistachio nuts						
Imports:						
Quantity (pounds)--- Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	28,854,633: 36,735:	18,436,787: 18,894:	6,802,249: 8,310:	496,154: 546:		-93: -93
Exports:						
Quantity (pounds)--- Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	4,463,230: 5,957:	5,906,024: 7,482:	1,638,029: 1,895:	1,579,717: 1,755:		-4: -7
Fruit, fresh						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--- Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	8,818,916: 1,250,993:	9,042,971: 1,290,234:	2,616,192: 394,188:	2,696,096: 453,743:		3: 15
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--- Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	2,671,256: 745,754:	2,984,606: 847,850:	741,327: 194,402:	820,541: 214,359:		11: 10
Berries, fresh						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--- Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	54,085: 28,199:	58,035: 34,834:	6,447: 6,076:	11,985: 9,460:		86: 56
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--- Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	45,296: 27,352:	54,007: 30,806:	4,171: 2,930:	4,462: 2,761:		7: -6
Cherries, fresh						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--- Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	4,111: 2,306:	1,857: 1,120:	702: 351:	165: 204:		-76: -42
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--- Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	15,463: 13,168:	25,200: 21,874:	103: 50:	485: 289:		369: 473
Citrus fruit						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--- Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	306,191: 72,488:	316,803: 76,455:	100,722: 22,879:	99,740: 25,305:		-1: 11
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--- Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	1,694,835: 435,515:	1,885,851: 471,749:	537,020: 124,692:	655,314: 151,777:		22: 22

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Fruit, dried						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	67,592	51,273	12,759	12,825	1	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	42,891	29,765	6,502	8,346	28	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	264,869	312,228	65,282	64,651	-1	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	169,243	201,502	41,338	45,880	11	
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,036,905	993,854	280,069	268,930	-4	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	366,339	385,098	106,159	100,029	-6	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	187,028	230,701	46,471	56,202	21	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	83,162	98,896	20,271	22,223	10	
Olivies						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	142,363	125,682	33,819	41,246	22	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	87,800	104,995	26,546	24,411	-8	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,552	3,226	639	492	-23	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,401	2,387	465	505	-9	
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	14,768	12,706	3,072	2,666	-13	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	12,080	10,249	2,360	2,043	-13	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,575	4,704	526	567	8	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,486	2,468	125	517	312	
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane						
Imports:						
Quantity (short tons)	2,512,408	2,041,047	532,196	312,672	-41	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	814,782	626,670	160,185	90,232	-44	
Exports:						
Quantity (short tons)	379,739	466,056	118,573	196,890	66	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	60,837	88,628	18,632	29,618	59	
Molasses						
Imports:						
Quantity (short tons)	1,838,569	1,403,973	390,745	257,641	-34	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	94,777	91,376	26,266	17,940	-32	
Exports: <sup>21</sup>						
Quantity (short tons)	247,134	439,905	114,913	106,240	-8	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	14,552	27,145	6,765	7,250	7	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Corn sweeteners						
Imports:						
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)	23,994,492	20,315,758	5,165,231	2,457,145		-52
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	4,584	4,241	1,082	475		-56
Exports:						
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)	21,096,915	24,387,218	4,672,811	9,063,795		94
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	5,586	6,580	1,258	2,378		89
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses; maple sugar and syrup, and honey						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	119,191	146,308	35,878	20,801		-42
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	19,200	26,442	5,831	8,239		41
Cocoa and confectionery						
Imports:						
Quantity (pounds)	1456,357,509	1342,776,155	355,397,260	377,081,977		6
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,507,691	1,380,039	381,982	367,711		-4
Exports:						
Quantity (pounds)	76,007,305	70,473,755	16,102,547	20,806,231		29
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	96,976	99,108	22,101	26,695		21
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,491,196	4,681,781	1,344,267	781,286		-42
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	104,232	111,663	34,485	24,123		-30
Coffee						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,322,248	4,544,435	1,308,966	749,428		-43
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	90,462	93,734	29,689	20,444		-31
Spices						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	203,714	293,600	68,275	85,655		25
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	20,469	20,946	5,808	5,870		1
Fruit juices						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	918,372	696,762	193,488	173,685		-10
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	188,990	148,619	37,614	43,997		17
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	121,708	111,047	15,618	23,510		51
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	25,893	27,748	5,717	9,275		62

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Ale, porter, stout, and beer					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	245,400	273,978	58,132	62,774	8
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	632,557	784,086	159,537	184,763	16
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	21,773	17,366	3,619	3,752	4
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	45,168	38,295	7,531	8,950	19
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	136,967	109,081	26,979	21,753	-19
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,010,923	1,031,340	214,854	205,503	-4
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	6,297	7,236	1,251	1,968	57
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	27,614	34,727	5,487	10,466	91
Distilled spirits					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)	115,776	103,587	21,635	24,825	15
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,196,696	1,157,717	231,993	307,403	33
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)	7,771	9,535	1,907	2,157	13
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	74,836	92,684	16,944	21,878	29
Tobacco and tobacco products					
Imports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	649,549	679,228	151,798	185,903	22
Exports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,788,599	2,731,767	634,450	775,598	22
Cigarettes					
Imports:					
Quantity (thousands)--	936,438	1,179,426	255,550	279,608	9
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	11,770	16,599	3,131	4,271	36
Exports:					
Quantity (thousands)--	58,947	63,945	14,469	19,150	32
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	1,179,938	1,298,112	294,088	390,231	33
Cigars					
Imports:					
Quantity (thousands)--	127,357	122,035	23,932	25,669	7
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	43,994	44,325	8,777	8,963	2
Exports:					
Quantity (thousands)--	100	79	21	64	201
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	5,491	5,182	1,237	1,851	50

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Oilseeds</b>						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	76,109	50,007	12,733	8,857	-30	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	4,098,536	4,457,572	1,541,787	1,150,265	-25	
Cottonseed						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,425	3,618	3,458	750	-78	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	230	189	177	31	-83	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	100,951	24,020	1,975	3,238	64	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	11,409	4,791	913	1,192	31	
Flaxseed						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	276,816	133,166	14,871	5,409	-64	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	32,857	11,850	1,488	343	-77	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,362	86,585	4,913	3,775	-23	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	307	6,566	423	304	-28	
Soybeans						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	9,058	39,453	35,606	2,525	-93	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	968	5,679	4,054	308	-92	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	38,725,216	47,132,963	15,981,467	12,861,240	-20	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,906,121	4,334,339	1,526,552	1,128,583	-26	
Sunflower seed						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	50,571	45,573	9,291	4,207	-55	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	6,158	3,513	1,019	489	-52	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,200,072	841,582	67,169	95,438	42	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	163,090	96,357	10,658	16,976	59	
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,104,438	2,568,261	714,195	614,480	-14	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	630,444	486,641	157,214	112,568	-28	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,721,711	5,600,925	1,412,328	1,112,089	-21	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,502,462	1,071,918	315,797	202,271	-36	
Corn oil						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	189	99	46	53	14	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	111	58	27	17	-35	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	261,327	335,552	97,498	45,859	-53	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	97,121	92,138	26,718	14,237	-47	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Cottonseed oil	97 9	403 35	49 4	49 4	49 4	-100 -3
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)						
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	418,499	365,422	91,228	67,982	67,982	-47
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	124,756	85,862	22,941	11,020	11,020	-52
Soybean oil						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)						
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	26,170	1,870	1,821	15,037	15,037	726
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	6,820	378	347	1,912	1,912	451
Other vegetable oils						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,018,794	2,504,609	700,472	581,678	581,678	-17
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	605,604	464,048	151,999	100,315	100,315	-34
Animal and marine-animal oils						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	427,997	638,371	259,370	84,693	84,693	-67
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	143,916	161,918	69,179	20,675	20,675	-70
Shortening and cooking oils						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	45,297	43,905	7,960	13,128	13,128	65
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	12,286	15,816	3,442	8,425	8,425	145
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,233,128	2,946,243	662,221	717,507	717,507	8
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	663,967	435,716	118,938	109,607	109,607	-8
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,888	17,373	3,844	4,583	4,583	19
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	5,611	6,304	1,393	1,893	1,893	36
Other:						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	100,469	135,085	30,105	24,399	24,399	-19
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	47,078	46,801	11,465	10,216	10,216	-11
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	159,090	125,111	36,370	29,084	29,084	-20
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	86,385	99,373	25,796	25,094	25,094	-3
Total:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	15,095	12,522	2,481	2,669	2,669	8
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	30,030	31,776	6,139	7,533	7,533	23

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Edible preparations	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bakery products, except bread	:	:	:	:	:	:
Imports:	256,803,497	277,502,202	61,240,738	63,068,861	63,068,861	3
Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	215,780	249,730	52,458	55,584	55,584	6
Exports:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	57,136,457	52,813,920	13,313,543	14,854,427	14,854,427	12
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance	37,800	34,838	8,196	9,591	9,591	17
Imports:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	62,864,708	78,048,574	13,852,111	18,112,055	18,112,055	31
Exports:	28,478	34,407	6,193	7,915	7,915	28
Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	16,678,030	16,782,003	3,595,166	3,556,100	3,556,100	-1
Cereal breakfast foods	7,397	7,235	1,809	1,675	1,675	-7
Imports:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	34,403,095	21,961,621	3,387,300	6,251,852	6,251,852	85
Exports:	12,315	14,354	1,994	4,479	4,479	125
Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	35,266,590	38,522,739	9,112,369	11,145,961	11,145,961	22
Chewing gum	22,687	24,681	5,788	7,565	7,565	31
Imports:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	26,062,220	30,236,267	7,165,852	7,868,983	7,868,983	10
Exports:	19,355	24,046	5,170	6,592	6,592	28
Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	6,805,500	7,465,640	2,080,315	1,530,470	1,530,470	-26
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes	9,314	9,938	2,647	2,101	2,101	-21
Imports:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	184,092,774	191,192,911	46,525,611	55,245,789	55,245,789	19
Exports:	62,719	64,921	15,304	18,998	18,998	24
Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	13,584,647	11,822,068	2,971,840	3,203,473	3,203,473	8
Sauces	8,340	6,516	1,968	1,524	1,524	-23
Imports:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Quantity (pounds) Value (1,000 dollars)	48,358	59,245	14,245	14,959	14,959	5
Exports:	34,673	37,473	8,400	8,638	8,638	3

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Soups						
Imports:						
Quantity (pounds)-----	20,734,834	21,973,712	5,276,628	6,770,565	28	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	28,271	32,576	7,581	9,445	25	
Exports:						
Quantity (pounds)-----	25,189,452	30,670,026	9,179,236	6,721,296	-27	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	15,039	15,827	4,827	3,375	-30	
Edible preparations, not specially provided for						
Imports:						
Quantity (pounds)-----	453,034,279	512,592,689	119,031,652	68,851,167	-42	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	275,198	323,418	69,964	59,713	-15	
Exports:						
Quantity (pounds)-----	865,595,665	720,689,606	154,073,240	165,570,449	7	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	416,336	436,213	95,886	118,212	23	
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1,255	1,198	310	335	8	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	201,490	200,198	52,313	59,468	14	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1,12,746	16,605	4,322	5,571	29	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	1,910,072	2,638,731	685,926	839,507	22	
Naval stores						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	7,075	5,078	985	1,873	90	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	43,790	39,465	9,458	10,272	9	
Miscellaneous vegetable products						
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other fresh plant parts						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	220,870	144,534	43,975	61,293	39	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	4,383	4,577	1,324	1,063	-20	
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	47,273	38,702	32,396	15,229	-53	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	51,758	51,484	15,966	22,281	40	
Tonka and vanilla beans						
Imports:						
Quantity (pounds)-----	1,649,385	2,240,724	526,265	565,368	7	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	47,611	58,671	14,018	14,421	3	

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

Commodity area	1985	1986	Jan-Mar 1986	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1987 :(3) To (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
<b>Miscellaneous vegetable products</b>						
Imports:	102,216	104,474	24,528	21,861	-11	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	55,291	60,638	13,694	14,889	9	
Value (1,000 dollars)						

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1987 1/

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	1	2	1	2
Live animals, except birds and poultry--				
Cattle--	04		05	(08)
Swine	(05)		(02)	(05)
Poultry and poultry meat--				09
Feathers and down--				(01) (07)
Meat, except poultry meat--				09
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen--			06	
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen--	01	04	01	04
Sausage				
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams--			01	10
Fish, fresh or frozen--			03	(06)
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered--			(03)	08
Fish, in airtight containers--			03	(06)
Sardines--	01	04	03	06
Tuna--				09
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring--			01	04
Shellfish--	01	04	(06)	09
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk--	(03)	(06)		
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream--	09			
Butter--			(01)	(04)
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes--			(01)	(07)
Cheeses	01	04	07	09
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream--				
Ice cream--	03	09	10	
Eggs--	03	06	08	09
Hides and skins--				
Cattle hides--			(01)	(04)
Leather--				
Cattle hide upper leather--			(01)	(04)
Furskins--			01	07
Mink furskins--			01	01
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers--			03	08
Live plants--				
Seeds--			03	09
Grains--				
Corn--	09		(01)	
Rice (Paddy and brown)--		(01) (04)	07	(01) (07)
Wheat--		(01) (04)	04	(01) (07)
Milled grain products--		01	04	(01) (07)
Milled rice--			(04)	(07)
Milled wheat--			(04)	(07)
Malts and starches--			(01)	04
Malts--			01	04
Starches--			(01) (04)	01
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen--	01	04		

2/ 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 1987

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen--	01 04	01 04
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen--	04 (07)	
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated--		
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--		
Almonds--	(03) (06) 10	(06) 08
Filberts--	03 06 09	(03) (06) 08
Pistachio nuts--	(03) (06) 09	09
Fruit, fresh--		
Berries, fresh--		
Cherries, fresh--	03 06 09	03 06 09
Citrus fruit--	(03) (06) 08 09	
Fruit, dried, prepared or preserved (except dried)--	09	
Olives		
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances--	(04)	08 09
Sugar, sirups, and molasses--		
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane--	(03) (06)	03 06 09
Molasses--	(06) 09	09 10
Corn sweeteners--	(03) (06)	03
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and syrup, and honey--	(03)	
Cocoa and confectionery--		
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate--		
Coffee--	(03)	
Spices--		
Fruit juices		
Fruit juices and certain other nonalcoholic beverages--	03	03 09
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages--		
Distilled spirits--		
Tobacco and tobacco products--		
Cigarettes--		
Cigars--		
Oilseeds--	09	
Cottonseed--	(03) (06)	
Flaxseed--	(03) (06) (08)	
Soybeans--	(03) (06)	
Sunflower seed		
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases--	(03) (06) 09	
Corn oil--	08 09	
Cottonseed oil--	(06) 08	
Soybean oil--	03 06 (08) 09 10	
Other vegetable oils--		
Animal and marine-animal oils--	03 06 08 09	09 10

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1987

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



Forest Products 1/

The United States recorded a trade deficit of \$1.3 billion in forest products during January-March 1987, only \$49 million less than the deficit posted during January-March 1986. Imports of these products in the first quarter of 1987 increased by 13 percent to \$3.9 billion and exports increased by 23 percent to \$2.6 billion, compared with those in the corresponding period of 1986 (table 6, fig. 2).

In the first quarter of 1987, the United States recorded 3.9 billion dollars' worth of imports in forest products compared with 3.4 billion dollars' worth during the corresponding period of 1986. Imports of forest products from Canada increased by 15 percent, from \$2.4 billion in the first quarter of 1986 to \$2.7 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1987; Canada's share of U.S. imports of forest products rose by 1 percentage point in 1987 compared with that in the corresponding period of 1986. U.S. imports of forest products from the EC increased by 9 percent, from the first quarter of 1986 to the corresponding quarter of 1987, rising to \$313 million; imports of such products from Taiwan rose by 29 percent, to \$128 million, and those from Mexico increased 35 percent, to \$103 million.

U.S. exports of forest products to all major trading partners, with the exception of those to NME's, increased from the first quarter of 1986 to the first quarter of 1987. The EC (up by 31 percent), Japan (up by 34 percent), Canada (up by 16 percent), and Mexico (up by 31 percent) received just over two-thirds of all such U.S. exports during the first quarters of 1986 and 1987. U.S. exports of solid wood products to the NME's, primarily those to China, fell by 27 percent.

In the first quarter of 1987, the United States posted a trade deficit in forest products with many of its major trading partners, including Canada, Brazil, OPEC, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. The U.S. trade deficit with Canada increased from \$2.0 billion in the first quarter of 1986 to \$2.3 billion during the corresponding period of 1987, whereas the deficit with Brazil decreased from \$52 million during the first quarter of 1986 to \$48 million during the first quarter of 1987. The U.S. trade deficit with OPEC continued but declined from \$39 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$19 million in the first quarter of 1987. The deficit with Taiwan rose from \$38 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$56 million during the corresponding period of 1986.

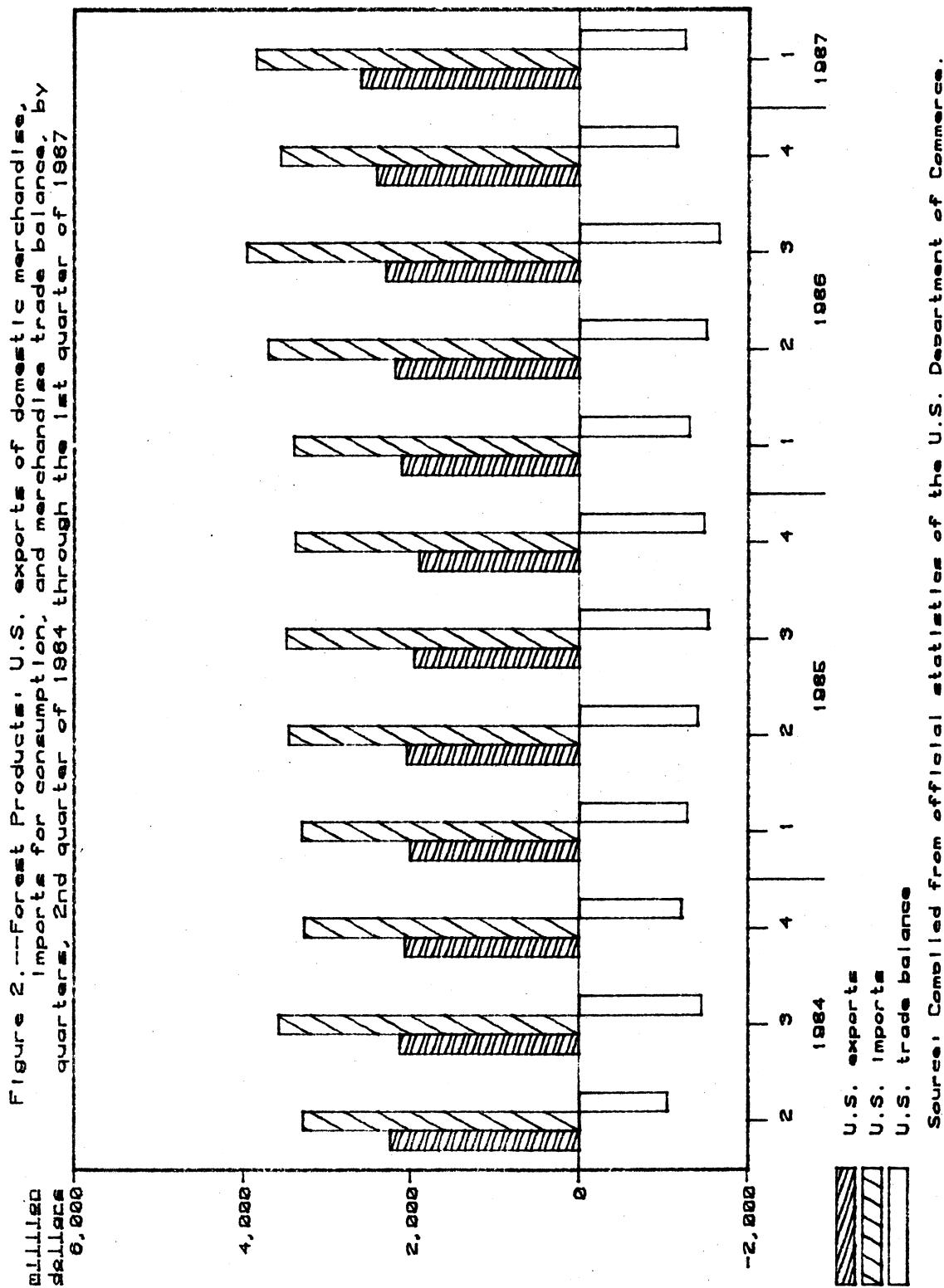
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1/ Included are all commodities classified in schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated--Wood and wood products, pulp, paper, paperboard, and printed matter.

Table 6.—Forest products : U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1986, January–March 1986, and January–March 1987 1/

Item	1986	(In thousands of dollars)		January–March 1987
		January–March 1986	January–March 1986	
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>				
Canada	1,526,770	379,845	438,792	
Japan	2,118,973	459,260	614,917	
EC	1,854,663	469,976	616,271	
Brazil	48,525	9,026	11,208	
Hong Kong	106,883	22,912	29,738	
India	59,428	14,682	20,598	
Korea	428,201	88,009	117,403	
Mexico	579,352	135,146	177,633	
Taiwan	296,269	61,530	72,020	
OPEC	273,128	61,443	74,110	
NMES	315,958	96,163	69,749	
China	304,064	92,448	67,502	
All other	1,414,713	314,187	362,341	
Total	9,022,869	2,112,184	2,604,786	
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>				
Canada	10,055,067	2,351,539	2,714,555	
Japan	388,406	87,179	88,589	
EC	1,243,266	287,605	312,732	
Brazil	265,941	60,845	59,497	
Hong Kong	134,257	30,112	30,338	
India	6,053	1,710	1,232	
Korea	62,256	13,079	20,798	
Mexico	359,271	76,396	102,890	
Taiwan	529,420	99,222	128,151	
OPEC	333,381	100,117	93,505	
NMES	106,782	21,186	28,477	
China	88,111	18,035	24,397	
All other	1,175,861	292,922	287,945	
Total	14,659,966	3,411,918	3,855,789	
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>				
Canada	-8,528,297	-1,971,694	-2,275,762	
Japan	1,730,566	372,081	526,328	
EC	611,397	182,371	303,538	
Brazil	-217,415	-51,819	-48,288	
Hong Kong	-27,374	-7,200	-600	
India	53,375	12,971	19,366	
Korea	365,945	74,930	96,604	
Mexico	220,080	58,749	74,743	
Taiwan	-233,151	-31,692	-56,130	
OPEC	-60,253	-38,673	-19,394	
NMES	209,176	74,976	41,271	
China	215,952	74,413	43,104	
All other	238,851	31,265	77,396	
Total	-5,637,096	-1,299,734	-1,251,003	

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



### Wood and wood products 1/

The U.S. trade deficit in wood and wood products decreased from \$518 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$410 million during the corresponding period of 1987. Imports of wood and wood products rose by 4 percent in the first quarter of 1987, increasing to \$1.3 billion. Exports of these products also rose, increasing by 22 percent to \$884 million.

U.S. imports of miscellaneous wood products, which accounted for most of the increase in imports of wood and wood products, rose by 26 percent, increasing from \$150 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$189 million during the corresponding period of 1987. The increase resulted from a significant rise in imports of household utensils of wood (up by 22 percent), picture frames (up by 26 percent), and millwork (up by 14 percent). Imports of lumber 2/ were stable during the period, whereas imports of plywood and building boards and rough wood products declined by 5 and 2 percent, respectively.

U.S. exports of wood and wood products increased from \$723 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$884 million during the corresponding period of 1987. In general, unit values were constant during the period, although the 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 589 million board feet, valued at \$230 million, in the first quarter of 1986 to 697 million board feet, valued at \$295 million, during the corresponding period of 1987. Increased exports to Japan accounted for much of the increase.

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

2/ On Dec. 30, 1986, the Governments of Canada and the United States signed an agreement on trade in certain softwood lumber products. Because the Government of Canada was unable to collect an export charge on exports of certain softwood lumber products to the United States until at least Jan. 8, 1987, the President deemed it necessary to enforce the rights of the United States under the trade agreement and expeditious action was required. Starting on Dec. 31, 1986, the Government of the United States applied a 15-percent ad valorem surcharge to imports of certain softwood lumber products from Canada, and agreed to terminate such surcharge when the Government of Canada begins to collect the export charge as agreed to in the Memorandum of Understanding between the two Governments. Bill C-47, the Canadian lumber export tax bill, passed the Senate on May 28, 1987, and was given royal assent. The bill formally implements the U.S.-Canada Softwood Lumber Agreement and gives Revenue Canada the authority to enforce collection of the 15-percent Federal export tax on lumber destined for U.S. markets. The bill is retroactive to Jan. 8, 1987.

Comparing the first quarter of 1987 with the first quarter of 1986, exports of plywood and building boards rose by 33 percent, increasing to \$126 million, and exports of miscellaneous articles of wood rose by 31 percent, increasing to \$57 million. Exports of rough wood products, which accounted for about 45 percent of all U.S. exports of wood and wood products, rose by 14 percent, to \$398 million. Exports of millwork rose by 27 percent, in terms of value, to \$8 million in the first quarter of 1987; 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 posted a deficit of \$841 million in pulp, paper, and printed material during the first quarter of 1987; this compares with a deficit of \$782 million during the first quarter of 1986. The deficit increased because the 18-percent increase in imports of the products more than offset the 24-percent increase in exports during the first quarter of 1987.

Overall, U.S. imports of pulp, paper, and printed material increased from \$2.2 billion in the first quarter of 1986 to \$2.6 billion in the first quarter of 1987. U.S. imports of wood pulp accounted for a major portion of the overall increase, rising by 47 percent, from \$349 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$513 million in the corresponding quarter of 1987. This increased value of U.S. imports of wood pulp, most of which came from Canada, is attributed to an increase in the average price of Canadian wood pulp, from \$318 per ton in the first quarter of 1986 to \$402 per ton in the first quarter of 1987. The price increase was precipitated by an increased demand for pulp by the U.S. paper industry that was operating at optimum rates of capacity.

U.S. imports of fine papers (printing and writing paper) increased by 11 percent, or from \$1.30 billion to \$1.44 billion, from the first quarter of 1986 to the corresponding quarter of 1987. This increase in imports is attributed primarily to increased domestic demand for coated printing paper (book paper), computer printout paper, and copier machine paper, which, in turn, is the result of increased business activity. U.S. imports of all printed matter increased by 10 percent, from \$295 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$325 million in the corresponding quarter of 1987. Increased imports of miscellaneous printed matter, labels, and newspapers from Canada accounted for the bulk of these imports.

Overall, U.S. exports of pulp, paper, and printed material increased from \$1.4 billion in the first quarter of 1986 to \$1.7 billion in the first quarter of 1987. U.S. exports of wood pulp accounted for a major portion of the increase, rising by 32 percent, from \$391 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$517 million in the corresponding quarter of 1987. An average price

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

increase of wood pulp from \$334 per ton in the first quarter of 1986 to \$444 per ton in the corresponding quarter of 1987 accounted for the increased level. U.S. exports of waste paper increased by 41 percent in value, but dropped by 25 percent in quantity (tonnage), from the first quarter of 1986 to the corresponding quarter of 1987. The increase in the value of waste paper imports is the result of a huge price (per ton) increase of 87 percent between the first quarter of 1986 and the corresponding quarter of 1987. The tonnage decrease in U.S. waste paper exports was the result of a lower U.S. dollar in most markets coupled with higher waste paper prices. Japan, benefiting from a lower dollar, increased its market share by purchasing more U.S. waste paper, while Third World countries not benefiting from the dollar drop, but affected by increased prices, reduced their purchases. U.S. exports to Japan were unaffected by the higher prices as printed material increased by 11 percent from the first quarter of 1986 to the corresponding quarter of 1987. U.S. exports of periodicals (magazines) increased by 16 percent and newspaper exports decreased by 23 percent between the first quarter of 1986 and the corresponding quarter of 1987.

C.B. Stahmer  
724-0091

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Rough wood products</b>						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	301,631	290,855	66,652	65,425		-2
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,478,990	1,447,906	348,834	398,429		14
<b>Logs</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (m. board feet)	99,234	78,487	10,533	9,754		-7
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	20,627	11,272	1,650	2,391		45
Exports:						
Quantity (m. board feet)	3,843,167	3,627,371	906,949	980,454		8
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,260,282	1,226,634	299,920	351,815		17
<b>Softwood logs</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (m. board feet)	70,842	52,129	6,379	4,508		-29
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	16,853	7,219	776	1,669		115
Exports:						
Quantity (m. board feet)	3,731,971	3,488,488	869,794	940,722		8
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,169,133	1,129,369	268,444	314,939		17
<b>Hardwood logs</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (m. board feet)	28,392	26,358	4,154	5,246		26
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,774	4,053	874	721		-17
Exports:						
Quantity (m. board feet)	111,196	138,883	37,155	39,732		7
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	91,149	97,264	31,475	36,875		17
<b>Lumber</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (m. board feet)	14,876,676	14,491,513	3,568,772	3,591,235		1
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,074,333	3,134,432	727,217	747,904		3
Exports:						
Quantity (m. board feet)	1,912,325	2,403,558	588,858	696,689		18
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	750,586	987,980	229,693	294,787		28
<b>Softwood lumber</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (m. board feet)	14,287,500	13,905,309	3,411,231	3,423,950		0
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,769,029	2,834,479	652,876	639,557		-2
Exports:						
Quantity (m. board feet)	1,509,639	1,870,844	469,972	547,007		17
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	496,168	641,374	149,702	196,670		31
<b>Hardwood lumber</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (m. board feet)	324,690	308,424	84,809	77,652		-8
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	153,612	140,074	34,775	41,260		19
Exports:						
Quantity (m. board feet)	374,193	500,211	112,308	139,335		24
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	248,192	337,947	77,763	95,346		23

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

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	Jan-Mar (4)	Jan-Mar (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Millwork						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	156,689:	195,546:	43,299:	49,443:	14	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,096:	31,121:	6,871:	8,756:	27	
Miscellaneous wood manufactures						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	682,851:	771,625:	149,628:	188,651:	26	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	169,351:	220,593:	43,224:	56,837:	31	
Prefabricated buildings						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,769:	27,693:	5,041:	5,362:	6	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	53,596:	86,263:	11,686:	20,242:	73	
Plywood and building boards						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	879,716:	973,880:	254,325:	242,863:	-5	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	238,523:	340,502:	94,423:	125,671:	33	
Hardwood veneer and plywood						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	542,552:	598,698:	164,679:	158,627:	-4	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72,711:	95,119:	21,610:	29,283:	36	
Softwood veneer and plywood						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,917:	50,047:	11,506:	12,333:	7	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	86,361:	148,015:	47,107:	69,329:	47	
Particle board						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)-----	1,020:	1,103:	232:	214:	-8	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	141,702:	136,639:	32,436:	31,028:	-4	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)-----	118:	171:	40:	54:	36	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,168:	34,365:	7,437:	11,638:	56	
Wood pulp						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	4,465:	4,581:	1,104:	1,279:	16	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,520,906:	1,601,378:	349,201:	512,661:	47	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	3,898:	4,615:	1,171:	1,164:	-1	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,424,510:	1,734,965:	391,205:	517,224:	32	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Waste paper</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	150	190	43	45	5	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	27,264	29,059	8,281	9,273	12	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	4,957	4,197	1,345	1,013	-25	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	349,257	411,076	88,971	125,568	41	
<b>Building papers</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	361,578	397,521	90,469	103,149	14	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	52,266	58,762	13,175	14,357	9	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	31,642	33,100	6,971	9,816	41	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	10,490	11,400	2,641	3,598	36	
<b>Industrial paperboard</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	328,481	447,010	98,384	157,532	60	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	58,436	80,878	17,413	28,684	65	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,327,385	6,489,452	1,553,938	1,695,287	9	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	959,571	1,160,937	255,496	339,795	33	
<b>Containerboard (kraft linerboard)</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	101,949	156,125	37,219	44,917	21	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	16,848	25,596	5,876	7,516	28	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,631,059	4,383,027	1,021,560	1,137,793	11	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	485,218	660,984	131,436	193,283	47	
<b>Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)</b>						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	5,111,094	5,303,155	1,297,390	1,440,562	11	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	521,835	570,234	136,128	151,952	12	
<b>Newsprint</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	8,471	8,587	2,137	2,236	5	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,633,347	3,682,351	912,289	1,003,596	10	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	314	392	77	85	10	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	131,379	194,549	37,945	48,511	28	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 from (3) (5)	Percentage change from (4)
Wallpaper						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	74,452	98,946	25,033	28,333	13	
Value (1,000 dollars)	148,240	198,654	50,104	59,268	18	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,769	3,572	777	1,124	45	
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,935	8,178	1,947	2,490	28	
Albums						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	53,081	63,398	10,047	9,171	-9	
Value (1,000 dollars)	59,603	51,894	11,482	11,507	0	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	1,860	1,964	425	2,445	475	
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,293	2,330	604	836	38	
Industrial Papers, Packaging and miscellaneous papers						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	673,944	824,069	190,453	230,942	21	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	739,530	751,532	184,971	215,210	16	
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	58,068	69,078	14,612	20,092	37	
Value (1,000 dollars)	64,703	78,982	16,429	22,164	35	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	274,489	321,790	79,868	106,883	34	
Value (1,000 dollars)	123,923	130,577	30,866	42,092	36	
Miscellaneous books						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	539,192	603,507	145,993	142,788	-2	
Value (1,000 dollars)	551,153	686,870	146,711	149,802	2	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	217,572	219,262	52,816	56,278	7	
Value (1,000 dollars)	576,779	591,574	140,866	157,218	12	
Printed matter						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	562,836	709,450	148,167	175,216	18	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	707,046	763,035	188,855	209,734	11	
Newspapers						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	83,178	95,628	21,882	28,402	30	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,062	19,894	5,672	4,369	-23	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Periodicals</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	80,947	111,081	26,090	28,599	10	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	372,471	380,460	95,723	110,982	16	
<b>Decalcomanias</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	452	376	99	106	6	
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,370	7,440	1,817	2,192	21	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,220	922	298	242	-19	
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,815	6,030	1,675	1,242	-26	

Table 8.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1987 1/

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

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

Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear 1/

The U.S. trade deficit in the textile (including fibers) and apparel sector during the first quarter of 1987 rose to \$4.8 billion, representing a 14-percent increase over that in the first quarter of 1986, despite an increasing level of exports (table 9, fig. 3). Most of the deficit occurred in trade in apparel, for which the deficit rose by 19 percent to \$4.4 billion. The trade deficit for textile mill products increased at a faster rate, by 66 percent, to \$818 million, and the trade surplus for textile fibers increased by 81 percent to \$458 million.

U.S. imports of fibers, textiles, and apparel totaled \$6.3 billion, representing a 16-percent increase over those in the first quarter of 1986. Most of the increase occurred in apparel imports, which rose from \$3.9 billion to \$4.7 billion. On a geographical basis, the major contributor to the growth in imports was China, whose shipments rose by 66 percent to \$870 million, making it the second largest supplier after Hong Kong.

U.S. exports of fibers, textiles, and apparel increased from \$1.2 billion in the first quarter of 1986 to \$1.5 billion in the corresponding period of 1987, representing a 25-percent increase. Most of the increase reflected the recovery of cotton-fiber exports, which increased by 89 percent, to \$371 million after having dropped markedly in the first quarter of 1986 to \$196 million.

The textile and apparel items that showed significant increases in imports in the first quarter of 1987, compared with those in the corresponding period of 1986, were women's shirts, suits, and skirts; men's shirts; and men's and women's trousers. The largest import decline occurred in sweaters, and the largest export decline occurred in manmade-fiber filament yarn.

Fibers and textiles

In the first quarter of 1987, imports of fibers and textiles reached \$1.6 billion, increasing by \$126 million, or 8 percent, over those in the corresponding period of 1986, and exports increased by \$258 million, or 26 percent, to \$1.3 billion. As a result, the trade deficit for these products in the first quarter of 1987 declined to \$360 million from its level of \$492 million in the first quarter of 1986. The largest increases in imports of fibers and textiles came from China and Korea, which increased their shipments by \$25 million and \$23 million, respectively.

A majority of the increase in exports of fibers and textiles occurred in cotton fibers. In the first quarter of 1987, U.S. exports of cotton fibers were valued at \$371 million, representing an increase of 90 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1986. Geographically, the largest gains in exports of cotton fibers occurred in shipments to Japan, Korea, and Taiwan.

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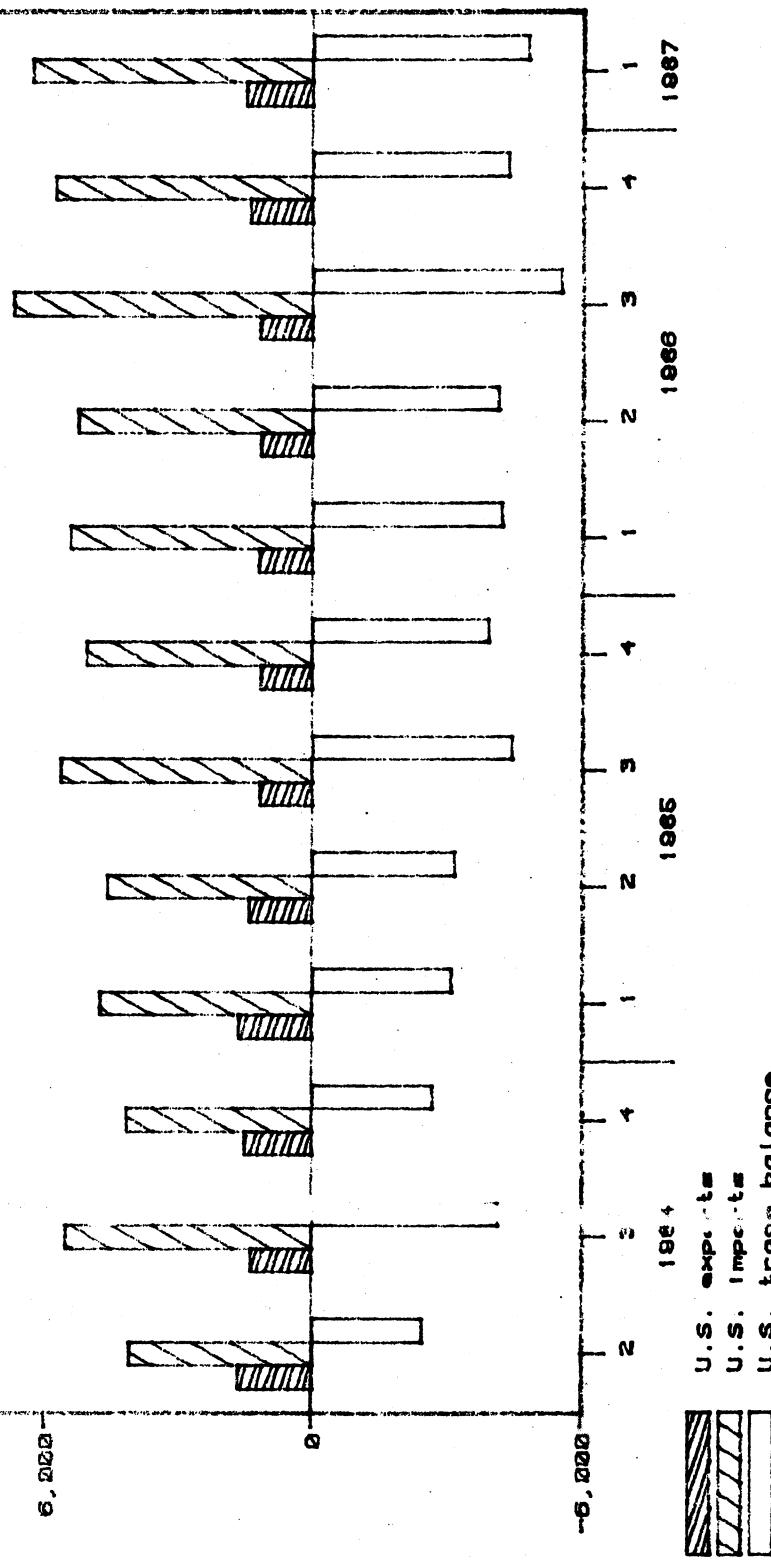
1/ Footwear is discussed at the end of this section. Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 3 (textile fibers and textile products), and pts. 1(A), 1(B), 12(C (pt.)), 12(D (pt.)), and 13(B) of schedule 7 (specified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

Table 9.--Textiles and apparel : U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987 1/

Item	(In thousands of dollars)		
	1986	January-March 1986	January-March 1987
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>			
Canada-----	606,951	1,168,788	1,173,023
Japan-----	428,920	94,154	152,658
EC-----	1,115,627	265,151	367,135
Brazil-----	26,337	4,662	7,386
Hong Kong-----	66,540	17,816	23,764
India-----	14,636	4,069	2,693
Korea-----	241,467	58,895	95,461
Mexico-----	420,729	99,597	116,686
Taiwan-----	97,894	19,259	40,102
OPBC-----	355,054	82,917	96,408
NMFS-----	127,844	37,763	25,925
China-----	116,741	35,067	22,407
All other-----	1,477,481	354,635	403,991
Total-----	4,979,586	1,207,712	1,506,237
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>			
Canada-----	484,921	95,364	122,955
Japan-----	1,348,858	367,509	309,178
EC-----	3,034,124	696,777	774,470
Brazil-----	243,848	71,243	63,241
Hong Kong-----	3,595,515	896,225	871,007
India-----	569,000	172,256	190,005
Korea-----	2,858,501	609,312	699,920
Mexico-----	505,308	93,097	145,146
Taiwan-----	3,026,157	668,191	711,304
OPBC-----	379,113	84,179	139,351
NMFS-----	2,369,930	560,058	922,755
China-----	2,184,340	523,617	869,813
All other-----	4,812,910	1,123,766	1,402,613
Total-----	23,228,692	5,437,682	6,311,866
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>			
Canada-----	122,030	73,424	50,967
Japan-----	-919,937	-273,355	-156,320
EC-----	-1,918,996	-431,325	-407,334
Brazil-----	-217,410	-66,580	-55,755
Hong Kong-----	-3,528,075	-878,099	-847,242
India-----	-554,364	-168,187	187,311
Korea-----	-2,617,034	-550,417	-604,458
Mexico-----	-84,579	6,500	-28,460
Taiwan-----	-2,928,263	-648,932	-671,201
OPBC-----	-24,059	-1,261	-42,943
NMFS-----	-2,242,085	-522,294	-896,830
China-----	-2,067,598	-488,550	-847,406
All other-----	-3,335,129	-769,130	-998,621
Total-----	-18,249,105	-4,229,970	-4,805,628

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

Figure 3.—Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarter, 2nd quarter of 1984 through the 1st quarter of 1987  
 milled  
fabrics  
sellers  
12,000



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

Raw cotton.--U.S. exports of raw cotton amounted to 1.6 million bales, valued at \$371 million, during the first quarter of 1987. These exports were nearly three times as large as the quantity and two times as large as the value of exports during the corresponding quarter of 1986, which amounted to 567,000 bales, valued at \$196 million. Exports to all the leading markets increased significantly. The primary cause of the increased export volume was a new United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) cotton pricing program that became effective August 1, 1986. This program allows U.S. cotton to be sold at prices comparable with the world price by compensating growers for the difference between a lower international price and a higher USDA loan rate. When the world price of cotton is low, as it was during most of 1986, the old U.S. cotton program caused U.S. cotton to be priced above world prices and thus be uncompetitive in the world market. As a result of the new USDA program, prices of U.S. cotton declined and the average value of U.S. cotton exports during the first quarter of 1987 was 48 cents per pound compared with 72 cents per pound during the corresponding quarter of 1986.

MES Enfield  
523-0394

Miscellaneous textile articles.--Imports of miscellaneous textile articles increased from 47 million pounds, valued at \$133 million, in the first quarter of 1986 to 104 million pounds, valued at \$175 million, in the corresponding period of 1987. The overall increases of 123 percent in terms of quantity and 31 percent in terms of value can be attributed primarily to the increase in shipments from the major foreign sources, Taiwan, China, Mexico, and Korea. These countries accounted for two-thirds of the total value of such imports in the first quarter of 1987. Mexico, the third largest supplier, was responsible for \$15 million of the \$41 million increase from the first quarter of 1986 to the first quarter of 1987.

Although numerous items are included in this category, four manmade-fiber product and two cotton product categories provided most of the increase. The \$41 million increase in the first quarter of 1987 consisted mostly of artificial flowers; inked ribbons; ornamented, lace, or net articles; laparotomy sponges; and disposable medical products. Mexico provided mostly low-valued items with an average unit value of \$0.43 per pound in the first quarter of 1987, whereas Taiwan, China, and Korea supplied mostly higher valued items with an average unit value of over \$3.00 per pound.

Lee Cook  
523-0348

### Apparel

U.S. imports of apparel increased by 19 percent in the first quarter of 1987 over those in the corresponding period of 1986, rising to \$4.7 billion. This follows a 39-percent increase in the first quarter of 1984 and a 12-percent increase in the corresponding quarters in both 1985 and 1986. U.S. exports also rose during the first quarter of 1987, increasing by 20 percent to \$237 million. As a result, the U.S. trade deficit in apparel increased by 19 percent to approximately \$4.4 billion.

The increase in the level of imports in the first quarter of 1987 occurred primarily in women's skirts, suits, and coats (\$118 million); women's shirts (\$193 million); men's shirts (\$117 million); and men's trousers (\$104 million). Imports of men's and women's shirts and trousers are discussed in detail later in this section.

Almost one-half of the increased imports of apparel came from China, now the second largest supplier after Hong Kong. China's shipments of apparel to the United States were valued at \$695 million, representing an 86-percent increase over those in the corresponding period of 1986. Imports from the "Big Three" (Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea) rose by 5 percent to \$2.0 billion, representing 42 percent of the current quarter's imports, down from the level a year earlier of 49 percent. Together, the Big Three plus China maintained their 58-percent share of U.S. imports.

Other countries that registered significant growth in apparel shipments to the United States during the first quarter of 1987 were the Philippines and Indonesia. Imports from the Philippines increased by 27 percent to \$137 million and those from Indonesia increased by 65 percent to \$96 million compared with those in the first quarter of 1986. In contrast, imports from Japan decreased by 30 percent to \$94 million during the period.

A majority of the growth in U.S. exports of apparel resulted from increased shipments of garment parts for offshore assembly and subsequent return to the U.S. market as finished garments. Of these, the most significant change was the 106-percent increase in exports to Jamaica. In addition to offshore assembly activity, the United States significantly increased its exports to Italy and Japan during the first quarter of 1987 by 131 percent and 79 percent, respectively.

Larry Butler  
523-0403

Shirts and blouses.--U.S. imports of shirts and blouses continued to increase during the first quarter of 1987, rising by 11 percent in terms of quantity and by 25 percent in terms of value from the corresponding level in 1986 to about 35 million dozen, valued at \$1.5 billion. A large part of the increase occurred in imports of knit shirts and blouses, especially for women, which increased by 24 percent in terms of quantity and by 61 percent in terms of value during the period to almost 22 million dozen (\$832 million). In comparison, imports of woven shirts and blouses decreased by 8 percent in terms of quantity and 1 percent in terms of value to 13 million dozen (\$706 million).

The major U.S. suppliers of shirts and blouses during the first quarter of 1987 were the Big Three and China. China became the third largest supplier in the first quarter when its shipments increased by 64 percent to 3.9 million dozen (\$182 million). By contrast, shipments from the Big Three decreased by 13 percent in terms of quantity but increased by 11 percent in terms of value to 12.4 million dozen (\$681 million). Imports from China in three shirt and/or

blouse categories are currently under embargo. The embargo on men's manmade-fiber knit shirts is scheduled to be lifted on September 25, 1987, and the embargo on men's and women's cotton knit shirts and blouses is scheduled to be lifted on January 1, 1988.

Growth occurred also in imports from a number of secondary suppliers-- Bangladesh, the Philippines, India, Singapore, and Indonesia--during the first quarter of 1987. Their shipments together increased by 24 percent in terms of quantity and 34 percent in terms of value to 6.8 million dozen (\$240 million), accounting for at least 15 percent of the quantity and value of total imports. Bangladesh experienced large increases in its men's shirt shipments, which almost tripled to 801,000 dozen (\$22 million) during the first quarter of 1987 over those in the first quarter of 1986. The increase in shipments from Bangladesh can be attributed to the garments' low cost (\$28 per dozen). This compares with an average of \$45 per dozen for those from all countries. To control the rapid growth in imports of shirts and blouses from Bangladesh, the Administration requested consultations with Bangladesh on February 28, 1987, to establish a quota on men's and women's knit cotton shirts. Imports of men's woven cotton shirts from Bangladesh are already subject to quota. Shipments from the Philippines, India, Singapore, and Indonesia of cotton and manmade-fiber shirts and blouses are already subject to quota.

Judith Bryant  
523-1744

Trousers.--U.S. imports of trousers (including shorts) continued to increase significantly during the first quarter of 1987, rising by 12 percent in quantity and 21 percent in value over those in the corresponding period of 1986 to 18 million dozen, valued at \$902 million. This followed a year-to-year increase of 16 percent during 1986 to \$2.6 billion. China emerged as the leading source of trousers, surpassing Hong Kong and Taiwan, as imports from China rose by 85 percent over those in the first quarter of 1986 to \$193 million, and accounted for over 20 percent of the total. In contrast, imports from both Hong Kong and Taiwan decreased by about 1 percent to \$163 million and \$110 million, respectively. Imports from other, smaller suppliers, including those from Bangladesh and Mexico, showed substantial gains.

In terms of fiber, trousers of cotton accounted for the largest quantity of imports and showed the greatest increase, rising by 30 percent to \$544 million, in large part because of the resurgence of denim trousers such as jeans as fashionable garments. Imports of manmade-fiber trousers also rose significantly, rising by 13 percent to \$294 million, and those of wool decreased by 3 percent to \$18 million. Imports of previously uncontrolled trousers (i.e., those of linen, silk, and ramie), which had increased significantly in recent years, decreased by 7 percent during the first quarter of 1987 to \$46 million. Imports of these and other textile and apparel products of silk blends, linen, and ramie were brought under control for the first time in August 1986.

Peggy J. MacKnight  
523-5585

### Footwear

The U.S. footwear trade deficit, which reached a record \$6.5 billion in 1986, amounted to \$1.7 billion in the first quarter of 1987, representing an increase of \$17 million, or 1 percent over that during the corresponding period of 1986 (table 10, fig. 4). U.S. imports during the period increased by 2 percent to \$1.7 billion (348 million pairs). Exports, on the other hand, increased by 32 percent to \$62 million (4 million pairs).

Most of the imports consisted of nonrubber (primarily leather and vinyl) footwear. Imports of such footwear totaled 261 million pairs, valued at \$1.6 billion, in the first quarter of 1987, representing a decline of 4 percent in quantity and just under 2 percent in value compared with those a year-earlier. This marked the first time that imports have decreased in the first quarter since 1978. Nevertheless, as domestic production continued to decline, imports' share of the U.S. nonrubber footwear market in the first quarter of 1987 accounted for a record 84 percent in terms of quantity and 66 percent in terms of value.

The decline in imports of nonrubber footwear in the first quarter was relatively widespread among the suppliers, although imports from Taiwan, the largest supplier, rose by 3 percent to almost 130 million pairs (\$600 million). This compared with a 25-percent gain recorded in the fourth quarter of 1986. Imports from Korea, the second largest supplier, decreased by 3 percent to 44 million pairs (\$328 million). Imports from Brazil, the third largest supplier, continued to decline in the first quarter of 1987 compared with those a year earlier, falling by 14 percent to 26 million pairs (\$189 million). A relatively large part of the decline in imports occurred in shipments from members of the European Community (EC), with imports from Italy falling by 35 percent to 18 million pairs (\$216 million) and those from Spain decreasing by 27 percent to 8 million pairs (\$89 million). Imports from France, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and West Germany declined by a combined 28 percent to 2.2 million pairs. In addition, shipments from Hong Kong decreased by 22 percent to 9 million pairs. By contrast, imports of low-cost footwear from China climbed by 72 percent to 13 million pairs.

Although the decline in imports of nonrubber footwear was fairly widespread among major product categories in the first quarter of 1987, the largest single decrease occurred in leather athletic footwear. Such imports, which were virtually all from Korea and Taiwan, fell by 27 percent over those during the corresponding period in 1986 to 38 million pairs (\$339 million). However, imports of vinyl athletic footwear more than doubled during the period to 18 million pairs (\$82 million). The two major suppliers, Taiwan and Korea, accounted for most of the increase. Shipments from Taiwan increased by 66 percent to 11 million pairs (\$49 million), and imports from Korea more than quadrupled to 6 million pairs (\$28 million). Industry sources indicated that the increasing cost of leather forced many athletic shoe manufacturers in Taiwan and Korea to switch over to fabrics and plastics for upper materials.

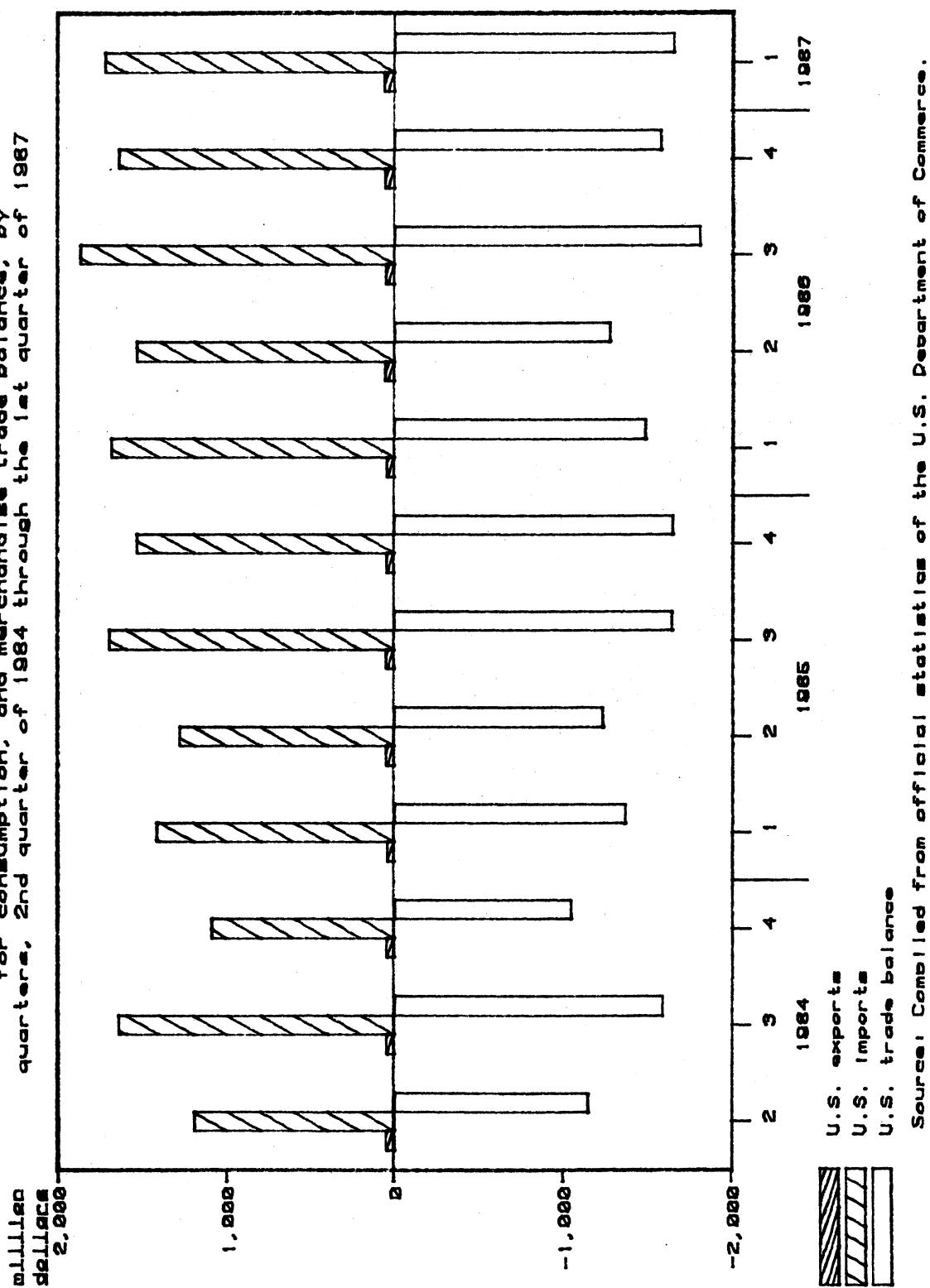
Total imports of rubber footwear, most of which are rubber-soled footwear with fabric uppers, increased by 8 percent over those in the first quarter of 1986 to 43 million pairs (\$81 million). Imports from Korea, the leading supplier in terms of value, increased by 36 percent to 8 million pairs (\$29 million). Shipments from Taiwan, the second leading source in terms of value, declined by 14 percent to 8 million pairs (\$22 million). China, the

Table 10.--Footwear : U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987.<sup>1/</sup>

Item	1986		January-March 1986		January-March 1987	
	(In thousands of dollars)					
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>						
Canada-----	12,251	:	3,082	:	4,122	
Japan-----	38,522	:	7,032	:	12,106	
EC-----	49,445	:	8,069	:	17,510	
Brazil-----	1,379	:	284	:	415	
Hong Kong-----	2,953	:	385	:	951	
India-----	2,686	:	813	:	339	
Korea-----	3,990	:	586	:	995	
Mexico-----	35,006	:	8,551	:	8,239	
Taiwan-----	2,013	:	320	:	870	
OPEC-----	3,376	:	761	:	1,145	
NMES-----	1,270	:	679	:	48	
China-----	34	:	11	:	06	
All other-----	69,735	:	16,386	:	16,404	
Total-----	222,632	:	47,354	:	63,149	
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>						
Canada-----	43,751	:	6,655	:	6,279	
Japan-----	13,121	:	3,764	:	2,789	
EC-----	1,092,015	:	301,223	:	352,926	
Brazil-----	847,134	:	202,042	:	193,725	
Hong Kong-----	111,336	:	28,020	:	31,011	
India-----	43,419	:	11,920	:	12,855	
Korea-----	1,505,379	:	360,081	:	361,708	
Mexico-----	104,655	:	23,001	:	27,504	
Taiwan-----	2,164,665	:	547,371	:	637,995	
OPEC-----	3,168	:	238	:	344	
NMES-----	115,559	:	27,305	:	38,848	
China-----	76,288	:	19,608	:	32,303	
All other-----	691,045	:	176,355	:	61,519	
Total-----	6,735,453	:	1,688,980	:	1,720,498	
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>						
Canada-----	-31,500	:	-3,573	:	-2,156	
Japan-----	25,400	:	3,267	:	9,316	
EC-----	-1,042,569	:	-292,754	:	-335,416	
Brazil-----	-845,754	:	-201,758	:	-193,310	
Hong Kong-----	-108,983	:	-28,034	:	-30,060	
India-----	-40,732	:	-11,107	:	-12,516	
Korea-----	-1,501,389	:	-359,494	:	-360,712	
Mexico-----	-69,448	:	-15,049	:	-19,265	
Taiwan-----	-2,162,652	:	-547,051	:	-637,125	
OPEC-----	208	:	523	:	800	
NMES-----	-114,088	:	-26,625	:	-38,799	
China-----	-76,253	:	-19,597	:	-32,296	
All other-----	-621,310	:	-159,969	:	-45,174	
Total-----	-6,512,820	:	-1,641,626	:	-1,657,348	

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

Figure 4.—Footwear, U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1984 through the 1st quarter of 1987



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

largest supplier of rubber footwear in terms of quantity, showed significant growth during the period, increasing its shipments of extremely low-valued footwear by 35 percent to almost 15 million pairs (\$13 million).

J. Gail Burns  
523-0200

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Raw fibers:</b>						
Cotton						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	22,258	3,379	2,660	549		-79
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	12,268	1,832	1,399	373		-73
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,419,050	1,449,291	272,227	779,484		186
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,633,243	773,341	195,777	371,427		90
Wool and fine animal hair:						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	81,898	96,587	27,148	26,958		-1
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	145,259	164,628	48,421	48,995		-1
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	11,604	15,551	1,856	3,209		73
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	46,645	53,668	6,673	10,483		57
Man-made fibers:						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	206,985	226,185	58,565	58,410		0
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	200,338	240,458	61,215	61,843		1
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	641,422	606,292	157,990	187,504		19
Value (\$1,000 dollars)						0
Noncellulosic man-made fibers						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	194,190	208,579	54,298	54,274		0
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	191,007	225,765	58,002	57,861		0
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	477,515	424,761	110,075	132,046		0
Value (\$1,000 dollars)						20
Cellulosic man-made fibers						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	12,794	17,605	4,266	4,135		-3
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	9,331	14,693	3,213	3,982		24
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						0
Value (\$1,000 dollars)						16
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage):						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	295,294	390,299	89,646	93,253		4
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	427,618	548,670	122,688	135,988		11
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	432,404	346,516	99,755	78,701		-21
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	549,783	483,603	130,909	123,585		-6

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

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns:						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	131,662	185,742	40,966	67,530	16	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	251,723	310,662	67,932	78,306	15	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	54,902	68,977	12,712	11,173	-12	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	89,485	79,602	20,172	21,609	7	
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk:						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	102,558	157,545	34,335	40,340	17	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	183,441	247,726	53,841	63,360	18	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	51,042	45,745	11,954	10,426	-13	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	80,778	73,321	18,179	19,870	9	
Spun yarn, of wool or hair						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	11,567	10,597	2,388	2,935	23	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	56,021	51,664	11,163	12,120	9	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	459	465	130	133	2	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,953	2,297	647	849	31	
Filament yarn of manmade fibers:						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	134,762	165,361	37,674	39,799	6	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	162,877	223,975	50,954	54,861	8	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	358,472	284,388	83,582	63,122	-24	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	418,763	371,331	102,899	88,297	-14	
Sewing thread:						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,051	6,158	1,295	1,722	33	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	14,777	15,594	4,353	4,687	8	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	11,564	9,546	2,595	2,484	-4	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	25,086	25,873	5,678	7,347	29	
Cordage and fish netting and nets						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	270,688	188,325	73,380	78,150	7	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	91,295	74,890	27,219	29,116	7	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,633	6,849	1,165	1,209	4	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	10,551	14,589	2,794	3,225	15	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Fish netting and nets</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,881	2,762	742	747	1	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	8,187	9,165	2,720	2,942	8	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	176	265	44	152	264	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	503	646	96	475	393	
<b>Cordage</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	267,806	185,563	72,637	77,403	7	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	83,108	65,724	24,499	26,174	7	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,456	6,584	1,121	1,057	-6	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	10,048	13,942	2,697	2,749	2	
<b>Broadwoven fabrics:</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	2,852,638	3,263,541	901,519	887,635	-2	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,142,058	2,434,081	621,117	658,636	6	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	387,538	422,274	97,979	104,012	6	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	608,025	731,082	163,409	192,120	18	
<b>Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	1,425,330	1,663,553	484,657	509,183	5	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	844,739	987,727	268,620	309,700	15	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	138,630	176,384	41,573	43,457	5	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	189,846	282,606	59,932	74,581	24	
<b>Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	795,030	930,175	247,226	180,319	-27	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	770,458	926,901	220,038	205,529	-7	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	236,663	229,077	52,985	55,806	5	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	384,030	403,569	94,452	104,364	10	
<b>Broadwoven fabrics, of silk</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	34,621	33,348	7,292	8,049	10	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	170,891	199,319	42,769	48,574	14	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	1,935	2,009	455	530	16	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	4,935	5,736	1,488	1,698	14	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	41,870	35,684	10,339	10,437	1	
Value (1,000 dollars)	174,147	175,352	49,792	54,212	9	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	1,209	2,157	407	512	26	
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,850	11,050	2,669	2,832	6	
Knit fabrics:						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pounds)	5,907	10,856	2,303	2,253	-2	
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,485	53,610	10,412	11,541	11	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pounds)	12,866	11,251	2,500	3,251	30	
Value (1,000 dollars)	53,046	46,412	10,842	12,540	16	
Narrow fabrics						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pounds)	15,152	15,393	4,419	3,543	-20	
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,595	56,772	14,760	13,275	-10	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pounds)	29,120	45,376	10,322	12,612	22	
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,760	85,342	19,799	23,414	18	
Webs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pounds)	52,106	40,173	11,988	8,453	-29	
Value (1,000 dollars)	85,762	88,251	22,004	23,288	6	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pounds)	100,497	111,213	23,519	32,668	39	
Value (1,000 dollars)	172,482	207,700	48,537	58,237	20	
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pounds)	1,008	2,801	631	948	50	
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,604	5,322	1,058	1,564	48	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pounds)	35,353	51,820	13,336	15,779	18	
Value (1,000 dollars)	79,888	90,513	24,627	27,545	12	
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f.						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	145,804	186,887	43,031	46,621	8	
Value (1,000 dollars)	165,454	209,097	48,120	57,270	19	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	103,569	112,711	28,431	28,006	-1	
Value (1,000 dollars)	186,689	214,062	53,149	50,146	-6	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Textile furnishings						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,113,449	1,249,058	313,432	327,888	5	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	265,329	270,115	66,599	65,745	-1	
Floor coverings						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	76,553	115,509	34,655	28,601	-17	
Value (1,000 dollars)	531,832	604,153	158,776	174,283	-10	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	26,017	31,427	6,902	9,612	39	
Value (1,000 dollars)	168,006	183,351	46,452	48,678	5	
Curtains and draperies						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,202	7,560	2,443	1,320	-46	
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,861	44,118	11,509	9,876	-14	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,895	1,797	541	515	-5	
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,818	5,849	1,689	1,271	-25	
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	547,755	600,786	143,147	143,728	0	
Exports:						
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics	88,504	80,913	18,457	15,796	-14	
Clothing						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,897,912	17,150,361	3,934,491	4,682,396	19	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	723,107	878,713	196,418	236,715	21	
Sweaters						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	26,826	29,481	5,886	5,153	-12	
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,161,954	2,531,354	452,448	430,413	-5	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	108	125	49	16	-66	
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,439	3,127	839	762	-9	
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	50,860	62,935	19,011	20,497	8	
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,230,100	2,891,092	707,226	900,347	27	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,499	2,102	488	699	43	
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,157	45,285	10,919	14,354	31	

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

Commodity area	1985	1986	Jan-Mar 1986	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
<b>Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats and jackets</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	11,849:	15,441:	4,181:	4,772:	14	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	1,365,132:	1,739,248:	380,581:	498,969:	31	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	582:	687:	145:	152:	5	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	33,134:	39,507:	9,016:	7,673:	-15	
<b>Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	25,605:	30,555:	10,461:	10,890:	4	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	1,377,732:	1,573,997:	459,178:	509,241:	11	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,521:	1,190:	262:	412:	57	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	36,372:	33,881:	7,292:	10,601:	45	
<b>Women's, girls', and infants' dresses</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	4,644:	5,418:	1,661:	1,900:	14	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	526,594:	663,802:	176,808:	226,952:	28	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	840:	1,203:	283:	184:	-35	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	32,162:	35,840:	8,830:	7,902:	-11	
<b>Men's and boys' shirts</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	43,223:	46,981:	12,450:	14,276:	15	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	1,969,543:	2,132,731:	520,272:	637,385:	23	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	2,374:	3,099:	761:	898:	18	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	62,596:	80,874:	20,695:	25,058:	21	
<b>Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	6,039:	6,195:	1,284:	1,334:	4	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	1,017,933:	1,034,914:	204,047:	229,858:	13	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	32,765:	934:	226:	280:	24	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	32,608:	36,801:	9,263:	11,594:	25	
<b>Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	14,549:	17,876:	5,575:	7,061:	27	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	884,448:	1,053,189:	288,679:	393,032:	36	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	2,635:	3,507:	751:	1,090:	45	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	75,698:	104,850:	18,705:	33,562:	79	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	Jan-Mar (4)	Jan-Mar (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Robes and dressing gowns</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,011	1,343	24,383	24,376	24,698	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	75,662	102,319				-1
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	186	343	47	49	1,064	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,156	9,486	1,670			-36
<b>Body-supporting garments</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	15,472	14,832	3,599	3,922	59,091	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	229,659	218,438	53,965			9
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	7,960	8,858	2,030	1,965	21,819	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	78,260	91,697	23,534			-7
<b>Hosiery</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	10,525	11,978	2,486	2,837	18,217	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,845	76,099	16,407			11
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	2,959	3,941	820	1,087	8,428	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,682	34,558	7,999			5
<b>Gloves</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	74,851	89,309	21,669	27,363	66,922	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	356,269	351,778	65,343			2
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	23,102	29,018	6,875	6,737	24,431	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	82,007	102,314	24,520			0
<b>Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	435,782	437,612	62,625	68,280	68,280	9
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,936	38,674	5,381	9,829	9,829	83
<b>Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	10,218	9,939	1,439	1,538	51,147	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	346,330	370,286	68,424			34
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	5,828	14,821	1,954	2,502	2,502	34
Value (1,000 dollars)						28

Table 11.--

U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Other wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped</b>						
<b>Neckwear</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,607	1,666	1,666	1,624	1,374	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,528	59,354	59,354	51,769	15,769	16
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	3,279	281	281	84	65	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,374	3,601	3,601	894	947	6
<b>Headwear</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	52,554	67,044	67,044	15,452	16,674	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	235,354	255,971	255,971	61,936	64,839	5
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,257	1,062	1,062	250	263	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,163	16,515	16,515	4,029	3,371	-16
<b>Footwear</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pairs)-----	1,143,747	1,276,536	1,276,536	352,989	348,429	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,964,586	6,735,453	6,735,453	1,688,980	1,720,498	2
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pairs)-----	12,518	14,018	14,018	2,821	4,040	43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	198,515	222,632	222,632	47,354	63,149	33
<b>Rubber footwear</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pairs)-----	114,539	126,819	126,819	39,025	43,168	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	260,360	271,604	271,604	70,105	80,853	15
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pairs)-----	1,199	1,566	1,566	494	443	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,014	13,703	13,703	3,629	3,911	8
<b>Nonrubber footwear</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pairs)-----	842,702	940,774	940,774	272,377	261,241	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,425,708	6,175,381	6,175,381	1,552,824	1,576,032	1
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pairs)-----	11,319	12,451	12,451	2,327	3,503	51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	99,858	118,177	118,177	21,472	37,805	76

Table 12.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1987 1/

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

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

Table 12.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1987

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Robes and dressing gowns	:(08)	:
Body-supporting garments	: 06	
Hosiery	:	
Gloves	: 04	
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin		
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints	: 01 07	: 03 10
Other wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped	: 08	: 08 09 10
Neckwear		: 08
Headwear		: 02 06
Footwear	: 04	
Rubber footwear		: 02 06
Nonrubber footwear		

Energy and Chemicals 1/

The U.S. trade deficit in chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased to \$6.1 billion during the first quarter of 1987, from \$9.5 billion during the corresponding period of 1986. U.S. imports of these products declined by 19 percent to \$14.4 billion during the first quarter of 1987 and exports increased only slightly to \$8.4 billion from \$8.2 billion during the corresponding period of 1986 (tables 13 and 14, figs. 5 and 6).

Imports of crude petroleum decreased to \$5.6 billion during the first quarter of 1987, or by 27 percent, compared with those in the corresponding period of 1986. This \$2.0 billion decrease was due entirely to the change in the per barrel value of crude petroleum during this period. A similar decrease in the unit value of imports of natural gas during this period resulted in a decrease of 38 percent in the value of such imports, from \$1.1 billion in the first quarter of 1986, to \$671 million in the first quarter of 1987. U.S. exports of petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased by 23 percent to \$821 million in the first quarter of 1987 compared with those in the corresponding period of 1986.

The trade surplus for chemicals and related products (not including coal and other carbonaceous material) increased to \$1.2 billion in the first quarter of 1987, from \$904 million in the corresponding period of 1986. Although imports of these products increased by 3 percent to \$5.5 billion during this period, exports increased by 8 percent to \$6.7 billion. This increase in U.S. exports was attributed to recent price advantages of U.S. products in certain foreign markets due to changes in the relative value of the U.S. dollar vis-a-vis other world currencies.

The most important changes by a trading partner occurred when imports of petroleum, natural gas, and related products from the OPEC decreased by \$1.5 billion in the first quarter of 1987 compared with those in the corresponding period of 1986. Imports of these products from the OPEC were valued at \$3.7 billion in the first quarter of 1987.

Crude petroleum

U.S. imports of crude petroleum increased from 339 million barrels during the first quarter of 1986 to 371 million barrels during the first quarter of 1987. During this period, the average unit value of crude petroleum decreased from \$22.41 per barrel during the first quarter of 1986 to \$15.05 per barrel during the first quarter of 1987. Saudi Arabia, surpassing Mexico became the principal source of U.S. crude petroleum imports during the first quarter of 1987. U.S. imports from Saudi Arabia were valued at \$13.93 per barrel, or 7 percent below the average U.S. import price.

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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), 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, 1986, January–March 1986, and January–March 1987 <sup>1/</sup>

(In thousands of dollars)					
	Item	1986	January–March 1986	January–March 1987	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:					
Canada		4,058,146	860,761	992,510	
Japan		3,910,789	984,233	992,785	
EC		8,290,201	2,143,133	2,266,845	
Brazil		1,127,630	224,119	201,254	
Hong Kong		465,045	116,563	144,161	
India		291,692	44,249	39,474	
Korea		980,128	225,944	300,622	
Mexico		1,589,775	439,105	407,833	
Taiwan		1,065,194	274,025	290,611	
OPEC		1,281,203	307,272	306,268	
NMES		917,744	207,287	255,374	
China		456,657	94,105	153,978	
All other		5,834,316	1,339,602	1,336,690	
Total		29,811,871	7,166,297	7,534,434	
U.S. imports for consumption:					
Canada		3,987,814	1,043,355	1,068,709	
Japan		2,05,746	683,579	736,552	
EC		7,123,177	1,743,385	1,987,809	
Brazil		404,194	122,889	81,018	
Hong Kong		206,490	41,560	46,472	
India		74,488	20,387	20,625	
Korea		417,724	109,527	122,482	
Mexico		591,011	143,398	166,638	
Taiwan		945,288	224,180	258,388	
OPEC		479,662	126,759	155,936	
NMES		532,426	188,258	96,177	
China		183,800	43,769	46,266	
All other		3,573,909	911,460	772,732	
Total		21,041,934	5,358,724	5,505,977	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:					
Canada		70,332	-182,594	-76,199	
Japan		1,205,043	300,653	256,233	
EC		1,167,024	399,747	279,036	
Brazil		723,436	101,249	120,235	
Hong Kong		258,554	75,002	97,689	
India		217,204	23,862	18,849	
Korea		562,403	116,416	178,139	
Mexico		998,763	295,707	241,194	
Taiwan		119,905	49,844	32,223	
OPEC		801,541	180,513	150,332	
NMES		385,318	19,028	159,197	
China		272,856	50,336	107,711	
All other		2,260,406	428,141	563,957	
Total		8,769,936	1,807,573	2,028,456	

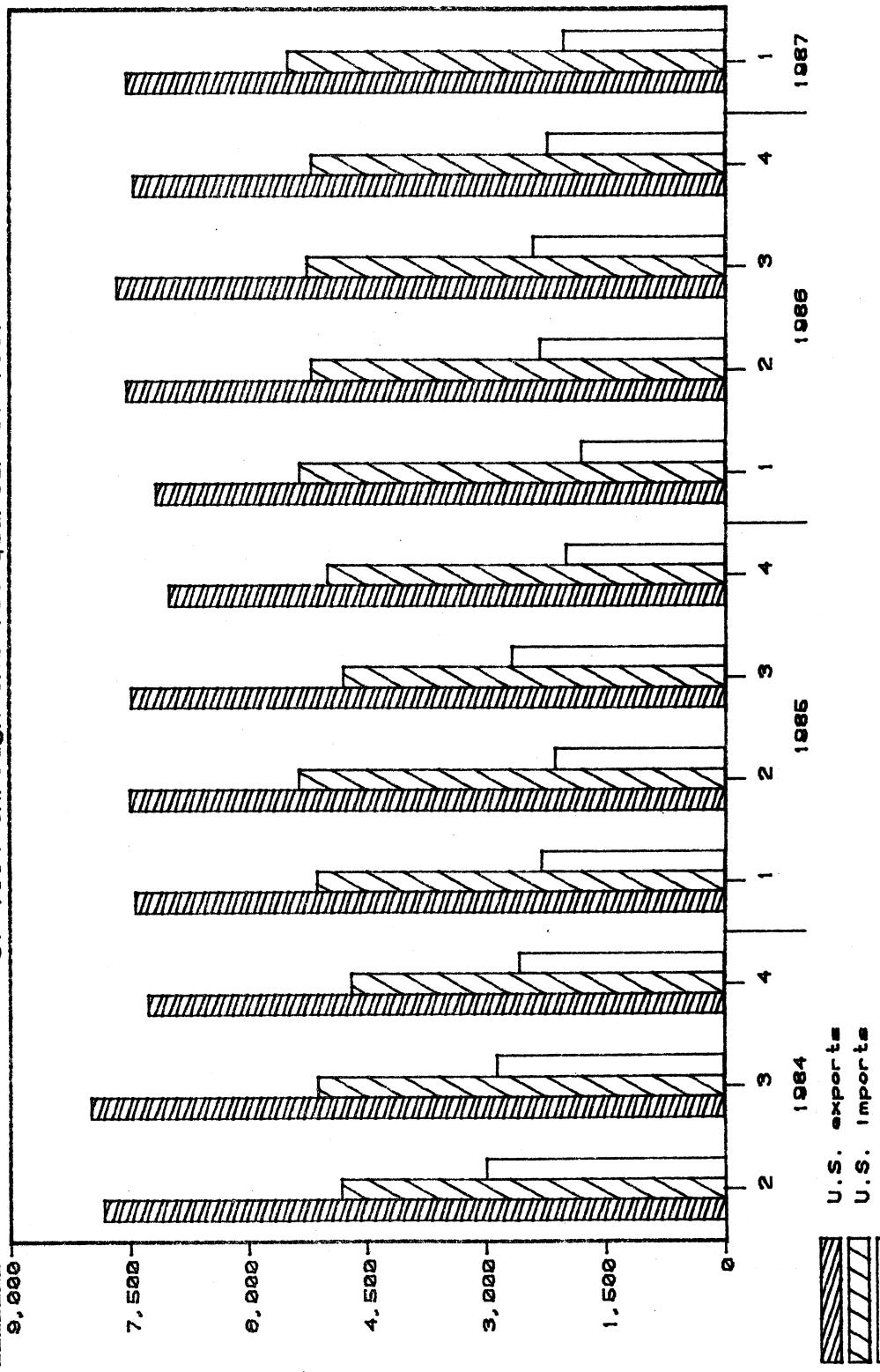
<sup>1/</sup> Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Table 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, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987 1/

		(In thousands of dollars)		
	Item	1986	January-March 1986	January-March 1987
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada		540,285	209,740	113,105
Japan	4	617,532	206,722	145,759
EC		343,471	110,449	128,433
Brazil		7,115	1,112	283
Hong Kong		26,436	15,900	850
India		10,635	1,970	2,273
Korea		69,538	24,635	45,661
Mexico		338,711	113,675	98,887
Taiwan		109,146	11,104	17,023
OPEC		54,073	17,056	7,456
NMHS		57,699	14,670	13,389
China		7,004	296	4,421
All other		943,398	337,234	247,703
Total		3,118,064	1,064,272	820,826
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada		6,348,348	2,217,929	1,465,783
Japan		34,593	27,066	509
EC		3,325,403	1,136,856	947,555
Brazil		375,120	82,463	116,118
Hong Kong	09		01	00
India		262,659	71,640	57,903
Korea		37,651	18,179	25
Mexico		3,674,606	1,323,198	982,010
Taiwan		11,742	4,238	3,717
OPEC		16,019,718	5,269,309	3,741,560
NMHS		1,088,99	401,013	217,469
China		625,116	291,943	106,089
All other		5,243,217	1,775,066	1,378,013
Total		36,421,871	12,327,025	8,908,643
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada		-5,808,062	-2,008,188	-1,352,677
Japan		582,939	179,655	145,249
EC		-2,981,932	-1,026,407	-819,121
Brazil		-368,004	-81,351	-115,834
Hong Kong		26,426	15,899	850
India		-252,024	69,669	-55,629
Korea		31,886	6,455	45,635
Mexico		-3,335,894	-1,209,523	-883,122
Taiwan		97,404	6,865	13,305
OPEC		-15,965,645	-5,252,253	-3,734,103
NMHS		-1,031,100	-386,402	-204,079
China		-618,111	-291,647	-101,667
All other		-4,299,819	-1,437,831	-1,130,309
Total		-33,303,807	-11,262,752	-8,087,816

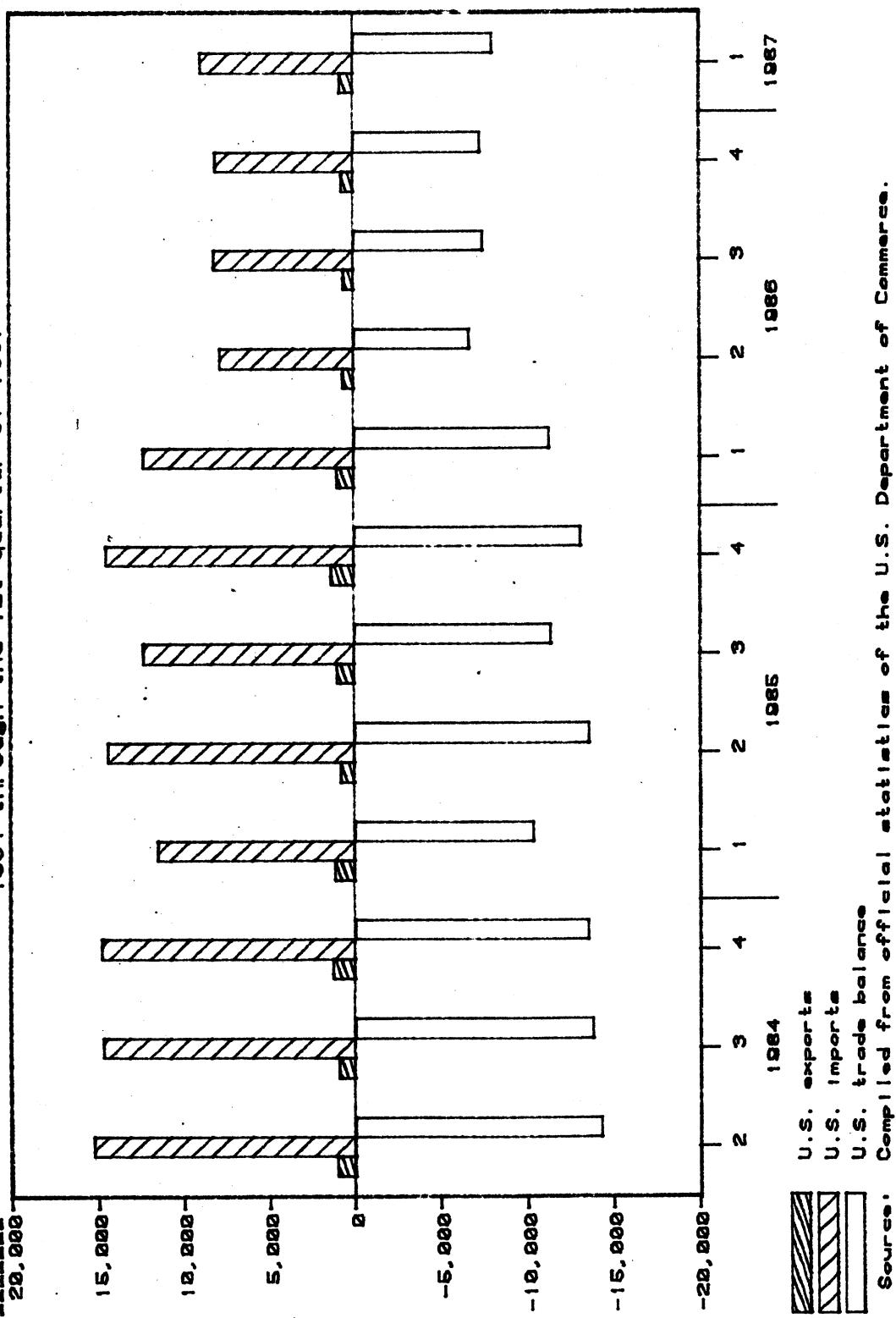
1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Figure 5.—Chemicals and related products (except petroleum): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1984 through the 1st quarter of 1987



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

Figure 8.—Petroleum, natural gas, and related products; U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1984 through the 1st quarter of 1987



U.S. exports of crude petroleum increased from 1.7 million barrels, valued at \$25.81 per barrel, during the first quarter of 1986 to 2.6 million barrels, valued at \$17.04 per barrel, during the first quarter of 1987. Although U.S. exports of crude petroleum are restricted, there is a commercial exchange agreement, approved by the U.S. Department of Energy, between U.S. producers and Canadian refiners, which allows for the exchange of crude petroleum for refined products.

Cynthia B. Foreso  
523-1230

Petroleum products

As a result of the decrease in the world price of crude petroleum and subsequent decline in petroleum products prices, the value of U.S. imports and exports of petroleum products decreased during the first quarter of 1987. U.S. imports decreased from \$3.7 billion during the first quarter of 1986 to \$2.7 billion during the corresponding period of 1987. Venezuela remained the principal source of U.S. imports of petroleum products.

U.S. exports of petroleum products also decreased during the first quarter of 1987 to \$747 million, declining from \$948 million in the corresponding period of 1986. Japan remained the major market for U.S. exports of petroleum products during the period.

Cynthia B. Foreso  
523-1230

Coal and other carbonaceous materials

U.S. imports of coal and other carbonaceous materials decreased from 597,000 short tons, valued at \$25 million, during the first quarter of 1986 to 530,000 short tons, valued at \$16 million, during the corresponding period of 1987. Canada was the major supplier of coal to the U.S. market during the period.

U.S. exports of coal and other carbonaceous materials decreased from 20 million short tons, valued at \$929 million, during the first quarter of 1986 to 19 million short tons, valued at \$821 million, during the corresponding period of 1987. This decrease is attributable to the oversupply of low-priced crude petroleum on the world market. Japan remained the major market for U.S. coal exports during the period.

Cynthia B. Foreso  
523-1230

### Miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals

Total imports of miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals decreased by 10 percent, in terms of value, from 1.7 billion pounds, valued at \$502 million, in the first quarter of 1986 to 1.6 billion pounds, valued at \$520 million, in the corresponding period of 1987. In contrast to the decrease in imports, exports of these products increased during the period, rising by 13 percent in value from 2.3 billion pounds, valued at \$812 million, in the first quarter of 1986, to 2.6 billion pounds, valued at \$883 million, in the corresponding period of 1987.

A significant change in trade of miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals during the first quarter of 1987 occurred in exports of isopropanol, which increased to 105 million pounds, valued at \$13.3 million. This represents a 30-percent rise in quantity from the level of 81 million pounds, valued at \$14.3 million, in the first quarter of 1986. The increase was principally due to increased exports to Belgium as a result of some recent price advantages and buyer preferences for U.S. products.

David G. Michels  
523-0293

### Natural gas

U.S. imports of natural gas and products derived from natural gas decreased from \$1.1 billion in the first quarter of 1986, to \$671 million in the corresponding period of 1987. This decrease was primarily a reflection of sharply declining prices of natural gas, rather than an actual decline in the level of imports. In terms of volume, imports of natural gas increased from 225 billion cubic feet, with an average unit value of \$2.79 per thousand cubic feet in the first quarter of 1986, to 275 billion cubic feet, with an average unit value of \$1.70 per thousand cubic feet in the corresponding period of 1987. The total value of such imports decreased as several long-term contracts expired and were renegotiated at current market prices. The current domestic market average price for natural gas is approximately \$1.66 per thousand cubic feet.

Eric Land  
523-0491

### Miscellaneous inorganic chemicals (other than uranium compounds)

U.S. imports of inorganic salts, alkali, and other miscellaneous inorganic chemicals (excluding uranium compounds) declined from \$362 million in the first quarter of 1986, to \$322 million in the corresponding period of 1987. However, U.S. exports of these chemicals rose from \$408 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$438 million during the corresponding period of 1987. As a result, the U.S. balance of trade in these inorganic chemicals increased from a surplus of \$46 million in the first quarter of 1986 to a surplus of \$116 million in the first quarter of 1987.

U.S. imports of aluminium oxide, which are primarily used in the production of aluminum metal, declined to \$126 million in the first quarter of 1987, from \$155 million in the corresponding period of 1986. This decline was primarily the result of the lower unit value of imports in the first quarter of 1987, compared with that in the corresponding period of 1986. The quantity of such imports remained essentially unchanged during the period, around 2 billion pounds. U.S. exports of aluminum oxide rose from 224 million pounds, valued at \$25 million, in the first quarter of 1986, to 529 million pounds, valued at \$43 million in the first quarter of 1987. The increase in exports was attributed to a growing worldwide demand for aluminum metal. The principal markets for these exports in the first quarter of 1987 were Canada and Ghana.

Jack Greenblatt  
523-1212

Passenger car tires

U.S. imports of passenger car tires increased from 7.5 million tires, valued at \$196 million, during the first quarter of 1986, to 9.3 million tires, valued at \$243 million, during the corresponding period of 1987. This 24-percent increase in quantity and value was mainly due to increased imports from Canada, which rose by 53 percent to over 2.5 million units.

Jim Raftery  
523-0453

Truck and bus tires

U.S. imports of truck and bus tires increased from 1.8 million units, valued at \$168 million, during the first quarter of 1986, to 2.2 million units, valued at \$203 million, during the corresponding period of 1987. This 22-percent increase in quantity and 21-percent increase in value was mainly the result of increased imports from Western Europe and Canada. Imports from Western Europe more than doubled to 434,000 tires; truck and bus tire imports from Canada increased by 34 percent to 500,213 tires.

Jim Raftery  
523-0453

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Benzoid hydrocarbons (primary)</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	979,730	924,136	231,174	260,618	+13
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	531,052	410,743	126,188	105,281	-17
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	743,188	719,502	215,950	133,994	-38
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	405,332	356,808	100,274	69,193	-31
<b>Benzoid organic chemicals</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,175,220	2,111,768	901,090	374,558	-58
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,234,274	1,042,675	310,944	286,062	-8
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,404,285	4,887,628	1,139,037	1,327,727	17
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,719,879	1,766,153	443,537	517,327	17
<b>Synthetic organic pesticides, total</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	268,954	204,992	67,512	68,554	2
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	435,129	414,114	140,664	147,276	5
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	696,617	576,793	186,507	164,747	-12
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,362,181	1,423,227	399,791	424,217	6
<b>Botanical pesticides, total</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,381	1,585	210	195	-7
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	15,409	13,652	3,869	3,997	3
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	289	35	5	20	262
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	325	441	88	446	402
<b>Chemical elements</b>					
Imports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	278,488	229,490	55,522	78,236	41
Exports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	292,964	291,557	74,049	57,102	-23
<b>Inorganic acids</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,700,973	2,472,708	613,183	573,952	-6
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	139,891	155,879	39,689	39,977	1
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	488,146	345,189	82,562	80,238	-3
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	72,155	66,291	16,090	16,545	3
<b>Certain inorganic chemical compounds</b>					
Imports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,870,656	2,724,131	695,412	557,029	-20
Exports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,743,553	2,775,286	689,810	540,886	-22

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

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Aluminum compounds						
Aluminum oxide						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,402,905	7,903,301	2,124,234	2,025,263	-5	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	728,906	565,198	154,834	125,568	-19	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	659,633	1,047,660	224,430	529,413	136	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	90,071	114,209	25,479	43,132	69	
Antimony compounds						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	21,658	28,285	5,298	6,142	16	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	21,157	22,233	4,417	3,970	-10	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,299	4,097	1,634	918	-44	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	7,625	6,583	2,471	1,376	-44	
Calcium compounds						
Calcium chloride						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	155,471	290,853	59,729	68,720	15	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	10,461	14,768	2,899	3,628	25	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	52,286	36,337	7,951	25,013	215	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	6,342	3,962	890	1,866	110	
Magnesium compounds						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	73,719	79,452	26,720	37,659	41	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	10,201	11,007	2,968	4,041	36	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	52,557	26,397	8,604	6,209	-28	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	11,657	8,840	2,649	3,174	20	
Manganese compounds						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	62,505	72,273	42,182	10,893	-74	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	34,226	28,680	11,401	5,497	-52	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	39,644	37,988	11,072	11,731	6	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	8,213	8,739	2,702	3,132	16	
Molybdenum compounds						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,014	2,021	399	364	-9	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	4,408	7,335	1,400	1,671	19	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	23,769	17,062	5,888	885	-85	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	46,108	24,997	8,867	2,296	-74	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Phosphorus compounds</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pounds)	6,270	4,843	1,655	1,340	-19	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	4,643	3,747	1,168	1,378	18	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pounds)	13,522	16,019	5,047	5,175	3	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	8,785	8,127	2,194	3,284	50	
Silver compounds						
Imports:						
Quantity (Pounds)	243,649	292,711	74,287	19,261	-74	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	11,306	13,235	3,887	574	-85	
Exports:						
Quantity (Pounds)	51,588	40,375	9,576	7,529	-21	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	4,366	3,548	943	714	-24	
Sodium compounds						
Sodium bicarbonate						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pounds)	32,060	20,451	5,987	5,321	-11	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,917	1,965	551	433	-21	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pounds)	38,053	34,632	9,535	9,424	-1	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	6,639	5,771	1,588	1,405	-12	
Sodium carbonate						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pounds)	112,404	211,928	32,804	69,088	111	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	8,057	14,959	2,493	4,018	61	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pounds)	3,277,785	3,985,781	939,242	1,050,600	12	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	172,195	231,959	55,726	56,622	2	
Sodium chloride						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	6,207	6,665	1,742	1,141	-35	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	65,592	79,709	20,110	13,072	-35	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	919	1,165	202	56	-72	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	16,134	16,927	3,184	1,324	-58	
Sodium hydrosulfite						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pounds)	8,622	8,258	2,038	2,338	15	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,111	2,673	693	759	10	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pounds)	29,209	34,050	8,417	10,170	21	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	11,864	14,819	3,748	4,150	11	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
Sodium sulfate					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)	194,948	188,346	52,031	34,025	-35
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	14,468	13,803	3,822	2,477	-35
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)	118,977	111,800	16,836	41,293	145
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	11,898	10,182	1,730	3,627	110
Tungsten compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,155	5,800	1,110	2,158	94
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	28,809	21,777	5,561	6,407	15
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,711	2,214	655	336	-49
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	20,107	11,628	3,019	2,346	-22
Uranium compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	32,563,310	45,334,903	10,103,108	8,627,535	-15
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,374,088	1,332,789	333,468	234,961	-30
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	9,861,076	9,318,266	2,835,333	1,109,286	-61
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,200,180	1,189,985	281,983	1,102,402	-64
Vanadium Pentoxide					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	58	1,472	116	6	-99
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	187	3,566	347	6	-98
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,053	3,088	478	702	47
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	6,299	11,021	2,232	1,284	-42
Zinc compounds					
Zinc sulfate					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,969	7,300	2,029	2,022	0
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,049	1,970	531	596	12
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,370	9,179	560	160	-71
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	879	2,356	124	53	-57
Zirconium compounds					
Zirconium oxide					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,935	1,021	176	1,028	481
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,585	2,437	403	1,473	265
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,090	3,633	751	676	-10
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,331	4,009	925	936	1

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Sulfur dioxide						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	51	57	16	15		
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,142	4,788	1,204	1,374		-14
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1	1				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	932	625	48	118		144
Hydrogen peroxide						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	14,943	21,847	5,572	9,235		66
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,565	4,786	1,210	2,751		127
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	46,229	64,515	10,139	15,459		52
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,538	23,565	3,069	6,271		104
Miscellaneous non benzoid organic compounds						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,520	6,609	6,548	1,573		-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,750	1,905	2,011	502		4
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,752	9,582	1,390	2,599		13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,016	3,258	760	883		9
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,928	12,938	3,024	4,345		44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,582	19,416	4,141	4,608		11
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	43,236	41,505	7,013	14,154		102
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,322	16,336	3,439	4,960		44
Salts of organic acids (non benzoid)						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	60,583	71,429	21,114	23,125		10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	54,903	69,733	15,513	23,771		53
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	20,074	26,389	5,358	8,158		52
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,298	22,744	5,234	6,889		32
Aldehydes (non benzoid)						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	91,108	97,417	26,091	22,482		-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,282	30,281	8,416	7,401		-12
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	175,607	134,039	23,363	40,475		73
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,990	34,924	6,910	8,375		21

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Ketones (non benzenoid)</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	163,051: 43,713:	128,004: 39,946:	48,620: 12,661:	73,293: 15,996:	51 26	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	210,282: 70,250:	222,428: 69,638:	53,333: 17,966:	112,046: 25,774:	110 43	
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,669,006: 318,929:	3,721,635: 275,067:	935,217: 74,151:	785,639: 49,194:	-16 -34	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	743,015: 166,201:	1,044,086: 210,740:	272,724: 51,261:	340,341: 72,589:	25 42	
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	531,920: 151,966:	604,627: 179,112:	150,012: 44,457:	116,718: 38,237:	-22 -14	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,278,691: 417,087:	1,380,333: 439,502:	348,822: 115,343:	378,681: 119,495:	9 4	
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	95,913: 49,984:	92,146: 51,158:	19,619: 11,915:	26,799: 16,040:	37 35	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,084,862: 339,009:	1,215,364: 374,987:	319,459: 98,756:	304,132: 93,661:	-5 -5	
Epoxides and halogenated epoxides (non benzenoid)						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	79,386: 29,032:	52,575: 22,402:	18,444: 7,151:	13,651: 6,368:	-26 -11	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	382,713: 133,867:	268,397: 108,977:	73,347: 31,964:	78,046: 28,583:	6 -11	
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	73,517: 16,277:	13,449: 3,397:	311: 195:	862: 464:	177 138	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	16,098: 6,104:	69,704: 11,509:	2,833: 1,080:	39,914: 5,702:	1,309: 1,428	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	634,664	740,228	229,128	192,761	-16	
Value (1,000 dollars)	144,610	156,292	45,827	40,257	-12	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,421,202	2,680,431	599,324	641,693	7	
Value (1,000 dollars)	386,514	468,418	106,802	119,485	12	
Organic sulfur compounds						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,492	14,208	2,643	3,071	16	
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,585	11,624	1,832	2,640	44	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	21,840	23,173	4,757	10,632	123	
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,738	18,904	3,933	7,031	79	
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid)						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	316,432	289,584	83,637	110,187	32	
Value (1,000 dollars)	163,573	232,594	58,959	83,869	42	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	560,269	585,487	142,148	153,588	8	
Value (1,000 dollars)	594,667	664,834	161,789	180,060	11	
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,061,835	1,269,038	327,657	346,130	6	
Value (1,000 dollars)	411,016	186,277	62,580	43,331	-31	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,164,561	1,378,528	271,912	331,376	22	
Value (1,000 dollars)	281,261	299,495	66,088	74,424	13	
Drugs and related products						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,984,847	2,394,402	551,480	661,196	20	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,682,915	3,101,717	778,787	804,939	3	
Plastics and resin materials						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,679,695	1,620,952	422,878	447,622	6	
Value (1,000 dollars)	750,303	881,387	236,638	233,665	-1	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,817,307	5,471,563	1,314,866	1,522,479	16	
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,614,348	2,984,602	718,383	862,210	20	
Elastomers, total						
Imports:						
Quantity (Pounds)	2466,430,616	2297,662,484	647,904,782	684,435,855	6	
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,045,161	968,950	266,666	294,244	10	
Exports:						
Quantity (Pounds)	777,344,244	879,013,230	195,776,562	274,127,037	40	
Value (1,000 dollars)	649,674	735,351	170,356	202,893	19	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Flavoring extracts</b>						
Imports:	43,591	63,777	14,924	19,545	31	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	103,274	122,395	26,147	30,818	18	
Essential oils						
Imports:	24,992,709	23,275,709	7,248,883	6,253,863	-14	
Quantity (pounds)						
Value (1,000 dollars)	110,716	109,728	29,873	29,029	-3	
Exports:	29,947,617	19,128,675	5,118,511	4,773,296	-7	
Quantity (pounds)						
Value (1,000 dollars)	111,587	111,358	32,502	29,891	-8	
Glue, gelatin and related products						
Imports:	55,165	55,218	11,673	14,657	26	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Value (1,000 dollars)	64,402	86,170	17,696	23,850	35	
Exports:	39,103	65,383	13,799	13,148	-5	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,275	66,105	15,798	15,106	-4	
Aromatic or odoriferous substances						
Imports:	679,952	696,676	166,981	159,423	-5	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	410,903	436,387	107,189	111,975	4	
Surface-active agents						
Imports:	324,023	395,404	106,069	82,846	-22	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Value (1,000 dollars)	145,133	175,301	46,690	41,280	-12	
Exports:	304,863	344,848	75,415	104,651	39	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Value (1,000 dollars)	117,799	134,016	34,054	35,569	4	
Soaps and synthetic detergents						
Imports:	58,429	66,542	16,420	19,320	18	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,413	53,081	12,875	12,432	-3	
Exports:	187,977	183,253	47,260	50,203	6	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Value (1,000 dollars)	144,698	149,475	37,385	43,718	17	
Synthetic dyes, total						
Imports:	56,877	72,941	17,955	18,422	3	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Value (1,000 dollars)	252,094	370,878	86,651	105,444	22	
Exports:	20,293	28,516	5,412	8,293	53	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Value (1,000 dollars)	59,493	82,098	17,688	22,180	25	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--	19,308	20,450	5,358	5,861	9	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	90,330	106,192	25,798	29,124	13	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--	18,321	19,873	4,534	6,300	39	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	74,036	87,538	21,136	26,448	25	
<b>Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--	45,792	55,813	15,973	12,882	-19	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	29,421	34,034	9,023	10,434	16	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--	3,126	2,781	683	702	3	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	4,279	3,565	783	1,035	32	
<b>Synthetic tanning materials</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--	1,753	1,678	564	488	-13	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	696	693	206	226	10	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--	1,634	1,960	223	662	196	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	989	1,320	175	438	150	
<b>Inorganic Pigments and Pigment-like materials, total</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (Pounds)--	4781,042,360	2353,684,038	865,722,296	449,292,772	-48	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	474,601	461,306	122,644	119,061	-3	
Exports:						
Quantity (Pounds)--	384,482,543	464,512,165	110,695,644	126,079,787	14	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	245,807	306,676	73,870	91,409	24	
<b>Inks and ink powders, total</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (Pounds)--	21,708,643	27,749,726	9,677,539	5,306,746	-45	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	40,922	53,816	11,175	15,123	35	
Exports:						
Quantity (Pounds)--	24,362,715	24,332,023	5,633,743	6,447,788	14	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	43,152	50,781	10,953	13,555	24	
<b>Paints and related items, total</b>						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	60,414	78,769	18,071	22,469	24	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	222,132	221,129	55,724	68,895	24	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Crude petroleum						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 barrels)	1,255,804	1,625,863	339,135	370,751		-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,902,210	22,608,354	7,598,911	5,581,348		-27
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 barrels)	7,523	6,040	1,710	2,583		51
Value (1,000 dollars)	225,567	117,166	44,153	44,020		0
Petroleum products						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,801,121	10,819,838	3,649,043	2,655,668		-27
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,865,595	2,795,283	947,933	747,436		-21
Natural gas and products derived therefrom						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,135,881	2,993,677	1,079,069	671,625		-38
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	446,971	279,759	90,307	49,551		-45
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	15,982	17,005	4,870	4,664		-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,418,178	1,248,084	367,652	308,356		-16
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	16,952					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,661,759	1,935,373	397,438	476,746		-16
Explosives, total						
Imports:						
Quantity (pounds)	19,841,895	84,351,232	2,272,589	28,141,768		1,138
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,115	35,675	7,217	8,713		21
Exports:						
Quantity (pounds)	26,597,988	25,906,168	9,262,755	4,934,901		-47
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,347	52,459	17,437	12,807		-27
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,074	14,042	3,355	4,919		47
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,576	31,240	9,022	9,176		2
Certain products in schedule 4, Part 13						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	525,259	584,037	140,408	153,542		9
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	577,093	588,229	145,086	161,747		11

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	44,018	55,146	10,024	22,325	123	
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,534	24,831	3,132	9,905	216	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,203	10,202	1,946	3,231	66	
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,544	3,383	810	1,075	33	
<b>Coal and other carbonaceous material</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	2,611	2,561	597	530	-11	
Value (1,000 dollars)	116,791	106,077	24,681	16,153	-35	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	104,733	101,000	20,218	18,934	-6	
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,017,795	4,490,074	928,963	820,976	-12	
<b>Rubber and Plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	631,112	723,565	173,389	184,529	6	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	802,491	903,565	219,616	257,261	17	
<b>Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	316,383	387,465	93,243	107,476	15	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	170,856	166,701	38,240	48,891	28	
<b>Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,628	21,656	4,960	5,853	18	
Pneumatic tires						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	73,103	75,888	19,555	20,817	6	
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,848,069	1,910,183	443,078	521,609	18	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	6,704	6,173	1,540	2,426	57	
Value (1,000 dollars)	323,602	296,031	74,998	103,608	38	
<b>Tires other than pneumatic tires</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (units)	9,394,837	5,051,986	1,163,739	762,665	-34	
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,420	10,911	2,618	3,226	23	
Exports:						
Quantity (units)	398,328	471,099	205,533	166,652	-19	
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,879	6,096	1,351	1,503	11	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Tubes for tires						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	42,819	46,018	12,336	13,578	10	
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,126	63,436	16,483	17,376	5	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)						
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,119	5,954	1,517	1,400	-8	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,856	33,707	7,451	10,541	41	
Fabricated rubber and plastics products						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,782,845	2,281,487	519,006	603,234	16	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,075,256	1,146,380	277,113	325,637	18	

Table 16.-Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1987 1/

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

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 1987

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

### Minerals and Metals 1/

The trade deficit in the minerals and metals sector during the first quarter of 1987 was \$5.8 billion, or 13 percent less than the deficit of \$6.7 billion recorded during the corresponding period of 1986 (table 17, fig. 7). A 20-percent decline in imports from Japan (largely reflecting the appreciation of the yen relative to the dollar) was the principal reason for the decline in the deficit. Total U.S. imports declined by 8 percent to \$9.2 billion during the first quarter of 1987 from \$9.9 billion during the corresponding period of 1986, whereas exports increased by 4 percent to \$3.4 billion during these periods.

Precious metal (down \$638 million) registered the most significant decline in imports during the first quarter of 1987, followed by iron and steel mill products (down \$198 million), iron ore (down \$46 million), and ferrochromium (down \$35 million). Imports increased principally for unwrought aluminum (up \$66 million), natural and cut gemstones (up \$56 million), and cobalt ore (up \$39 million). The increase in these imports is largely attributed to the proximity of Canada (the largest foreign suppliers of aluminum) to the U.S. market, an increase in personal discretionary income that enhanced the purchasing of gemstones, and increased purchases of cobalt by a foreign-affiliated U.S. sales agent. The most significant increase in U.S. exports occurred in wrought aluminum (up \$39 million), cut gemstones (up \$35 million), and iron and steel mill products (up \$32 million). These increases largely reflect export shipments of higher valued fabricated products by U.S. aluminum firms, increased shipments of cut gemstones to Japan (the largest export market) stemming largely from the devaluation of the dollar, and increased related-party transaction shipments of iron and steel mill products to Canada.

U.S. trade with the principal trading countries (Canada, Japan, and the European Community (EC)) resulted in an aggregate deficit of \$3.3 billion in the minerals and metals sector during the first quarter of 1987, representing an 8-percent decline compared with the deficit of \$3.5 billion registered in the corresponding period of 1986. The largest improvement in the deficit during the period was a 29-percent decline in the deficit with Japan.

The principal composition of this trade picture for the minerals and metals sector on a product basis, and the important developments contributing to trade shifts within specific commodity groupings are identified as follows.

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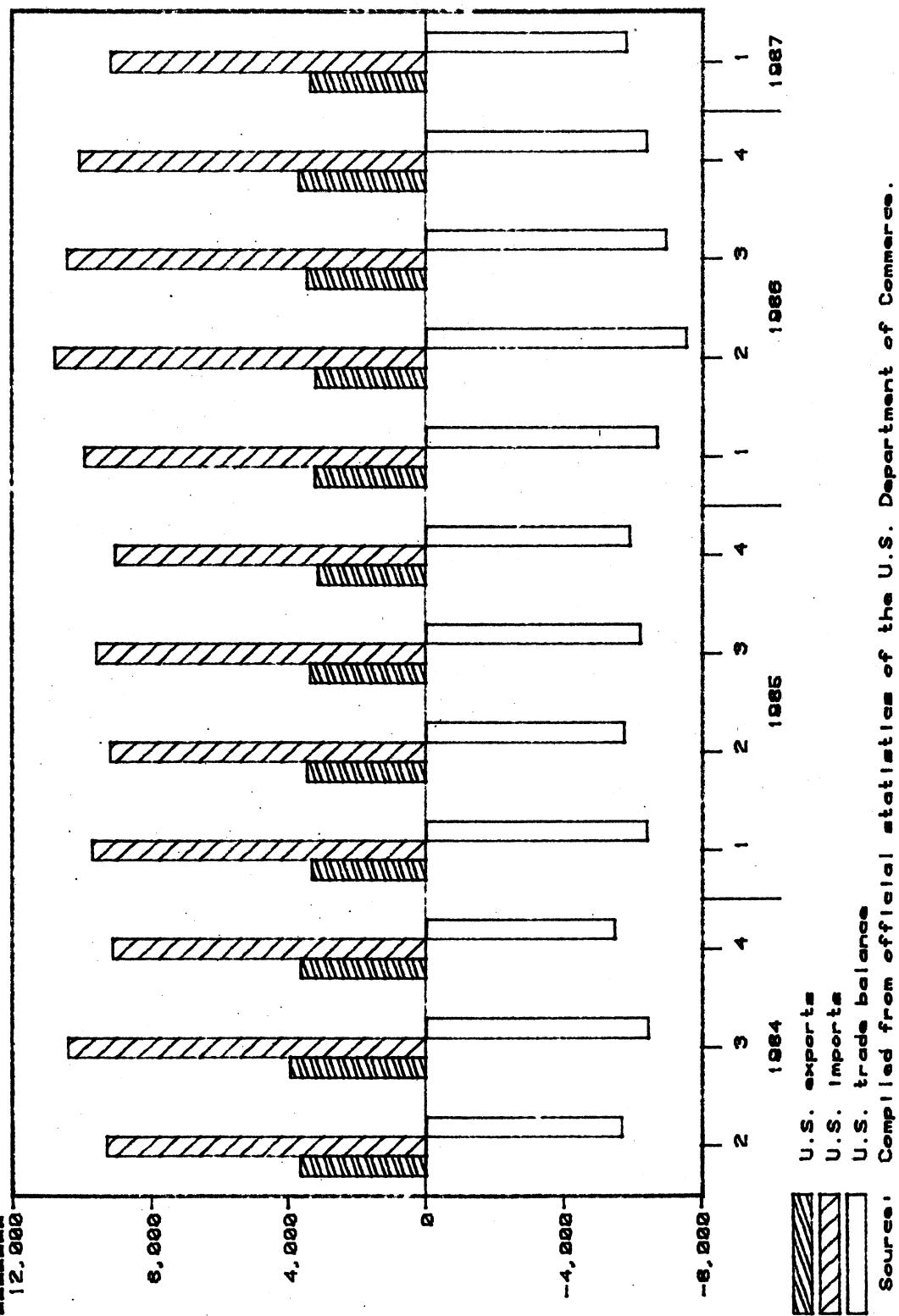
<sup>1/</sup> Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated: Schedule 5 (Nonmetallic minerals and products) except pt. 1(J (pt.)), and schedule 6 (Metals and metal products), pts. 1, 2, and 3.

Table 17.--Minerals and metals : U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987 1/

Item	1986	January-March	
		1986	1987
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>			
Canada	3,973,839	888,476	903,891
Japan	1,871,834	414,248	415,578
EC	2,663,313	666,411	738,193
Brazil	152,795	36,583	33,977
Hong Kong	216,084	39,423	62,493
India	176,856	51,692	35,609
Korea	526,339	136,645	119,965
Mexico	827,858	234,350	217,508
Taiwan	334,424	66,478	81,106
OPEC	484,775	127,881	118,642
NMEs	136,807	40,303	37,075
China	94,708	29,315	25,735
All other	2,220,795	520,787	591,990
Total	13,585,726	3,223,283	3,362,033
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>			
Canada	9,118,419	2,007,356	1,974,693
Japan	5,066,340	1,461,078	1,156,064
EC	9,014,010	2,042,692	2,192,323
Brazil	1,032,930	223,839	208,863
Hong Kong	349,543	73,016	84,489
India	756,331	183,361	218,086
Korea	1,177,141	342,006	329,331
Mexico	1,653,571	423,222	337,092
Taiwan	2,137,100	475,520	588,722
OPEC	685,208	169,328	136,138
NMEs	753,389	117,949	169,115
China	311,070	64,880	103,634
All other	9,474,092	2,410,569	1,786,973
Total	41,218,079	9,929,939	9,164,826
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>			
Canada	-5,144,580	-1,118,880	-1,070,801
Japan	-3,194,505	-1,046,829	-740,485
EC	-6,350,696	-1,376,280	-1,454,129
Brazil	-880,134	-187,255	-174,886
Hong Kong	-133,458	-33,592	-21,996
India	-579,474	-131,669	-182,477
Korea	-650,801	-205,360	-209,365
Mexico	-825,713	-188,871	-119,583
Taiwan	-1,802,675	-409,042	-507,616
OPEC	-200,432	-41,446	-17,495
NMEs	-616,582	-77,645	-132,039
China	-216,362	-35,564	-77,898
All other	-7,253,296	-1,889,781	-1,188,983
Total	-27,632,353	-6,706,656	-5,802,792

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

Figure 7.—Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1984 through the 1st quarter of 1987



Iron and steel mill products 1/

Imports of iron and steel mill products increased by 1 percent during the first quarter of 1987, rising to 5.8 million tons; however, the value of these products fell during the period, decreasing by 9 percent to \$2.1 billion. When comparing the first quarter of 1986 to the corresponding period of 1987, the largest increases in import volume occurred in imports of wire and wire products and semifinished steel and bars. Except for bars, the increases in the import level of these products were a continuation of established trends. The largest decreases in imports were those in pipe and tube, sheet and strip, heavy long products (i.e., structural shapes and plates), and stainless steel products. Except for stainless steel products, these import declines were also a continuation of established trends.

Significant trade shifts also occurred among countries supplying these products. Total imports of iron and steel mill products from Canada increased by 70 percent during the period to reach 1.3 million tons, with imports increasing in all product categories. During the first quarter of 1987, Canada displaced Japan as the largest U.S. supplier, with imports from Japan decreasing by 21 percent to 1.2 million tons, apparently reflecting the effects of the appreciation of the yen relative to the dollar. However, industry representatives are concerned that the large increase in Canadian imports in the comparative periods reportedly reflects the use of Canada by global producers as a point of transshipment or transformation for goods which otherwise would have had limited access to the U.S. market because of quotas or voluntary restraint agreements (VRA's). Additionally, Canada's price and quality competitiveness has enabled its producers to fill the void created by decreased exports to the U.S. market from VRA countries.

U.S. imports of wire and wire products increased from 264,000 tons to 926,000 tons, or by 250 percent, during January-March 1987. The total value of these imports, however, increased by only 5 percent to reach \$172 million. Canada, the largest supplier, expanded its share of U.S. imports from 77,000 tons to 270,000 tons, representing a 249-percent increase. Industry sources indicate that the increase in imports of wire and wire products from Canada was largely due to foreign suppliers' anticipation of a ruling by U.S. Customs Service (March 1987) that the drawing of wire from wire rod is not a

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1/ Since January 1987, the Commission has considered a number of unfair trade complaints involving trade in steel and related products. Final affirmative countervailing duty determinations were made in cases involving certain butt-weld pipe fittings from Japan and oil country tubular goods from Israel. A final affirmative antidumping injury determination was made involving imports of oil country tubular goods from Israel.

A Commission majority advised the President that termination of the import relief program for stainless steel sheet and strip and stainless steel plate would not have an adverse economic effect on the industries producing these products, assuming the continued administration of the VRA's at present levels. The Commission majority also advised that termination of the import relief program would have an adverse effect on the industries producing stainless steel bar, stainless steel wire rod, and alloy tool steel.

significant transformation of the wire rod. As a result of the ruling, the country-of-origin of the wire rod is not changed by the drawing of wire. Countries subject to restrictions on exports to the United States increased shipments of wire rod and reshipped drawn wire to the U.S. market prior to the ruling. U.S. imports from Belgium rose significantly during the first quarter of 1987, increasing from 18,000 tons to 154,000 tons, or by 760 percent. Imports from Japan also rose significantly, increasing from 38,000 tons to 148,000 tons. Industry analysts attribute increases from these VRA-covered countries during the first quarter of 1987 to the filling of quotas while prices are high for the particular product.

Imports of semifinished steel increased by 18 percent to 1.06 million tons from 900,000 tons. This increase reflects the continued reliance of U.S. producers on foreign melting facilities for semifinished goods. This reliance is related to the lack of U.S. steelmaking capability and to demand for high-quality products that cannot be manufactured at U.S. producers' facilities. Canada increased its exports to the U.S. market by 22 percent to 161,000 tons and replaced Japan as the largest U.S. supplier. Sweden increased its exports from 81,000 tons to 138,000 tons, as did the United Kingdom (from 51,000 tons to 130,000 tons) and Brazil (from 79,000 tons to 125,000 tons). Imports of semifinished steel from Japan decreased from 190,000 tons to 80,000 tons during the period.

Imports of bars increased 4 percent to 361,000 tons, and total value rose by 40 percent to \$214 million. According to industry analysts, this value increase may largely be attributed to producers in VRA countries shipping higher value goods when filling their quotas. Canada was the largest supplier, increasing its shipments by 25 percent to 115,000 tons. Japan was also a large supplier, increasing its shipments by 8 percent to 53,000 tons.

The largest decrease in U.S. imports was in pipes and tubes (falling from 1.14 million tons to 661,000 tons), continuing the trend induced by low oil prices and reduced construction and exploration activity in the oil industry. Imports from Canada increased by 47 percent to 129,000 tons and replaced Japan as the largest supplier. Imports from Turkey increased sevenfold to 45,000 tons. Imports of pipes and tubes from Korea decreased 50 percent to 92,000 tons, and imports from Japan fell 73 percent to 86,000 tons.

Sheet and strip imports decreased by 9 percent, from 2.2 million tons to 2.0 million tons. Imports from Canada increased by 83 percent, from 217,000 tons to 396,000 tons. Although Japan remained the largest supplier, its imports decreased by 13 percent to 645,000 tons.

Heavy long products (i.e., structural shapes and plates) imports decreased by 8 percent (from 837,000 tons to 767,000 tons). Imports from Canada, the largest supplier, increased from 121,000 tons to 166,000 tons.

Stainless steel imports decreased by 30 percent to 74,000 tons during the first quarter of 1987, apparently reflecting the effects of the VRA's and the devaluation of the dollar relative to other currencies. This decrease reversed the previous trend of several years of increasing imports of stainless steel. Imports from Canada (which are not subject to a VRA) increased by 270 percent, primarily at the expense of VRA supplier countries.

U.S. exports of iron and steel mill products rose by 2 percent (from 240,000 tons to 244,000 tons). Total value of these exports increased by 17 percent (reaching \$222 million). Canada remained the largest export market (receiving 32 percent of U.S. exports) and increased its share of total U.S. exports by 36 percent (from 58,000 tons to 79,000 tons). Mexico received 45,000 tons. U.S. exports increased in the product categories of stainless steel, heavy long products (i.e., structural shapes and plates) and sheet and strip. U.S. exports decreased in the product categories of semifinished steel and bars. Total value for the remaining exports, however, increased.

Bernel Goldberg  
523-8502

#### Unwrought aluminum and waste and scrap

As rising prices for primary aluminum created more favorable conditions for U.S. production, U.S. imports of aluminum ingot and waste/scrap from nearly all sources declined during January-March 1986 and the corresponding period of 1987, although increased shipments of these products from Canada resulted in an overall import increase of 9 percent to 415,023 short tons (\$456.0 million). Imports from Canada, the traditional source of U.S. ingot imports, rose by 21 percent during the period to 320,893 short tons (\$352.7 million) and accounted for 77 percent of total imports.

Deborah A. McNay  
523-0445

#### Aluminum, wrought other than foil

Because U.S. aluminum firms focused production on higher valued fabricated products, U.S. exports of wrought aluminum other than foil increased by 32 percent to 70,958 short tons (\$162.5 million) during January-March 1986 and the corresponding period of 1987. Exports to Canada, the traditional export market, rose by 19 percent during the period to 43,610 short tons (\$87.3 million), most of which is believed to represent related-party transactions. U.S. exports to Japan of wrought aluminum other than foil increased fivefold to 5,608 short tons (\$13.0 million).

Deborah A. McNay  
523-0445

#### Molybdenum ore and metal

Continued worldwide surplus of molybdenum contributed to a sharp decrease in exports of molybdenum ore and metal in the first quarter of 1987 compared with the corresponding period of 1986. Exports decreased by 25 percent to 11.5 million pounds (\$28.9 million). The molybdenum surplus was particularly

severe in Western Europe where well over one-half of U.S. exports are sold. Factors contributing to the surplus are global overproduction and weak demand caused by declines in the iron and steel industry.

Vincent DeSapio  
523-0273

#### Cobalt ore and metal

Affrimet Indussa, the U.S. sales agent for the Zairian cobalt industry, increased their inventories by purchasing large amounts of cobalt from Zaire, which is reflected in a sharp increase of imports during the first quarter of 1987 compared with the corresponding period of 1986. Cobalt metal imports increased by 250 percent to 10.5 million pounds (\$68.7 million).

Vincent DeSapio  
523-0273

#### Ferrochromium

The more competitive prices of domestic ferrochromium producers relative to imports and the downsizing of inventories at the distributor level is reflected in a 50-percent decline in U.S. ferrochromium imports in the first quarter of 1987 to 67,000 short tons (\$31 million) compared with 135,000 short tons (\$66 million) during the corresponding period of 1986. Imports decreased from principal supplying countries such as the Republic of South Africa (down 47 percent to 37,000 short tons), Zimbabwe (down 49 percent to 13,000 short tons), and Turkey (down 67 percent to 7,000 short tons). These three countries accounted for 85 percent of ferrochromium imports during the first quarter of 1987. More than two-thirds of the imported material was high-carbon ferrochromium.

Laszlo Boszormenyi  
523-0328

#### Iron Ore

Decreasing demand in the iron and steel industry (which uses iron ore in blast furnaces to manufacture pig iron) was a primary factor in the decrease of U.S. imports of iron ore by 38 percent to 2.3 million long tons (\$50 million) in the first quarter of 1987, compared with 3.7 million long tons (\$96 million) during the corresponding period of 1986. Imports decreased from principal supplying countries, including Canada (down 67 percent to 379,000 long tons), Venezuela (down 81 percent to 204,000 long tons), and Brazil (down 9 percent to 972,000 long tons). These three countries accounted for 66 percent of U.S. iron ore imports during the first quarter of 1987.

Laszlo Boszormenyi  
523-0328

Precious metals

Decreased speculative activity contributed to a decline in the value of U.S. imports of precious metals during the first quarter of 1987. Imports declined by 40 percent (\$638 million) to \$942 million in the quarter, compared with the corresponding period of 1986. Most of the import decline was in gold bullion, primarily from Switzerland and Canada, which declined by 70 percent in quantity to 826,000 troy ounces and by 65 percent in value to \$331 million.

James J. Lukes  
523-0279

Copper

Weak demand for wrought and unwrought copper in major global markets, such as the United States, reduced foreign demand for U.S.-supplied copper raw materials during the first quarter of 1987. The quantity of U.S. imports of wrought and unwrought copper declined by 12 percent (to \$330 million) during the first quarter, and the quantity of U.S. exports of copper ore, copper-bearing materials, and waste and scrap decreased by 17 percent (to \$100 million), compared with that in the corresponding period of 1986. Exports of these copper raw materials decreased in value by 25 percent (\$33 million) to \$100 million, with a 9-percent decline in export unit values contributing to the downward trend.

James J. Lukes  
523-0279

Natural and cut gemstones

The increase in personal discretionary income and an 8-percent price increase per carat for diamonds appear to be the causes of increased imports of gemstones. U.S. imports of gemstones increased by 6 percent, from \$898 million in the corresponding period of 1986 to \$954 million in the first quarter of 1987. Diamonds accounted for 89 percent (\$853 million) of the total gemstone import value during the 1987 reporting period. Imports of natural gemstones (uncut) increased 29 percent to \$124 million, with the United Kingdom providing 53 percent of the total value, whereas, imports from the Republic of South Africa dropped from \$49 million to \$2 million. Imports of cut gemstones increased 4 percent to \$830 million. The diamond cutting centers of Israel (\$270 million), India (\$195 million), and Belgium (\$180 million) supplied the United States with 78 percent of the total cut gemstone imports.

The general decline in the value of the dollar against foreign currencies appears to be the cause of increased exports of cut gemstones. Exports increased by 35 percent to \$151 million during the first quarter of 1987, compared with \$112 million in the corresponding period of 1986. Cut diamonds accounted for 91 percent (\$138 million) of the export value, with Japan's

share of the 35 percent increasing twofold to \$32 million in the first quarter of 1987. Exports to Hong Kong accounted for 21 percent of the total value, followed by Israel (16 percent), Belgium (16 percent), and Switzerland (12 percent).

Linda White  
523-0304

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products							
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker							
Imports:							
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	14,492: 431,492:	16,319: 468,743:	2,871: 81,277:	3,318: 90,074:	16: 11		
Value (1,000 dollars)							
Exports:							
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	97: 21,478:	58: 9,023:	16: 2,161:	9: 1,917:	-42: -11		
Value (1,000 dollars)							
Concrete mixes and articles thereof							
Imports:							
Quantity (number)	891: 33,273:	1,970: 49,998:	212: 6,290:	850: 9,940:	300: 58		
Value (1,000 dollars)							
Exports:							
Quantity (number)	240,650: 23,424:	168,570: 22,354:	15,873: 4,753:	21,401: 3,875:	35: -18		
Lime							
Imports:							
Quantity (short tons)	194,057: 12,216:	200,709: 12,237:	44,858: 2,764:	39,609: 2,491:	-12: -10		
Value (1,000 dollars)							
Exports:							
Quantity (short tons)	19,345: 5,155:	16,413: 4,499:	4,139: 1,009:	2,740: 638:	-34: -37		
Value (1,000 dollars)							
Gypsum or Plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof							
Imports:							
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	242,714:	431,828:	126,355:	15,293:	-88		
Value (1,000 dollars)							
Exports:							
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,086:	19,505:	3,833:	4,968:	30		
Sand							
Imports:							
Quantity (long tons)	292,028: 22,162:	262,533: 1,686:	71,547: 77:	30,332: 453:	-58: -64		
Value (1,000 dollars)							
Exports:							
Quantity (long tons)	2,124,123: 31,514:	1,799,634: 28,200:	359,870: 6,613:	308,595: 6,105:	-14: -8		
Crushed stone							
Imports:							
Quantity (1,000 dollars)	9,297:	12,676:	2,362:	2,247:	-5		
Value (1,000 dollars)							
Exports:							
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,669:	18,452:	3,495:	3,399:	-3		

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

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
<b>Dimension stone and articles thereof</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	302,584:	386,528:	91,218:	97,820:	7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,664:	34,147:	14,864:	6,619:	-55
<b>Mica and mica products</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,152:	9,062:	2,394:	2,587:	8
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,637:	6,939:	2,103:	1,520:	-28
<b>Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	199,672:	214,148:	59,080:	49,868:	-16
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	480,148:	529,332:	119,589:	131,923:	10
<b>Asbestos and asbestos products</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	62,128:	41,206:	11,404:	9,448:	-17
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,862:	37,349:	7,619:	9,844:	26
<b>Abrasives</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (long tons)-----	48,307:	30,397:	6,683:	8,921:	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	116,902:	120,755:	27,736:	28,901:	4
Exports:					
Quantity (long tons)-----	23,194:	21,932:	5,582:	6,290:	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,165:	34,277:	6,755:	8,798:	30
<b>Abrasive articles</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	137,073:	173,233:	42,292:	47,129:	11
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	68,857:	73,086:	18,458:	20,535:	11
<b>Industrial diamonds</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (carats)-----	46,222,923:	46,075,230:	9,864,696:	10,415,450:	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	128,252:	113,301:	24,954:	19,295:	-23
Exports:					
Quantity (carats)-----	51,281,350:	48,508,111:	10,269,791:	11,490,597:	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	88,462:	94,297:	18,769:	22,006:	17
<b>Natural gemstones</b>					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	349,690:	464,942:	95,815:	124,033:	29
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,040:	17,411:	4,845:	6,515:	34

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Cut gemstones and articles thereof						
Imports:	3,032,167	3,430,502	801,771	830,344	830,344	4
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	420,742	556,760	111,887	150,635	150,635	35
Synthetic gemstones						
Imports:	20,047	24,659	4,902	7,839	7,839	60
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	7,799	10,426	1,958	3,302	3,302	69
Clays, clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	10	13	2	1	1	-45
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,143	1,492	396	279	279	-30
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1,584	1,744	355	448	448	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	180,933	219,509	44,163	58,056	58,056	31
Clays, fuller's earth						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	151	22	8	11	11	33
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	106	120	26	27	27	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,132	9,588	2,085	2,333	2,333	12
Clays, bentonite						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	8	2	1	1	1	86
Value (1,000 dollars)	512	506	103	225	225	117
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	640	581	87	84	84	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,972	44,606	7,508	7,577	7,577	-1
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	18	22	7	3	3	-45
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,176	5,432	1,258	1,010	1,010	-20
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	978	493	114	128	128	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	102,246	109,300	28,193	28,464	28,464	1
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	622,327	467,467	122,688	88,805	88,805	-28
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	210,883	215,278	53,514	52,389	52,389	-2

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Fluorspar						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)--	552	552	150	108	-28	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	45,301	41,636	11,209	8,010	-29	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)--	9	16	2			-67
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	1,061	1,801	231	78	-66	
Ceramic products						
Refractory and heat-insulating products						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	127,211	153,033	44,826	40,709	-9	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	185,707	172,451	44,126	47,870	8	
Ceramic construction articles						
Ceramic floor and wall tiles						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 square feet)--	532,681	505,757	127,742	123,957	-3	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	266,146	315,499	72,407	86,810	20	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 square feet)--	6,125	5,939	1,090	1,403	29	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	7,549	7,471	1,489	1,904	28	
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	9,399	8,903	2,253	1,734	-23	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	6,161	6,868	1,183	1,753	48	
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	12,067	13,393	3,513	2,936	-16	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	6,543	4,214	733	1,041	42	
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery products, n.e.c.						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	449,813	540,220	112,840	132,937	18	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	8,141	8,100	1,455	1,507	4	
Fine earthenware food utensils						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)--	50,539	50,333	15,227	15,639	3	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	309,775	323,434	77,889	74,985	-4	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)--	341	520	67	113	68	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	2,189	4,443	571	2,243	293	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Vitreous china food utensils						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	23,049:	22,075:	7,315:	4,500:	:	-38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	219,418:	225,174:	60,333:	53,874:	:	-11
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,629:	1,503:	378:	277:	:	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,565:	12,488:	2,780:	2,928:	:	5
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.						
Ceramic electrical ware						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	106,173:	83,804:	23,076:	24,947:	:	8
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	97,300:	98,431:	26,000:	28,925:	:	11
Ceramic sanitary ware						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,492:	71,798:	16,059:	14,751:	:	-8
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,500:	15,612:	3,931:	4,561:	:	16
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,937:	26,062:	5,684:	6,453:	:	14
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	56,872:	55,180:	12,329:	12,122:	:	-2
Glass and glass products						
Flat glass and products thereof						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	468,460:	522,458:	129,125:	144,643:	:	12
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	297,365:	287,972:	74,494:	93,474:	:	25
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	161,751:	446,715:	60,380:	47,466:	:	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	57,182:	68,425:	19,034:	18,215:	:	-4
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	211,485:	205,002:	52,477:	61,081:	:	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	102,601:	108,285:	25,098:	37,023:	:	48
Tempered glass						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	80,200:	66,633:	14,102:	15,267:	:	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	125,617:	132,101:	33,773:	37,399:	:	11
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	41,145:	30,656:	12,497:	8,147:	:	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	95,742:	76,482:	22,811:	25,211:	:	11

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

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Percentage change from T0 (4)
<b>Laminated glass</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-	152,542	176,928	38,686	48,779	26	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-	59,150	61,788	17,868	16,793	-6	
<b>Mirrors of glass</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-	78,207	90,245	22,165	27,230	23	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-	19,251	15,531	4,075	5,006	23	
<b>Glassware and other glass products</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)---	797,553	921,889	205,547	227,254	11	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)---	409,237	407,039	105,049	102,697	-2	
<b>Fiber glass</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-	32,051	31,947	7,428	8,379	13	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-	95,697	91,995	28,104	22,150	-21	
<b>Glass containers</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-	118,098	135,943	33,303	31,887	-4	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-	25,787	20,497	4,918	6,028	23	
<b>Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-	557,474	652,188	142,091	161,758	14	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-	144,686	146,474	34,954	38,871	11	
<b>Precious metals</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-	168,360	169,656	35,401	29,217	-17	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	4,688,223	7,844,201	1,580,451	942,418	-40	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-	32,308	32,398	8,072	7,984	-1	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	1,640,558	2,112,045	382,469	379,787	-1	
<b>Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	17,607	22,567	4,226	10,989	160	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	747,330	883,392	171,497	220,869	29	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	13,226	16,474	4,264	4,535	6	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	414,193	601,753	135,757	147,122	8	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Platinum group metals</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	3,451	3,738	973	848		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	961,848	1,250,879	297,537	306,949		-13
Exports:						3
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	844	694	221	117		-47
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	181,084	193,670	59,468	38,626		-35
<b>Gold bullion</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	6,360	13,800	2,716	826		-70
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,109,475	5,016,558	952,087	331,134		-65
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	2,888	3,172	454	400		-12
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	919,432	1,207,782	159,055	163,073		3
<b>Silver bullion</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	137,397	125,365	26,869	15,208		-43
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	855,550	688,295	157,964	81,391		-48
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	12,610	10,109	2,712	2,310		-15
<b>Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys</b>						
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	338	295	39	64		63
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	50,729	42,595	5,519	7,528		36
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	31	47	6	24		288
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,543	5,270	649	2,049		215
<b>Ferrochromium</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	665,012	788,252	270,942	133,423		-51
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	158,612	178,290	65,561	31,072		-53
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	20,524	12,069	2,819	2,199		-22
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	7,687	5,693	1,205	1,296		8
<b>Ferromanganese</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,055,127	1,168,065	347,971	202,135		-42
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	154,197	176,654	51,968	32,875		-37
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	20,057	12,576	1,541	1,296		-16
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	6,165	3,403	584	463		-21

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Ferrosilicon						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	304,552:	451,481:	119,093:	105,739:	105,739:	-11
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	73,731:	101,284:	25,973:	24,345:	24,345:	-6
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	26,017:	22,673:	4,914:	7,395:	7,395:	50
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	12,737:	8,354:	2,315:	2,978:	2,978:	29
Iron and steel mill products, all grades						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	24,307:	20,754:	5,766:	5,832:	5,832:	1
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	9,577,210:	8,056,871:	2,277,251:	2,079,114:	2,079,114:	-9
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	956:	955:	239:	244:	244:	2
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	841,657:	745,170:	189,968:	222,327:	222,327:	17
Copper ore and metal						
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper						
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap						
Imports:						
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	69,913:	128,638:	19,578:	19,180:	19,180:	-2
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	64,169:	75,063:	18,109:	18,364:	18,364:	1
Exports:						
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	450,096:	513,646:	136,065:	113,406:	113,406:	-17
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	446,586:	477,204:	132,470:	99,943:	99,943:	-25
Copper, unwrought						
Imports:						
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	441,983:	604,587:	157,280:	144,669:	144,669:	-8
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	524,750:	758,273:	196,567:	188,920:	188,920:	-4
Exports:						
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	74,211:	34,670:	10,545:	11,660:	11,660:	11
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	95,640:	46,032:	13,754:	12,944:	12,944:	-6
Copper, wrought						
Imports:						
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	254,173:	260,628:	74,418:	59,601:	59,601:	-20
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	566,157:	576,715:	156,353:	141,316:	141,316:	-10
Exports:						
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	58,497:	50,972:	10,515:	16,994:	16,994:	62
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	205,060:	209,711:	49,265:	65,567:	65,567:	33
Bauxite and aluminum metals						
Bauxite						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	8,000:	7,555:	2,237:	2,626:	2,626:	17
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	210,091:	188,756:	56,944:	58,228:	58,228:	2
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	35:	44:	6:	41:	41:	511
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	3,010:	8,451:	990:	1,677:	1,677:	69

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap						
Imports:						
Quantity (short tons)--	1,101,453	1,668,658	380,775	415,023	9	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	1,126,479	1,825,274	389,515	456,044	17	
Exports:						
Quantity (short tons)--	795,437	613,243	171,971	161,493	-6	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	792,267	610,559	167,219	162,438	-3	
Aluminum, wrought other than foil						
Imports:						
Quantity (short tons)--	476,755	509,552	127,170	121,937	-4	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	863,192	930,408	225,202	214,438	-5	
Exports:						
Quantity (short tons)--	194,666	207,456	53,673	70,958	32	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	457,238	490,602	123,628	162,501	31	
Aluminum foil						
Imports:						
Quantity (short tons)--	28,583	30,150	6,883	9,490	38	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	82,878	96,240	20,063	27,384	36	
Exports:						
Quantity (short tons)--	21,210	30,076	5,531	10,908	97	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	28,800	29,717	6,296	10,423	66	
Nickel ore and metal						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--	374,640	259,661	67,284	67,522	0	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	712,621	549,805	148,577	126,922	-15	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--	85,101	41,142	13,242	9,480	-28	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	212,495	104,263	30,324	26,397	-13	
Tin ore and metal						
Imports:						
Quantity (long tons)--	438,040	37	41	11	38	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	256,226	256,226	70,701	59,466	-16	
Exports:						
Quantity (long tons)--	42,799	29	50	7	6	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	35,805	42,799	10,747	6,179	-43	
Lead ore and concentrate						
Imports:						
Quantity (short tons)--	5,498	6,810	19	440	2,216	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	1,204	1,509	72	59	-19	
Exports:						
Quantity (short tons)--	21,976	12,713	3,651	2,422	-34	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	10,235	6,363	2,134	1,254	-41	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	Jan-Mar (4)	Jan-Mar (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Lead metal and waste and scrap</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (short tons) Value (1,000 dollars)	153,546 63,527	162,628 68,048	37,660 14,539	41,877 21,840	11 50	
Exports:						
Quantity (short tons) Value (1,000 dollars)	96,595 38,447	84,206 33,518	22,406 8,571	8,504 5,287	-62 -38	
<b>Zinc ore and concentrate</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (short tons) Value (1,000 dollars)	105,170 36,044	91,930 22,000	40,820 7,297	6,931 1,671	-83 -77	
Exports:						
Quantity (short tons) Value (1,000 dollars)	31,505 11,687	9,594 4,328	987 549	8,909 3,148	803 473	
<b>Zinc metal and waste and scrap</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (short tons) Value (1,000 dollars)	694,096 535,587	757,665 514,706	217,017 132,583	181,448 136,743	-16 -3	
Exports:						
Quantity (short tons) Value (1,000 dollars)	49,476 25,606	77,539 40,570	16,909 9,288	21,125 13,670	25 47	
<b>Miscellaneous base metals and ores</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,224,484	1,089,647	262,148	240,497	-8	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,148,260	1,078,131	228,405	257,167	13	
<b>Ores of cerium and thorium</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight) Value (1,000 dollars)	1,984	1,105	1 753	172		
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight) Value (1,000 dollars)	1,638 415	1,282 326	348 92	466 130	34 40	
<b>Chrome ore and metal</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained) Value (1,000 dollars)	370 19,829	437 21,809	114 5,796	137 6,582	20 14	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained) Value (1,000 dollars)	90 4,599	82 4,127	1 240	-92 124	-48	
<b>Chrome ore</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained) Value (1,000 dollars)	105	105	105	105	105	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	Jan-Mar 1986 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3: 19,618:	4: 21,647:	5,307:	1: 6,517:	27: 23	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Cobalt ore and metal	2,963:	2,971:	920:			
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	16,592:	11,663:	2,994:	10,470:	250:	
Value (1,000 dollars)	181,139:	83,250:	29,530:	68,748:	133	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Columbium ore and metal	911:	1,191:	545:	1,162:	-70:	
Columbium ore	7,355:	8,930:	3,266:	2,341:	-28:	
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap	4,407:	3,331:	596:	1,269:	113:	
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,817:	6,473:	1,494:	2,226:	49:	
Iron ore	8: 40:	12: 174:	22:	7:	-68:	
Imports:						
Quantity (long tons)	15,965:	16,748:	3,668:	2,327:	-37:	
Value (1,000 dollars)	468,185:	469,027:	96,132:	50,316:	-48:	
Exports:						
Quantity (long tons)						
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Magnesium metal	5,033:	4,481:	156:	92:	-41:	
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap	240,556:	204,795:	7,741:	3,252:	-58:	
Imports:						
Quantity (short tons)						
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:						
Quantity (short tons)						
Value (1,000 dollars)						
	38,188:	41,756:	8,529:	11,903:	40:	
	102,202:	108,885:	23,293:	30,308:	30:	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Magnesium, wrought						
Imports:						
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	718	1,818	519	379	-27	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,896	4,640	1,324	995	-25	
Exports:						
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	1,950	2,036	698	488	-30	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	11,401	13,492	3,824	3,628	-5	
Manganese ore and metal						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	758,582	916,866	194,188	33,290	-83	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	22,102	22,654	4,339	679	-34	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	54,049	40,308	10,935	15,764	44	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	4,391	3,366	1,330	1,028	-23	
Manganese ore, unwrought, and waste and scrap						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	18,419	19,705	4,789	4,081	-15	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	10,708	9,962	2,456	2,187	-11	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	10,360	10,562	2,945	2,645	-10	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	7,321	7,913	2,106	2,253	7	
Mercury ore and metal						
Imports:						
Quantity (flasks of 76 pounds each)	18,892	20,185	4,708	7,035	49	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	5,336	4,176	1,206	1,061	-12	
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	4,354	3,526	594	2,827	375	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	7,895	6,340	989	5,427	448	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	63,858	49,152	15,366	11,511	-25	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	247,690	136,006	52,894	28,925	-45	
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	650	719	132	330	149	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	5,124	5,380	1,068	1,302	22	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	943	1,854	723	232	-68	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	4,663	5,931	1,752	2,157	23	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Molybdenum wrought						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	94	102	26	18		-27
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,301	2,701	643	406		-37
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	953	979	181	214		18
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	14,520	16,790	3,241	4,632		43
Rhenium metal						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4	5				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,215	2,616	203	155		-25
Silicon metal						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	102,074	80,194	28,040	14,693		-48
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	52,841	39,887	14,154	7,175		-49
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,974	10,767	900	2,646		194
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	61,488	65,167	11,979	20,262		69
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,897	1,508	396	645		62
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	30,783	25,306	6,647	7,958		20
Tantalum ore and metal						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,323	1,260	567	203		-64
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	17,510	9,915	4,106	1,365		-67
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)						
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	202	522	46	51		11
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	7,924	7,843	2,328	1,572		-32
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	589	519	67	65		-3
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	23,277	19,318	3,932	5,037		28
Tantalum, wrought						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	19					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	900	6				
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	69	73	15	22		41
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	9,743	10,391	2,271	2,994		32

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Titanium ore and metal						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	979		1,003	235	193	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	110,826		133,800	28,997	29,275	1
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	27		5	279	310	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,952		1,414			11
Titanium sponge						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	3,453		3,252	696	385	-45
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,219		9,583	1,868	920	-51
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	337		461	274	50	-82
Titanium, unworked other than sponge; and waste and scrap						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	4,613		4,962	1,419	1,081	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,199		7,674	2,235	1,413	-37
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	9		16	2	2	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,291		59,791	9,916	14,002	41
Titanium, wrought						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1		1			
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,894		18,840	5,407	2,684	-50
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1		1			
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,672		31,412	7,204	9,111	26
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	23,462		12,258	3,516	2,822	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,950		14,258	4,976	2,315	-53
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	272		76	62	-100	
Value (1,000 dollars)	831		241	186		-100
Tungsten, unworked, and waste and scrap						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	1,73		161	48	16	-67
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,742		1,823	528	157	-70
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	5,609		3,814	1,208	638	-47
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,661		22,432	7,908	3,030	-62

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Tungsten, wrought						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	123	143	55	18	18	-66
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,254	5,719	1,777	868	868	-51
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	579	440	106	90	90	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,780	24,952	5,875	6,104	6,104	4
Metallic containers						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	318,985	190,215	43,106	50,830	50,830	18
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	200,756	215,403	53,993	55,477	55,477	3
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing						
Imports:						
Quantity (pounds)-----	845,376,715	838,712,839	223,145,233	212,194,057	212,194,057	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	494,198	523,250	139,359	143,473	143,473	3
Exports:						
Quantity (pounds)-----	80,096,626	97,900,330	27,404,247	26,288,186	26,288,186	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	75,622	85,920	20,183	22,531	22,531	12
Wire strand and rope						
Imports:						
Quantity (pounds)-----	700,993,717	667,840,732	186,596,599	170,333,540	170,333,540	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	404,459	417,799	112,072	119,449	119,449	7
Exports:						
Quantity (pounds)-----	22,537,677	30,840,268	7,095,534	7,108,893	7,108,893	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,702	40,937	8,853	11,090	11,090	25
Fencing						
Imports:						
Quantity (pounds)-----	34,473,391	29,462,151	8,540,364	9,070,546	9,070,546	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,975	10,283	2,880	2,869	2,869	0
Exports:						
Quantity (pounds)-----	1,059,773	1,391,562	368,728	351,170	351,170	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,270	2,669	905	701	701	-23
Wire cloth						
Imports:						
Quantity (pounds)-----	15,148,552	23,523,115	4,398,679	4,601,486	4,601,486	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	47,245	53,451	14,693	11,008	11,008	-25
Exports:						
Quantity (pounds)-----	41,971,283	45,170,070	15,506,648	13,363,573	13,363,573	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,937	16,394	4,291	4,836	4,836	13
Welded wire mesh						
Imports:						
Quantity (pounds)-----	72,957,609	92,274,594	18,357,666	22,153,913	22,153,913	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,468	28,067	6,756	7,037	7,037	4
Exports:						
Quantity (pounds)-----	4,829,719	5,253,492	91,240	2,311,386	2,311,386	133
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,372	4,441	896	5,538	5,538	72

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware						
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,439,225	1,603,215	391,391	443,848	13	
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	533,830	545,879	139,607	153,520	10	
Bolts, nuts, and screws						
Imports: Quantity (pounds) Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1241,551,398; 699,235	1253,987,813; 719,191	320,291,598; 175,585	330,569,554; 194,546	3; 11	
Exports: Quantity (pounds) Value (\$1,000 dollars)	131,436,069; 147,673	103,257,536; 147,171	28,402,576; 42,435	33,050,694; 38,668	16; -9	
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons						
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,329,790	1,431,173	354,938	368,556	4	
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	777,242	668,436	178,765	173,874	-3	
Handtools						
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	826,366	867,776	217,313	234,662	8	
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	633,775	533,363	144,939	134,970	-7	
Table flatware, precious metals						
Imports: Quantity (pieces) Value (\$1,000 dollars)	10,037,558; 11,163	8,483,902; 12,042	2,456,295; 3,042	1,879,011; 2,658	-24; -13	
Exports: Quantity (pieces) Value (\$1,000 dollars)	51,221; 977	36,581; 653	9,485; 139	5,912; 185	-38; -33	
Table flatware, stainless steel						
Imports: Quantity (pieces) Value (\$1,000 dollars)	665,556,298; 112,255	658,594,845; 107,242	170,025,424; 28,379	161,618,134; 27,183	-5; -4	
Exports: Quantity (pieces) Value (\$1,000 dollars)	657,603; 1,313	1,335,212; 1,1,652	155,321; 435	875,550; 560	464; 29	
Scissors and shears						
Imports: Quantity (number) Value (\$1,000 dollars)	53,504,928; 34,490	75,838,198; 44,288	16,384,094; 11,075	20,036,692; 10,708	22; -3	
Exports: Quantity (number) Value (\$1,000 dollars)	363,219; 761	234,103; 664	120,606; 167	54,429; 129	-55; -23	

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

Commodity area		1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Miscellaneous metal products						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	3,763,918	4,007,442	908,845	1,010,493	11	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	1,436,975	1,472,229	333,309	413,045	24	
Chain of base metals						
Power transmission chain of iron and steel						
Imports:						
Quantity (pounds) (\$1,000 dollars)--	77,348,251	71,041,807	21,492,129	15,154,805	-29	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	90,064	97,424	26,274	21,884	-17	
Exports:						
Quantity (pounds) (\$1,000 dollars)--	8,361,071	6,875,555	1,717,606	1,759,295	2	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	23,607	20,956	5,169	5,285	2	
Anchor chain of iron or steel						
Imports:						
Quantity (pounds) (\$1,000 dollars)--	18,672,159	11,836,770	3,627,790	3,524,240	-3	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	5,931	6,799	1,423	1,869	31	
Exports:						
Quantity (pounds) (\$1,000 dollars)--	1,893,234	1,344,503	323,021	328,284	2	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	3,238	2,070	548	653	19	
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel						
Imports:						
Quantity (pounds) (\$1,000 dollars)--	55,624,951	60,277,633	18,554,318	14,409,570	-22	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	40,610	48,972	13,920	12,026	-14	
Exports:						
Quantity (pounds) (\$1,000 dollars)--	15,314,134	13,302,326	3,522,614	3,628,631	3	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	14,340	15,655	4,182	3,581	-14	
Structures of base metal						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	402,814	443,141	87,795	81,819	-7	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	327,247	241,185	64,232	56,211	-12	

Table 19.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1987 1/

Commodity area	Imports			Exports		
	03	06	(08)	03	06	(08)
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products						
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker	03	06	(08)			
Concrete mixes and articles thereof						
Lime						
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof	03	09	(06)			
Sand	09					
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	06					
Abrasives						
Abrasive articles						
Industrial diamonds						
Natural gemstones	09					
Cut gemstones and articles thereof						
Synthetic gemstones	03					
Clays						
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay	06					
Clays, fuller's earth	06		(08)			
Clays, bentonite	03	06				
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays	08					
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.						
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.						
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery						
Pottery products, n.e.c.						
Fine earthenware food utensils	09	10				
Vitreous china food utensils	(06)	08				
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.						
Ceramic electrical ware						
Ceramic sanitary ware						
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.						
Glass and glass products						
Flat glass and products thereof						
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)						
Tempered glass	09					
Laminated glass						

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

Table 19.- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1987

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

Table 19.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1987

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

Table 19. -- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1987

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
<b>Miscellaneous metal products-----</b>		
Chain of base metals		
Power transmission chain of iron and steel-----		
Anchor chain of iron or steel-----	08	09
Round link chain and chain n.s.P.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel-----		
Structures of base metal-----		

Machinery and Equipment 1/

The U.S. merchandise trade deficit in machinery and equipment in the first quarter of 1987 increased to \$15.6 billion from a deficit of \$14.8 billion in the corresponding period of 1986 (table 20, fig. 8). U.S. imports of these products were valued at \$40.1 billion in the first quarter of 1987, representing an increase of 4 percent over imports in the first quarter of 1986. Principal sources of imports were Japan, the EC, and Canada, which accounted for 78 percent of total imports. Japan was the principal supplier with shipments valued at \$15.0 billion during the period, representing 37 percent of imports from all sources. U.S. exports of machinery and equipment increased by 8 percent during the first quarter of 1987, rising to \$24.6 billion. Principal export markets were Canada, the EC, Mexico, and Japan; OPEC was also an important export market for these products. Significant trade shifts in the first quarter of 1987 occurred in passenger automobiles, aircraft, office machines, and motor-vehicle parts.

The major U.S. trading partners in machinery and equipment were Japan, the EC, and Canada. The trade deficit with Japan decreased by 2 percent to \$13.7 billion during the first quarter of 1987, although Japan still accounted for 88 percent of the entire deficit. During the period, the trade deficit with Taiwan increased from \$966 million to \$1.3 billion, and the deficit with Canada increased from \$822 million to \$901 million, whereas, the deficit with the EC decreased from \$2.8 billion to \$2.0 billion.

The large U.S. trade deficit in machinery and equipment is principally related to trade with Japan, and to a lesser degree, to trade with the EC, although increasing deficits with Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, and Mexico have more than offset the small decreases in the deficit with Japan and the EC. Imports of passenger automobiles, consumer electronic products, and office machines from Japan remained strong during the period.

Internal combustion engines, non-piston type

The value of U.S. imports of internal combustion engines, non-piston type (and parts) declined by 5 percent in the first quarter of 1987, decreasing to \$773 million. The decline was largely the result of a 34-percent reduction in the value of aircraft engines shipped from France to U.S. markets. In the first quarter of 1987, 85 aircraft engines, valued at \$128 million, were shipped from France to the United States, compared with 104 engines, valued at \$195 million, in the first quarter of 1986. Shipments of aircraft engines from the United Kingdom also declined during the period, but the value of these shipments increased by 7 percent to \$188 million. Parts of aircraft engines, which accounted for 46 percent of imports of aircraft engines and parts, increased slightly during the first quarter of 1987, rising to \$352 million. Imports of aircraft engines and parts accounted for 95 percent of all imports of internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts during the period.

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

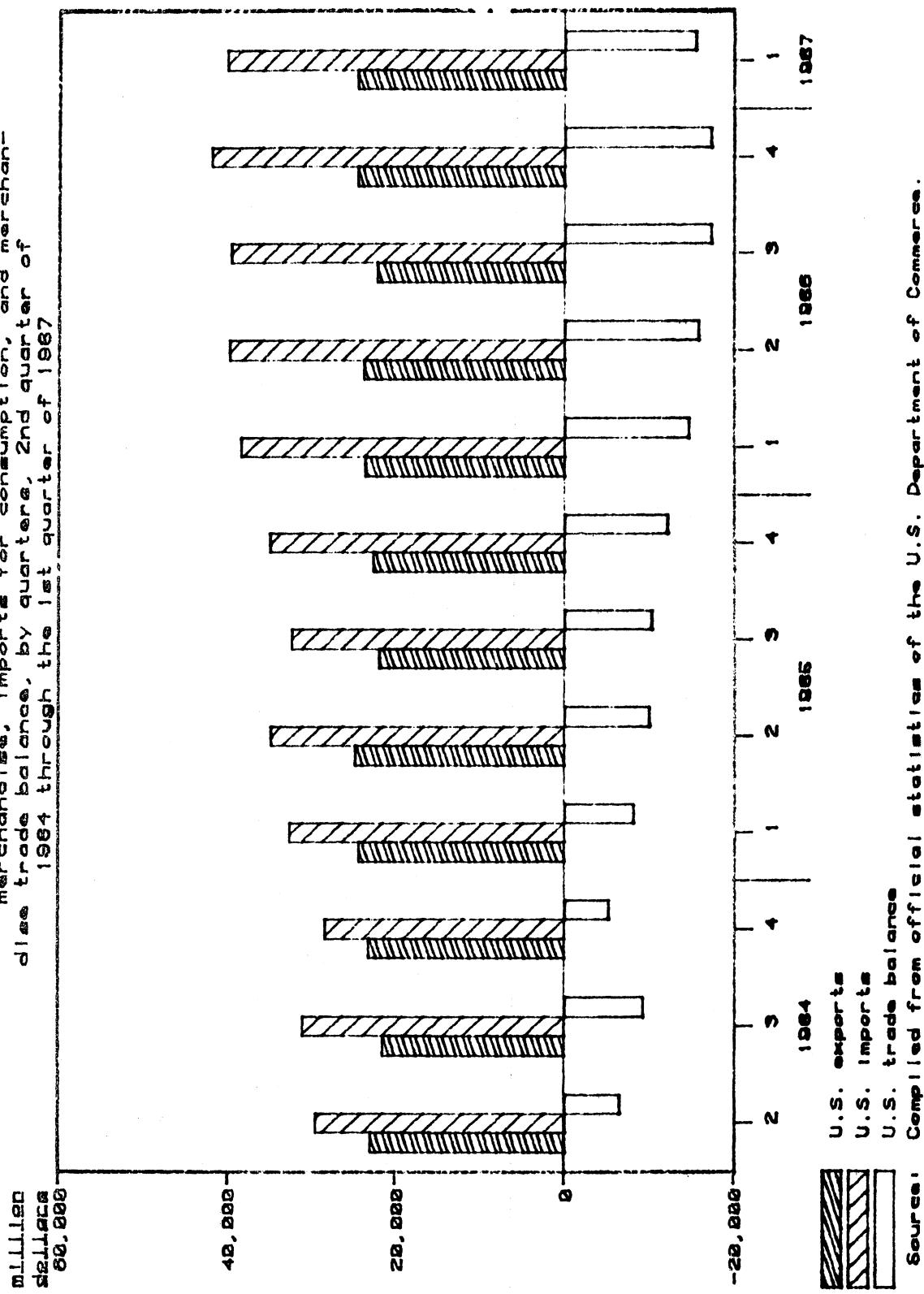
Table 20.--Machinery and equipment : U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1986	January-March 1986	January-March 1987	January-March 1987
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>				
Canada	25,431,976	6,695,695	6,915,472	
Japan	6,001,254	1,321,218	1,310,180	
EC	20,851,057	5,144,244	6,250,673	
Brazil	1,602,580	315,629	300,184	
Hong Kong	1,073,372	296,821	341,634	
India	694,557	174,330	179,541	
Korea	1,989,462	455,617	516,603	
Mexico	6,006,354	1,454,171	1,581,129	
Taiwan	1,696,854	371,845	433,314	
OPEC	5,159,718	1,365,160	1,043,514	
NMEs	1,939,863	602,138	485,182	
China	1,661,559	538,554	437,931	
All other	22,074,224	5,500,724	5,230,498	
Total	94,527,275	23,697,596	24,587,928	
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>				
Canada	29,727,058	7,518,183	7,816,261	
Japan	64,559,237	15,378,001	15,045,326	
EC	32,297,673	7,912,015	8,261,196	
Brazil	1,414,985	323,904	359,542	
Hong Kong	2,271,495	527,956	541,184	
India	46,802	13,029	9,781	
Korea	4,502,043	897,332	1,341,233	
Mexico	6,513,212	1,441,316	1,742,698	
Taiwan	6,083,888	1,338,335	1,754,699	
OPEC	58,439	17,213	8,806	
NMEs	262,874	58,579	97,699	
China	143,779	25,406	71,251	
All other	12,342,234	3,092,105	3,196,751	
Total	160,079,945	38,518,633	40,149,994	
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>				
Canada	-4,295,082	-822,488	-900,789	
Japan	-58,551,983	-14,056,782	-13,735,145	
EC	-11,446,615	-2,767,831	-2,010,523	
Brazil	187,594	-8,275	-59,357	
Hong Kong	-1,198,122	-231,135	-199,550	
India	647,754	161,301	169,760	
Korea	-2,512,581	-441,714	-824,630	
Mexico	-506,858	12,854	-161,569	
Taiwan	-4,387,034	-966,490	-1,321,385	
OPEC	5,101,279	1,347,947	1,034,707	
NMEs	1,676,988	543,559	387,482	
China	1,517,780	512,847	366,680	
All other	9,731,990	2,408,018	2,033,746	
Total	-65,552,669	-14,821,037	-15,562,066	

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

Figure 8.—Machinery and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarter, 2nd quarter of 1984 through the 1st quarter of 1987



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

U.S. exports of internal combustion engines, non-piston type, increased by 14 percent during the first quarter of 1987, rising to \$1.1 billion. With the rise in exports of these engines and parts and the decline in imports, the U.S. balance of trade in these engines increased from a surplus of \$167 million in the first quarter of 1986 to a surplus of \$343 million in the first quarter of 1987, or by 105 percent. Principal export markets during the first quarter of 1987 included France, Canada, the United Kingdom, and West Germany, which together accounted for 49 percent of total U.S. shipments.

Peder Andersen  
523-0108

#### Air-conditioning machines

The increase in residential, commercial, and industrial building construction was largely responsible for a 44-percent rise in imports of air-conditioning machines and parts during the first quarter of 1987. In addition, increased foreign buying by U.S. auto manufacturers of components for car air-conditioning machines contributed to the rapid rise in imports. Imports of these products increased from \$113 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$163 million in the corresponding period of 1987. Although Japan remained the principal supplier, its share of total imports declined from 59 percent in the first quarter of 1986 to 42 percent in the first quarter of 1987. The decline in Japan's import share was caused by a large increase in imports from Mexico, Canada, and Malaysia. U.S. exports of air-conditioning machines and parts increased slightly from \$191 million in the first quarter of 1986, to \$212 million in the first quarter of 1987. Canada was the principal foreign market, accounting for 43 percent (\$92 million) of total exports, followed by Mexico with 13 percent (\$27 million), and Saudi Arabia with 7 percent (\$14 million).

Ruben Mata  
523-0262

#### Earth-moving and mining machinery

U.S. imports of earth-moving and mining machinery were valued at \$491 million in the first quarter of 1987, representing an increase of 3 percent over those in the first quarter of 1986. These articles include mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and leveling and boring machinery for use in the construction and mining industries. Japan continued to be the largest supplier of these products, accounting for \$173 million, or 35 percent of the total imports during the first quarter of 1987, and representing an increase of 9 percent over those during the first quarter of 1986. Other principal suppliers included France, the United Kingdom, and Canada.

U.S. exports of earth-moving and mining machinery declined by 35 percent, from \$1.1 billion during the first quarter of 1986, to \$733 million during the corresponding period of 1987. The largest U.S. export market for earth-moving and mining machinery was Canada, whose share of total exports amounted to 120

15 percent (\$113 million) in the first quarter of 1987, compared with 13 percent (\$147 million) in the first quarter of 1986; other principal export markets included Venezuela, South Yemen, and the United Kingdom. The sharp decline in exports and small increase in imports resulted in a 63-percent reduction in the U.S. trade surplus in earth-moving and mining machinery, from \$658 million during the first quarter of 1986 to \$242 million during the corresponding period of 1987.

Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines.--U.S. imports of backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines increased by 41 percent, from \$89 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$125 million during the first quarter of 1987. Japan remained the principal supplier of this equipment, accounting for 63 percent of the total imports, or \$79 million. U.S. exports of backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines increased from \$29 million to \$35 million, or by 21 percent. Canada continued to be the largest export market and received 75 percent of U.S. shipments in the first quarter of 1987, amounting to \$26 million. The U.S. negative balance of trade in these products increased from \$60 million during the first quarter of 1986 to \$90 million during the corresponding period of 1987.

Drilling and boring machinery.--U.S. imports of drilling and boring machinery rose by 13 percent, from \$5.7 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$6.5 million during the corresponding period of 1987. Finland shifted from the sixth largest source of imports in the first quarter of 1986 (\$510,000) to the principal import source during the corresponding period of 1987 (\$1.7 million).

In contrast, U.S. exports of drilling and boring machinery declined by 55 percent, from \$31 million during the first quarter of 1986 to \$17 million during the corresponding period of 1987. Saudi Arabia, accounting for 19 percent of total U.S. exports in the first quarter of 1987, or \$2.5 million, replaced Canada, which accounted for 9 percent, or \$1 million, of total U.S. exports. The decline in exports of drilling and boring machinery reflects the downward turn in the energy industry, and the lower costs of fuel in the world economy.

Nita Kavalauskas  
523-0467

#### Metalworking machine tools

U.S. imports of metalworking machine tools declined to \$460 million in the first quarter of 1987, representing a decrease of 14 percent over imports in the corresponding period of 1986. Imports from Japan, the largest supplier of metalworking machine tools, declined slightly, decreasing by 6 percent to \$230 million. Despite the small decrease, Japan remained the principal supplier, accounting for 50 percent of total metalworking machine tool imports. Imports from other major suppliers, including West Germany and Switzerland, also declined during the period. According to industry sources, the decrease in imports of metalworking machine tools was related in part to reduced demand for these types of tools by the defense and automotive industries, as well as to the voluntary restraint agreements (VRA's) in effect

with Japan and Taiwan. Imports of the metalworking machine tools covered under the VRA's decreased in value within a range of 17 percent to 29 percent, depending on the machine tool category. However, imports of miscellaneous metalworking machine tools, which are not covered by the VRA's and principally from Japan, increased by 23 percent.

Exports of metalworking machine tools rose by 20 percent to \$147 million in the first quarter of 1987, increasing from \$122 million in the corresponding period of 1986, largely as a result of the depreciation of the U.S. dollar, which has made U.S. metalworking machine tools less expensive. Exports also increased as a result of increased demand by several countries, including Korea, which are expanding and/or revitalizing their heavy industries.

Carol Howell  
523-0455

#### Office machines

U.S. trade in office machines improved in the first quarter of 1987 with the trade surplus rising to \$216 million from \$52 million in the first quarter of 1986. The improvement was brought about by a 13-percent increase in U.S. exports of these products to \$4.1 billion and a 9-percent increase in U.S. imports to \$3.9 billion. Exports of office machines to Canada, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Italy showed significant growth during the period. Exports to Japan, however, increased by only 2 percent, whereas, imports from Japan, the major supplier to the U.S. market, increased by 7 percent to \$2.0 billion, accounting for 51 percent of total imports. Imports from Singapore and Taiwan showed significant increases during the period, rising by 33 percent to \$477 million and by 26 percent to \$384 million, respectively. Typewriters accounted for a large share of the improvement in U.S. trade in office machines during the period.

Automatic data processing machines.--U.S. exports of automatic data processing (ADP) machines increased by 23 percent in the first quarter of 1987 to \$931 million, despite a decrease of 13 percent in exports to Japan. As a result, the U.S. negative balance of trade in these products remained essentially unchanged at \$539 million. Shipments of ADP machines to the United Kingdom, Canada, and West Germany were particularly strong during the period, increasing by 50 percent, 27 percent, and 40 percent, respectively.

William Fletcher  
523-0378

Typewriters.--U.S. imports of typewriters decreased from \$117 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$65 million in the first quarter of 1987, representing a decline of 44 percent. The decline in imports occurred in all categories of typewriters and from all major sources. The principal sources of imports were Japan and West Germany, which accounted for 64 and 25 percent of total imports, respectively. During the period, U.S. exports of typewriters also declined, decreasing from \$18 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$13 million in the corresponding period of 1987. The principal <sup>122</sup>

markets for U.S. exports in the first quarter of 1987 were Canada (17 percent of the total) and the United Kingdom (14 percent). The decline in imports during the period caused the U.S. trade deficit to be reduced by 48 percent to \$51 million.

Copying machines.--U.S. imports of copying machines decreased from \$366 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$289 million in the corresponding period of 1987, representing a decline of 21 percent. Japan was the principal source of these products, accounting for 90 percent of total imports. In contrast, U.S. exports of copying machines rose by 120 percent to \$45 million during the first quarter of 1987. A large share of the increase in exports was shipped to the EC with the Netherlands, the largest export market, taking 34 percent. The U.S. trade deficit in office machines fell by 29 percent to a deficit of \$244 million in the first quarter of 1987, compared with a deficit of \$345 million in the corresponding period in 1986.

William Fletcher and Scott Baker  
523-0378 and 523-0361

#### Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment

U.S. imports of motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment increased by 2 percent to \$592 million in the first quarter of 1987, compared with such imports during the corresponding period of 1986. Slightly more than 55 percent of these imports were miscellaneous equipment related to motors, generators, and transformers. This equipment consisted principally of rectifiers and rectifying apparatus, such as ac/dc power supplies, and unenumerated electrical apparatus. Motors, predominately of less than 1 horsepower (fractional horsepower), accounted for an additional 26 percent of the import total in the first quarter of 1987. Fractional horsepower motors are most often used in consumer and commercial products such as lawn-care equipment, fans, blenders, and toys. Japan accounted for 24 percent of the imports during the first quarter of 1987, and Mexico, the second leading supplier, added an additional 18 percent. Singapore registered the largest single country percentage increase, as imports from that source increased by 55 percent during the first quarter of 1987 to \$20 million.

John Cutchin  
523-0231

#### Electric cooking stoves and ranges

U.S. imports of electric cooking stoves and ranges (and parts) decreased by 20 percent during the first quarter of 1987, declining to \$199 million from \$247 million in the first quarter of 1986. A large share of this decline was related to a reduction of \$58 million in shipments of microwave ovens from Japan. Microwave ovens accounted for 74 percent of imports of all electric cooking stoves and ranges during the period.

Despite the decline in Japanese shipments, Japan remained the principal supplier of electric cooking stoves and ranges during the first quarter of 123

1987, accounting for 44 percent of total imports. Japan's dominant position, however, is threatened by Korea, whose shipments of electric cooking stoves and ranges increased by 37 percent to \$80 million during the first quarter of 1987. Almost all of the increase in shipments from Korea was accounted for by increased shipments of microwave ovens. Imports of these products from Korea increased from 647,000 units, valued at \$59 million, in the first quarter of 1986 to 895,000 units, valued at \$80 million, in the corresponding period of 1987. Japan and Korea accounted for 84 percent of imported cooking stoves and ranges in the first quarter of 1987 compared with 88 percent in the corresponding period of 1986. According to industry sources, the decline in imports of these products in the first quarter of 1987 reflects the likelihood that Japanese producers are shifting production away from Japan to the United States and developing countries.

Georgia Jackson  
523-4604

#### Ignition equipment

U.S. imports of ignition equipment increased to \$156 million during the first quarter of 1987, rising by 26 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1986. Much of the increase was accounted for by Mexico, where U.S. producers of ignition equipment have established manufacturing operations to assemble this equipment. Imports of ignition equipment from Mexico were valued at \$29 million in the first quarter of 1987, compared with \$7 million in the corresponding period of 1986. About 95 percent of these imports from Mexico in the first quarter of 1987 were entered under tariff item 807.00. Ignition equipment includes battery-charging generators, alternators, starter motors, ignition coils, spark plugs, and miscellaneous equipment.

Despite the large increase in imports from Mexico, Japan remained the principal supplier, accounting for 39 percent of total imports. Imports from Japan were valued at \$61 million in the first quarter of 1987, representing an increase of 15 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1986. Shipments from Japan were largely generators, alternators, and sparkplugs, imported to serve the U.S. replacement market. U.S. exports of ignition equipment increased by 40 percent to \$103 million, a large share of which was shipped as parts to Mexico by U.S. producers for assembly.

Gary Cohen  
523-8541

#### Telephone and telegraph apparatus

Imports of telephone and telegraph apparatus increased by 6 percent in the first quarter of 1987, over those in the corresponding period of 1986; exports showed no significant change. Imports from Japan, the largest U.S. supplier, rose by 6 percent and reflected increases in all types of telephone and telegraph apparatus, excluding telephone sets. High production costs in Japan are forcing the Japanese to increase the price of their low-end telephone sets, making these telephone sets less competitive in world markets. As a result, Japanese manufacturers are moving production of these articles 124

offshore. The more expensive and complex sets are still produced in Japan and are the reason that the average unit value of telephone sets imported from Japan increased. China, Singapore, and Hong Kong posted the largest percentage gains in the first quarter of 1987 over those in the corresponding period of 1986. The majority of the increase in imports from these countries was in telephone sets and was largely a result of U.S. and Japanese manufacturers shifting to offshore production of these items.

Sylvia McDonough  
523-4587

Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment

U.S. imports of this product group decreased from \$3.9 billion in the first quarter of 1986 to \$3.6 billion during the corresponding period of 1987, representing a decrease of 7 percent. The largest source of such imports during both periods was Japan, which accounted for 53 percent of the total in the first quarter of 1987 and 66 percent during the corresponding period of 1986. The reasons for this decline in imports include a growing saturation of personal audio/video products like "boom box" and "walkman-type" and radio-tape player combinations, as well as video cassette recorders (VCR's). This is accentuated by the fact that several Japanese-based VCR producers have begun to set up production facilities in the United States and also by the recent retaliatory actions associated with the U.S.-Japanese semiconductor arrangement against certain Japanese electronic products. The principal products in this group are audio and video tape recorders (41 percent of the total value in the first quarter of 1987), television apparatus (29 percent of the total value), and radio receivers and miscellaneous radio apparatus and electronic products that are characterized typically by price sensitive demand and decreasing prices.

Television apparatus.--Comparing the first quarter of 1986 and the corresponding period of 1987, U.S. imports of television apparatus, principally television receivers, increased from \$857 million to \$1.0 billion, or by 22 percent. U.S. imports from Japan, the largest source in both periods, decreased from \$366 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$342 million during the corresponding period of 1987, or by 7 percent. Japanese producers have begun to lose U.S. market share because of increasing competition from Korea, Taiwan, and Mexico and an appreciating yen. In addition, certain Japanese-made television receivers were included in the articles subject to a 100-percent ad valorem duty increase imposed by the President in retaliation for Japan's violation of the semiconductor agreement.

Eric Nelson  
523-4585

Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines

U.S. imports of this product group decreased by 22 percent, from \$1.9 billion in the first quarter of 1986 to about \$1.5 billion in the first quarter of 1987. Japan was the largest supplier, although U.S. imports from Japan fell by 34 percent, from more than \$1.5 billion in the first quarter of 1986 to less than \$1.0 billion during the corresponding period of 1987.

VCR imports, which accounted for 44 percent of the value in this group, accounted for almost the entire decline in this product area. The number of VCR's imported from Japan fell by about 40 percent for Japanese models and by about 80 percent for those imported from Korea. At the same time, unit values for VCR's from Korea and Japan continued their decline. Principal factors depressing imports of these items in early 1987 were, reportedly, household penetration to near saturation levels, increased assembly of VCR's by Korean and Japanese companies in the United States, and a self-imposed restriction on VCR exports by the Korean Government.

On the other hand, Korean exports of microcassette audio recorders to the United States increased nearly 500 percent from \$900,000 in the first quarter of 1986 to almost \$4.7 million in the corresponding period of 1987. This reflects the drive, reportedly by Korean manufacturers, to target certain niche markets in consumer electronic goods where they can compete by virtue of their significantly lower costs. Increasing competition from Korea and other developing countries in the Far East in this price-sensitive sector has cost the Japanese a significant amount of their import share in this area. The Japanese import share of these products fell from 80 percent in the first quarter of 1986 to 64 percent in the corresponding period of 1987.

Jonathan P. Streeter  
523-0230

#### Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits

U.S. imports of articles for making and breaking electrical circuits were valued at \$633 million during the first quarter of 1987, representing an increase of 20 percent over imports during the corresponding period of 1986. These articles include switches, relays, connectors, printed circuit boards, and switchgear that 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 these imports, providing components to Japanese firms producing consumer electronic products and automobiles in the United States. Imports from Japan were valued at \$157 million during the first quarter of 1987, representing about a 24-percent increase over imports during the corresponding period of 1986. Mexico, Canada, and West Germany were also large suppliers of these products, together 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

#### Semiconductors

U.S. imports of semiconductors rose by 14 percent in the first quarter of 1987, increasing to \$1.4 billion. The rise in imports represents an increase in U.S. demand for personal computers and other electronic end products

incorporating semiconductors. Industry sources indicate that the increase in demand in the first quarter is expected to continue throughout 1987 as indicated by the industry's current book-to-bill ratio of 1.4 to 1. Japan remained the principal supplier during the period, accounting for 26 percent of total imports, although U.S. producers, which utilize developing countries such as Malaysia, Singapore, Korea, the Philippines, and Thailand for the final assembly of semiconductors, accounted for about two-thirds of total imports.

The principal types of semiconductors imported during the first quarter of 1987 were integrated circuits that accounted for 79 percent of total imports. Of these devices, 56 percent were metal oxide semiconductors (MOS), notably dynamic random access memories (DRAM's) and erasable programmable read only memories (EPROM's). Japan was by far the largest supplier of MOS devices, accounting for 32 percent of total imports during the period.

On September 2, 1986, the United States and Japan entered into an arrangement that called for the elimination of dumping of semiconductors in the United States and third-country markets by Japanese producers, and a steady and gradual increase in U.S. producers' share of the Japanese market. In April 1987, the President imposed sanctions of \$300 million on imports of certain end products from Japan, including color television receivers and lap-top computers for failure to comply with the arrangement. Recently, the President partially lifted the sanctions because Japanese producers reportedly had reduced the dumping of semiconductors in third-country markets.

Nelson Hogge  
523-0377

#### Insulated electrical conductors

Imports of insulated electrical conductors rose by 9 percent to \$381 million during the first quarter of 1987, compared with \$349 million during the corresponding period of 1986. The majority of the increase was in imports from Mexico, Taiwan, and Japan, which rose by 9, 15, and 21 percent, respectively. The increase in imports from Mexico was largely due to expanding production of automobile ignition wiring sets by U.S. producers that import under TSUS item 807.00. Taiwan imports were also greatly influenced by production operations on these products. The increase in Japanese imports, primarily concentrated in shipments of miscellaneous conductors with fittings, was related to a rise in U.S. demand for power supply cords for a wide range of consumer electronic and electrical products. The increase in imports of all insulated electrical conductors was related to the continued strength of U.S. demand in the automobile and consumer electronic products markets, in addition to long-term commitments by U.S. producers to source labor-intensive products from low-wage rate areas.

John Cutchin  
523-0231

### Automobile trucks and truck tractors

U.S. imports of automobile trucks and truck tractors decreased, in terms of units, by 11 percent to 325,003 units (\$2.2 billion) in the first quarter of 1987 compared with 366,055 units (\$2.2 billion) in the corresponding period of 1986. Virtually all of the decrease in U.S. imports of these trucks was accounted for by a decline in demand for lightweight gasoline-powered pickup trucks from Japan and Canada. Imports of these trucks amounted to 290,057 units (\$1.8 billion) in the first quarter of 1987 compared with 339,747 units (\$2.0 billion) in the corresponding period of 1986.

Jim McElroy  
523-0258

### Passenger automobiles 1/

U.S. imports of automobiles increased by 2.2 percent to 1,946,757 units (\$12.2 billion) in the first quarter of 1987 compared with 1,905,264 units (\$11.3 billion) during the corresponding period of 1986. U.S. exports of automobiles, however, decreased during the period, declining from 192,457 units (\$1.8 billion) in the first quarter of 1986 to 154,951 units (\$1.6 billion) in the corresponding period of 1987. Thus, the trade deficit in automobiles increased by 12 percent, from \$9.5 billion in the first quarter of 1986 to \$10.6 billion in the corresponding period of 1987.

The growth in imports (in terms of units) was due primarily to increased demand for Korean subcompact autos, which expanded from 19,586 units in the first quarter of 1986 to 60,370 units in the corresponding quarter of 1987. U.S. import of autos from the top four sources (Japan, Canada, West Germany, and Sweden) all declined during the first quarter of 1987, compared with the corresponding period of 1986. An increase in shipments of engines and transmissions from Mexico and Brazil, attributed to U.S. manufacturers operating assembly plants in foreign-trade zones, also contributed to the increase in imports (in terms of value). 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-Canada Automotive Products Trade Act (APTA), were valued at \$5.8 billion in the first quarter of 1987.

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

2/ Included are motor-vehicle parts and accessories classified in schedules 282 through 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated.

compared with \$5.2 billion during the corresponding period of 1986, representing an increase of 12 percent. U.S. exports increased by 9 percent, rising from \$3.4 billion in the first quarter of 1986 to \$3.7 billion during the corresponding period of 1987. Imports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories increased from \$2.4 billion in the first quarter of 1986, to \$2.6 billion in the corresponding period of 1987, whereas imports from Japan increased from \$1.1 billion to \$1.2 billion. Imports from Mexico also rose significantly, increasing from \$509 million to \$603 million. The United States experienced a trade deficit in parts and accessories of \$2.1 billion during the first quarter of 1987, compared with a trade deficit of \$1.8 billion during the corresponding period of 1986.

Certain motor-vehicle parts.--The primary parts contained in this group are body stampings, bumpers, wheels, radiators, exhaust systems, brakes, shock absorbers, transmissions, and miscellaneous motor-vehicle parts, such as clutches, tire valves, differentials, unwired joints, and steering wheels. U.S. imports of products in this group increased by 9 percent, from \$2.3 billion in the first quarter of 1986 to \$2.5 billion during the corresponding period of 1987. <sup>1/</sup> Canada, Japan, West Germany, and Mexico were the primary sources of imports during the period, accounting for \$2.1 billion, or 84 percent of the total. Imports from Canada during the period rose by 4 percent, Japan by 17 percent, West Germany by 26 percent, and Mexico by 18 percent, compared with imports during the first quarter of 1986. 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 increased by 10 percent, from \$2.1 billion in the first quarter of 1986 to \$2.3 billion during the corresponding period of 1987. The principal export markets for these parts during both periods were Canada, Mexico, and Venezuela. Exports to those countries amounted to \$2.0 billion during the first quarter of 1987, accounting for 87 percent of the total exports. Exports to Canada and Mexico increased by 10 and 23 percent, respectively, whereas, exports to Venezuela fell by 4 percent. The United States experienced a trade deficit of \$158 million in these products in the first quarter of 1986, compared with a trade deficit of \$116 million during the corresponding period of 1987.

Dennis Rapkins  
523-0299

#### Tractors, including parts

U.S. imports of tractors and parts decreased by 6 percent in the first quarter of 1987 to \$343 million, compared with \$366 million in the corresponding period of 1986. The overall decrease was related to an

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<sup>1/</sup> On Apr. 21, 1987, the Commission made a final determination that a domestic industry is threatened with material injury by reason of imports from Brazil (investigation No. 731-TA-335 (Final), USITC publication 1971) of tubeless steel disc wheels provided for in item 692.32 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

18-percent decline in U.S. imports of agricultural wheel-type tractors to \$180 million (30,270 tractors) in the first quarter of 1987, from \$220 million (36,916 tractors) in the corresponding period of 1986. This decline was partially offset by an increase in U.S. imports of nonagricultural tractors in the first quarter of 1987 to \$39 million (9,562 tractors) from \$24 million (4,993 tractors) in the corresponding period of 1986. Overall, Japan continued to be the leading supplier of tractors, accounting for almost 43 percent (\$147 million) of total imports. Imports from the United Kingdom declined by 17 percent to \$48 million, those from West Germany declined by 23 percent to \$48 million, and those from Italy declined by 21 percent to \$26 million. Imports of agricultural tractors from Japan, the United Kingdom, and West Germany declined by 18 percent, 23 percent, and 42 percent, respectively. According to industry sources, U.S. sales of agricultural, wheel-type tractors declined by more than 15 percent in the first quarter of 1987 because of planted acreage reduction and because farmers were delaying purchases of new equipment.

U.S. exports of tractors and parts declined by 25 percent, from \$454 million in the first quarter of 1986, to \$340 million in the corresponding period of 1987. Approximately 37 percent of the decline was attributable to a reduction in exports to Canada, which decreased to \$127 million in the first quarter of 1987 from \$170 million in the corresponding period of 1986. Despite this decline, Canada remained the largest export market, accounting for 37 percent of total exports. U.S. exports to Belgium (principally of parts) also decreased during the period, declining by 22 percent, and those to Mexico and the United Kingdom declined by 34 percent. In other traditional markets, such as Australia and West Germany, U.S. exports declined by 45 and 52 percent, respectively. In the first quarter of 1987, parts accounted for 63 percent of total U.S. exports of tractors and parts, compared with 54 percent in the corresponding period of 1986. The U.S. trade surplus of \$88 million in the first quarter of 1986 changed to a trade deficit of \$3 million in the first quarter of 1987.

Dennis Fravel  
523-0411

#### Articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement 1/

U.S. imports of articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement declined from \$1.6 billion in the first quarter of 1986 to \$1.4 billion in the corresponding period of 1987, representing a decrease of 13 percent. The majority of the decrease can be attributed to a decline in imports of foreign-built transport airplanes. In contrast, U.S. exports rose during the first three months of 1987, increasing to \$3.5 billion from \$3.3 billion in the corresponding period of 1986. As a result, the U.S. trade surplus grew to \$2.1 billion during the first quarter of 1987. Flight simulators, used aircraft, and large transport airplanes showed the most significant changes in trade activity.

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

U.S. imports of flight simulators and parts increased from \$13 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$41 million in the corresponding period of 1987. The majority of the increase was accounted for by expanded shipments of flight simulators from Canada. Imports from Canada represented 86 percent of total imports during January-March 1987, compared with only 3 percent in the corresponding period of 1986. U.S. exports of flight simulators and parts decreased, however, falling to \$14 million in the first quarter of 1987 from \$20 million in the corresponding period of 1986.

Used and rebuilt aircraft imports declined from 38 planes, valued at \$53 million, in the first quarter of 1986 to 19 planes, valued at \$14 million, in the corresponding period of 1987, representing a decrease of more than 73 percent. In the first quarter of 1986, a large number of used transport airplanes were imported from the Netherlands and Japan; during the corresponding period of 1987, Brazil, France, and the United Kingdom were the major import suppliers. U.S. exports of used and rebuilt aircraft increased from 102 planes, valued at \$116 million, in the first quarter of 1986 to 162 planes, valued at \$118 million, in the corresponding period of 1987. The average unit value of exports fell from \$1 million during January-March 1986 to \$729,492 in the corresponding period of 1987.

U.S. imports of large transport airplanes fell from six planes, valued at \$106 million, during January-March 1986, to one plane, valued at \$18 million during January-March 1987. Decreased aircraft deliveries from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and France accounted for the large decline in imports. U.S. exports of large transport planes rose, however, from \$1.5 billion in the first quarter of 1986 to \$1.6 billion in the corresponding period of 1987. The United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and China were the major U.S. export markets during the first quarter of 1987.

Debby Ladomirak  
523-0131

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	Jan-Mar (4)	Jan-Mar (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery</b>						
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,361	64,459	25,370	36,178	43	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	374,078	326,440	73,228	69,844	-5	
<b>Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,032	17,039	8,133	954	-88	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,064	20,434	5,312	8,097	52	
<b>Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	136,059	133,855	43,723	46,960	7	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	273,204	172,868	50,438	31,851	-37	
<b>Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,450,916	4,745,641	1,163,930	1,357,250	17	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,233,222	3,955,380	1,027,239	1,049,889	2	
<b>Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,431,390	2,949,143	813,383	773,262	-5	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,608,576	3,974,661	980,722	1,115,945	14	
<b>Non-piston type aircraft engines</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (number) (1,000 dollars)	2,010	2,274	568	553	-3	
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,226,615	1,397,810	437,569	384,235	-12	
Exports:						
Quantity (number) (1,000 dollars)	2,561	1,477	393	439	12	
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,023,260	1,052,298	280,670	355,079	27	
<b>Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,116	37,256	7,169	7,981	11	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,401	12,370	7,526	1,611	-79	

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

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof	22,720	36,536	5,487	9,941	81	
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		16,855	3,308	4,955	50	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)						
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof	13,398					
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		22,143	23,438	5,418	6,171	14
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		18,408	17,973	4,902	5,331	9
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		314,070	332,544	85,505	84,153	-2
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		243,512	241,391	54,866	69,674	27
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		233,663	280,426	71,494	73,195	2
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		536,695	514,937	123,006	141,681	15
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		413,411	539,736	122,124	156,322	28
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		301,143	295,995	79,490	75,350	-5
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		94,752	114,366	30,536	24,023	-21
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		60,444	55,701	13,543	12,483	-8
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		172,566	217,480	56,516	61,692	9
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		378,154	362,818	92,406	97,826	6

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof						
Imports:	97,438	93,059	28,306	20,874	-26	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	54,513	47,554	12,250	13,591	11	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof						
Imports:	665,921	766,826	197,890	199,444	1	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	910,911	848,557	222,162	205,222	-8	
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof						
Fans and blowers and parts thereof						
Imports:	729,072	757,631	190,292	234,327	23	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	78,689	78,058	17,820	22,203	25	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Compressors and parts thereof						
Imports:	657,162	725,811	180,423	202,454	12	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	599,259	511,093	121,853	139,304	14	
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof						
Imports:	120,594	132,580	32,077	35,280	10	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	66,303	61,379	16,952	16,116	-5	
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof						
Imports:	295,727	451,401	113,226	162,810	44	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	849,344	768,843	190,570	212,426	11	
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof						
Imports:	57,938	72,235	16,312	24,145	48	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	123,525	129,184	53,907	20,704	-62	
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof						
Imports:	269,896	404,727	87,962	102,273	16	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	421,905	435,109	104,516	117,051	12	
Value (1,000 dollars)						

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	Jan-Mar (4)	Jan-Mar (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery						
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof	1,804,274	2,060,075	476,060	491,317	3	
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	4,548,014	3,849,357	1,134,318	733,207	-35	
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)						
Drilling and boring machinery						
Imports: Quantity (units)	1,867	6,009	180	237	32	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	19,387	24,231	5,731	6,493	13	
Exports: Quantity (units)	4,316	887	232	145	-38	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	259,184	118,456	30,518	13,689	-55	
Front-end loaders						
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	500,250	614,477	135,944	148,390	9	
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)						
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines						
Imports: Quantity (units)	7,114	10,789	91,605	60,580	-34	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	302,601	450,970	89,052	125,285	26	
Exports: Quantity (units)	1,322	1,995	358	594	66	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	169,283	130,381	28,836	34,931	21	
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof						
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	837,974	1,040,035	242,523	221,104	-9	
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)						
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink	477,002	449,043	108,854	111,037	2	
Agricultural and horticultural machinery						
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	361,221	312,427	76,443	90,935	19	
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	516,581	438,675	115,913	100,403	-13	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	Jan-Mar (4)	Jan-Mar (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery:</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	187,066	185,846	50,023	61,364	23	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	220,436	201,574	51,923	46,428	-11	
<b>Lawnmowers and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	56,903	77,744	25,688	38,997	52	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	97,451	113,749	47,087	57,976	23	
<b>Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,752	7,019	1,215	2,715	123	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,733	8,505	1,789	3,771	111	
<b>Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,962	28,435	5,388	10,689	98	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,543	65,576	14,738	17,949	22	
<b>Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,465	13,996	2,748	3,712	35	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,487	26,085	6,235	3,079	-51	
<b>Bakery machinery and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,483	56,381	13,117	16,613	27	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,479	27,948	8,185	7,219	-12	
<b>Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,291	16,141	4,340	2,701	-38	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	53,809	45,116	10,895	11,506	6	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof						
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	131,711	158,336	37,254	45,348	22	
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	112,128	124,736	28,870	34,882	21	
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing machinery						
Machines for making cellulose 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)	389,330	476,788	110,772	104,551	-6	
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	241,281	262,306	61,372	58,623	-4	
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof						
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	808,788	1,037,599	240,671	254,886	6	
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	439,210	486,728	123,670	130,901	6	
Duplicating machines and parts thereof						
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	33,281	45,939	10,255	13,383	31	
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	50,077	48,619	11,300	16,444	46	
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof						
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	14,108	19,162	2,918	5,487	88	
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	10,966	11,766	3,192	2,311	-28	
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines						
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments						
Imports: Quantity (units)	489	1,797	1,664	25		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	11,962	9,524	3,025	2,976	-2	
Exports: Quantity (units)	68	53	12	17	42	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,490	1,540	790	1,322	67	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Textile yarn-producing machinery</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (units) (1,000 dollars)	5,886: 136,647:	7,835: 179,189:	1,304: 49,544:	1,486: 60,289:	14 22	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:						
Quantity (units) (1,000 dollars)	1,803: 16,605:	2,197: 23,105:	576: 4,747:	503: 4,633:	-13 -2	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
<b>Textile yarn-preparing machines</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (units) (1,000 dollars)	5,737: 34,787:	5,044: 47,524:	459: 12,941:	1,652: 15,736:	260 22	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:						
Quantity (units) (1,000 dollars)	1,051: 11,463:	1,915: 12,710:	216: 2,088:	444: 4,707:	106 125	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
<b>Weaving machines</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (units) (1,000 dollars)	34,911: 133,076:	24,266: 139,345:	5,505: 27,777:	7,252: 33,820:	32 22	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:						
Quantity (units) (1,000 dollars)	1,823: 13,384:	1,600: 11,470:	478: 3,595:	353: 4,511:	-26 25	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
<b>Knitting machines</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (units) (1,000 dollars)	62,609: 80,589:	55,284: 137,046:	15,803: 30,678:	14,482: 34,998:	-8 14	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:						
Quantity (units) (1,000 dollars)	2,059: 18,912:	3,140: 17,191:	773: 4,925:	1,206: 5,376:	56 9	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
<b>Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (units) (1,000 dollars)	1,721: 15,328:	1,399: 20,410:	438: 7,643:	379: 3,467:	-13 -55	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:						
Quantity (units) (1,000 dollars)	1,060: 7,563:	2,187: 7,846:	750: 1,558:	364: 1,777:	-51 -14	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
<b>Machines for making bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (units) (1,000 dollars)	7,849:	18,598:	7,364:	5,188:	0 -30	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:						
Quantity (units) (1,000 dollars)	6,651:	5,467:	1,487:	1,122:	0 -25	
Value (1,000 dollars)						

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
<b>Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof</b>					
Imports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	99,215	138,416	33,327	37,792	13
Exports:	139,907	160,280	39,322	49,407	26
<b>Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof</b>					
Imports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	44,503	68,008	17,146	19,556	14
Exports:	13,556	18,685	6,499	6,350	-2
<b>Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	3,394	3,872	1,091	728	-33
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	10,365	15,853	3,736	3,561	-5
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	8,785	13,340	2,241	3,717	66
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	20,230	25,639	3,557	7,537	112
<b>Parts of textile machinery</b>					
Imports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	200,161	288,247	75,172	79,268	5
Exports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	130,279	159,190	46,774	35,311	-21
<b>Cordage machines and parts thereof</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	6,067	7,756	1,226	1,072	-13
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,182	1,245	143	681	375
Exports:					
Quantity (units)					0
Value (\$1,000 dollars)					39
<b>Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines</b>					
Imports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	323,504	375,224	82,692	98,816	19
Exports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	109,114	115,769	27,782	32,550	17
<b>Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials</b>					

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:	232,647	114,343	31,390	19,974	-36	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	97,433	106,121	28,987	33,003	14	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
<b>Metal rolling mills and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:	75,366	111,680	25,794	35,443	37	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	96,729	138,960	38,417	23,607	-39	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
<b>Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:	2,090,317	2,671,386	645,174	563,637	-13	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	758,772	896,612	203,610	228,932	12	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
<b>Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:	301,706	393,110	85,947	101,502	18	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	268,529	276,737	64,931	67,430	4	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
<b>Tool holders and accessories</b>						
Imports:	84,061	95,229	26,024	23,885	-8	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	138,262	154,819	34,943	45,843	31	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
<b>Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:	385,713	433,101	113,462	121,591	7	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	226,589	236,449	63,183	61,688	-2	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
<b>Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:	22,325	12,223	3,029	3,028	0	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	51,579	54,256	12,162	15,045	24	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
<b>Office machines</b>						
Imports:	11,454,786	14,606,317	3,594,580	3,900,422	9	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	14,874,587	15,396,310	3,648,868	4,116,777	13	
Value (1,000 dollars)						

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	3,032:	3,791:	756:	602:	-20	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	392,256:	505,088:	116,750:	64,951:	-44	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	230:	91:	25:	13:	-47	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	161,229:	59,903:	18,102:	13,473:	-26	
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,919:	2,985:	617:	443:	-28	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	337,172:	288,017:	71,292:	34,613:	-51	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	209:	74:	20:	9:	-54	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	107,045:	13,291:	4,111:	1,987:	-52	
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	113:	806:	138:	158:	-33	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	55,084:	217,071:	45,458:	30,337:	-33	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	20:	17:	4:	4:	-18	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	54,184:	46,611:	13,991:	11,485:	-18	
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	13,089:	17,288:	4,157:	4,384:	5	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,976,672:	5,527,053:	1,289,930:	1,469,811:	14	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	595:	659:	147:	187:	27	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,153,783:	3,488,714:	756,534:	930,689:	23	
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	391,724:	315,072:	96,129:	83,905:	-13	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)						
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	12,900:	9,347:	2,197:	1,951:	-11	
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	33,196:	34,874:	9,907:	6,939:	-30	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	128,307:	121,253:	29,388:	25,647:	-13	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	207:	105:	17:	22:	26	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	7,502:	2,704:	688:	531:	-23	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism					
Imports:	14,456: 263,417:	11,561: 193,818:	3,650: 66,740:	3,024: 58,258:	-17 -13
Quantity (1,000 units)— Value (\$1,000 dollars)—					
Exports:	5,398:	6,642:	1,509:	1,420:	120 -6
Quantity (1,000 units)— Value (\$1,000 dollars)—					
Office machines and parts					
Copying machines					
Imports:	1,096: 1,117,346:	1,144: 1,294,003:	345: 365,920:	224: 289,176:	-35 -21
Quantity (1,000 units)— Value (\$1,000 dollars)—					
Exports:	40:	56:	10:	15:	41
Quantity (1,000 units)— Value (\$1,000 dollars)—					
Miscellaneous machines					
Shoe machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:	136,338:	120,932:	20,542:	45,219:	120
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—					
Exports:	12,464:	17,420:	3,938:	3,191:	-19
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—					
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof					
Imports:	19,238:	18,153:	4,117:	4,618:	12
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—					
Exports:	154,395:	185,825:	46,843:	52,612:	12
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—					
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:	194,095:	196,330:	49,419:	47,763:	-3
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—					
Exports:	42,992:	77,548:	20,600:	9,415:	-54
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—					
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof					
Imports:	84,602:	98,647:	20,359:	31,703:	56
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—					
Exports:	420,015:	574,944:	126,468:	160,534:	27
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—					
Exports:	269,257:	304,206:	71,776:	78,601:	10
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—					

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof						
Imports:	26,412	33,808	7,127	14,499	103	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	39,320	39,603	9,345	14,110	51	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof						
Imports:	48,808	105,258	18,521	23,944	29	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	21,939	25,326	5,975	7,328	23	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof						
Imports:	1,306,632	1,575,594	387,106	437,757	13	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	2,067,141	2,012,501	495,369	460,976	-7	
Parts of machines						
Industrial molds						
Imports:	259,458	321,554	77,742	86,357	11	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	150,656	158,214	41,348	42,887	4	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings						
Imports:	12,105	13,591	2,213	2,298	4	
Quantity (units)						
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,225	2,129	479	370	-23	
Exports:						
Quantity (units)						
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids						
Imports:	1,859	4,663	519	525	1	
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,445	3,774	500	608	22	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts						
Imports:	838,779	1,024,077	261,652	262,841	0	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	610,348	609,102	153,706	165,041	7	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts						
Imports:	626,896	651,510	167,152	169,448	1	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	277,746	257,920	68,285	67,974	0	
Value (1,000 dollars)						

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Forged steel grinding balls</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	362:	1,500:	108:	468:	333	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	510:	607:	51:	299:	478	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	64,374:	71,106:	17,256:	29,357:	70	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	14,387:	15,930:	3,647:	6,635:	82	
<b>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</b>						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	292,950:	362,572:	86,747:	107,066:	23	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	245,164:	227,518:	56,707:	59,473:	5	
<b>Miscellaneous machinery parts</b>						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	82,171:	101,513:	23,344:	24,765:	6	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	182,586:	176,398:	44,495:	46,160:	4	
<b>Electrical machinery and equipment</b>						
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,195,566:	2,383,943:	583,256:	592,008:	2	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,184,329:	1,119,353:	276,663:	291,692:	5	
Transformers						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	149,100:	146,758:	33,442:	35,976:	8	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	273,210:	258,897:	62,734:	56,329:	-10	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	4,488:	3,881:	1,041:	841:	-19	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	124,356:	119,051:	32,525:	29,653:	-9	
Motors and generators						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	836,427:	896,870:	229,377:	206,708:	-10	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	515,071:	482,682:	122,549:	111,040:	-9	
Generator sets						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	779:	589:	197:	129:	-35	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	249,937:	221,426:	64,260:	38,517:	-40	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	53:	50:	8:	11:	40	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	168,662:	152,716:	39,220:	27,692:	-29	

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

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Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4) (5)
<b>Magnets and electromagnetic devices</b>					
Imports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	131,934	160,576	38,156	41,352	8
Exports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	23,232	24,847	5,351	6,349	19
<b>Primary cells and batteries</b>					
Imports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	364,486	474,789	104,351	126,127	21
Exports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	231,935	238,682	55,639	73,254	32
<b>Storage batteries</b>					
Imports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	229,963	293,061	70,300	76,733	9
Exports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	129,851	126,588	32,129	42,782	33
<b>Portable electric hand tools</b>					
Imports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	234,844	327,612	71,050	86,560	22
Exports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	72,545	73,975	19,817	21,885	10
<b>Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof</b>					
Imports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	90,550	127,283	31,072	33,566	8
Exports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	97,426	85,872	17,173	27,466	60
<b>Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof</b>					
Imports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	173,589	314,327	47,855	57,758	21
Exports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	63,860	58,803	11,304	13,492	19
<b>Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof</b>					
Imports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	101,954	98,022	15,576	15,966	3
Exports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	10,794	14,684	2,475	2,711	10
<b>Ignition equipment</b>					
Imports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	370,022	542,687	123,273	155,798	26
Exports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	341,466	323,576	74,065	103,323	40

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	150,539	234,768		54,884	81,114	48
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	42,905	57,886		14,182	23,077	63
<b>Portable electric lamps</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,345	45,558		8,436	12,726	51
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,741	13,853		3,567	5,239	47
<b>Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	300,851	321,665		83,146	74,247	-11
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	305,602	363,287		79,135	80,601	2
<b>Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	461,348	489,616		103,098	119,259	16
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	113,227	102,641		25,635	25,205	-2
<b>Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	968,894	991,750		247,435	198,845	-20
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	137,890	120,264		28,068	33,722	20
<b>Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	91,418	105,757		19,073	24,024	26
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,374	26,025		7,104	6,459	-9
<b>Telephone and telegraph apparatus</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,028,438	2,286,308		559,855	591,141	6
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	832,102	870,181		206,518	205,912	0
<b>Telephone switching and switchboard equipment</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	518,930	401,355		97,070	99,803	3
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	362,672	394,342		97,696	95,146	-3

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Telephone instruments	:	:	:	:	:	:
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	18,193	19,010	6,599	11,142	6,9	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	483,901	932,438	196,452	220,257	12	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	717	628	214	97	-54	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	37,321	37,542	11,180	8,933	-20	
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	:	:	:	:	:	
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	941,768	921,319	209,935	234,186	12	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	179,083	191,229	42,269	51,610	22	
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	:	:	:	:	:	
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	15,195,061	16,667,656	3,911,579	3,643,754	-7	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,484,393	2,497,142	603,602	630,832	5	
Television cameras	:	:	:	:	:	
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 dollars)	444,118	404,191	117,496	65,256	-44	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	47,278	48,578	11,382	12,746	12	
Television apparatus	:	:	:	:	:	
Television receivers	:	:	:	:	:	
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 dollars)	2,007,568	2,442,903	517,002	623,021	21	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	185,508	212,955	47,385	50,834	7	
Radio receivers, miscellaneous radio apparatus and parts.	:	:	:	:	:	
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 dollars)	1,378,112	1,345,628	432,575	456,563	6	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,288,249	1,325,491	342,536	344,380	1	
Automobile radio receivers	:	:	:	:	:	
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	3,876	3,717	1,061	774	-27	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	237,644	209,659	60,814	43,379	-29	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	684	802	22,198	261	31	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	72,093	78,413	22,878	25,953	13	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type						
Imports:	43,544	40,455	7,275	8,561	18	
Quantity (1,000 units)—	638,166	532,986	108,965	120,452	11	
Value (1,000 dollars)—						
Exports:	534	765	104	341	229	
Quantity (1,000 units)—	15,734	20,170	3,428	6,668	94	
Value (1,000 dollars)—						
Transceivers						
Imports:	7,091	6,933	1,410	1,793	27	
Quantity (1,000 units)—	306,138	463,326	108,534	126,499	17	
Value (1,000 dollars)—						
Exports:	168	165	36	33	-8	
Quantity (1,000 units)—	346,678	246,653	48,066	49,781	4	
Value (1,000 dollars)—						
Record Players, Phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof						
Imports:	424,952	596,312	154,794	93,597	-40	
Value (1,000 dollars)—						
Exports:	17,067	18,684	4,153	4,356	5	
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines						
Imports:	7,594,479	8,067,332	1,923,520	1,496,905	-22	
Value (1,000 dollars)—						
Exports:	213,444	217,742	51,855	60,829	17	
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof						
Imports:	221,448	336,279	76,267	85,155	12	
Value (1,000 dollars)—						
Exports:	791,784	762,509	243,401	215,881	-11	
Radar						
Imports:	93,100	189,381	35,689	43,178	21	
Value (1,000 dollars)—						
Exports:	596,845	588,888	190,213	176,824	-7	
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus						
Imports:	527,629	673,869	145,604	176,824	21	
Value (1,000 dollars)—						
Exports:	243,329	227,131	56,859	56,741	0	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Electrical capacitors</b>						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	335,737	385,288	85,458	106,302	24	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	209,666	228,392	54,656	57,013	4	
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,188,073	1,213,005	285,795	362,521	27	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	70,803	70,962	17,799	19,751	11	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	18,288	20,065	4,666	5,414	16	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	13,918	14,747	3,345	4,534	36	
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	148,057	256,776	48,179	88,040	83	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	20,410	38,420	6,707	12,621	88	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	112,240	97,665	24,204	22,870	-6	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	47,565	41,536	9,841	10,689	9	
Ceramic fixed capacitors						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	3,497,681	4,425,563	999,385	1,252,929	25	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	122,695	163,840	35,340	38,287	8	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	601,508	1,117,210	198,555	316,727	60	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	75,303	189,382	21,853	22,003	1	
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,949,271	2,333,742	527,922	633,301	20	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,011,330	2,158,637	522,252	556,042	6	
Electrical switches and relays						
Circuit breakers						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	25,312	35,464	4,990	10,734	115	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	76,992	81,001	16,128	24,546	52	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	27,396	20,615	4,938	4,914	0	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	120,368	120,562	27,948	31,420	12	
Switches other than circuit breakers						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	465,043	480,449	102,593	142,975	39	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	367,879	435,885	100,058	111,258	11	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	172,679	192,089	46,245	54,852	19	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	281,144	280,764	71,302	63,508	-11	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	Jan-Mar (4)	Jan-Mar (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Fuses</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	67,482	81,861	15,997	26,476	66	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	18,958	21,782	5,254	6,504	24	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)						24
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	41,501	38,101	9,346	8,330	-11	
<b>Connectors</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,145,954	1,269,392	267,584	430,322	61	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	246,664	284,688	64,352	79,778	24	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	982,738	984,737	284,879	241,848	-15	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	355,321	395,766	95,564	98,751	3	
<b>Switchboards and switchgear assemblies</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	17,121	247	15	74	373	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	17,242	10,806	3,368	3,746	11	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	58	29	8	12	47	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	31,916	29,780	8,766	6,192	-29	
<b>Ac motor starters and contactors</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,608	1,804	297	827	178	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	18,581	20,455	4,896	5,282	8	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,380	4,045	247	1,501	506	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	17,888	19,361	3,894	5,691	46	
<b>Electrical resistors</b>						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	238,939	462,474	105,716	121,419	15	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	152,234	181,930	43,071	46,323	8	
<b>Fixed resistors</b>						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	118,297	338,753	73,698	89,643	22	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	96,399	120,599	27,745	32,854	18	
<b>Automatic voltage regulators</b>						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	36,291	44,120	9,877	11,595	17	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	32,782	35,643	10,481	12,366	18	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Electric lamps						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	339,628	397,582	96,666	90,594	-----	-6
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	144,215	156,656	38,705	41,420	-----	7
Electronic tubes (except x-ray)						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	315,408	376,723	88,244	85,639	-----	-3
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	310,839	360,931	89,650	84,511	-----	-6
Television Picture tubes						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	82,778	106,579	26,765	17,927	-----	-33
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,559	45,990	10,238	12,521	-----	22
Semiconductors						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,825,157	6,070,934	1,429,354	1,623,691	-----	14
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,268,231	4,906,454	1,066,801	1,309,919	-----	23
Transistors						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,282,598	1,749,492	362,386	527,464	-----	46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	254,935	298,488	65,455	75,649	-----	16
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	333,877	500,122	125,274	117,881	-----	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	123,147	138,760	37,032	31,076	-----	-16
Integrated circuits						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,484,845	4,596,194	1,080,873	1,275,608	-----	18
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,140,635	1,148,135	253,830	341,045	-----	34
Electrical conductors						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,341,909	1,571,086	349,487	380,789	-----	9
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	805,673	858,293	199,627	259,774	-----	30
Miscellaneous electrical articles						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	897,729	1,031,764	248,099	232,010	-----	-6
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,136,662	1,140,347	278,725	308,185	-----	11

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Rail locomotives and rolling stock						
Imports:	313,152:	471,704:	105,618:	137,560:	30	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:	426,623:	537,873:	166,953:	93,851:	-44	
Motor vehicles						
Automobile trucks and truck tractors						
Imports:						
Quantity (units)	1,226,948:	1,330,420:	366,055:	325,003:	-11	
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,313,555:	8,124,544:	2,183,305:	2,205,890:	-1	
Exports:						
Quantity (units)	166,651:	187,861:	41,605:	44,713:	7	
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,124,217:	2,216,250:	518,268:	585,334:	13	
Motor buses						
Imports:						
Quantity (units)	25,266:	20,069:	6,332:	5,696:	-10	
Value (1,000 dollars)	360,912:	309,009:	85,287:	86,219:	-1	
Exports:						
Quantity (units)	2,484:	2,082:	1,485:	597:	23	
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,576:	54,088:	13,620:	10,057:	-26	
Passenger automobiles						
Imports:						
Quantity (units)	6,450,326:	8,166,250:	1,905,264:	1,946,757:	2	
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,550,067:	49,112,302:	11,283,901:	12,173,119:	8	
Exports:						
Quantity (units)	705,767:	681,603:	192,457:	154,951:	-19	
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,068,671:	6,342,684:	1,750,124:	1,555,300:	-11	
Snowmobiles						
Imports:						
Quantity (units)	38,373:	41,506:	1,549:	793:	-49	
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,706:	86,154:	2,122:	1,629:	-23	
Exports:						
Quantity (units)	6,952:	12,333:	368:	361:	-2	
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,520:	22,048:	466:	968:	108	
Special purpose motor vehicles						
Imports:						
Quantity (units)	852,072:	785,275:	262,654:	174,175:	0	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Exports:						
Quantity (units)	7,125:	7,783:	2,169:	3,916:	81	
Value (1,000 dollars)	341,143:	275,438:	71,909:	47,398:	-34	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles</b>					
Imports:					
Quantity (units) Value (\$1,000 dollars)	273,905: 1,217,687:	231,649: 1,236,621:	61,944: 289,744:	47,426: 350,151:	-23 21
Exports:					
Quantity (units) Value (\$1,000 dollars)	94,139: 443,961:	84,490: 560,931:	23,687: 143,369:	23,349: 139,351:	-1 -3
<b>Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis</b>					
Imports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	7,962,778:	6,034,837:	1,552,694:	1,644,266:	6
Exports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	9,133,123:	8,112,911:	2,107,187:	2,337,844:	11
<b>Tractors, including parts</b>					
Imports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,201,840:	1,339,517:	365,806:	342,834:	-6
Exports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,831,878:	1,515,105:	454,154:	339,750:	-25
<b>Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts</b>					
Imports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	545,361:	673,707:	158,693:	165,686:	4
Exports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	252,310:	262,633:	65,642:	75,458:	15
<b>Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts</b>					
Imports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	81,529:	68,970:	20,173:	18,994:	-6
Exports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,009,245:	667,063:	196,512:	105,655:	-46
<b>Motorcycles, including parts</b>					
Imports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	925,512:	887,367:	339,599:	216,443:	
Exports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	67,768:	75,390:	20,894:	32,686:	
<b>Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts</b>					
Imports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	74,947:	70,021:	19,315:	21,211:	10
Exports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	66,126:	64,514:	17,831:	19,909:	12
<b>Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts</b>					
Imports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,457,512:	4,328,566:	1,030,516:	758,091:	
Exports:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	14,292,927:	14,987,537:	3,710,149:	3,976,677:	7

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	Jan-Mar 1986 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (units)—	608	608		152	138	-9
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—	1,672,166	2,069,563	399,713	233,864	233,864	-41
Exports:						
Quantity (units)—	1,372	1,732	2,114,356	2,447,587	2,447,587	26
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—	8,239,145	8,777,732	380	477	477	16
<b>Pleasure boats; floating structures</b>						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—	475,064	519,732	128,651	139,105	139,105	8
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—	377,331	401,053	90,418	119,145	119,145	32
<b>Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts</b>						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—	436,675	483,387	120,772	130,672	130,672	8
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—	311,268	355,638	88,224	117,632	117,632	33

Table 22.— Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January–March 1987 1/

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

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 1987

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

Table 22.— Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January–March 1987

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

Table 22--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1987

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

Table 22—Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1987

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

Table 22.—Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January–March 1987

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Integrated circuits	01	01
Electrical conductors	01	01
Miscellaneous electrical articles		(01) 09
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	01	
Motor Vehicles		
Automobile trucks and truck tractors	(04)	(01) 04 (07)
Motor buses	(04)	(04)
Passenger automobiles		
Snowmobiles	(01) 04	(01) 07
Special purpose motor vehicles	(01)	(01) 07
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles	01 (04)	01 (07)
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis		
Tractors, including parts		(01)
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts		
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts		(01) 01
Motorcycles, including parts		
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts		
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts		(01)
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)	(02) (07)	05
Pleasure boats; floating structures		01
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts		01

### Miscellaneous Manufactures 1/

The U.S. trade deficit in miscellaneous manufactures increased by 16 percent to \$3.3 billion in the first quarter of 1987, up from \$2.8 billion during the corresponding period of 1986 (table 23, fig. 9). The increase was due primarily to the 8-percent increase in U.S. imports to \$7.3 billion in the first quarter of 1987, continuing the trend of the previous year. U.S. exports remained relatively stable during this period, increasing by only 2 percent to \$4.1 billion. Major U.S. trading partners in the first quarter of 1987 were the EC, Japan, Taiwan, Canada, and the Republic of Korea (Korea). These countries were also the principle trading partners during the corresponding period of 1986 and, with the exception of Korea, of the first quarter of 1985. The largest U.S. trade surpluses during the period were with OPEC, India, and Canada. The surplus with OPEC continued to decline, falling from \$161 million to \$99 million, or by 39 percent. The surplus with India also declined, decreasing by 12 percent to \$22 million. The \$18 million surplus with Canada reversed the \$11 million deficit of the previous year. The largest U.S. trade deficits during this period continued to be with Taiwan and Japan. The deficit with Japan decreased by 14 percent to \$1.1 billion. This improvement was countered by a 29-percent increase in the trade deficit with Taiwan to \$1.2 billion. The most significant bilateral trade shifts in miscellaneous manufactures occurred with Mexico and Canada. The trade deficit with Mexico exhibited the largest rate of increase, growing by 230 percent during the period in question, but the U.S. trade with Canada returned to a more traditional trade surplus.

U.S. imports from the EC remained stable at \$1.8 billion and continued to be the most important source in the first quarter of 1987. Japan continued as the second leading source of imports, although imports from that country remained fairly stable, decreasing by 4 percent to \$1.6 million in the first quarter of 1987. Imports from Taiwan rose rapidly during the period, increasing by 28 percent to \$1.2 billion. U.S. exports of miscellaneous manufactures to the EC, which accounted for 33 percent of total U.S. exports, rose by 15 percent to \$1.4 billion in the first quarter of 1987 over those in the corresponding period of 1986. Exports to Canada and Japan, the second and third largest markets for U.S. exports of these products, increased by 17 percent and 25 percent, respectively. The largest decrease in U.S. exports (30 percent) was to the nonmarket economies falling from \$105 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$73 million during the corresponding period of 1987.

The pace and growth in the major commodity groups varied widely with respect to imports and exports. Imports of furniture, the largest category in this sector, rose by 10 percent, from \$1 billion to \$1.1 billion. This growth can be attributed to the continued popularity of wood furniture, particularly from Taiwan and Canada, as well as the continued strength of the housing market through the first quarter of 1987. Imports of games showed one of the

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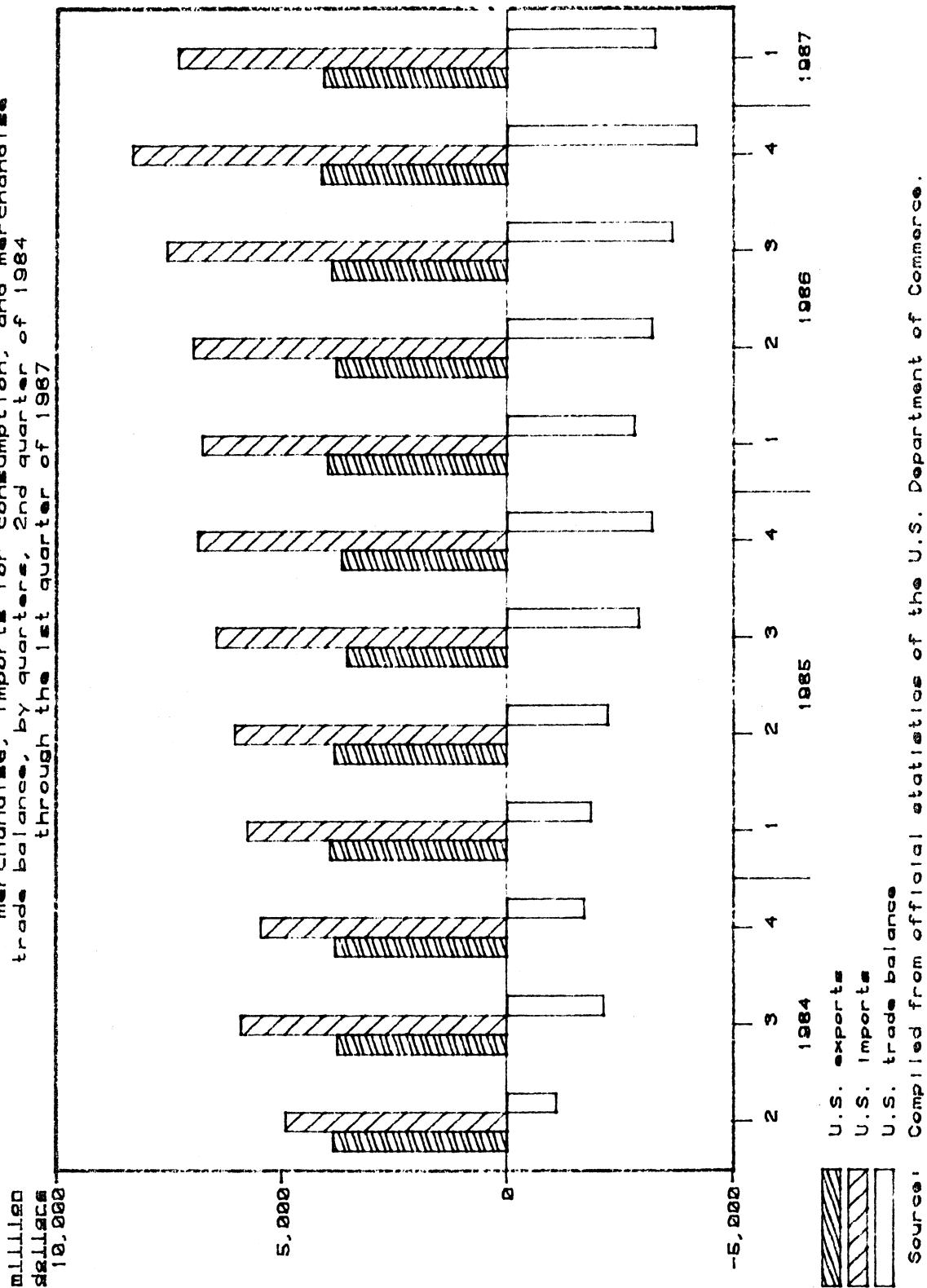
<sup>1/</sup> Included here are the commodities classified in the following portion of the Tariff Schedule of the United States Annotated: Schedule 7 (Specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products) except pts. 1(a), 1(b), 1(c), 12, and 13(b).

Table 23.—Miscellaneous manufactures : U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987<sup>1/</sup>

		(In thousands of dollars)			January-March 1986		January-March 1986		January-March 1987	
Item		1986		1986	1986	1986	1986	1986	1986	1987
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>										
Canada	:	1,908,016	:	4,771,503	:	559,161	:	484,049	:	
Japan	:	1,763,860	:	386,691	:	1,354,271	:	30,780	:	
EC	:	4,860,778	:	1,182,334	:	64,251	:	37,741	:	
Brazil	:	159,298	:	54,074	:	37,467	:	62,092	:	
Hong Kong	:	238,698	:	40,821	:	75,074	:	168,761	:	
India	:	140,315	:	168,821	:	192,322	:	49,821	:	
Korea	:	282,969	:	168,344	:	57,485	:	105,236	:	
Mexico	:	670,409	:	104,589	:	73,070	:	322,842	:	
Taiwan	:	229,849	:	84,638	:	53,053	:	436,142	:	
OPEC	:	551,584	:	1,260,700	:	1,050,064	:	4,604,662	:	
NMEs	:		:	3,993,477	:	4,083,235	:	15,846,587	:	
All other	:		:		:		:			
Total	:		:		:		:			
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>										
Canada	:	1,989,046	:	488,194	:	541,062	:	1,634,822	:	
Japan	:	6,534,488	:	1,848,167	:	1,562,555	:	7,903,110	:	
EC	:	7,903,110	:	378,619	:	1,836,916	:	164,882	:	
Brazil	:	164,882	:	42,043	:	31,079	:	1,926,972	:	
Hong Kong	:	1,926,972	:	378,619	:	409,368	:	67,708	:	
India	:	67,708	:	15,802	:	15,484	:	1,832,993	:	
Korea	:	1,832,993	:	389,649	:	504,109	:	770,373	:	
Mexico	:	770,373	:	154,503	:	210,831	:	4,226,523	:	
Taiwan	:	4,226,523	:	950,052	:	1,214,391	:	31,630	:	
OPEC	:	31,630	:	7,182	:	6,574	:	797,524	:	
NMEs	:	797,524	:	146,907	:	244,257	:	721,988	:	
China	:	721,988	:	128,095	:	228,798	:	3,496,647	:	
All other	:	3,496,647	:	755,520	:	769,501	:			
Total	:	29,741,902	:	6,811,464	:	7,340,597	:			
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>										
Canada	:	-81,030	:	-10,691	:	18,099	:			
Japan	:	-4,770,627	:	-1,248,130	:	-1,078,506	:			
EC	:	-3,042,332	:	-665,833	:	-482,644	:			
Brazil	:	-5,584	:	-4,301	:	-298	:			
Hong Kong	:	-1,688,273	:	-324,544	:	-345,117	:			
India	:	72,607	:	25,019	:	21,982	:			
Korea	:	-1,550,023	:	-327,557	:	-429,035	:			
Mexico	:	-99,963	:	14,258	:	-18,509	:			
Taiwan	:	-3,996,673	:	-900,230	:	-1,156,906	:			
OPEC	:	519,953	:	161,162	:	98,662	:			
NMEs	:	-361,381	:	-42,318	:	-171,187	:			
China	:	-399,146	:	-43,456	:	-175,744	:			
All other	:	1,108,014	:	505,180	:	280,562	:			
Total	:	-13,895,315	:	-2,817,987	:	-3,257,361	:			

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

Figure 9.—Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1984 through the 1st quarter of 1987



largest percentage increases for products in this sector, rising by 178 percent to \$161 million. This increase was accounted for primarily by a 325-percent increase in game machines, except coin-operated machines. Imports of dolls and stuffed toys increased by 22 percent to \$216 million, reflecting, partly, the growing popularity of stuffed toys. Imports of toys and models increased by 19 percent to \$309 million; this increase occurred despite a sharp decline in the popularity of certain types of toys. On the other hand, imports of optical goods experienced a significant decline, decreasing by 30 percent to \$86 million. This decline is attributed to the rapid rise in the value of the Japanese yen compared with the U.S. dollar over the past year, and particularly during the first quarter of 1987.

Although exports of most products remained reasonably stable, exports of ammunition and munitions dropped by 45 percent to \$198 million, as military arms sales in general dropped off somewhat during the period under review. Sporting goods increased, however, rising by 25 percent to \$102 million, reflecting changes in demand associated with changes in the value of the U.S. dollar compared with other major currencies.

#### Furniture

U.S. imports of furniture increased 10 percent, from \$1 billion in the first quarter of 1986 to \$1.1 billion in the corresponding period of 1987. Taiwan and Canada remained the two principal suppliers, accounting for 29 percent and 25 percent, respectively, of total imports in the first quarter of 1987. Imports of wood furniture continued as the largest import category, accounting for 43 percent of total imports. Whereas total imports of wood furniture increased by only 10 percent in the first quarter of 1987 over those in the corresponding period of 1986, imports from Taiwan increased by 35 percent, or to \$161 million. Canadian manufacturers of wood furniture also continued to increase their share of the U.S. market as U.S. imports from Canada rose by 37 percent to \$64 million. Imports from Denmark declined by 24 percent to \$40 million during the first quarter of 1987, and, because of the decline, Denmark was replaced by Italy as the third largest supplier of wood furniture to the U.S. market. Imports of metal furniture remained the second largest import category, accounting for 26 percent of total imports in the first quarter of 1987. Taiwan, Canada, and Italy remained the top three suppliers to the U.S. market, contributing 77 percent of U.S. imports of metal furniture.

U.S. exports of furniture grew slightly from \$128 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$132 million in the corresponding period of 1987, reversing the trend of the previous year. Exports to Canada, the leading market, increased by 20 percent to \$37 million, and exports to Mexico, the second most important market, declined by 23 percent to \$21 million. Exports of metal furniture accounted for most of the overall growth in U.S. exports, increasing by 41 percent to \$45 million in 1987.

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### Scientific instruments

The U.S. trade surplus in scientific instruments amounted to \$584 million in the first quarter of 1987, down by 14 percent from a surplus of \$679 million in the first quarter of 1986. The U.S. trade surplus reflects an 8.7-percent increase in U.S. imports (from \$636 million to \$691 million) and a 3-percent decrease in U.S. exports (from \$1,315 million to \$1,275 million).

U.S. imports of almost all instrument groups experienced growth in the first quarter of 1987, compared with those in the corresponding period of 1986. U.S. imports of apparatus and parts for measuring, checking, or controlling liquids or gases, or controlling temperatures, one of the two major instrument groups exhibiting substantial growth, rose by 10 percent, from \$156 million to \$177 million, and instruments and parts for measuring or checking electrical quantities rose by 26 percent, from \$61 million to \$77 million. The increase in U.S. imports is partially attributed to the growing number of U.S. instrument manufacturers distributing imported articles under their own U.S. trademark. In addition, the continued availability of a rising number of competitive, foreign-made products, and the establishment of improved distribution and aftersale service facilities in the United States by foreign manufacturers contributed to the greater import penetration. Japan was the largest source and supplied 24 percent of total U.S. imports in the first quarter of 1987, followed by Canada with 17 percent, West Germany with 14 percent, and the United Kingdom with 12 percent.

Although one-half of all instrument groups experienced a decline in U.S. exports during the first quarter of 1987, compared with that in the first quarter of 1986, the other groups posted gains. A 53-percent drop in U.S. exports of meteorological, hydrological, and geophysical instruments (from \$131 million to \$61 million), brought about by a marked decline in worldwide gas and oil explorations, contributed considerably to the overall decrease in U.S. exports. However, this steep drop in U.S. exports was somewhat offset by a 6-percent rise in U.S. exports of instruments and parts for checking or measuring electrical quantities (from \$379 million to \$400 million), and smaller export gains in other instrument groups. Canada was the largest market for scientific instruments, accounting for 14 percent of the total value of U.S. exports in the first quarter of 1987, followed by Japan with 12 percent, the United Kingdom with 10 percent, and West Germany with 8 percent.

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### Jewelry

The U.S. trade deficit in jewelry increased by 4 percent, from \$527 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$549 million during the corresponding quarter of 1987. The slight increase in the deficit resulted from an 8-percent rise in U.S. imports, from \$572 million to \$615 million, coupled with a 48-percent rise in U.S. exports, from \$44 million to \$66 million. U.S. imports of precious-metal jewelry showed the greatest increase, rising by 12 percent, from \$400 million in the first quarter of 1986

to \$449 million during the corresponding period of 1987. Imports from Italy, the leading U.S. supplier of such jewelry, were 5 percent lower in the first quarter of 1987, compared with those in the corresponding period of 1986, and amounted to \$215 million (48 percent of the U.S. total). Hong Kong remained as the second largest supplier, accounting for \$42 million in imports; however, such imports from Thailand amounted to \$40 million, more than double the \$15 million recorded in the first quarter of 1986, making Thailand the third largest supplier.

U.S. exports of precious-metal jewelry led the overall rise in exports with an 86-percent increase, from 24 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$44 million during the corresponding period of 1987. Switzerland was the leading U.S. export market, receiving jewelry valued at \$14 million in the first quarter of 1987 compared with \$6 million during the corresponding period of 1986, representing an increase of 143 percent. Exports to Japan doubled from \$6 million to \$12 million, as it remained the second leading foreign market.

The modest increase in the U.S. trade balance in jewelry was primarily the result of the weakening U.S. dollar vis-a-vis major European currencies, primarily the Italian lira. The depreciation of the dollar primarily affected imports from Italy; however, imports of precious-metal jewelry from most other suppliers increased. Increased imports from Thailand were concentrated primarily in gemstone jewelry and resulted from increased Government support of the industry. Korea became the largest supplier of costume jewelry in this period as a 75-percent increase in such imports precipitated the overall 4-percent rise.

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#### Horological items

The U.S. trade deficit in horological items increased by an overall 9 percent, from \$275 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$301 million in the corresponding period of 1987. A 10-percent increase in imports of these items (from \$295 million to \$325 million) combined with a 10-percent decrease in exports (from \$19 million to \$21 million) resulted in the increased deficit. U.S. imports of watches and watch movements increased by 15 percent, from \$219 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$251 million in the corresponding period of 1987. Conversely, U.S. imports of clocks and clock movements dropped by 11 percent, from \$57 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$50 million during the corresponding period of 1987.

Japan continued to be the largest supplier of all horological items as its shipments increased by 18 percent, from \$96 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$113 million in the corresponding period of 1987. The relative share of such imports accounted for by watches and watch movements increased from 75 percent to 84 percent over the two comparable periods. Hong Kong and Switzerland continued to be the second and third leading suppliers.

The increase in the U.S. deficit in horological items resulted from increased consumer demand for finished watches as well as industry demand for

component parts. In addition, a 37-percent increase in imports of timing devices other than watches and clocks to \$6 million contributed to the rise in the deficit. The increased demand was in response to aggressive marketing efforts by principal suppliers, primarily Japanese, and the continued popularity of watches as fashion items.

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Toys, models, and dolls

Imports of dolls and stuffed toys were valued at \$216 million in the first quarter of 1987, up by 22 percent compared with such imports during the corresponding period of 1986. Exports of these products declined by 37 percent to \$1 million, resulting in a trade deficit of \$215 million for these goods in the first quarter of 1987, representing an increase of 23 percent over the deficit in the first quarter of 1986. The Republic of Korea, Taiwan, China, and Hong Kong remained the primary sources of these products, accounting for 93 percent of the total imports during the first quarter of 1987. However, imports from Korea, Taiwan, and China rose by 46 percent, 24 percent, and 46 percent, respectively, and those from Hong Kong declined 25 percent over the two comparable periods. At least part of the decrease in imports from Hong Kong reflects a shifting to China as the source for the purchase of dolls. The remainder of the growth in the top three suppliers resulted from the growing popularity of stuffed toys.

Imports of toys and models also increased in the first quarter of 1987 compared with those in the corresponding period of 1986, rising by 19 percent to \$309 million. The negative trade balance in these products increased by 19 percent, from \$225 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$269 million in the corresponding quarter of 1987, despite a 17-percent increase in U.S. exports to \$41 million. Hong Kong and Taiwan remained the two leading import sources, accounting for 22 percent and 20 percent, respectively, of total imports during the first quarter of 1987. However, imports from Hong Kong showed only slight growth, and those from Taiwan rose by 57 percent. Furthermore, China surpassed Korea and Japan to become the third leading supplier with a 13-percent share of total imports. Together, the top five suppliers accounted for 75 percent of imports in the first quarter of 1987. As was the case for dolls and stuffed toys, the increase in imports from China represented a shift in production from Hong Kong, as well as growth of a native industry. The faddish popularity of transforming robot toys dropped off considerably in 1986, explaining Japan's decline in importance as a supplier. Imports from Japan in the first quarter of 1987 were down by 36 percent compared with imports in the corresponding period of 1986.

Exports of dolls and stuffed toys continue to remain small, reflecting the fact that these highly labor-intensive U.S. products can only compete in low-volume price-insensitive market niches. The increase in exports of toys and models could well signal the delayed revival expected with the earlier decline of the dollar.

Mark D. Estes  
724-0977      167

Sporting goods

The U.S. trade deficit in sporting goods remained fairly stable, rising by only 1 percent to \$257 million during the first quarter of 1987, compared with the deficit in the corresponding period of 1986. Although imports increased by 7 percent to \$358 million during this period, the increase was offset by a 25-percent increase in U.S. exports to \$102 million. Exports to all major markets rose, except Korea; with the two largest markets, Japan and Canada, increasing 44 percent and 22 percent, respectively. Japan, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Haiti together accounted for 60 percent of exports in the first quarter of 1987. Most of the increase in exports can be attributed to the effects of the realignment of the U.S. dollar with other major world currencies; exports to other developed countries generally showed the largest increases. Exports to Haiti consisted almost entirely of parts of baseballs and softballs that are sewn together and returned to the U.S. market.

Although total imports of sporting goods increased by only 7 percent during the two quarters compared, the import composition of these products changed; imports of golf equipment, particularly golf clubs and parts of clubs, rose by 46 percent to \$53 million, imports of lawn tennis equipment, primarily tennis rackets, rose by 41 percent to \$22 million, and imports of fishing reels declined by 11 percent to \$32 million. Taiwan remained the largest source of imports of sporting goods, experiencing a 14-percent increase to \$153 million, thus accounting for 43 percent of total imports. Golf equipment accounted for 49 percent of this increase and tennis equipment accounted for another 33 percent. Korea was the second largest supplier of imports, showing growth of 12 percent to \$78 million, or 22 percent of the total; imports from Korea consisted chiefly of sports gloves. Imports from Japan, the third largest supplier, registered a 15-percent decline to \$45 million. Reduced imports of fishing reels accounted for 86 percent of the decline in imports from Japan.

Josephine Spalding  
724-0980

Games

The U.S. trade deficit in games rose by 280 percent to \$132 million in the first quarter of 1987, compared with the deficit in the first quarter of 1986. The deficit rose despite a 25-percent increase in exports to \$29 million, as U.S. imports rose 178 percent to \$161 million. Imports of game machines, except coin-operated machines, accounted for most of the increase, rising by 325 percent to \$107 million; imports of other games rose by 90 percent to \$45 million. Japan, Taiwan, and Hong Kong remained the top three suppliers of imports, together accounting for 69 percent of the total value of imports in the first quarter of 1987. Imports from both China and the Republic of Korea increased dramatically, making these countries the fourth and fifth largest suppliers for the quarter, accounting for 11 percent and 8 percent, respectively, of total imports.

The increase in imports of game machines, other than coin-operated machines, can be attributed to the renewed interest in home video games. These games are being offered by producers in a greater product variety and quality. In addition, there have been significant technological improvements in video displays. The increase in imports of games, except game machines, was due in part to strong consumer demand for the recently introduced light-emitting pistols and accompanying chest shields used in "combat/tag" games.

U.S. exports of games showed a strong recovery to most markets, including a 65-percent increase to West Germany, a 34-percent increase to Canada, and a 154-percent increase to France. These countries were the top three export markets for the first quarter of 1987 and accounted for 56 percent of the value of total exports.

Josephine Spalding  
724-0980

#### Medical goods

For the first quarter in several years, the U.S. trade surplus in medical goods improved, as the overall growth of exports during the first three months of 1987 exceeded that of imports during the equivalent period of 1986. A 17-percent improvement in exports of surgical and medical goods to \$195 million and a 15-percent increase in exports of electro-medical apparatus to \$289 million, more than offset significant increases in imports of orthopedic, prosthetic, and dental goods. As a result, there was an overall 13-percent improvement in the U.S. balance of trade in medical goods, which rose from a surplus of \$157 million in the first quarter of 1986 to a surplus of \$177 million in the first quarter of 1987.

U.S. producers of x-ray and electro-medical apparatus and equipment had a surprising degree of success in West Germany and Japan. Exports to these two countries accounted for \$110 million, or 29 percent of total U.S. exports of such goods during the first quarter of the year, up from 24 percent a year earlier. In recent years, those two countries had become increasingly competitive with U.S. manufacturers in the high-technology medical goods sector in both the United States and third-country markets. Industry officials attribute the 1987 turnaround to the long-awaited effects of last year's intervention by the Group-of-Five nations in international currency markets to lower the relative value of the U.S. dollar with respect to other major currencies, which has made U.S. exports more competitive in overseas markets.

Chris Johnson  
724-1730

#### Optical goods

The U.S. negative balance of trade in optical goods in the first quarter of 1987 continued its decline of the past year, as overall trade contracted by 23 percent to a deficit of \$289 million from a deficit of \$377 million in the

corresponding period of 1986. U.S. imports declined by 24 percent to \$169.7 million during the period, and U.S. exports fell by nearly the same rate, 23 percent, to \$119 million, resulting in an overall 27-percent decline in the U.S. trade deficit to \$51 million.

Because a significant proportion of U.S. exports, 35 percent in the first quarter of 1987, comprise military shipments of such items as telescopic sights for firearms and infrared binoculars and telescopes, it has been particularly difficult in recent years to explain industry fluctuations and trade shifts in the optical goods sector of the economy. However, industry officials attribute the significant decline in imports of optical goods for the January-March period of 1987 to the rapid rise of the value of the Japanese yen relative to the U.S. dollar over the past year. This has contributed to a 24-percent decline in the value of imports of optical instruments and lenses from Japan, the largest supplier of optical goods to the United States.

Chris Johnson  
724-1730

#### Musical instruments, parts, and accessories

The U.S. trade deficit in musical instruments, parts, and accessories increased by 26 percent to \$137 million in the first quarter of 1987, compared with \$109 million during the corresponding period of 1986. The deficit increased despite a 36-percent rise in U.S. exports, which reached \$35 million. The increase in exports of musical instruments, parts, and accessories continues a trend which began in the first quarter of 1986; this increase can be attributed to more effective marketing by U.S. producers of nearly all types of musical instruments and a more favorable alignment of the U.S. dollar vis-a-vis the currencies of major U.S. trading partners. The United Kingdom, Japan, West Germany, and Canada were the principal export markets.

U.S. imports of these products rose by 28 percent to \$172 million in the first quarter of 1987 compared with \$135 million during the corresponding period of 1986. Imports of musical instruments alone increased to \$142 million from \$112 million, or by 27 percent. The continuing popularity of portable, electronic keyboards was the major factor in the increase. Imports of these instruments rose from 244,000 units to over 419,000 units (72 percent), and from \$24 million to \$39 million (62 percent) during the period. Japan, Korea, and Taiwan were the leading suppliers of U.S. imports of such articles in the first quarter of 1987 and together accounted for 84 percent of the value of total imports.

Richard Witherspoon  
724-0978

#### Photographic equipment and supplies

The U.S. negative trade balance in photographic equipment and supplies decreased to a deficit of \$95 million in the first quarter of 1987, down by 39 percent from that for the corresponding period in 1986. The decrease in 170

the deficit can be attributed in part to a 7-percent decline in the U.S. imports from \$599 million to \$556 million. U.S. imports of photographic cameras dropped by 10 percent, in terms of value, from \$230 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$206 million in the corresponding period of 1987, and imports of photographic film and paper increased by 2 percent from \$264 million to \$269 million. Japan, the largest source of U.S. imports, in terms of value, accounted for 59 percent of imports of photographic cameras, film, and paper. Industry sources indicate that the strong yen has contributed to the overall decline in imports of these products, and, where possible, may lead U.S. distributors and retailers to find alternate sources of these products. Although the U.S. market for minilabs continues to increase, U.S. imports of still photofinishing equipment declined by 33 percent, from \$57 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$38 million in the corresponding period of 1987.

U.S. exports of photographic equipment and supplies registered a 4-percent increase during the first quarter of 1987, even though exports of photographic film and paper, the largest subgroup, remained stable. Exports of film and paper were valued at \$319 million in the first quarter of 1986 and \$321 million in the corresponding period of 1987. The value of U.S. exports for motion picture cameras and photographic cameras increased by 40 percent from \$55 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$77 million for the corresponding period in 1987. Increased U.S. exports of these items was the result of increased demand brought about by 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 1987 were the United Kingdom, Japan, France, and Canada.

Cynthia Scott  
724-1729

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

The trade deficit in phonograph records, related sound recordings, magnetic recording media, and blank magnetic recording media decreased by 66 percent, from \$227 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$137 million during the corresponding period of 1987. The shift in trade was the result of a 26-percent increase in exports combined with a 3-percent decrease in U.S. imports. The export increase was principally the result of strong demand in foreign markets for blank and prerecorded magnetic media. Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan, and the Netherlands were the principal export markets.

U.S. imports of these products declined by 13 percent from \$449 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$435 million during the corresponding period of 1987. Imports of blank magnetic media dropped from \$368 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$333 million during the corresponding period of 1987; this decline in imports represents the first decrease in several years and can be attributed to the appreciating value of the yen. Japan surpassed all other foreign suppliers, accounting for 55 percent of imports of phonograph records, related sound recordings, magnetic recording media, and blank magnetic recording media.

Ammunition and munitions

The U.S. trade surplus in ammunition and munitions decreased by 48 percent, from \$317 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$165 million during the corresponding period of 1987. The primary factor contributing to this decrease was a 45-percent decline in U.S. exports, from \$359 million to \$198 million. U.S. imports also declined during this period from \$42 million to \$34 million, or by 19 percent.

U.S. exports of ammunition and munitions consisted primarily of exports of munitions and parts for military purposes. Such exports were the primary contributor to the overall decline in exports, dropping from \$303 million to \$155 million, or by 49 percent. Exports of ammunition other than small arms ammunition also experienced a rapid decline, decreasing from \$29 million to \$19 million, or by 34 percent. During the same period, U.S. exports of nonmilitary ammunition remained stable at \$11 million.

U.S. imports of ammunition and munitions continued to consist primarily of munitions and parts. The three top suppliers during the first quarter of 1987 were Canada, Israel, and the United Kingdom. Imports from these three countries increased by 130 percent, from \$10 million to \$22 million. U.S. imports of munitions and parts from the Netherlands and Italy decreased by 95 percent to approximately \$1 million, contributing to an overall decline in U.S. imports of munitions and parts. Although Korea continued to be the top supplier of ammunition and parts, U.S. imports of these items from Korea decreased by 26 percent during the period to \$4 million.

Linda A. Linkins  
724-1745

Bicycles

For the 17th consecutive quarter compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, U.S. imports of bicycles have increased in both quantity and value. Repeating events in 1986, not only did such imports rise in the first quarter of 1987, but they also recorded by far the largest volume for the first quarter in the past decade. In the first quarter of 1987, compared with the corresponding period of 1986, imports of bicycles increased from 1.9 million units to 2.2 million units (from \$114 million to \$139 million). These increases amounted to 17 percent in terms of quantity and 22 percent in terms of value. This disparity reflects a more rapid rate of increase in the average unit value of the smaller bikes (accompanied by a more rapid rate of growth in the quantity of such bikes) compared with the larger bikes. Taiwan's share of total imports stayed at 79 percent and Korea's share increased sharply from 5 percent in the first quarter of 1986 to 14 percent in the first quarter of 1987. At the same time, Japan experienced a sharp decrease in its share, from 13 percent to 6 percent. A large portion of the increase from Korea is believed to be attributed to the initial deliveries of bicycles to a major U.S. manufacturer that announced in September of 1986 that it planned to import 40 percent of its sales by the fall of 1987. The average unit value of imports from Taiwan and Japan increased by 21 percent and 22 percent, respectively, compared with an overall increase of only 4 percent. For the same period,<sup>17</sup> the

average unit value of imports from Korea actually decreased by 16 percent. Estimated U.S. producers' shipments of bicycles decreased by 9 percent in the first quarter of 1987 compared with those in the corresponding period of 1986, falling from 1.4 million bicycles to 1.3 million bicycles. This decrease was more than offset by the increase in imports from Korea.

Carl Seastrum  
724-1733

#### Luggage

U.S. imports of luggage increased during the first quarter of 1987, reflecting the seventh straight quarterly increase in imports of these articles. Such imports rose from \$153 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$189 million in the first quarter of 1987, or by 24 percent. Leather luggage increased by 44 percent, to \$28 million, and luggage of materials other than leather and plastics (primarily textiles) rose by 37 percent, to \$120 million. Although U.S. imports of luggage from Taiwan increased from \$74 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$82 million during the corresponding period of 1987, Taiwan's share of total imports decreased from 49 percent to 43 percent. At the same time, China's share experienced a 5 percentage point gain, from 8 percent to 13 percent, and its imports increased from \$13 million to \$25 million. Korea also increased its share from 22 percent to 23 percent and its imports rose from \$33 million to \$43 million. Luggage of materials other than leather or plastics accounted for 90 percent of all luggage imported from China during the first quarter of 1987. Such luggage accounted for \$11 million, or 87 percent of the increase in imports from China during that quarter. Overall imports of such luggage out of total imports increased from 57 percent to 63 percent. Taiwan and Korea also registered sharp increases in imports of such luggage, \$9 million and \$7 million, respectively.

Carl Seastrum  
724-1733

#### Children's vehicles

U.S. imports of children's vehicles rose dramatically by 93 percent, from \$24 million in the first quarter of 1986 to \$46 million in the first quarter of 1987. The change in composition of these imports noted for full year 1986 accelerated during the first quarter of 1987 as imports of self-propelled children's vehicles, such as tricycles, scooters, wagons, pedal cars, and similar articles increased from \$2 million to \$25 million, accounting for all of the overall increase. As a result of this rise, such self-propelled vehicles registered an increase in share of total imports, from 10 percent in the first quarter of 1986 to 55 percent in the first quarter of 1987. At the same time, the share of baby carriages, strollers, and parts decreased from 89 percent to 45 percent even though the value of imports were unchanged at \$21 million. Taiwan accounted for virtually all of the increase in both overall imports and in self-propelled vehicles. Imports from Taiwan increased from \$17 million during the first quarter of 1986 to \$39 million, or by

129 percent, during the corresponding period of 1987. Its share of total imports increased from 71 percent to 84 percent, whereas that of Japan decreased from 15 percent to 5 percent. Most of the increase in imports is believed to be scooters; industry sources report that scooter sales may have registered 400,000 units in 1986, and that the market may increase to 1 million units in 1987, with one source estimating as high as 3 million units. These scooters sell at retail prices ranging from about \$70 to \$150. Industry sources state that the type of scooters currently popular were not available in commercially large numbers prior to 1985.

Carl Seastrum  
724-1733

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	Jan-Mar (4)	Jan-Mar (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Handbags						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	202,877	196,389	53,679	54,550	54,550	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	622,146	652,140	170,315	185,013	185,013	9
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,369	1,716	541	474	474	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,118	8,775	1,615	2,643	2,643	64
Luggage						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	614,103	692,129	152,773	189,343	189,343	24
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,514	18,081	3,564	4,201	4,201	18
Flat goods						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	153,933	182,871	34,751	41,794	41,794	20
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,134	6,104	1,481	1,284	1,284	-13
Ophthalmic goods						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	587,705	729,429	174,429	213,059	213,059	22
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	107,084	133,169	31,346	43,751	43,751	40
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	438,145	452,914	121,828	85,640	85,640	-30
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	124,970	157,065	36,186	43,579	43,579	20
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	348,810	385,702	101,515	84,079	84,079	-17
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	346,606	425,777	117,409	75,192	75,192	-36
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	393,195	530,711	123,108	147,685	147,685	20
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	614,182	712,223	165,824	194,565	194,565	17

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

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies						
Imports:	111,222	154,652	32,616	41,924	29	
Value (1,000 dollars)—						
Exports:	294,159	317,136	87,572	93,670	7	
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)						
Imports:	50,641	60,738	13,987	16,923	21	
Value (1,000 dollars)—						
Exports:	113,667	127,384	31,849	35,738	12	
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts						
Electro-medical apparatus and parts						
Imports:	533,132	684,016	161,076	168,777	5	
Value (1,000 dollars)—						
Exports:	891,890	1,044,887	251,867	288,455	15	
Apparatus based on the use of x-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other, uses and parts						
Imports:	508,189	602,650	141,752	151,137	7	
Value (1,000 dollars)—						
Exports:	324,085	343,718	92,321	90,933	-2	
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geological, instruments, and parts						
Imports:	317,807	402,963	97,825	96,217	-2	
Value (1,000 dollars)—						
Exports:	1,029,542	963,168	279,898	199,678	-29	
Drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments; micrometers, calipers, and gauges; balancing machines; non-optical measuring and checking machines, n.s.p.f., and parts						
Imports:	726,151	847,201	201,977	208,963	3	
Value (1,000 dollars)—						
Exports:	89,285	94,732	23,546	25,787	10	
Value (1,000 dollars)—						

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	Jan-Mar (4)	Jan-Mar (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights						
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	27,318	30,627	7,929	8,571	8	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	10,384	9,837	2,911	2,600	-11	
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts						
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	16,644	20,043	4,682	6,061	29	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	136,090	146,968	35,877	31,287	-13	
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments						
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	44,988	61,752	13,528	15,439	14	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	38,801	37,813	10,147	8,294	-18	
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts						
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	499,743	657,042	155,644	171,858	10	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	1,141,797	1,111,738	290,622	284,079	-2	
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts						
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	220,876	274,315	60,289	66,961	11	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	877,210	936,682	230,187	252,921	10	
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts						
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	91,258	104,555	23,859	30,899	30	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	50,977	42,800	10,651	9,977	-6	
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts						
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	19,620	20,112	4,634	4,213	-9	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	124,235	134,992	32,588	39,790	22	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	1987 (4)	Jan-Mar (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts</b>						
Imports:	288,390	257,269	60,916	76,623	26	
Value (1,000 dollars)—						
Exports:	1,635,290	1,657,530	379,142	400,348	6	
Value (1,000 dollars)—						
<b>Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts</b>						
Imports:	18,791	21,233	4,273	5,073	19	
Value (1,000 dollars)—						
Exports:	79,243	78,978	19,054	20,189	6	
Value (1,000 dollars)—						
<b>Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts</b>						
Imports:	142,755	160,309	30,080	38,297	27	
Quantity (thousands)—						
Value (1,000 dollars)—	1,020,635	1,129,685	218,572	250,554	15	
Exports:	673	1,288	376	254	-32	
Quantity (thousands)—						
Value (1,000 dollars)—	8,781	17,175	4,348	4,159	-4	
<b>Clocks and clock movements</b>						
Imports:	55,621	60,892	12,901	11,794	-9	
Quantity (thousands)—						
Value (1,000 dollars)—	234,479	274,399	56,799	50,300	-11	
Exports:	1,042	985	219	467	113	
Quantity (thousands)—						
Value (1,000 dollars)—	13,322	12,936	2,931	4,339	48	
<b>Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:	17,596	24,183	4,169	5,325	28	
Value (1,000 dollars)—						
Exports:	21,056	55,693	13,934	16,563	19	
Value (1,000 dollars)—						
<b>Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:	747,988	990,482	229,818	206,222	-10	
Value (1,000 dollars)—						
Exports:	142,363	213,252	41,325	60,753	47	
Value (1,000 dollars)—						

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts; and projection screens						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	32,734	32,413	8,392	5,868	-30	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	75,961	68,394	18,541	14,462	-22	
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	7,661	6,406	1,613	1,275	-21	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	7,996	9,680	3,388	3,152	-7	
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	18,409	21,462	6,050	4,920	-19	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	13,155	18,279	3,081	4,713	53	
Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus, photographic light meters, and half-tone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes; and range-finders designed to be used with photographic cameras and parts thereof						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	84,957	95,274	26,247	23,774	-9	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,187	2,376	532	590	11	
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	157,113	216,920	56,522	37,910	-33	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	144,675	139,580	38,669	33,490	-13	
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	6,751	7,178	1,908	2,014	6	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	25,541	28,066	5,728	7,164	25	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed	585,669	648,157	162,109	164,005	1
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	858,980	931,862	239,522	242,860	1
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	370,650	403,623	102,451	104,974	2
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers	276,875	293,954	79,288	77,886	-2
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	45,263	81,233	27,641	11,050	-60
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	49,334	47,810	14,695	9,094	-38
Motion-picture film in any form on which pictures, or sound and pictures, have been recorded, whether or not developed, news sound recordings relating to current events abroad; and sound recordings produced on photographic or magnetic film, tape, or wire, and suitable for use in connection with motion-picture exhibits	280,644	420,882	97,100	95,536	-2
Imports: Quantity (\$1,000 linear feet)-----	24,443	36,329	7,878	7,542	-4
Exports: Quantity (\$1,000 linear feet)-----	20,366	28,729	5,990	9,774	63
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	32,029	28,265	6,585	7,715	17
Phonograph records	54,291	42,298	11,776	7,778	-34
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	30,619	50,127	8,858	16,365	85
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	119,491	274,269	59,169	85,603	45
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings	266,193	341,600	78,728	98,084	25

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon:						
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	1,067,343	1,374,175	367,801	333,370	-9	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	472,792	578,364	124,265	174,949	41	
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master records), or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export, and scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials						
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	8,021	7,246	2,526	785	-69	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	15,344	17,521	3,710	1,377	-63	
Musical instruments, parts and accessories						
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	493,872	670,762	134,990	172,307	28	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	96,956	114,881	25,647	34,878	36	
Musical instruments						
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	411,276	563,311	111,780	142,041	27	
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	61,492	77,150	16,671	24,845	49	
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)						
Imports: Quantity (number) Value (1,000 dollars)	70,826 98,478	77,622 120,557	19,505 29,722	21,342 36,274	9 22	
Exports: Quantity (number) Value (1,000 dollars)	3,813 4,761	3,455 4,832	645 879	841 1,237	30 41	
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)						
Imports: Quantity (number) Value (1,000 dollars)	967,236 83,971	2,007,417 172,763	244,422 24,334	419,431 39,388	72 62	
Exports: Quantity (number) Value (1,000 dollars)	5,007 6,345	5,433 5,945	1,303 1,431	862 1,344	-34 -6	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	3,331,531	4,067,134	1,032,988	1,136,101	1,132,192	10
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	517,946	510,969	127,850	132,192	3	
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	17,802	35,463	5,918	12,196	106	
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	7,220	8,860	2,130	3,343	57	
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture	2,607,310	3,175,213	795,756	892,358	12	
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	363,311	340,964	78,435	93,487	19	
Nontextile floor coverings	75,289	80,524	20,198	19,154	-5	
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	85,342	84,307	18,955	23,795	26	
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)	173,012	200,373	47,324	48,757	3	
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	162,628	95,691	23,947	31,597	32	
Ordnance and accessories	343,793	328,945	87,091	85,039	-2	
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	66,072	128,306	41,761	33,628	-19	
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,168,885	1,009,775	358,926	198,243	-45	
Games						
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	222,555	449,759	57,942	161,178	178	
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	90,776	107,968	23,114	28,928	25	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Sporting goods						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-	1,198,896	1,400,766	335,298	358,145	7	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-	289,634	329,855	81,382	101,613	25	
Fishing tackle						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-	222,826	226,262	76,507	75,441	-1	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-	19,597	23,008	6,815	7,268	7	
Golf equipment						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-	106,383	158,893	36,042	52,535	46	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-	87,631	108,537	27,093	39,626	46	
Lawn-tennis equipment						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-	72,461	72,346	15,546	21,968	41	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-	35,479	24,677	7,091	5,210	-27	
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing						
Snow skis						
Imports:						
Quantity (pairs)-	1,815,504	1,980,297	148,909	103,443	-31	
Value (1,000 dollars)-	65,693	81,436	6,489	5,989	-8	
Exports:						
Quantity (pairs)-	140,859	140,705	10,687	13,428	26	
Value (1,000 dollars)-	11,519	12,055	908	1,173	29	
Bicycles						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)-	6,606	8,612	1,900	2,232	17	
Value (1,000 dollars)-	350,602	458,197	114,314	139,111	22	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)-	20	18	3	5	56	
Value (1,000 dollars)-	1,350	1,825	622	475	-24	
Parts of bicycles						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-	127,724	159,340	39,821	38,524	-3	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-	6,742	17,497	2,792	3,025	8	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof	85,759	120,831	24,151	46,492	93
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,920	3,441	573	1,218	112
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,000,710	1,128,673	176,257	215,897	22
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	8,703	9,877	1,782	1,122	-37
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,452,602	1,467,018	259,870	309,318	19
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	178,971	172,678	34,588	40,515	17
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,508,073	2,762,101	571,839	615,145	8
Jewelry	180,191	234,660	44,346	65,733	48
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,733,597	1,996,334	400,000	448,619	12
Precious metal jewelry	113,569	148,497	23,660	44,005	86
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	460,986	463,060	104,258	108,550	4
Costume jewelry	58,792	79,619	19,031	19,954	5
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	231,000	193,903	47,233	30,786	-35
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,743	1,324	326	276	-15
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers	89,905	105,629	24,785	28,328	14
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,965	36,644	12,253	8,788	-28
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----					

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Buttons						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,070	27,092	6,307	7,473	18	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,218	12,575	3,101	2,510	-19	
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	68,835	78,537	18,477	20,855	13	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,746	24,068	9,152	6,277	-31	
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	134,715	157,631	32,805	39,496	20	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,166	23,987	5,795	5,759	-1	
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	165,300	208,911	50,968	48,323	-5	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	67,160	74,251	18,526	20,929	13	
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,518	34,263	7,922	8,372	6	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,078	8,543	2,062	2,332	13	
Miscellaneous products						
Casters						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	60,297	76,079	18,105	19,288	7	
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,455	27,720	6,448	7,448	16	
Clothespins						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 gross)	2,687	3,910	893	806	-10	
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,856	4,450	1,037	928	-10	
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 gross)	76	84	21	32	53	
Value (1,000 dollars)	60	64	16	25	53	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pounds)	8,427	7,548	2,010	2,109		
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,465	41,545	11,070	11,822		
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 Pounds)	13,121	11,727	2,635	3,570		
Value (1,000 dollars)	67,486	70,506	12,836	22,060		

Table 25.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1987 1/

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Handbags	01	01 (04) 07
Luggage	01	09 10
Fiat goods	01	03
Ophthalmic goods	01	
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic		
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements	(01)	01
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses	(01)	(01)
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus—orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies		
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)	01	
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts		
Electro-medical apparatus and parts—Apparatus based on the use of x-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other, uses and parts		
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts		
Drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments; micrometers, calipers, and gauges; balancing machines; non-optical measuring and checking machines, n.s.p.f., and parts		
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights—Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts		
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments—Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts		
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts		
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts	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 electrical quantities, and parts		
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts		

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

Table 25.—Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January–March 1987

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

Table 25.—Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January–March 1987

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

Table 25.— Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January–March 1987

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
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—	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.6
Miscellaneous products	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Casters	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6
Clothespins				
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.—				

**A-1**

**APPENDIX A**

**TRADE MONITORING GATES USED IN  
USITC MONITORING SYSTEM**

### Trade Monitoring Gates

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

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

#### Import monitoring gates

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

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

Import monitoring gates--Continued

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

Export monitoring gates

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

Export monitoring gates--Continued

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

**B-1**

**APPENDIX B**

**TRADE DATA FOR ARTICLES  
COVERED BY THE MTN CIVIL  
AIRCRAFT AGREEMENT**

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

MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement 1/

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Percentage change from 10 (4)
<b>Articles covered by the mtn civil aircraft agreement</b>							
Imports:	5,366,007	6,654,345	1,632,938	1,400,780			-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----							
Exports:	12,273,641	13,721,732	3,348,418	3,491,506			4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----							
<b>Engines and parts of engines</b>							
Imports:	1,892,571	2,212,814	626,165	549,268			-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----							
Exports:	1,087,877	1,190,483	306,928	344,749			12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----							
<b>Non-piston type internal combustion engines</b>							
Imports:	1,760	1,829	490	382			-22
Quantity (number)-----							
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,011,326	1,114,385	360,337	286,409			-21
Exports:	2,317	1,342	348	388			11
Quantity (number)-----							
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	879,605	944,184	255,551	288,716			13
<b>Pumps, fans and blowers, compressors, air-conditioners and refrigerating equipment</b>							
Imports:	197,600	260,256	65,843	78,521			19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----							
Exports:	14,716	12,531	3,148	3,363			7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----							
<b>Flight simulating machines and parts thereof</b>							
Imports:	34,633	91,444	12,513	40,980			227
Value (1,000 dollars)-----							
Exports:	41,036	62,753	19,772	13,578			-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----							
<b>Electrical generators, motors and transformers</b>							
Imports:	9,800	16,557	3,689	3,001			-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----							
Exports:	13,480	13,585	3,264	3,845			18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----							
<b>Ovens and other food warming equipment</b>							
Imports:	90	127	34	65			91
Quantity (units)-----							
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,067	3,957	796	1,658			108
Exports:	10,866	8,608	2,296	1,728			-25
Quantity (units)-----							
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,236	1,130	277	359			28

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

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Amplifiers, receivers, and recorders	:	:	:	:	:	:
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	175,460	232,255	51,546	71,629	39	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	223,876	134,980	23,419	32,769	40	
Radio navigational aid apparatus; sound or visual signalling apparatus	:	:	:	:	:	
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,758	21,158	7,169	5,304	-26	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	506,542	496,981	147,166	160,752	9	
Automatic voltage and voltage-current regulators	:	:	:	:	:	
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	936	1,055	310	128	-59	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,983	2,804	830	905	9	
Civil balloons, airships, and gliders	:	:	:	:	:	
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,210	2,657	1,023	538	-47	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	419,764	64,568	12,983	9,192	-29	
Civil airplanes (including helicopters)	:	:	:	:	:	
Imports:						
Quantity (units)-----						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	542	561	137	77	-44	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,652,783	2,035,537	389,271	222,672	-43	
Exports:						
Quantity (units)-----						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,050	1,327	273	353	29	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,252,177	7,297,552	1,697,469	1,836,214	8	
New civil airplanes	:	:	:	:	:	
Imports:						
Quantity (units)-----						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,476,174	1,875,313	420	99	58	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,918,773	6,796,265	336,163	336,163	-38	
Exports:						
Quantity (units)-----						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,918,825	6,796,265	1,581,680	1,718,036	12	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60	87	19	11	11	
Helicopters	:	:	:	:	:	
Imports:						
Quantity (units)-----						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,686	62,587	11,685	9,052	-23	
Exports:						
Quantity (units)-----						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	209,785	277,294	76,322	45,922	-40	

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

Commodity area				Jan-Mar 1986	Jan-Mar 1987	Jan-Mar 1988	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
Other civil airplanes							
Imports:							
Quantity (units)-----	1,985	: 1985	: 1986	: Jan-Mar 1986	: Jan-Mar 1987	: Jan-Mar 1988	: Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	(1)	: (1)	: (2)	: (3)	: (4)	: (5)	
Exports:							
Quantity (units)-----	1,431,488	: 236	: 333	: 80	: 47	: 47	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----							
Multi-engine, 4,400 Pounds and over, but less than 10,000 pounds empty weight							
Imports:							
Quantity (units)-----	5,709,040	: 636	: 623	: 324,478	: 199,354	: 199,354	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----							
Exports:							
Quantity (units)-----	98,784	: 49	: 58	: 15	: 8	: 8	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----							
Multi-engine airplanes, 10,000 to 33,000 pounds inclusive, empty weight							
Imports:							
Quantity (units)-----	85,602	: 65	: 93	: 14	: 31	: 31	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----							
Empty weight							
Imports:							
Quantity (units)-----	568,683	: 103	: 150	: 34	: 24	: 24	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----							
Exports:							
Quantity (units)-----	43,936	: 19	: 38	: 3	: 3	: 3	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----							
Multi-engine airplanes, over 33,000 pounds empty weight							
Imports:							
Quantity (units)-----	758,758	: 33	: 36	: 6	: 1	: 1	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----							
Exports:							
Quantity (units)-----	5,517,715	: 152	: 159	: 36	: 37	: 37	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----							
Optical instruments and compasses							
Imports:							
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,780	: 17,288	: 4,553	: 3,860	: -15	: -15	
Exports:							
Meters and gauges							
Imports:							
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	142,983	: 340,272	: 80,873	: 81,706	: 1	: 1	
Exports:							
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	68,908	: 83,853	: 20,708	: 27,559	: 33	: 33	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Furniture	:	:	:	:	:	:
Imports:	25,767	37,260	8,512	10,804	:	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-						
Exports:	16,690	16,718	5,184	3,674	:	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-						
Pneumatic tires, of rubber or plastics	:	:	:	:	:	
Imports:	6,552	7,779	1,728	1,695	:	
Quantity (1,000 units)-	18	21	4	5		
Value (1,000 dollars)-						
Exports:	3,724	3,567	24	5		
Quantity (1,000 units)-	33	33	6	6		
Value (1,000 dollars)-						
All other parts	:	:	807	979		
Imports:	1,187,044	1,532,631	412,896	370,923		-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-						
Exports:	3,318,071	3,999,947	1,025,586	971,858		-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-						



APPENDIX C

TRADE DATA FOR MOTOR VEHICLE  
PARTS AND ACCESSORIES

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Motor vehicle parts and accessories</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,947,124	21,200,093	5,224,645	5,839,914	1,2	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,270,471	13,039,039	3,350,181	3,741,499	1,2	
<b>Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (units)-----	273,905	231,649	61,944	47,426	-23	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,217,687	1,236,621	289,744	350,151	-21	
Exports:						
Quantity (units)-----	94,139	84,490	23,687	23,349	-1	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	443,961	560,931	143,369	139,351	-3	
<b>Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,479,098	8,974,234	2,265,375	2,454,380	8	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,133,123	8,112,911	2,107,187	2,337,844	11	
<b>Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	846,922	941,585	243,306	258,472	6	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,550,017	1,415,388	372,044	411,292	11	
<b>Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	328,676	349,947	86,459	95,209	10	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	136,381	108,609	27,264	39,547	45	
<b>Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,760,704	2,019,842	486,221	584,646	20	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,854,120	1,549,149	421,666	446,757	6	
<b>Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f. provided for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,542,794	5,662,859	1,449,387	1,516,052	5	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,592,603	5,039,764	1,286,213	1,440,246	12	

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1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.o.a.s. value, U.S. Port of export.  
 2/ Separate data on U.S. exports are not collected in terms of items covered by the United States Canadian Automotive Products Agreement (APTA).

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percent change from 1986 (3) to 1987 (4)
<b>Motor vehicle engines and parts</b>						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,383,283	3,371,610	819,388	970,867	18	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,520,760	2,276,924	580,790	614,244	6	
<b>Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,518,063	1,480,184	363,681	331,726	-9	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	80,047	87,271	25,031	27,941	12	
<b>Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	897,725	1,160,514	277,357	314,191	13	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	765,165	785,486	176,588	247,435	40	
<b>Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	125,559	185,545	44,950	60,739	35	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	140,675	121,396	31,154	41,014	32	
<b>Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	123,519	170,564	39,403	81,591	107	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	23,814	23,800	5,834	6,244	7	
<b>Pneumatic tires and tubes</b>						
Imports:						
Quantity (units)	49,702,128	50,220,953	11,674,028	13,685,845	17	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,642,263	1,688,837	378,866	461,985	22	
Exports:						
Quantity (units)	6,422,197	5,722,835	1,406,719	2,373,736	69	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	221,828	203,725	50,318	77,681	54	
<b>Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	70,147	72,134	19,233	19,321	0	
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	13,172	12,158	3,199	3,200	0	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar (3)	Jan-Mar (4)	Jan-Mar (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Glass products						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	226,618	253,162	61,028	69,064	13	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	156,307	137,709	39,968	43,445	9	
Springs and leaves for springs						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	237,055	235,585	58,208	69,400	19	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48,778	21,134	8,919	8,887	0	
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	161,260	186,740	47,385	47,350	0	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	75,748	73,710	18,377	21,662	18	
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	193,046	234,572	57,357	69,623	21	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,645	5,818	1,670	2,406	14	
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	237,365	299,210	72,061	81,286	13	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	408,381	381,821	94,572	104,604	11	
Furniture designed for automotive use						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	604,319	727,369	195,055	195,472	0	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72,326	72,450	22,464	15,922	-29	
Jacks and parts thereof						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	107,574	104,501	27,033	25,564	-5	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,080	11,101	2,844	2,888	2	
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	135,088	173,649	41,137	52,360	27	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,653	1,254	322	273	-15	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Floor coverings</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,220	15,914	4,489	5,380	20	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,306	20,085	4,898	7,648	56	
<b>Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	567,225	629,141	162,886	179,455	10	
Exports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	125,695	129,347	32,667	38,802	19	
<b>Motor vehicle parts and accessories-apta</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,165,003	8,081,901	2,109,539	2,265,122	7	
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles						
Imports:						
Quantity (units)	26,036	23,599	6,488	7,768	20	
Value (1,000 dollars)	691,383	692,278	161,108	190,475	18	
Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus item 692.33						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,237,870	4,234,084	1,126,451	1,151,626	2	
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	373,454	368,165	91,889	105,809	15	
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	139,509	117,732	33,670	33,632	0	
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	900,904	822,735	208,687	244,939	17	
Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus item 692.33						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,824,001	2,925,451	792,204	767,244	-3	
Motor vehicle engines and parts						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,574,696	1,346,468	340,118	420,073	24	

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

Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
Radios, tape Players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	89,357	84,534	22,052	13,624	-	-
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	79,430	102,949	26,271	28,795	10	
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,442	55,989	15,373	16,799	9	
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	66,653	94,225	23,969	30,313	26	
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,797	36,859	10,906	9,080	-17	
Glass Products						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	59,487	60,459	19,363	14,414	-26	
Springs and leaves for springs						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	143,505	144,055	34,531	43,272	25	
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,877	40,647	11,499	8,222	-28	
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,080	33,200	9,354	9,986	7	
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,135	6,512	1,605	1,787	11	
Furniture designed for automotive use						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	449,416	485,866	133,574	133,473	0	
Jacks and parts thereof						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,671	23,792	6,459	5,586	-14	

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

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Commodity area	1985 (1)	1986 (2)	Jan-Mar 1986 (3)	Jan-Mar 1987 (4)	Jan-Mar 1987 (5)	Percentage change from (3) to (4)
<b>Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,214	117,174		29,174		25
<b>Floor coverings</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,220	15,914		4,489		20
<b>Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.</b>						
Imports:						
Value (1,000 dollars)	462,761	506,888		133,235		9

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**APPENDIX D**

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

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Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	151
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof-----	146
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery-----	135
Epoxides and halogenated epoxides (non benzenoid)-----	78
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof-----	134
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)-----	179
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Essential oils-----	80
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)-----	78
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)-----	78
Explosives, total-----	82

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Fabricated rubber and plastics products-----	84
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines-----	139
Fans and blowers and parts thereof-----	133
Fasteners-----	111
Feathers and down-----	12
Fencing-----	110
Ferroalloys-----	102
Ferrochromium-----	102
Ferromanganese-----	102
Ferrosilicon-----	103
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	82
Fiber glass-----	101
Filament yarn of manmade fibers-----	56
Filberts-----	20
Fine earthenware food utensils-----	99
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)-----	41
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered-----	13
Fish, fresh or frozen-----	13
Fish, in airtight containers-----	13
Fishing tackle-----	183
Fish netting and nets-----	57
Fish, other in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring-----	14
Fixed resistors-----	150
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey-----	22
Flavoring extracts-----	80
Flat glass and products thereof-----	100
Flat goods-----	175
Flaxseed-----	24
Floor coverings-----	59
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof-----	136
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk-----	14
Fluorspar-----	99
Footwear-----	62
Forged steel grinding balls-----	144
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts-----	153
Front-end loaders-----	135
Fruit, dried-----	21
Fruit, fresh-----	20
Fruit juices-----	22
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)-----	21
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof-----	133
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings-----	182

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Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture-----	182
Furskins-----	16
Fuses-----	150
 Games-----	185
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof-----	132
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof-----	140
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-----	144
Generator sets-----	144
Glass and glass products-----	100
Glass containers-----	101
Glassware and other glass products-----	101
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof-----	142
Gloves-----	61
Glue, gelatin and related products-----	80
Gold bullion-----	102
Golf equipment-----	183
Grains-----	17
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel-----	97
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof-----	96
 Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)-----	79
Handbags-----	175
Handtools-----	111
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons-----	111
Hardwood logs-----	39
Hardwood veneer and plywood-----	40
Headwear-----	62
Hides and skins-----	15
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin-----	27
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics-----	83
Hosiery-----	61
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof-----	138
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker-----	96
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)-----	79

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Hydrogen peroxide-----	77
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments-----	177
 Ice cream-----	15
Ignition equipment-----	145
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.-----	100
(Certain) industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.-----	100
Industrial diamonds-----	97
Industrial molds-----	143
Industrial paperboard-----	41
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers-----	42
Inks and ink powders, total-----	81
Inorganic acids-----	73
(Certain) inorganic chemical compounds-----	73
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total-----	81
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof-----	134
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts-----	177
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts-----	172
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts-----	177
Integrated circuits-----	151
Internal combustion engines, non piston type, and parts thereof-----	132
Internal combustion engines, piston-type and parts thereof-----	132
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	103
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys-----	102
Iron ore-----	106
 Jewelry-----	184
 Ketones (non benzenoid)-----	78
Knit fabrics-----	58
Knitting machines-----	138
 Laminated glass-----	101
Lawnmowers and parts thereof-----	136
Lawn-tennis equipment-----	183
Lead-----	104
Lead metal and waste and scrap-----	105
Lead ore and concentrate-----	104
Leather-----	16

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Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints-----	61
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	135
Lime-----	96
Live animals, except birds and poultry-----	12
Live plants-----	16
Logs-----	39
Luggage-----	175
Lumber-----	39
Lumber, hardwood-----	39
Lumber, softwood-----	39
 Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes-----	26
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof-----	136
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, miscellaneous and parts thereof-----	137
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof-----	136
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof-----	142
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof-----	136
Machinery parts, miscellaneous-----	143
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts-----	177
Machines and parts thereof, miscellaneous-----	143
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments-----	137
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-----	137
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-----	138
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials-----	139
Machines, miscellaneous-----	144
Magnesium compounds-----	74
Magnesium metal-----	106
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	106
Magnesium, wrought-----	107
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon---	181
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded-----	180
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Malts-----	18
Malts and starches-----	18
Manganese compounds-----	74
Manganese ore-----	107
Manganese ore and metal-----	107
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	107
Manmade fibers-----	55
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof-----	136
Meat, except poultry meat-----	12
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrappers, bulldozers, and excavating, leveling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof-----	135
Men's and boys' shirts-----	60
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and jackets-----	60
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	60
Mercury ore and metal-----	107
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap-----	107
Metallic containers-----	110
Metal products, miscellaneous-----	112
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof-----	140
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----	140
Mica and mica products-----	97
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment-----	147
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream-----	15
Milled grain products-----	17
Milled rice-----	17
Milled wheat-----	18
Millwork-----	40
Mink furskins-----	16
Mirrors of glass-----	101
Molasses-----	21
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings-----	143
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof-----	142
Molybdenum compounds-----	74
Molybdenum ore and metal-----	107
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials-----	107
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap-----	107
Molybdenum wrought-----	108
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)---	78
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof-----	178
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-----	180

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Motor buses-----	152
Motorcycles, including parts-----	153
Motors and generators-----	144
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment-----	144
Motor-vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis-----	153
Motor vehicles-----	152
Mushrooms and truffles-----	19
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried-----	19
Musical instruments-----	181
Musical instruments, parts and accessories-----	181
 Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware-----	111
Narrow fabrics-----	58
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials-----	58
Natural gas and products derived therefrom-----	82
Natural gemstones-----	97
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum-----	25
Natural or cultured pearls-----	184
Naval stores-----	27
Neckwear-----	62
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers-----	184
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons-----	185
Newspapers-----	42
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Non benzenoid organic compounds, miscellaneous-----	77
Noncellulosic man-made fibers-----	55
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof-----	140
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Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products-----	96
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.-----	98
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----	140
Non-piston type aircraft engines-----	132
Nonrubber footwear-----	62
Nontextile floor coverings-----	182
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved-----	19
 Office machines-----	140
Office machines and parts-----	142
Oilseeds-----	24
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes-----	15

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Olives-----	21
Ophthalmic goods-----	175
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses-----	175
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic-----	175
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements-----	175
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Ores of cerium and thorium-----	105
Organic chemicals (non benzenoid) miscellaneous-----	79
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Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)-----	181
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies-----	176
 Paints and related items, total-----	81
Particle board-----	40
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery-----	136
Parts of bicycles-----	183
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Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed-----	180
Photographic film viewers titlers, splicers, editors, combinations, thereof, and parts-----	179
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Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides-----	179
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers-----	180
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)-----	181
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen-----	102
Pistachio nuts-----	20
Plastics and resin materials-----	79

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Platinum group metals-----	102
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	154
Plywood and building boards-----	40
Pneumatic tires-----	83
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)-----	78
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	13
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams-----	13
Portable electric hand tools-----	144
Portable electric lamps-----	146
Pottery products, n.e.c.-----	99
Poultry and poultry meat-----	12
Power transmission chain of iron and steel-----	112
Precious metal jewelry-----	184
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap-----	101
Precious metals-----	101
Prefabricated buildings-----	40
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.-----	101
Primary cells and batteries-----	145
Printed matter-----	42
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof-----	137
Products, miscellaneous-----	185
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Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts and projection screens-----	179
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing machinery-----	137
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof-----	133
 Radar-----	148
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof-----	148
Radio receivers, miscellaneous radio apparatus and parts-----	147
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment-----	147
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	152
Raw fibers-----	55
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----	148
Refractory and heat-insulation products-----	99
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof-----	133
Rhenium metal-----	108
Rice (paddy and brown)-----	17
Robes and dressing gowns-----	61

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Rough wood products-----	39
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel-----	112
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings-----	84
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total-----	83
Rubber footwear-----	62
Salts of organic acids (nonbenzenoid)-----	77
Sand-----	96
Sardines-----	14
Sauces-----	26
Sausage-----	13
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f-----	186
Scissors and shears-----	111
Seeds-----	17
Semiconductors-----	151
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----	139
Sewing thread-----	56
Shellfish-----	14
Shoe machinery and parts thereof-----	142
Shortening and cooking oils-----	25
Silicon metal-----	108
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon-----	108
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	108
Silver bullion-----	102
Silver compounds-----	75
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing-----	183
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)-----	182
Snowmobiles-----	152
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Soaps and synthetic detergents-----	80
Sodium bicarbonate-----	75
Sodium carbonate-----	75
Sodium chloride-----	75
Sodium compounds-----	75
Sodium hydrosulfite-----	75
Sodium sulfate-----	76
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages-----	22
Softwood logs-----	39
Softwood veneer and plywood-----	40
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master records), or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export; and scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials-----	181

Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings-----	180
Soups-----	27
Soybean oil-----	25
Soybeans-----	24
Special purpose motor vehicles-----	152
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts-----	177
Spices-----	22
Sporting goods-----	183
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof-----	134
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns-----	56
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk-----	56
Spun yarn, of wool or hair-----	56
Starches-----	18
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof-----	132
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof-----	132
Storage batteries-----	145
Structures of base metal-----	112
Sugar, sirups, and molasses-----	21
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane-----	21
Sulfur dioxide-----	77
Sunflower seed-----	24
Surface-active agents-----	80
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	175
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts-----	176
Sweaters-----	59
Swine-----	12
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies-----	150
Switches other than circuit breakers-----	149
Synthetic dyes, total-----	80
Synthetic gemstones-----	98
Synthetic organic pesticides, total-----	73
Synthetic tanning materials-----	81
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total-----	81
Table flatware-----	111
Table flatware, precious metals-----	111
Table flatware, stainless steel-----	111
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery-----	99
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts-----	153
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Tantalum ore-----	108
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Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines-----	148
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases, or solids-----	143
Telephone and telegraph apparatus-----	146
Telephone instruments-----	147
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment-----	146
Television apparatus-----	147
Television cameras-----	147
Television picture tubes-----	151
Television receivers-----	147
Tempered glass-----	100
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof-----	139
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires-----	58
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage)-----	55
Textile furnishings-----	59
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies-----	59
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles-----	138
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines-----	137
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Textile yarn-preparing machines-----	138
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Tires other than pneumatic tires-----	83
Titanium ore and metal-----	109
Titanium ore and slag-----	109
Titanium sponge-----	109
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap-----	109
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Tobacco and tobacco products-----	23
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof-----	143
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled or frozen-----	18
Tonka and vanilla beans-----	27
Tool holders and accessories-----	140
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors-----	184
Tractors, including parts-----	153
Transceivers-----	148
Transformers-----	144
Transistors-----	151
Tubes for tires-----	84
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Tungsten compounds-----	76
Tungsten ore and metal-----	109
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials-----	109
Tungsten, unwrought-----	109
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	109
Tungsten, wrought-----	110
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard-----	141
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism-----	141
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters-----	141
 Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet glass)-----	100
Uranium compounds-----	76
 Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof-----	145
Vanadium compounds-----	76
Vanadium pentoxide-----	76
Vegetable oils, other-----	25
Vegetable products, miscellaneous-----	27
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated-----	19
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	18
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)-----	19
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts---	153
Vitreous china food utensils-----	100
 Wallpaper-----	42
Waste paper-----	41
Watches and watch movements-----	178
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts-----	178
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor-----	132
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics-----	59
Wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped, other-----	62
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin-----	61
Weaving machines-----	138
Webs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f-----	58
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof-----	134
Welded wire mesh-----	110
Wheat-----	17
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages-----	23
Wire cloth-----	110
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing-----	110

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Wire strand and rope-----	110
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses-----	60
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses-----	59
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats, and jackets-----	60
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks and shorts-----	60
Wood manufactures, miscellaneous-----	40
Wood pulp-----	40
Wool and fine animal hair-----	55
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f-----	58
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof-----	134
 X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts-----	176
 Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts-----	154
 Zinc-----	105
Zinc compounds-----	76
Zinc metal and waste and scrap-----	105
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Zinc sulfate-----	76
Zirconium compounds-----	76
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