

**43D QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE
CONGRESS AND THE TRADE POLICY
COMMITTEE ON TRADE BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES AND
THE NONMARKET
ECONOMY COUNTRIES
DURING
APRIL-JUNE
1985**



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NOTE TO UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECIPIENTS OF THIS REPORT

U.S. Government officials are invited to inquire about the availability of statistics on U.S.-NME trade other than those presented herein. The Commission's East-West Trade Statistics Monitoring System contains the full detail of U.S. trade with all NME countries as issued by the Census Bureau. These data are maintained by the Commission on an annual, quarterly, and monthly basis, and are generally available within 6 weeks after the close of the monthly reporting period. More information on this service may be obtained from the Chief, Trade Reports Division, USITC, telephone: (202) 523-1995.

INTRODUCTION

This series of reports by the United States International Trade Commission is made pursuant to section 410 of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2440), which requires the Commission to monitor imports from and exports to certain nonmarket economy countries (NME's). These countries include those listed in headnote 3(f) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) 1/ and others not listed in the headnote, 2/ viz, Hungary, the People's Republic of China (China), and Romania. 3/ These are countries whose exports can be investigated by the Commission under section 406 of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974. Through control of the level of production, the distribution channels, and the price at which articles are sold, they could disrupt the domestic market in the United States and thereby injure U.S. producers. Under the statute, the Commission publishes a summary of trade data not less frequently than once each calendar quarter for Congress and, until January 2, 1980, for the East-West Foreign Trade Board. As of that date, the East-West Foreign Trade Board was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the Trade Policy Committee, chaired by the United States Trade Representative.

As specified by the statute, one objective of the reports in this series is to provide data on the effect of imports from NME's on the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States and on employment within industries producing those articles. Therefore, the reports include trade statistics for those NME's whose current trade with the United States is at least at a level that might possibly affect a domestic industry: Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R., and Vietnam.

1/ The following countries or areas are listed under headnote 3(f) of the TSUS: Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Estonia, those parts of Indochina under Communist control or domination (including Vietnam), North Korea, the Kurile Islands, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, Poland, Southern Sakhalin, Tanna Tuva, and the U.S.S.R.

2/ When most-favored-nation tariff treatment is accorded a Communist country, that country is no longer included in headnote 3(f).

3/ Earlier reports in this series included Yugoslavia among the NME's whose trade with the United States is monitored. At the suggestion of the United States Trade Representative and after consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, the Commission decided that Yugoslavia would no longer be included in the countries covered by this report. This decision was effective with the 27th report. (27th Quarterly Report to the Congress and the Trade Policy Committee on Trade Between the United States and the Nonmarket Economy Countries During April-June 1981, USITC Publication 1188, September 1981, p. 1, hereinafter 27th Quarterly Report . . .). In the opinion of many analysts, Yugoslavia is not appropriately classified as an NME. Also, it is not a member of the Warsaw Pact or the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Yugoslavia has special status with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and is a leader among nonaligned countries.

At present, China, Hungary, and Romania are the only NME countries that receive most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff treatment from the United States. In the early 1950's, the MFN status of most NME's was suspended in accordance with section 5 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, which established a policy of denying the benefits of trade agreement concessions to Communist countries. 1/ Poland's MFN status was restored in 1960, but was suspended indefinitely by the President in October 1982. The Trade Act of 1974 reiterated the policy of denying MFN treatment to imports from most NME's, 2/ but it authorized the restoration of MFN status to countries whose emigration policies met certain criteria. MFN status was restored to Romania in 1975, to Hungary in 1978, and to China in 1980 under the provisions of Title IV of the act.

In the TSUS, the MFN rates of duty are set forth in column 1. The rates applicable to products of designated Communist nations 3/ are set forth in column 2; for the most part, these are the higher rates that were established in 1930. The rates of duty resulting from this policy vary considerably from item to item, and discrimination is not present at all for products that historically have been duty free or dutiable at the same rates in columns 1 and 2. Therefore, actual or potential U.S. imports from countries that do not enjoy MFN privileges depend in some measure on the rates of duty on the specific items involved.

Except as otherwise noted, trade data presented in this report are compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Census Bureau. Imports are imports for consumption (the sum of directly entered imports plus withdrawals from customs warehouses) at customs value (generally equivalent to f.o.b. value at the foreign port of export). Exports are domestic exports (U.S.-produced goods) at f.a.s. value. Detailed analysis in the report is generally done on a seven-digit TSUS (imports) or Schedule B (exports) basis, which is the basis on which the data are collected. Analysis of aggregate trade levels and trends is generally presented in terms of Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 2 (SITC) categories. 4/ The TSUSA and Schedule B data are reclassified into SITC categories using concordances maintained by the Census Bureau.

1/ More specifically, the provision applied to imports from the Soviet Union and "any nation or area dominated or controlled by the foreign government or foreign organization controlling the world Communist movement." Presumably because Yugoslavia was not considered to be under Soviet domination, its MFN status was not suspended.

2/ This provision was not applicable to countries that had MFN status when the Trade Act was enacted, i.e., Poland and Yugoslavia.

3/ Those nations referred to in headnote 3(f) of the TSUS.

4/ The SITC was developed by the United Nations Secretariat in 1950 as a common basis for the reporting of international trade data. In 1975, the U.N. Economic and Social Council recommended that member States begin reporting their trade statistics on the basis of Revision 2 of the SITC.

In this report, references to specific products (e.g., wheat) that are not identified by a numerical classification (e.g., SITC Group 041) are either 7-digit TSUSA items (U.S. imports) or 7-digit Schedule B items (U.S. exports). The TSUSA or Schedule B classification numbers of these items may be found in the tables in Appendix B of this report, which lists leading items in trade with the NME's as a group and with individual NME countries.

The U.S. International Trade Commission is an independent, fact-finding agency. Thus, the views expressed in the quarterly reports on East-West trade do not necessarily reflect those of Executive branch agencies and should not be taken as an official statement of U.S. trade policy.

This particular report contains a summary of U.S. trade with the NME's during April-June 1985 and, where appropriate, during the first 6 months of the year. It examines U.S. exports, imports, and the balance of trade with these countries, as well as the commodity composition of this trade. Another section discusses important developments in U.S. commercial relations with the NME's during the second quarter of 1985. The report also updates the findings of the Commission's automated import monitoring system, which is now in its fourth year. The system scans all manufactured imports from NME sources and selects any that meet specified criteria with respect to import penetration and rate of growth.

Additional copies of this report (USITC Publication 1755) can be obtained by calling (202) 523-5178, or by writing to the Office of the Secretary, United States International Trade Commission, 701 E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20436. Requests to receive the report on a quarterly basis should be directed to (202) 523-1995, or to the Trade Reports Division, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired individuals are advised that information on the report can be obtained by contacting our TDD terminal on (202) 724-0002.

SUMMARY

During April-June 1985, two-way merchandise trade between the United States and the NME's totalled \$3.1 billion--18.9 percent higher than during the corresponding period of 1984. At \$1.7 billion, U.S. exports to the NME's during the quarter under review were 15.5 percent higher than during the corresponding period of 1984. U.S. imports from the NME's during April-June 1985 amounted to \$1.5 billion--23.0 percent higher than during April-June 1984.

In a 6-month comparison, U.S. exports to the NME's increased by 19.9 percent to \$3.7 billion during January-June 1985. A doubling of U.S. sales of machinery and equipment--primarily to China--was the single most important reason for this gain. The combined value of U.S. exports of corn and wheat, the leading commodities exported to the NME's, declined over the period from \$1.4 billion to \$1.3 billion despite a significant increase in Soviet purchases of corn. U.S. imports from the NME's increased by 18.4 percent to \$2.9 billion during January-June 1985. Increased purchases of crude petroleum from China and of petroleum products from China, Romania, and the Soviet Union were the major factor in the increase in U.S. imports from the NME's. The combined value of U.S. imports of textiles and apparel from the NME's declined somewhat, while U.S. purchases of iron and steel products from Eastern Europe increased sharply.

During January-June 1985, the United States registered a surplus of \$814.1 million in trade with the NME's. This represented an improvement over the \$646.5-million U.S. surplus in trade with the NME's during January-June 1984.

During the quarter under review, the United States reactivated several elements of commercial and scientific relations with the Soviet Union that had been dormant since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. For the first time in 7 years, the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Commercial Commission met to assess bilateral trade and explore areas for trade expansion. At the end of the meeting, Commerce Secretary Baldrige announced that the administration would seek the removal of the ban on the importation of seven kinds of furskins from the Soviet Union. Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev pledged that the Soviet Government would improve the access of U.S. firms to the Soviet market. The U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Committee on Cooperation in Agriculture met for the first time in 8 years. At the meeting, American and Soviet officials agreed to reactivate a program of agricultural cooperation that was largely discontinued after 1979.

The United States also reviewed the progress achieved in economic relations with China at two high-level meetings with Chinese officials during the quarter under review. At a session of the Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade, U.S. and Chinese delegates focused on trade and industrial cooperation. They signed a work program--the fourth since 1984--providing for information exchanges to aid U.S. companies in identifying export and investment opportunities in China and for U.S. assistance to the Chinese in evaluating potential industrial renovation projects. A session of the United States-China Joint Economic Committee focused on issues of finance, investment, and taxes.

In other developments affecting U.S. commercial relations with the NME's during the quarter under review, the President transmitted to Congress his decision to renew most-favored-nation tariff treatment for China, Hungary, and Romania, and the Secretary of Commerce certified that the Soviet Union was in violation of an international whaling agreement. As a result of the Secretary's certification, the Soviet fishing allocation in U.S. waters was cut in half.

During the quarter under review, two other developments occurred in U.S. trade policy that are relevant to U.S. commercial relations with the NME's. In late June, Congress approved the Export Administration Amendments Act of 1985, which extends the President's authority to administer the export control system through September 30, 1989. In May, the Department of Commerce issued the final version of the new regulations for distribution licenses. The regulations, which authorize multiple shipments of certain high-technology exports to non-Communist countries, were revised to minimize the possibility of diversion to the Soviet bloc.

During the quarter under review, 19 antidumping investigations involving NME products were in progress at the U.S. International Trade Commission and the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce (ITA). The total includes four new investigations instituted during April-June 1985--iron construction castings from China, steel wire nails from China, carbon steel wire rod from Poland, and steel wire nails from Poland. Four investigations involving East European iron and steel products were terminated during the quarter under review. All of them were terminated following the signing of bilateral agreements to limit the volume of imports of the products under investigation into the United States. During the quarter under review, the Commission also completed two import-relief investigations--nonrubber footwear and potassium permanganate--that involved imports from all sources, including several NME's. The Commission made an affirmative determination with respect to imports of nonrubber footwear and a negative determination with respect to imports of potassium permanganate.

The results of the fourth annual "run" of the import monitoring system are also presented in this report. The system uses data on U.S. trade and domestic production to identify imports from NME sources that are growing rapidly and/or those that account for at least 1 percent of U.S. apparent consumption.

SECOND-QUARTER DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

Two-way merchandise trade between the United States and the NME's increased by 18.9 percent from \$2.6 billion during April-June 1984 to \$3.1 billion during April-June 1985 (table 1). 1/ In similar comparisons, U.S. exports increased by 15.5 percent to \$1.7 billion and U.S. imports by 23.0 percent to \$1.5 billion. The U.S. surplus in trade with the NME's declined by 15.4 percent from \$284.3 million during April-June 1984 to \$240.4 million during April-June 1985.

Although higher than in the corresponding period of 1984, U.S. exports to the NME's during April-June 1985 were lower than in the three preceding quarters (figure 1). U.S. exports to the NME's increased by 19.9 percent from \$3.1 billion during January-June 1984 to \$3.7 billion during January-June 1985. U.S. imports from the NME's during April-June 1985 exceeded those of the preceding two quarters (figure 2). They increased by 18.4 percent from \$2.4 billion during January-June 1984 to \$2.9 billion during the corresponding period of 1985.

The U.S. surplus in merchandise trade with the NME's widened from \$646.5 million during January-June 1984 to \$814.1 million during January-June 1985. The improvement was due to a widening surplus in trade with the Soviet Union and a shrinking deficit in trade with China, which more than compensated for an expanding deficit in trade with Eastern Europe. 2/ During January-June 1985, the United States had a surplus of \$1.4 billion in trade with the Soviet Union, a deficit of \$172.5 million in trade with China, and a deficit of \$452.6 million in trade with Eastern Europe. The latter was mainly due to a deficit of \$365.5 million in trade with Romania, but the United States also registered deficits in trade with Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Hungary.

U.S. Exports

The single most important factor in the \$611.0-million gain in U.S. exports to the NME's from January-June 1984 to the corresponding period of 1985 was rising exports to China, particularly of machinery and transport equipment (SITC Section 7). U.S. sales to China rose from \$1.2 billion during January-June 1984 to \$1.6 billion during the corresponding period of 1985

1/ Readers should be advised that import data presented in the 39th Quarterly Report . . . (April-June 1984) were revised after their original publication. These revisions did not affect data at the TSUSA level, but any import figure representing an aggregate may have been revised to include some new items that were inadvertently omitted from the database used to generate tables for that report. For example, the 39th Quarterly Report . . . underreported total imports from the NME's during the second quarter of 1984 by 1.8 percent. The figure originally reported was \$1,158,508,000; the revised figure is \$1,180,162,000.

This error was identified and corrected prior to publication of the 40th Quarterly Report . . . (July-September 1984). Beginning with that report, all data are correct as published.

2/ Eastern Europe refers to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

Table 1.--U.S. trade with the world and with the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/
by quarters, April 1984-June 1985

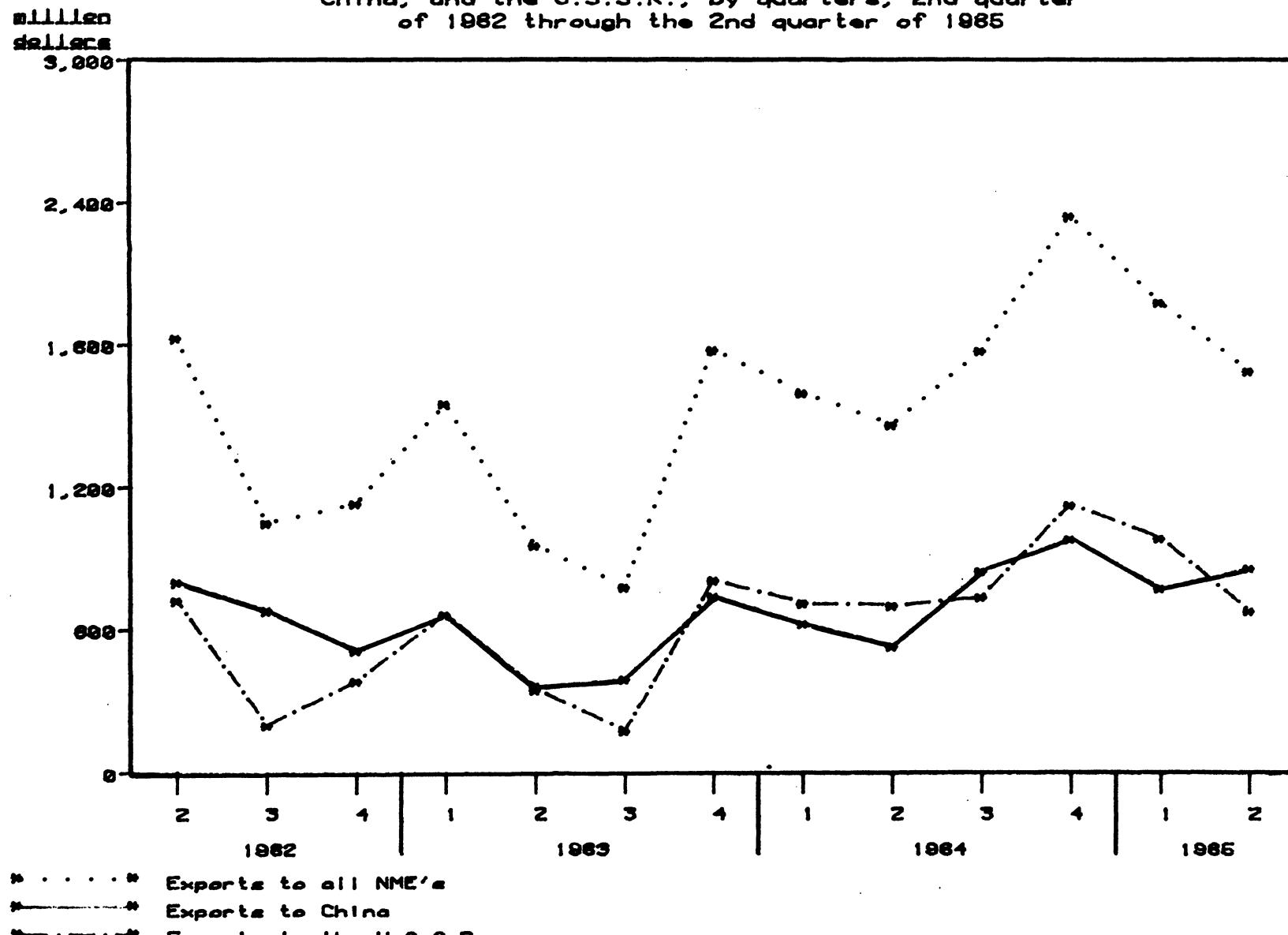
Item	1984			1985		
	April-June	July-September	October-December	January-March	April-June	
U.S. world trade:	:	:	:	:	:	
Exports-----million dollars--:	53,512	51,838	54,339	54,536	52,740	
Imports-----do----:	79,768	85,931	78,663	82,718	87,689	
Balance-----do----:	-26,256	-34,093	-24,324	-28,182	-34,949	
Trade turnover (exports plus imports)	:	:	:	:	:	
million dollars--:	133,279	137,769	133,003	137,254	140,429	
U.S. trade with NME's:	:	:	:	:	:	
Exports-----million dollars--:	1,464	1,776	2,349	1,982	1,692	
Imports-----do----:	1,180	1,493	1,289	1,408	1,451	
Balance-----do----:	284	284	1,060	574	240	
Trade turnover (exports plus imports)	:	:	:	:	:	
million dollars--:	2,645	3,269	3,637	3,391	3,143	
Share of total U.S. trade accounted for by trade with NME's:	:	:	:	:	:	
Exports-----percent--:	2.74	3.43	4.32	3.63	3.21	
Imports-----do----:	1.48	1.74	1.64	1.70	1.66	

1/ Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.

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

Note.--Import figures in this and all other tables in this report are Census-basis imports for consumption at customs value. Exports are domestic exports only, including Defense Department military assistance shipments, and are valued on an f.a.s. basis.

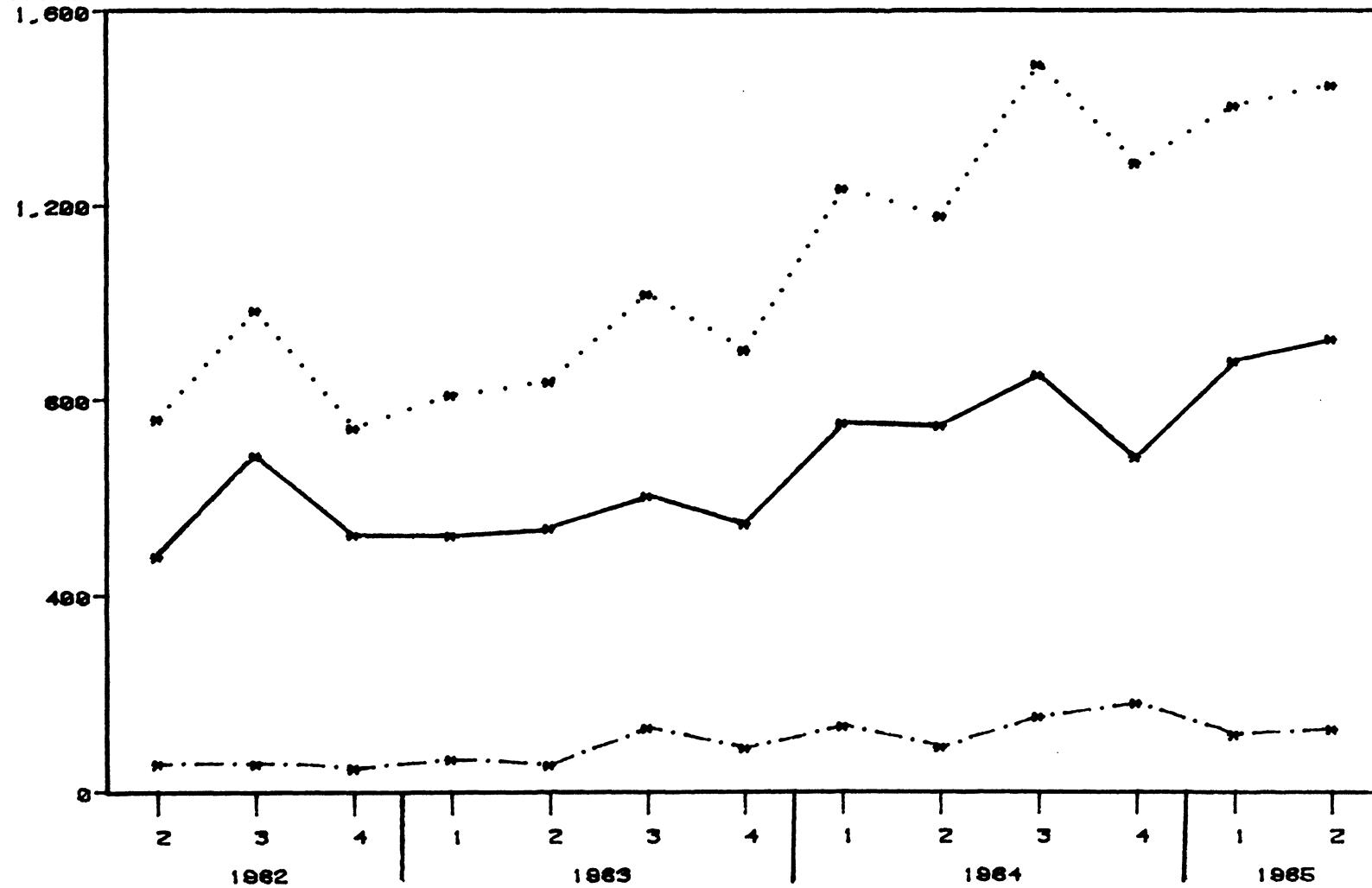
Figure 1.--U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's),
China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 2nd quarter
of 1982 through the 2nd quarter of 1985



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

Figure 2.--U.S. Imports from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1982 through the 2nd quarter of 1985

million
dollars



* * * * * Imports from all NME's

Imports from China

——* Imports from the U.S.S.R

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

(table 2). Largely as a result of stepped up purchases of U.S. corn, exports to the Soviet Union also increased. They rose from \$1.4 billion to \$1.7 billion in a similar comparison. Rising exports to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary did not offset declining shipments to other East European countries, and exports to Eastern Europe fell. 1/ China's share of U.S. exports to the NME's increased from 1984 to January-June 1985, while those of the Soviet Union and all other NME's combined declined (figure 3).

U.S. exports of machinery and transport equipment (SITC Section 7) to the NME's more than doubled, increasing from \$380.1 million during January-June 1985 to \$804.6 million during the corresponding period of 1985 (table 3). (For U.S. exports to the NME's, by SITC Section and by country in April-June 1985, see table 4). Grains, which account for the bulk of U.S. exports to the NME's classified in SITC Section 0 (food and live animals), continued to dominate U.S. sales to these countries. However, total sales of corn and wheat to the NME's declined from \$1.4 billion during January-June 1984 to \$1.3 billion in the corresponding period of 1985.

Grains

U.S. exports of corn to the NME's increased from 4.5 million metric tons (MMT) valued at \$684.5 million during January-June 1984 to 9.0 MMT valued at \$1.1 billion during January-June 1985.

The increase in corn exports to the NME's was entirely due to stepped up Soviet purchases in the wake of the poor 1984 harvest. 2/ U.S. corn sales to the Soviet Union increased by 74.5 percent in value from January-June 1984 to January-June 1985, and accounted for 98.1 percent of U.S. sales of the grain to the NME's in the latter period. 3/ East European purchases of corn from the United States declined by 54.5 percent in value to \$21.3 million (0.2 MMT) in January-June 1985. The decline mainly reflects increased production in most East European countries. 4/ China, now a supplier of corn to other markets, including the Soviet Union, has not bought corn from the United States since 1983.

No wheat was sold to the NME's during the quarter under review--a first since quarterly reporting began in 1975--and it was one of the U.S. exports meeting the criteria for a substantial decline (table 5). U.S. exports of wheat to the NME's dropped 74.7 percent from \$680.2 million (4.4 MMT) during

1/ From January-June 1984 to January-June 1985, U.S. exports to three East European countries declined significantly--East Germany (by 52.8 percent), Poland (by 31.2 percent), and Romania (by 40.0 percent).

2/ The unit value of U.S. corn exports to the NME's dipped from \$3.84 per bushel in January-June 1984 to \$3.19 in January-June 1985.

3/ The Soviet Union was the only NME purchaser of U.S. corn during the quarter under review. It purchased 3.5 MMT valued at \$447.2 million during this period--less than the 5.3 MMT it imported in January-March 1985. The slowdown in purchases during the second quarter is not surprising since Soviet purchases usually trail off towards the end of the crop year in June.

4/ For additional information, see 42d Quarterly Report. . . , p. 19.

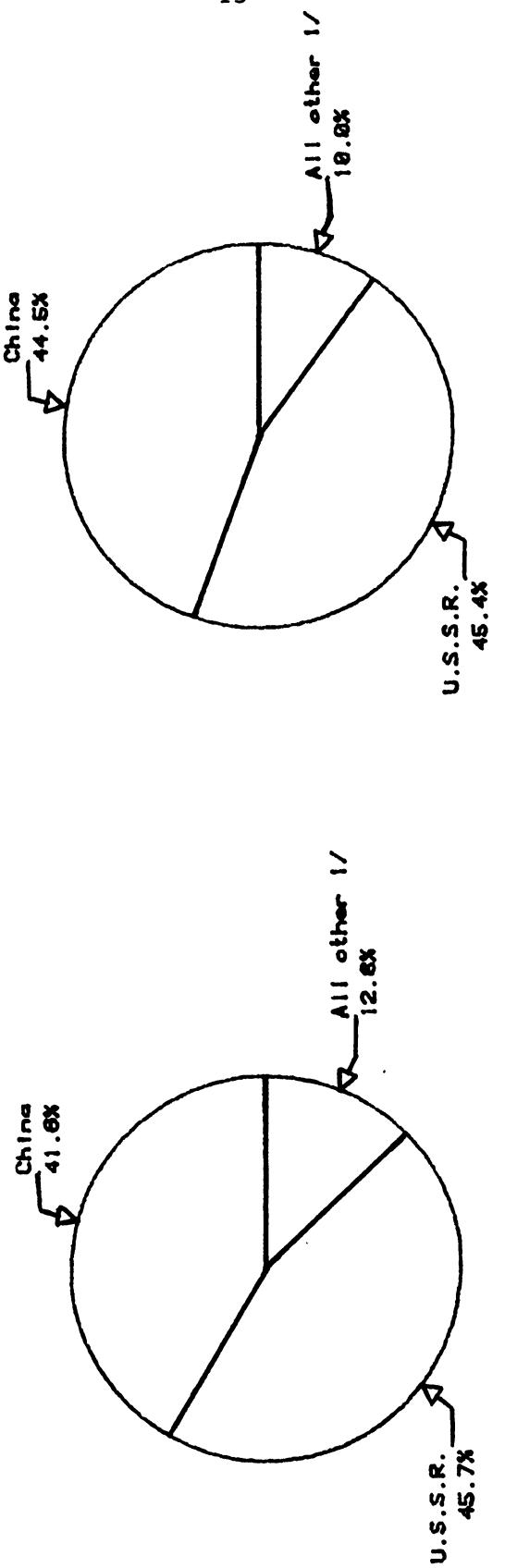
Table 2.--U.S. exports to the individual nonmarket economy countries and to the world, 1983, 1984, January-June 1985, January-June 1984, and April-June 1985
(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1983	1984	January-June--			April-June--		
			1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
Albania	6,205	9,349	6,365	6,185	3,091	3,382		
Bulgaria	65,389	44,087	20,200	22,258	13,006	9,104		
China	2,163,219	2,988,480	1,157,825	1,636,353	531,864	860,663		
Cuba	688	871	411	342	200	191		
Czechoslovakia	57,079	58,098	22,514	29,470	12,895	16,993		
East Germany	138,915	135,830	69,932	33,041	22,511	4,360		
Hungary	109,781	85,177	32,684	55,583	10,139	18,658		
Mongolia	123	116	47	23	22	14		
North Korea	1	-	-	-	-	-		
Poland	319,872	314,825	169,088	116,259	74,557	49,390		
Romania	185,658	246,181	157,700	96,257	90,039	42,301		
U.S.S.R.	2,001,951	3,282,652	1,415,353	1,669,534	702,323	681,747		
Vietnam	20,745	22,240	10,741	10,257	3,768	4,953		
Total	5,067,626	7,187,906	3,062,861	3,673,875	1,464,415	1,691,755		
Total, U.S. exports to the world	195,969,353	212,057,057	105,879,435	107,276,333	53,511,511	52,740,053		

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Figure 3.--Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, 1984 and January-June 1985



January-June 1985

1984

1/ Poland, Romania, East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Vietnam, Albania, Cuba, Mongolia, and North Korea.

Table 3.--U.S. exports to the world and to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/
by SITC Sections, January-June 1984 and January-June 1985

SITC Section	Total exports		Exports to the NME's	
	Jan.-June 1984	Jan.-June 1985	Jan.-June 1984	Jan.-June 1985
Value (million dollars)				
0. Food and live animals	11,868	9,917	1,453	1,417
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,251	1,285	55	11
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	10,985	9,213	526	476
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	4,413	4,634	31	58
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	1,055	1,790	37	55
5. Chemicals	11,019	11,164	384	425
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	7,934	7,546	84	202
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	44,978	49,537	380	805
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7,581	7,711	125	185
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	4,796	5,479	38	41
Total	105,879	107,276	3,063	3,674
Percent of total				
0. Food and live animals	11.2	9.2	47.4	38.6
1. Beverages and tobacco	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.3
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	10.4	8.6	17.2	13.0
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	4.2	4.3	1.0	1.6
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.5
5. Chemicals	10.4	10.4	12.6	11.6
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	7.5	7.0	2.7	5.5
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	42.5	46.2	12.4	21.9
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7.2	7.2	4.1	5.0
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	4.5	5.1	1.2	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 4.--U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, April-June 1985
(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary
0. Food and live animals	-	93	2,904	-	77	590	1,276
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	830	269	-	1,186	735	735
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	3,365	650	189,873	-	7,025	3,101	892
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	-	1,659	666	-	1	-	1
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	46	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	1,275	94,824	62	5,821	145	2,640
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	424	123,770	-	-	442	1,899
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	17	3,086	377,754	-	1,154	241	9,868
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	998	66,970	7	1,117	90	1,021
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	89	3,587	123	169	44	345
Total	3,382	9,104	860,663	191	16,993	4,360	18,658
Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total	
0. Food and live animals	-	12,914	155	463,524	-	481,533	
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	979	213	162	-	4,375	
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	10,031	21,118	72,840	-	305,530	
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	-	22	8,630	16,772	-	31,116	
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	1,362	-	17,057	-	18,464	
5. Chemicals	-	2,953	3,016	60,834	-	171,575	
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	1	-	1,925	2,215	-	131,516	
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	8,811	7,793	32,046	200	440,950	
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	7	-	535	577	15,892	15	87,230
Total	3	-	9,858	109	-	4,737	
	14	-	49,390	42,301	681,747	4,953	1,691,755

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 5.--20 U.S. export items to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by Schedule B nos., January-June 1984 and January-June 1985 1/

Schedule B no.	Commodity	Value of exports to all NME's in January-June 1985			Value of exports to all NME's in January-June 1984	Percentage change, Jan.-June 1985 from Jan.-June 1984
		Major NME customer		All NME's		
		All	World			
1,000 dollars						
145.4300	Substantially increased: Shelled almonds, not blanched	U.S.S.R--	1,541.3	63.4	34,664	
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity	Hungary--	1,137.2	72.2	11,043	
618.0300	Nonalloyed unwrought aluminum	China--	1,114.4	75.9	32,300	
310.0832	High tenacity multifilament polyester Yarns, other than textured	do	966.2	114.5	5,820	
121.0530	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, split,	do	773.0	-1.9	5,520	
309.4242	Other than grains: Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)	do	707.4	66.5	42,235	
618.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity	Poland--	671.8	406.5	14,662	
685.2765	Radio equipment and parts, n.s.p.f.	China--	648.0	12.3	6,826	
446.1521	Polychloroprene (neoprene) synthetic rubber	U.S.S.R--	645.6	8.6	6,849	
676.2700	Digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the central processing unit and input and output capability	China--	576.9	47.7	36,983	
690.3310	Substantially decreased: Parts designed for locomotives, n.s.p.f., other than airbrake equipment	China--	-94.3	-40.9	1,901	
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s.	Czechoslovakia--	-87.0	-1.1	1,290	
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	Romania--	-79.0	-34.5	30,446	
664.0586	Parts, n.e.s., of boring and drilling machines	China--	-77.2	-12.5	2,231	
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	U.S.S.R--	-74.7	-34.5	172,434	
692.3820	Parts of tracklaying tractors	do	-66.9	8.7	2,913	
709.6340	Parts of tracklaying tractors	China--	-65.8	-6.1	2,994	
175.5140	X-ray apparatus n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-- Sunflower seed, other than confectionery	East Germany--	-64.1	-68.8	2,355	
131.3010	Rice, donated for relief or charity	Poland--	-62.6	-29.0	628	
709.1665	Electro-medical complete patient monitoring systems	China--	-62.6	.1	805	

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 500,000 dollars' worth of exports in both January-June 1984 and January-June 1985 are included in this table.

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

January-June 1984 to \$172.4 million (1.2 MMT) during January-June 1985. Most of the decrease in exports from January-June 1984 to January-June 1985 can be attributed to declining purchases by China and the Soviet Union. 1/ Chinese purchases, which had accounted for 41.6 percent of U.S. exports of wheat to the NME's during January-June 1984, fell 88.4 percent to \$32.7 million (0.2 MMT) during January-June 1985. The decline is attributable to lower import demand and strong competition from other supplier countries. Soviet purchases of wheat declined by 64.4 percent to \$139.7 million (0.9 MMT) during January-June 1985, which represented 81.0 percent of U.S. sales of the grain to the NME's. The major reason for the reduction in Soviet purchases of wheat from the United States was the availability of lower priced supplies from other countries. 2/

Machines and equipment 3/

U.S. exports of machines and equipment to the NME's increased by 100.5 percent from \$469.6 million during January-June 1984 to \$941.7 million during January-June 1985. Their share in total U.S. exports to the NME's rose from 15.3 percent to 25.6 percent in a similar comparison.

The main reason for the increase was stepped up sales of machines and equipment to China, which increased from \$364.5 million during January-June 1984 to \$821.6 million during January-June 1985. 4/ China's share of U.S. exports of machines and equipment to the NME's rose from 77.6 percent during January-June 1984 to 87.2 percent during the corresponding period of 1985. 5/

Chemicals

Manufactured fertilizers (SITC Division 56) and inorganic chemicals (SITC Division 52) remained the leading U.S. chemical exports to the NME's during January-June 1985. Exports of manufactured fertilizers to the NME's, which consisted mainly of diammonium phosphate, which was sold only to China, increased by 10.2 percent to \$136.5 million during January-June 1985. U.S. exports of inorganic chemicals increased by 17.3 percent to \$116.3 million during January-June 1985. These sales consisted primarily of phosphoric acid sold to the Soviet Union, the world's largest purchaser of the fertilizer from the United States (table 6).

1/ Wheat sales to Eastern Europe also declined from January-June 1984 to January-June 1985, but these countries have not been major markets for U.S. wheat in recent years.

2/ East Europe Agriculture, June 1985, pp. 2-3.

3/ Machines and equipment are defined here as exports classified in SITC Section 7 (machinery and transport equipment), SITC Division 87 (professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus), and SITC Division 88 (photographic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, watches, and clocks). This category accounts for most of the technological transfer to the NME's that takes place through exports of commodities.

4/ U.S. exports of machines and equipment to Eastern Europe increased from \$36.3 million during January-June 1984 to \$53.4 million during January-June 1985. Sales of these products to the Soviet Union declined slightly to \$66.1 million during January-June 1985.

5/ For information on Chinese purchases of machines and equipment from the United States during the first quarter of 1985, see 42nd Quarterly Report . . . , pp. 19, 21.

Table 6.--20 U.S. export items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1985, by Schedule B nos., January-June 1984 and January-June 1985 ^{1/}

Schedule B no.	Commodity	Major NME customer	Share of total exports accounted for by NME's		Value of exports to all NME's in January- June 1985
			Jan.-June 1984	Jan.-June 1985	
			<u>Percent</u>		
309.8540	Textile fibers, of acrylic or modacrylic, carded, combed, or otherwise processed but not spun	China-----	.0	89.6	2,827
480.7025	Phosphoric acid, 65 percent or more available phosphorus pentoxide equivalents	U.S.S.R-----	88.4	89.0	110,166
699.0050	Special purpose vessels which normally perform their function in a stationary position, nonmilitary, new	China-----	.0	76.6	9,300
610.3060	Structural pipe and tubing, of iron or steel, welded, not alloyed	do-----	.0	70.1	1,396
310.0034	Multifilament polyester yarns, not textured or high tenacity	do-----	.0	69.9	4,159
670.1700	Circular knitting machines, other than hosiery	do-----	.0	67.6	3,761
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester	do-----	29.9	64.4	39,696
664.0508	Oil and gas field drilling machines, rotary	do-----	.0	63.5	52,008
309.4242	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)	do-----	12.4	60.7	42,235
121.0515	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, not split	do-----	27.0	59.8	23,875
670.1410	Weaving machines, power driven, for weaving fabrics not over 12 inches in width	U.S.S.R-----	.0	59.4	1,055
177.5620	Tallow, edible	do-----	.0	56.6	5,809
674.3045	Metalworking machine tools, for cutting or hobbing gears, new, n.s.p.f	China-----	8.7	53.1	2,767
310.0032	High tenacity multifilament polyester yarns, other than textured	do-----	10.6	52.7	5,820
664.1074	Pipehandlers, n.s.p.f	U.S.S.R-----	.0	51.1	4,755
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	Poland-----	51.1	50.2	28,357
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type	China-----	.0	48.1	35,365
692.1660	Trucks mounted with derrick assemblies, and similar drilling equipment	do-----	.1	46.6	13,389
444.2010	Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) resins	do-----	24.0	45.1	19,007
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing	U.S.S.R-----	34.1	43.5	29,100

^{1/} Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of exports in January-June 1985 are included in this table.

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

Textile fibers

Largely as a result of smaller purchases by the Soviet Union, U.S. exports of cotton fibers (SITC Group 263) plunged from \$105.3 million during January-June 1984 to \$67.0 million during January-June 1985. Soviet purchases of U.S. cotton declined from \$101.5 million during January-June 1984 to \$63.6 million during the corresponding period of 1985. The decline is attributable to the increased availability of cotton from competing suppliers during the 1984/85 crop year and the favorable outlook for Soviet cotton production in the 1985/86 crop year. 1/

U.S. exports of synthetic fibers 2/ to the NME's fared better than those of cotton, increasing from \$33.5 million during January-June 1984 to \$71.8 million during January-June 1985. All of the gain was attributable to a 193.6-percent increase in purchases by China, probably owing to the competitive prices offered by U.S. exporters. Expanding Chinese purchases of synthetic fibers offset shrinking Soviet purchases of cotton fibers and U.S. exports of all textile fibers (SITC Division 26) to the NME's increased slightly to \$141.5 million during January-June 1985.

Other exports

U.S. exports of cork and wood (SITC Division 24) to the NME's, which consisted largely of logs shipped to China, increased from \$132.1 million during January-June 1984 to \$171.8 million during January-June 1985.

U.S. exports of soybeans to the NME's plummeted from \$144.7 million during January-June 1984 to \$30.4 million during the corresponding period of 1985. Sales to the Soviet Union and to all the East European countries except Czechoslovakia were lower, but the single most important factor in the decline was reduced sales to Romania. Romanian purchases declined from \$106.5 million during January-June 1984 to \$22.4 million during January-June 1985, most likely because of increased domestic production of soybeans and a policy of minimizing hard currency outlays. 3/ U.S. exports of soybean oil cake, which were shipped exclusively to East European destinations during both periods, declined by 6.9 percent to \$35.2 million during January-June 1985.

U.S. Imports

U.S. imports from the Soviet Union and all of the East European countries rose from January-June 1984 to the corresponding period of 1985, but the most important factor was stepped up purchases from China, particularly of petroleum products. U.S. imports from China increased by \$305.1 million to \$1.8 billion during January-June 1985, while purchases from all NME's increased by \$443.4 million to \$2.9 billion over this period (table 7). The dominance of China among NME suppliers to the United States increased; its

1/ Telephone conversation with USDA analyst.

2/ As defined here, synthetic fibers include SITC Group 266 (synthetic fibers suitable for spinning) and Group 267 (other manmade fibers suitable for spinning and waste of manmade fibers).

3/ Conversation with USDA analyst.

Table 7.--U.S. imports from the individual nonmarket economy countries and from the world, 1983, 1984, January-June 1984, January-June 1985, April-June 1984, and April-June 1985
(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1983		1984		January-June--		April-June--	
					1984	1985	1984	1985
Albania	3,498		2,219		753		1,279	
Bulgaria	32,765		30,340		15,181		16,143	
China	2,217,526		3,040,401		1,503,717		1,808,849	
Cuba	1/		3		3		-	
Czechoslovakia	62,821		84,192		36,875		40,631	
East Germany	56,937		149,129		47,546		59,904	
Hungary	154,493		220,094		101,613		118,671	
Mongolia	1,483		2,903		1,263		2,070	
North Korea	-		-		14		30	
Poland	190,641		215,700		94,029		108,371	
Romania	512,821		896,696		390,717		460,111	
U.S.S.R.	341,093		556,122		224,622		243,740	
Vietnam	-		71		62		13	
Total--	3,574,079		5,197,882		2,416,395		2,859,813	
Total, U.S. imports from the world--	256,679,524		322,989,519		158,395,034		170,406,413	
							79,767,891	
								87,688,580

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

share of U.S. imports from the NME's rose by almost 5 percentage points from 1984 to 63.3 percent during January-June 1985 (figure 4). The shares of Romania and the Soviet Union, respectively the second and third largest NME suppliers, declined in a similar comparison.

U.S. imports in eight of the ten SITC Sections registered increases, but the single most important factor was higher imports of mineral fuels (SITC Section 3) (table 8). Petroleum and petroleum products accounted for virtually all of these imports. China supplied all of the crude oil imported from the NME's and the bulk of the increase in imports of petroleum products. Sales by the Soviet Union and Romania also gained. (For U.S. imports by SITC Sections and by country during April-June 1985, see table 9.)

Petroleum and petroleum products

U.S. imports of petroleum and petroleum products (SITC Division 33) from the NME's increased from \$538.9 million during January-June 1984 to \$776.7 million during January-June 1985. The major NME suppliers were China, Romania, and the Soviet Union. ^{1/}

Crude petroleum was the leading U.S. import from the NME's during January-June 1985. Sales by China, the sole NME supplier, increased by 557.6 percent from \$53.3 million during January-June 1984 to \$350.7 million during the corresponding period of 1985 (table 10). An increase in the quantity sold from 2.0 million barrels to 13.4 million barrels was responsible for the entire increase as the unit value declined.

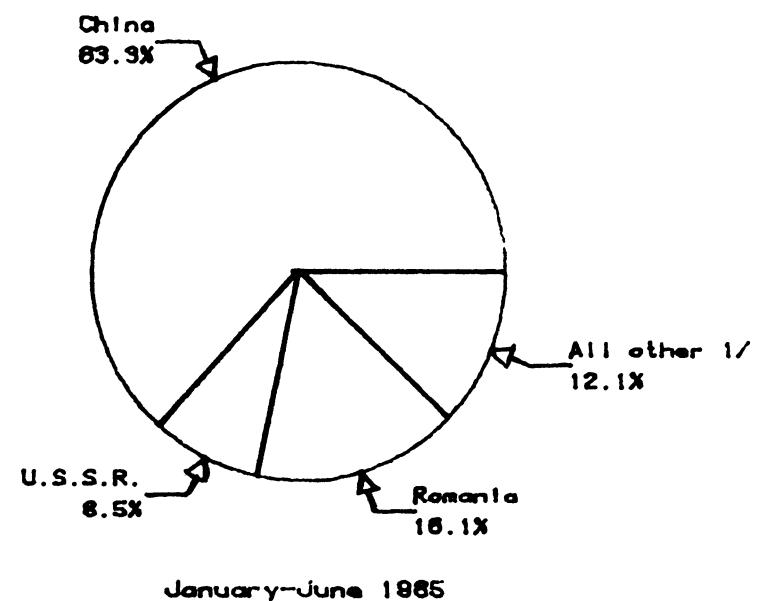
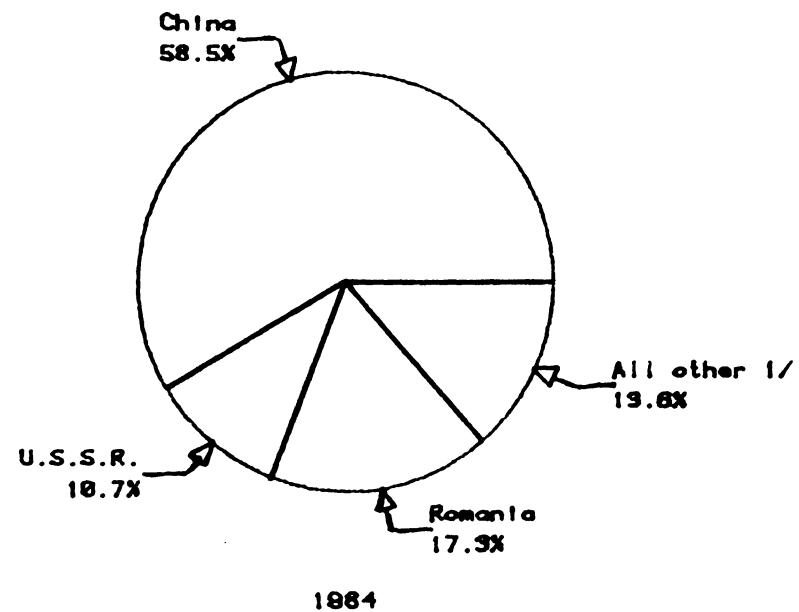
Several refined petroleum products--naphthas derived from petroleum, leaded gasoline, liquid derivatives of petroleum, light fuel oils testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, and heavy fuel oils testing under 25 degrees A.P.I.--ranked among the top 20 imports from the NME's during January-June 1985. At \$148.3 million, U.S. imports of naphthas remained virtually unchanged from January-June 1984. However, U.S. imports of leaded and unleaded gasoline from the NME's declined from \$211.5 million during January-June 1984 to \$114.2 million during January-June 1985. This was the result of decreased sales by Romania and China.

Textiles and apparel

U.S. imports of textiles and apparel from the NME's declined by 7.8 percent from \$784.1 million during January-June 1984 to \$723.0 million during January-June 1985. This was the combined result of a \$72.8 million-decrease in imports of apparel (SITC Division 84) and a \$11.8 million-increase in imports of textiles (SITC Division 65) from the NME's.

^{1/} Chinese sales of petroleum and petroleum products increased from \$263.0 million in January-June 1984 to \$454.3 million in January-June 1985. In similar comparisons, Romanian sales of petroleum products rose from \$236.3 million to \$250.5 million and Soviet sales increased from \$39.1 million to \$70.9 million.

Figure 4.--Relative shares of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, 1984 and January-June 1985



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1/ Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Mongolia, Albania, Vietnam, North Korea, and Cuba.

Table 8.--U.S. imports from the world and from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by SITC Sections, January-June 1984 and January-June 1985

SITC Section	Total imports		Imports from the NME's	
	Jan.-June 1984	Jan.-June 1985	Jan.-June 1984	Jan.-June 1985
Value (million dollars)				
0. Food and live animals--	8,844	9,759	164	187
1. Beverages and tobacco--	1,581	1,626	19	18
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	5,620	5,392	68	80
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc--	30,612	26,221	541	777
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	331	328	2	1
5. Chemicals--	6,657	7,375	243	250
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material--	22,505	23,402	447	510
7. Machinery and transportation equipment--	58,091	68,426	96	136
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles--	19,480	22,264	821	877
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified--	4,675	5,613	16	24
Total--	158,395	170,406	2,416	2,860
Percent of total				
0. Food and live animals--	5.6	5.7	6.8	6.6
1. Beverages and tobacco--	1.0	1.0	.8	.6
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.8
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc--	19.3	15.4	22.4	27.2
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	4.2	4.2	1.1	2/
5. Chemicals--	4.2	4.3	10.1	8.7
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material--	14.2	13.7	18.5	17.8
7. Machinery and transportation equipment--	36.7	40.2	4.0	4.8
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles--	12.3	13.1	34.0	30.7
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified--	3.0	3.3	.6	.8
Total--	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 9.--U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, April-June 1985

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)								
	Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czechoslovakia	East Germany	Hungary	Iraq	Poland
0. Food and live animals-----	9	775	41,693	-	1,529	728	12,511	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	4,431	1,088	-	210	118	234	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	656	86	33,165	-	-	262	932	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	281,168	-	-	407	157	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	2,978	38,829	-	-	317	2,131	-	4,315
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	9,616	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	107	123,668	-	9,616	19,676	9,011	-	-
7. Machinery and transport equipment-----	-	992	22,469	-	5,972	5,424	14,892	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	315	375,070	-	4,619	2,045	8,117	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	30	9,452	-	624	934	542	-	-
Total-----	664	9,713	926,867	-	20,685	22,722	50,510	-	-
Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total			
0. Food and live animals-----	2	-	26,858	1,173	219	-	85,496	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	161	253	1,972	-	8,448	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	1,185	-	148	754	3,207	-	40,395	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-	152,141	52,941	-	486,815	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	1,097	-	-	-	266	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	10,190	31,497	14,903	-	209,678	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	14	5,782	8,201	997	-	62,729	-	-
7. Machinery and transport equipment-----	-	-	7,989	27,707	967	-	426,841	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	52,318	670	798	13	12,981	-	-
Total-----	1,187	27	238,664	127,774	13	13	1,451,351	-	-

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 10.--20 U.S. import items from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by TSUSA items, January-June 1984 and January-June 1985 ^{1/}

TSUSA item no.	Commodity	Major NME supplier	Percentage change, Jan.-June 1985 from Jan.-June 1984		Value of imports from all NME's in January-June 1985
			All NME's	World	
			<u>Percent</u>		
					1,000 dollars
	Substantially increased:				
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness	Romania-----	1,829.7	21.2	74,709
607.6610	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils	-----do-----	1,192.7	42.7	9,536
737.4000	Toys, not having a spring mechanism, not stuffed, not wholly or almost wholly of metal	China-----	955.7	31.9	6,378
607.6730	Sheets of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils, n.s.p.f	Romania-----	736.1	-19.6	5,419
737.3000	Toys, not having a spring mechanism, stuffed, valued over 10 cents per inch of height	China-----	690.8	113.0	22,193
737.2425	Dolls, with or without clothing, not stuffed, 13 inches and under in height	-----do-----	596.7	58.1	5,741
737.2100	Doll clothing imported separately	-----do-----	580.3	138.4	8,256
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more	-----do-----	557.6	-17.7	350,666
706.4152	Luggage, other than backpacks, of textile materials, n.s.p.f	-----do-----	452.7	-28.2	13,508
737.9565	Toys having an electric motor, not wholly or almost wholly of rubber or plastics	-----do-----	446.6	108.3	5,557
	Substantially decreased:				
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude	East Germany---	-88.0	-14.4	1,652
379.3120	Man's and boys' coats of man-made fibers, not knit, except suit-type coats and jackets	China-----	-79.8	-38.8	513
610.4225	Oil well casing, other than alloy steel, seamless	Romania-----	-79.7	30.6	1,307
376.2430	Lace brassieres, of man-made fibers	China-----	-78.8	10.4	664
383.9245	Women's skirts, man-made fibers, not knit	-----do-----	-78.8	-23.4	1,262
605.0750	Palladium, semimanufactured	U.S.S.R-----	-78.7	-69.4	1,890
383.9052	Women's coats, other than suit-type coats or jackets, no longer than 3/4 length	China-----	-76.8	-29.3	1,865
408.6100	Polyamide resins, nylon type	-----do-----	-73.8	9.5	610
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f	Hungary-----	-73.0	-23.9	3,498
383.9010	Women's blouses and shirts with two or more colors in the warp and/or the filling	China-----	-72.5	25.8	634

^{1/} Only items which accounted for at least 500,000 dollars' worth of imports in both January-June 1984 and January-June 1985 are included in this table.

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

China is the major NME supplier of both apparel and textiles to the United States. Although not among the "Big Three" suppliers of textiles and apparel to the United States, China was the leading supplier of at least 7 textile products to the United States during January-June 1985 (table 11). Its sales of apparel declined by \$70.0 million to \$457.9 million during January-June 1985, but its shipments of textiles increased by \$5.8 million to \$186.1 million during the same period. 1/

Chinese sales of textiles and clothing made of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers to the United States are subject to quotas under a bilateral agreement negotiated under the auspices of the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA). An increase in the number of product categories subject to quotas may have been a factor in the decline in Chinese sales of clothing, but probably not the only explanation. 2/ The bilateral agreement generally provides for increases of 2-4 percent in sales of textile and apparel items subject to quotas. 3/ Moreover, the Chinese had some flexibility in responding to the quotas. For example, they might have increased sales of apparel not subject to quotas, shipped the highest-valued apparel products, or used the shift and carryforward provisions of the agreement. According to textile analysts, the U.S. apparel market may have been saturated during 1984, thus limiting the demand for imported apparel.

Iron and steel products

U.S. imports of iron and steel (SITC Division 67) from Eastern Europe increased by 203.8 percent from \$39.6 million during January-June 1984 to \$120.3 million during January-June 1985. Over the period, Eastern Europe's share of all U.S. imports of iron and steel from the NME's rose from 93.7 to 97.7 percent. 4/ In both periods, iron and steel plates and sheets (SITC Group 674) were the leading U.S. import from the NME's at the 3-digit level. U.S. purchases of these products from Eastern Europe increased from \$16.1 million during January-June 1984 to \$90.9 million during the corresponding period of 1985. In the latter period, this group of products accounted for 75.5 percent of the value of U.S. imports of iron and steel from Eastern Europe. 5/

1/ East European sales of apparel declined by \$2.9 million to \$54.4 million in January-June 1985, while their shipments of textiles increased by \$5.9 million to \$24.4 million in the same period.

2/ From the signing of the agreement in August 1983 to March 1985, the number of MFA categories subject to quantitative restraints has increased from 31 to 55. Over the same period, the share of Chinese shipments of textiles and apparel covered by quotas rose from 62 percent to almost 80 percent. (U.S. International Trade Commission, Emerging Textile-Exporting Countries, 1984: Report on Investigation No. 332-184 Under Section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, USITC Publication 1716, July 1985, p. 94.)

3/ Ibid.

4/ U.S. imports of iron and steel from the NME's were \$42.3 million during January-June 1984 and \$123.1 million during January-June 1985.

5/ A number of East European steel products are the subject of antidumping investigations. See table 12 for details.

Table 11.--20 U.S. import items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1985, by TSUSA items, January-June 1984 and January-June 1985 1/

TSUSA item no.	Commodity	Major NME supplier	Share of total imports accounted for by NME's		Value of imports from all NME's in January-June 1985
			Jan.-June 1984	Jan.-June 1985	
			<u>Percent</u>		
306.4293	Camel hair, in the grease or washed, sorted	China-----	78.8	100.0	1,382
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, and like hair of other animals, in the grease or washed, sorted-----	Mongolia-----	81.1	99.6	2,561
186.3000	Bristles, crude or processed-----	China-----	98.3	94.4	4,223
222.5700	Floor coverings of unspun vegetable materials, n.e.s-----	do-----	84.6	87.4	2,533
365.0000	Handmade-lace furnishings, of cotton, valued not over \$50 per pound-----	do-----	94.2	86.4	2,509
379.3905	Men's jogging, warm-up and similar athletic jackets, of cotton, knit-----	Romania-----	73.0	85.4	1,752
702.3785	Headwear of vegetable materials n.s.p.f., not sewed, not blocked, and not trimmed, not bleached and not colored-----	China-----	85.7	81.4	2,218
169.3700	Vodka, not over 1 gallon, valued not over \$7.75 per gallon-----	U.S.S.R-----	74.1	79.9	1,810
412.1000	Cardiovascular drugs n.s.p.f., provided for in the Chemical Appendix to the Tariff Schedules-----	Hungary-----	.0	79.6	4,574
702.4020	Headwear n.s.p.f. of paper, not sewed, not blocked, and not trimmed, bleached or colored-----	China-----	82.7	79.5	1,105
472.1200	Barium sulfate, ground natural barytes-----	do-----	69.8	79.0	1,873
632.0200	Antimony, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	do-----	69.4	78.6	3,772
417.4000	Ammonium tungstate-----	do-----	34.3	77.1	7,117
702.4060	Headwear of vegetable materials n.s.p.f., not sewed, not blocked, and not trimmed, bleached or colored-----	do-----	52.8	76.6	2,447
326.1934	Cotton sheeting, less than 6 ounces per square yard, not fancy or figured, not napped, not of different colors, single yarns-----	do-----	2/	71.9	1,698
365.8670	Tablecloths and napkins, of man-made fibers, made on a lace, net, or knitting machine-----	do-----	67.5	71.2	4,062
222.4100	Baskets and bags of unspun fibrous vegetable materials, whether lined or not lined of willow-----	do-----	71.6	71.0	6,581
533.6200	Articles made of nonbone chinaware or of subporcelain in specified sets-----	do-----	82.1	68.9	4,184
700.7260	Footwear with uppers of fibers, soles of leather, valued not over \$2.50 per pair, for women, misses, children and infants-----	do-----	51.3	63.7	1,110
755.1500	Fireworks-----	do-----	70.0	62.7	22,430

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of imports in January-June 1985 are included in this table.

2/ TSUSA item 326.1934 was created on Jan. 1, 1985, along with six other items, from six former TSUSA items.

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

All the East European countries increased their shipments of iron and steel to the United States from January-June 1984 to the corresponding period of 1985. Increased shipments by Romania accounted for about three-quarters of the increase in U.S. purchases of East European iron and steel products. From \$12.8 million during January-June 1984, Romanian sales of iron and steel increased to \$74.0 million during January-June 1985--slightly more than its sales for all of 1984. Sales by East Germany, the leading supplier in January-June 1984, increased from \$17.0 million during January-June 1984 to \$23.1 million during January-June 1985.

Although U.S. imports of East European iron and steel products increased sharply from January-June 1984 to the corresponding period of 1985, they declined significantly from January-March 1985 to the quarter under review. During the first quarter of 1985, East European sales of iron and steel products continued to increase, reaching \$86.1 million--a quarterly record. However, they dipped to \$34.2 million during April-June 1985. With the exception of castings and forgings (SITC Group 679), imports in all of the 3-digit product groups declined. Most of the decrease, however, may be attributed to smaller shipments of plates and sheets (SITC Group 674). According to industry sources, the U.S. market for sheets and plates, especially plates is soft.

As a result of the surge in U.S. imports of East European iron and steel products, the U.S. Government initiated negotiations in February, 1985 with East European Governments to reduce sales of these products to the United States. By the end of June, 1985, the Governments of Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary had signed voluntary restraint agreements (VRA). 1/

Other imports

U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactures, not elsewhere specified (SITC Division 89) from China increased from \$114.3 million during January-June 1984 to \$203.7 million during January-June 1985. Most of the increase was due to the growth of purchases of children's toys and indoor games (SITC Subgroup 8942), which jumped from \$20.3 million during January-June 1984 to \$102.5 million during the corresponding period of 1985.

Inorganic chemicals (SITC Division 52) and manufactured fertilizers (SITC Division 56) remained the leading chemical imports from the NME's. U.S. imports of inorganic chemicals from the NME's increased slightly to \$83.4 million during January-June 1985. Anhydrous ammonia imported by Occidental Petroleum Co. from the Soviet Union under a compensation agreement continued to account for the bulk of U.S. imports of inorganic chemicals from the NME's. U.S. imports of manufactured fertilizers from the NME's declined from \$75.1 million during January-June 1984 to \$62.2 million during January-June 1985, primarily because of lower shipments by East European countries.

U.S. imports of meat and meat preparations (SITC Division 01) from Eastern Europe increased from \$53.1 million during January-June 1984 to \$70.9 million during the corresponding period of 1985. The increase was

1/ VRA's are also being negotiated with the remaining East European suppliers, East Germany and Poland.

primarily due to stepped up shipments by Hungary and Poland, the major East European suppliers of these products.

As a result of declining shipments by the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, U.S. imports of nonferrous metals (SITC Division 68) from the NME's declined by \$26.0 million to \$54.1 million during January-June 1985.

U.S. imports of travel goods and handbags (SITC Division 83) from China increased significantly from \$32.6 million during January-June 1984 to \$61.3 million during the corresponding period of 1985.

SECOND-QUARTER DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING U.S. COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

During April-June 1985, a series of bilateral meetings served to strengthen U.S. trade and economic ties with China and to restore cooperative activities that the United States and Soviet Union had suspended following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. A delegation of senior administration officials, headed by Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige, traveled during May to Beijing for the third session of the United States-China Commission on Commerce and Trade and to Moscow for the eighth session of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Commercial Commission. The latter session was the first one of this commission to be held in 7 years. Meeting with Soviet officials in June, another U.S. delegation to Moscow, led by Undersecretary of Agriculture Daniel Amstutz, signed a new bilateral agreement reactivating a program of agricultural cooperation that provides for exchanges of scientific, technological, and economic information. The program was instituted by an agreement concluded in 1973, but virtually all activities under the accord were allowed to lapse in the interim since the previous session of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Committee on Cooperation in Agriculture in 1978. During the last week of June, a Chinese delegation and a group of U.S. officials headed by Treasury Secretary James Baker met in Washington for the fifth session of the United States-China Joint Economic Committee.

In early April, Commerce Secretary Baldrige announced that the amount of fish that the Soviet Union may catch in U.S. waters would be cut by at least one-half because of Soviet violation of an international whaling agreement. Such a certification of violation means that the President may, at his discretion, prohibit the U.S. importation of fish and fishery products from the Soviet Union. He decided not to impose trade sanctions, but qualified the announcement by stating that he would reassess his position at a later date. During the quarter, President Reagan also transmitted to Congress his decision to continue the waivers extending most-favored-nation tariff treatment to Romania, Hungary, and China for another year.

Two developments that could have a particularly significant effect on trade with NME's occurred in the area of export controls. The Department of Commerce published the final version of a new procedure for the licensing of multiple export shipments of certain high-technology products. The purpose of the new, more restrictive rules on distribution licenses is to guard against the diversion of such products to the Soviet Union and other Soviet bloc countries. Also, during the last week of the second quarter, House and Senate conferees agreed on legislation to reauthorize the Export Administration Act of 1979. The compromise bill was passed by both bodies of the Congress on June 27 and submitted to the President.

Four investigations to determine whether a domestic industry is being injured by an NME product alleged to be sold in the U.S. market at less than fair value were instituted during April-June 1985. An additional 15 antidumping cases involving products from NME countries and 2 import-relief investigations that covered all supplying countries including NME's were in progress as the second quarter began. During the quarter, the Department of Commerce's International Trade Administration terminated four of the antidumping investigations, and the International Trade Commission concluded the two import-relief investigations.

Meeting of United States-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade

The third session of the Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade (JCCT), held on May 13-14, reviewed the progress made in developing U.S.-Chinese trade and industrial cooperation and identified steps to further improve bilateral economic relations. During the meeting, the two parties also signed the fourth work program to be negotiated under the United States-China Industrial and Technological Cooperation Accord (ITCA), a framework agreement signed by President Reagan and China's Premier Zhao Ziyang in January 1984. 1/ The work programs implemented by the JCCT under this accord provide for trade missions, technical and legal seminars, and other exchanges of information to support U.S. companies seeking export and investment opportunities in the China market. The new program calls for U.S. consultants to assist the Chinese in evaluating industrial renovation projects and will include a visit to the United States by Chinese officials to study such successful projects in this country. The other three work programs, which were signed in 1984, involve cooperative activities to develop China's telecommunications/electronics sector, metallurgical industry, and aerospace industry.

The activities of two U.S. agencies represented on the JCCT, the Trade and Development Program (TDP) and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), have also played a major role in promoting U.S. commercial cooperation with China. The TDP, which funds feasibility studies of proposed industrial and technological cooperation projects abroad, signed its first four grant agreements with China at the second meeting of the JCCT in May 1984 and five additional agreements prior to the third session; at the time of this meeting, funding for several more projects was expected in the coming months. OPIC's services were initially extended to China in 1980, but have been expanding rapidly since the signing of the ITCA. In addition to providing political risk insurance to an increasing number of U.S. companies investing in China, OPIC has activated its loan and loan-guarantee program to support investment in China and extended its commitment by sponsoring a mission to China for U.S. firms seeking investment opportunities. 2/ Proposals to further expand the activities of OPIC in China were discussed at the JCCT meeting.

The session was also a forum for the discussion of existing bilateral problems and measures that could be taken to resolve them. One of the major issues raised by China's representatives was how to expand exports to the United States. 3/ The U.S. delegation emphasized several factors that continue to hamper U.S. direct investment in China. These obstacles include difficulties in repatriating profits, regulations limiting the domestic market penetration of goods produced by joint ventures or wholly foreign-owned enterprises, and the high wage rates set by government authorities for Chinese workers assigned to foreign companies. 4/

1/ See 38th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 43-44, and 41st Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 40-41.

2/ For more detailed information, see 41st Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 44-45.

3/ Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS), Daily Report: China, May 16, 1985, p. B 1.

4/ U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, Business America, June 10, 1985, p. 4.

Meeting of U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Commercial Commission

During May 20-21, 1985, the United States and the Soviet Union held the first high-level trade talks since annual sessions of the Joint Commercial Commission were suspended following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The meeting opened with the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade, N.S. Patolichev, saying that "definite prospects exist for developing equitable and mutually beneficial Soviet-American trade." ^{1/} Taking the position that trade should not be tied to aspects of bilateral relations that in the Soviet view have no bearing on trade, he called for the United States to extend most-favored-nation tariff status and official export credits to the Soviet Union. While maintaining that useful steps can be taken to increase trade "where that is now possible," the U.S. side expressed the view that "a fundamental change in trade relations could not take place without parallel improvements in other aspects of the bilateral relationship." ^{2/}

The session was largely devoted to exploring opportunities for expanding trade and related commercial activities in those areas consistent with the existing laws and regulations of each country. Noting the gains already made in trade in agricultural products, the Commission focused on trade in industrial goods and services identified as being mutually beneficial. A U.S. analysis of over 30 projects that the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade had proposed was discussed at the session, and the United States identified 20 additional projects that it believed to be of mutual interest. All these projects, it was noted, involve items that would not require validated licenses or that would generally be approved for sale to the Soviet Union under the U.S. export controls presently in effect.

The Soviet delegation agreed to take steps to improve the access of U.S. companies to the U.S.S.R. market. Foreign Minister Patolichev stated that he would inform all Soviet Foreign Trade Organizations of the Government's interest in their providing bid inquiries to U.S. firms and would instruct them to fully consider the proposals of U.S. companies on their economic merits. To assist in identifying opportunities for commercial cooperation, both sides agreed to resume regular business facilitation meetings between their representatives in Washington and Moscow. These meetings have not been held since 1979. The U.S. Department of Commerce will also resume trade missions to the Soviet Union, sales seminars, and other export promotion events.

As part of the U.S. effort to expand bilateral trade, Commerce Secretary Baldrige announced during the meeting that the administration would move to eliminate the U.S. embargo on seven types of furskins from the Soviet Union. Lifting this embargo will require legislation by the Congress. ^{3/} The ban on U.S. imports of furs from both the Soviet Union and China was authorized by section 11 of the Trade Agreements Act of 1951. A provision of an omnibus tariff, trade, and customs bill passed by Congress in 1982 and signed by President Reagan in January 1983 lifted this import ban on furs from China, but it remained in effect for those originating in the Soviet Union. ^{4/}

1/ Ibid., p. 11.

2/ Ibid.

3/ On July 17, 1985, Representative Gibbons introduced a bill (H.R. 3019) to repeal the tariff provision banning U.S. imports of seven furs from the Soviet Union. The provision appears as headnote 4, subpt. B, pt. 5, schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

4/ For more detailed information, see 33d Quarterly Report . . ., p. 37.

U.S.-Soviet Agricultural Cooperation Agreement

On June 18, 1985, the United States and the Soviet Union took another step to restore elements of bilateral cooperation abandoned following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. At the first meeting of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Committee on Cooperation in Agriculture to be held since 1978, the two countries agreed to revive an agricultural exchange program that was initially authorized by a 5-year bilateral accord signed in 1973. This agreement was renewed routinely as it expired in 1978 and 1983, but when meetings of the Joint Committee were suspended, virtually all the activities developed under the agreement were allowed to lapse. The new protocol reactivates the program for 1 year, until the next scheduled meeting of the Joint Committee.

The two main areas of cooperation are agricultural research and technological development and agricultural economic research and information. In the scientific and technical area, the new agreement provides for exchanges of information and teams of specialists that will cover 14 topics. These topics include the exchange of plant genetic material for the development and breeding of new varieties and hybrids of farm crops, soil protection systems in farming, reclamation and irrigation methods, fertilizer application in combination with other chemicals, methods of plant protection and quarantine, and a number of subjects in the field of forestry. 1/ Since the Soviets have been able to avail themselves of the much greater advances made in U.S. agricultural research and development, this part of the cooperative program has been criticized in the past for helping the Soviet Union more than the United States. An objective of the new agreement was to select projects that ensured a balance in the benefits each side could expect to receive.

In the field of economic research and information, the provisions for cooperation include the following topics: economic and organizational links between agriculture and other branches of agribusiness; the use of information systems based on mathematical modeling and computer support in agricultural production and research; and the use of modern technology for management in agricultural production, agribusiness, and research institutions. 2/ Provision is also made for the exchange of information on agricultural production to be continued and improved. This part of the agreement, under which U.S. teams can observe grain and other crop conditions in the Soviet Union during various growing seasons, is of primary interest to the United States. Used in conjunction with the limited amount of current data that the Soviets are willing to supply, the work of the observation teams will enable the U.S. Department of Agriculture to more accurately project crop yields in the Soviet Union and their likely effect on world commodity markets. The U.S.S.R. has supplied no information on the size of its total grain harvests since 1980. At the same time, the trips to the Soviet Union by U.S. crop observers (authorized under the original bilateral cooperation accord) became less frequent and were abandoned for a period. The new agreement reactivates this program by providing for regularly scheduled trips.

1/ Protocol of the 7th Session of the US-USSR Joint Committee on Cooperation in the Field of Agriculture.

2/ Ibid.

The Joint Committee also agreed in principle on an exchange of young agricultural specialists and farmers. A draft protocol prepared by the Soviet side calls for a group of up to 15 people from each country to spend 12 weeks annually in a program that would include living and working on farms, visiting agricultural research centers, and language training.

Meeting of United States-China Joint Economic Committee

The fifth annual session of the United States-China Joint Economic Committee (JEC) was held in Washington during June 24-26. The agenda of the meeting was similar to that of the JCCT, giving delegates the opportunity to review a broad range of bilateral economic issues. In contrast, however, the JEC session emphasized matters relating to finance, investment policy, and taxes, whereas the JCCT had placed greater emphasis on trade and industrial projects.

Despite the deadlock in negotiations to conclude a bilateral investment treaty, this session of the JEC provided a forum for discussing the significant increase in U.S. direct investment in China during 1984. According to official data cited at the meeting by Chinese Finance Minister Wang Bingqian, direct investment in China by U.S. companies reached approximately \$700 million by the end of last year, surpassing the amount committed by any other foreign country. This total includes more than \$100 million invested in joint-venture enterprises and nearly \$600 million committed to offshore oil exploration. 1/ Minister Wang noted that there are now over 60 Sino-U.S. joint-venture enterprises in China and that 12 offshore oil contracts have been signed between China and U.S. companies. 2/ He also commented on the increase in cooperative activities in banking and insurance. Eight U.S. banks and four U.S. insurance companies have opened offices in China. 3/

Reduction in Soviet Fishing Quota

On April 1, 1985, Secretary of Commerce Baldrige announced that the Soviet Union was in violation of an international whaling agreement and that, as required by U.S. law, the amount of fish the U.S.S.R. may take from U.S. territorial waters would be cut by half. This reduction in the Soviet fishing quota was automatically triggered by the Packwood-Magnuson Amendments to the Fisheries Conservation Act, under which the Secretary of Commerce may determine, and certify to the President, that a foreign country is conducting a fishing operation that "diminishes the effectiveness" of an international fishery conservation program. In this case, marking the first time sanctions were imposed since the amendments were adopted in 1979, Secretary Baldrige determined that the Soviet Union had surpassed by about 500 animals the harvest level of 1,941 Southern Hemisphere minke whales considered to be its share for the 1984-85 season; as a result, the overall quota set by the International Whaling Commission (IWC) for the 1984-85 harvest of Southern

1/ FBIS, Daily Report: China, June 27, 1985, p. B 1, and China Report: Economic Affairs, July 16, 1985, p. 61.

2/ FBIS, Daily Report: China, June 27, 1985, p. B 1.

3/ Ibid.

Hemisphere minke whales was exceeded. 1/ If a country files a formal objection to an IWC quota, as the Soviet Union has, it is not bound by that quota under international law. The Packwood-Magnuson Amendments were passed to put the force of U.S. economic sanctions behind the international whale conservation program. The mandatory sanctions reduced the Soviet Union's annual fishing allocation in U.S. waters from 44,000 to 22,000 tons.

After receiving certification that a country is in violation of an international whaling agreement, the President may choose to invoke the Pelly Amendment to the Fisherman's Protection Act. Under this amendment, he may issue an order prohibiting U.S. imports of fish and fishery products from the offending country. The amendment requires that he notify Congress of his decision within 60 days following the certification.

On May 31, President Reagan reported to Congress that he had determined that the trade sanctions authorized by the Pelly Amendment "will not aid other Administration efforts to change the Soviet whaling policy." 2/ In deciding not to invoke trade sanctions, he also noted that an embargo would have a negligible effect because most of the Soviet fishery products imported into the United States "are highly marketable elsewhere." 3/ He stated, however, that he intended to reassess his position if the Soviet Union made no progress toward complying with the IWC program. 4/

Continuation of Most-Favored-Nation Status for Romania, Hungary, and China

On June 3, 1985, President Reagan notified Congress of his decision to extend for another 12 months his general authority to waive section 402(a) and (b) of the Trade Act of 1974 and to continue for the same period the waivers applicable to Romania, Hungary, and China. Section 402(a) and (b) prohibits the extension of most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff treatment to the products of an NME that denies or severely restricts emigration by its citizens, but the President has the authority to waive this prohibition if he determines that such a waiver will promote freedom of emigration (sec. 402(c)). Romania, Hungary, and China were granted MFN status under the waiver authority in 1975, 1977, and 1980, respectively. Since the waiver authority and, consequently, any waivers in effect automatically expire unless extended annually, President Reagan transmitted his decision to Congress, as required by section 402(d), not less than 30 days before the scheduled expiration date (July 2, 1985).

1/ The International Whaling Commission's 1984-85 quota for Southern Hemisphere minke whales was 4,224. Since the Soviet Union and Japan conduct their whaling operations in the same areas around Antarctica and took about the same number of animals from these waters during the 1983-84 season, the United States determined that each country could take 1,941 minke whales in 1984-85 and remain within the IWC limit.

2/ Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, vol. 21, No. 22 (June 3, 1985), p. 728.

3/ Ibid.

4/ At the annual meeting of the International Whaling Commission in July, the Soviet Union announced that it planned to temporarily suspend its commercial whaling starting in 1987. (New York Times, July 20, p. 2.)

The waiver authority was extended and the waivers applicable to Romania, Hungary, and China were continued through July 2, 1986. 1/

Revision of Procedure on Distribution Licenses

On May 24, 1985, the Department of Commerce's Office of Export Administration (OEA) announced a final rule to amend the procedure governing export licenses that permit multiple shipments of certain commodities to consignees approved in advance as foreign distributors or users. The objective of the OEA in modifying the procedure on distribution licenses is to better ensure that computers and other high-technology goods exported under this international marketing program are not illegally diverted to the Soviet Union and other countries where their use could be detrimental to U.S. national security interests. In seeking to increase its control over the program, however, the OEA initially proposed changes that touched off numerous complaints from U.S. companies, foreign consignees and their governments, and other interested parties. These proposals, which were announced in January 1984, 2/ were subsequently revised, in September 1984, to "alleviate burdens on the business community that would not have contributed to an enhanced program." 3/ According to the announcement published by the OEA in May, the final rule achieves its objective "without creating unnecessary roadblocks for legitimate exports." 4/

The new regulations emphasize advance screening of license applicants, the institution of internal control programs by distribution license holders and foreign consignees, and provisions for auditing these programs on an ongoing basis. The screening process is designed to ensure the OEA that an exporter has a strong commitment to the distribution licensing process and that the firm has adequate control mechanisms, including the technical expertise, to comply with the program. Neither the length of time an exporter has been in business nor the size of the firm will be a determining factor, however, in considering an application. The new procedure also requires certification from both distribution license holders and their foreign consignees that they have an internal control program sufficient to ensure compliance with the regulations, including those elements of the procedure that did not exist previously. Instead of requiring that only a plan be

1/ On July 23, 1985, the Subcommittee on International Trade of the Senate Finance Committee held a hearing on the continuation of MFN treatment for Romania, Hungary, and China. Since the Supreme Court's decision in the Chadha case, however, the constitutionality of the legislative veto provision of sec. 402 has been questioned. (For a detailed analysis of this issue, see 40th Quarterly Report . . . , pp. 51-53.)

Testimony was also given at this hearing on a bill (S. 925) to suspend MFN treatment for Afghanistan. Since the volume of U.S. trade with Afghanistan is small, Senator Humphrey, who introduced the bill, argued that withdrawing preferential tariff treatment from Afghanistan provides an opportunity to protest Soviet occupation of the country without injuring the Afghan people.

2/ 49 F.R. 2264. For a brief discussion of these proposed changes, see the 38th Quarterly Report . . . , pp. 46-47.

3/ 49 F.R. 35790.

4/ 50 F.R. 21562.

approved, the new regulations stipulate that the internal control program may be reviewed by the OEA during audits or on request. Audit activity will include prelicense audits, postlicense audits or systems reviews, and special audits in which the transactions of distribution license holders will be examined over a limited period of time.

The effective date of the amended procedure was July 23, but the rule allows exporters and their consignees more time to establish systems for complying with some of the changes.

Legislation Reauthorizing the Export Administration Act of 1979

On June 27, 1985, Congress passed legislation that amends and reauthorizes the Export Administration Act (EAA) of 1979. The bill (S. 883), which ended more than 2 years of congressional debate, was a version approved by Senate and House conferees. 1/ It represents a compromise to resolve a number of controversial issues and to strike a balance between commercial interests and national security interests.

A major area of controversy addressed by the legislation is the administrative arrangements for enforcing the act. The new law gives the Department of Commerce responsibility for enforcement in the United States and the Customs Service the primary responsibility for conducting investigations overseas. The Commerce Department is also authorized to perform limited activities overseas, consisting principally of prelicensing investigations and postshipment verification.

Another controversial issue on which Congress agreed to compromise relates to the use of foreign policy controls. The issue was whether U.S. export contracts would be protected if controls were imposed in the interest of national security. The amendment approved allows U.S. exporters to be perceived as more reliable suppliers by narrowing the authority of the President to break existing contracts, but it still permits the imposition of retroactive controls in those instances where the country's strategic interests are threatened.

Other amendments strengthen the national security provisions of the EAA. The new legislation expands the enforcement powers of both the Commerce Department and Customs Service and, by establishing new statutory crimes for illegal exports, provides enforcement officials with a more effective tool to reduce illegal diversions. It also includes provisions to improve compliance with the restrictions on high-technology trade established by the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (COCOM).

To make U.S. exporters more competitive, Congress included a provision to decontrol low-level technology exports to the COCOM countries. 2/ A more liberal policy has also been established for the licensing of exports where comparable goods are readily available in the international market.

The new legislation extends the EAA of 1979 through September 30, 1989.

1/ This bill, the "Export Administration Amendments Act of 1985," was signed by President Reagan on July 12, 1985.

2/ The COCOM members are the 14 NATO countries, except Iceland, plus Japan.

U.S. Administrative Actions Affecting Imports From the NME's

Antidumping investigations

During April-June 1985, 19 antidumping cases involving U.S. imports from NME's were in progress (table 12). 1/ This total includes four investigations instituted during the quarter: carbon steel wire rod from Poland, iron construction castings from China, steel wire nails from China, and steel wire nails from Poland. Another four investigations were terminated by the International Trade Administration (ITA). In each case, the termination was based on the withdrawal of the antidumping petition after a bilateral agreement was reached to limit the volume of a steel product imported from an East European country. The United States concluded two voluntary export restraint agreements with the Government of Czechoslovakia and two with the Government of Hungary. In seven additional antidumping cases involving steel products from Eastern Europe--three from Poland, two from Romania, and two from East Germany--the ITA preliminarily determined that the product is being, or is likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value. No action was taken during the second quarter by either the ITA or the U.S. International Trade Commission in two other cases that involve steel products from Eastern Europe--one a product imported from East Germany and the other one a product imported from Romania.

The Commission made affirmative preliminary determinations in three antidumping investigations involving imports from NME's during the quarter under review: oil country tubular goods from Romania, carbon steel wire rod from Poland, and iron construction castings from China.

Import-relief investigations

During the quarter under review, the Commission concluded import-relief investigations on two products supplied by NME's. 2/ The products are potassium permanganate and nonrubber footwear.

On April 8, 1985, the Commission determined that potassium permanganate is not being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or threat of serious injury, to the domestic industry producing this commodity. This action precluded import relief for the domestic industry under section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974.

1/ To give the reader a cumulative record of developments in antidumping investigations, table 12 shows the disposition of all cases on imports from NME's that were in progress during January-June 1985, including four concluded during January-March 1985. In the next report, the table will include all antidumping cases that were active at some time during the period January-September 1985.

2/ Sec. 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 defines the Commission's responsibilities in investigating whether an article is being imported--from all sources--in such quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury or threat of serious injury to a domestic industry. In a sec. 201 investigation, there is no allegation of unfair trade practices.

Table 12.--Dumping investigations involving imports from NME's in progress
during January-June 1985

Country	Product	Investigation		Preliminary Determinations			Final Determinations		
		No. and date of petition	Commission	ITA		ITA	Commission		
			Determination and date	Determination and date of publication	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Determination and date of publication	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Determination and date	
China-----	Natural bristle paint brushes and brush heads.	731-TA-244 2/19/85	Affirmative 3/28/85	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Iron construction castings.	731-TA-265 5/13/85	Affirmative 6/24/85	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Steel wire nails	731-TA-266 6/5/85	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Czecho-slovakia----	Carbon steel plates.	731-TA-213 12/19/84	Affirmative 1/28/85	Terminated 6/4/85 1/					
	Cold-rolled carbon steel plates and sheets.	731-TA-225 12/19/84	Affirmative 1/28/85	Terminated 6/4/85 1/					
East Germany--	Potassium chloride.	731-TA-184 3/30/84	Affirmative 5/14/84	Affirmative 9/12/84	112.17	Negative 1/31/85			
	Carbon steel wire rod.	731-TA-205 9/26/84	Affirmative 11/6/84	Affirmative 3/12/85 2/	26.30	--	--	--	--
	Carbon steel plates.	731-TA-214 12/19/84	Affirmative 1/28/85	Affirmative 6/3/85	3/ 42.00 4/ 80.00	--	--	--	--
	Cold-rolled carbon steel plate and sheets.	731-TA-226 12/19/84	Affirmative 1/28/85	Affirmative 6/3/85	60.00	--	--	--	--
	Galvanized carbon steel sheets.	731-TA-231 12/19/84	Negative 1/28/85						
Hungary-----	Carbon steel plates.	731-TA-215 12/19/84	Affirmative 1/28/85	Terminated 6/4/85 1/					
	Hot-rolled carbon steel sheets.	731-TA-221 12/19/84	Affirmative 1/28/85	Terminated 6/4/85 1/					

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12.—Dumping investigations involving imports from RME's in progress during January-June 1985—Continued

Country	Product	Investigation		Preliminary Determinations		Final Determinations	
		No. and date of petition	Commission	Determination and date	ITA and date of publication	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)
Poland-----	Barbed wire and barbless wire strand.	731-TA-210 11/19/84	Affirmative 1/2/85	Affirmative 5/3/85 2/	Affirmative 56.9	--	--
	Carbon steel plates.	731-TA-216 12/19/84	Affirmative 1/28/85	Affirmative 6/3/85	15.02	--	--
	Carbon steel angles, shapes, and sections.	731-TA-235 12/19/84	Affirmative 1/28/85	Affirmative 6/3/85 2/	59.96	--	--
	Carbon steel wire rod.	731-TA-256 4/8/85	Affirmative 5/15/85	--	--	--	--
	Steel wire nails	731-TA-267 6/5/85	--	--	--	--	--
Romania-----	Hot-rolled carbon steel plate.	731-TA-26 1/11/82	Affirmative 2/26/82	Affirmative 8/16/82 2/	13.2	Suspended 1/4/83	--
	Hot-rolled carbon steel sheets.	731-TA-222 12/19/84	Affirmative 1/28/85	Affirmative 6/3/85	50.00	--	--
	Cold-rolled carbon steel plates and sheets.	731-TA-228 12/19/84	Affirmative 1/28/85	Affirmative 6/3/85	63.00	--	--
	Galvanized carbon steel sheets.	731-TA-232 12/19/84	Negative 1/28/85	--	--	--	--
	Oil country tubular goods.	731-TA-250 2/28/85	Affirmative 4/8/85	--	--	--	--
Soviet Union--	Potassium chloride.	731-TA-187 3/30/84	Affirmative 5/14/84	Affirmative 9/12/84	187.03	Affirmative 1/31/85	1.77 Negative 3/4/85

1/ Petition withdrawn subsequent to the signing of a voluntary export restraint agreement between the Government of the subject country and the U.S. Government.

2/ In addition to alleging that the product is sold in the United States at less than fair value, the petitioner alleged that "critical circumstances" exist. ITA preliminary determined that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to imports of the product.

3/ This weighted-average dumping margin applies only to plates cut to length.

4/ This weighted-average dumping margin applies only to plates in coils.

5/ Following affirmative determinations by the Commission and the ITA in the preliminary investigation, ITA suspended this investigation on the basis of an agreement with the Romanian exporter. The final investigation was reinstated after ITA determined that the suspension agreement was no longer in the public interest (50 F.R. 9812).

China was the second leading source of U.S. imports of potassium permanganate in 1984. Imports from China amounted to 309,434 pounds, valued at \$170,508. They accounted for 11.9 percent, in terms of quantity, and 8.6 percent, in terms of value, of U.S. imports of the product. The United States also imported potassium permanganate from East Germany (176,368 pounds, valued at \$84,000) and Czechoslovakia (39,683 pounds, valued at \$20,155) in 1984. Spain was the leading foreign supplier of this product to the U.S. market in 1984; it accounted for 74.8 percent, by quantity, and 78.8 percent, by value, of such imports.

On May 22, 1985, the Commission made an affirmative determination in an import-relief investigation on nonrubber footwear. To remedy the serious injury they found imports to be causing the domestic industry, Chairwoman Paula Stern and Commissioners Alfred E. Eckes, Seeley G. Lodwick, and David B. Rohr recommended that import quotas be imposed for a 5-year period. Vice Chairman Susan W. Liebeler recommended adjustment assistance for footwear workers. 1/

China, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Hungary are suppliers of nonrubber footwear to the U.S. market. In 1984, U.S. imports from China amounted to 12.7 million pairs, valued at \$22.1 million, and those from Romania amounted to 2.9 million pairs, valued at \$25.4 million. Imports from the other NME's were substantially less in terms of both quantity and total value. The major U.S. import sources are Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, Brazil, Italy, and Spain. These five countries accounted for 87.4 percent, by quantity, and 88.7 percent, by value, of U.S. imports of nonrubber footwear in 1984.

1/ Nonrubber Footwear: Report to the President on Investigation No. TA-201-55 . . . , USITC Publication 1717, July 1985. On Aug. 28, 1985, President Reagan announced his decision to provide no import relief for the domestic nonrubber footwear industry.

THE EAST-WEST TRADE MONITORING SYSTEM:
FOURTH ANNUAL ANALYSIS OF MANUFACTURED IMPORTS FROM THE NME'S 1/

The U.S. trade legislation gives special attention to imports from the NME's. This arises partly from the fact that the state's actual or latent power to influence the production and marketing decisions of NME firms represents a permanent potential to disrupt U.S. markets. The Trade Act of 1974 defines market disruption by imports from the NME's, provides remedies to domestic producers injured (or threatened with injury) by such imports, and specifies the Commission's responsibilities in detecting and remedying market disruption by imports from these countries.

Section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974 defines market disruption by imports from the NME's as follows:

Market disruption exists within a domestic industry whenever imports of an article, like or directly competitive with an article produced by such domestic industry, are increasing rapidly, either absolutely or relatively, so as to be a significant cause of material injury, or threat thereof, to such domestic industry. 2/

Section 406 provides for relief in the form of tariffs, quotas or emergency action by the President if the Commission finds that imports from an NME are disrupting or threatening to disrupt a U.S. market. Petitions submitted to the Commission under section 406 must be processed faster than those under section 201. 3/

In addition to the responsibilities of investigating, hearing cases and ruling on them, the Trade Act of 1974 gave the Commission the responsibility of monitoring imports from the NME's. Section 410 of the Act directs the Commission to gather and publish relevant data "on the effect of [NME] imports, if any, on the production of like, or directly competitive, articles in the United States and on employment within the industry which produces like, or directly competitive, articles in the United States." 4/

In order to facilitate analysis of the effects of NME imports on particular U.S. industries, the Commission developed an automated trade monitoring system in 1982. The system is designed to identify NME imports that (1) grow rapidly and (2) by estimating the penetration of NME imports into domestic markets, those that are likely to cause adjustment problems to a U.S. industry.

Methodology

The system identifies imports from the NME's that grew rapidly in terms of value, quantity and both value and quantity. Growth in NME sales to the United States is calculated by 4-digit MSIC (Import-based Standard Industrial

1/ For the previous three presentations of the East-West trade monitoring system, see 31st Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 43-63; 35th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 43-59; and 39th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 37-57.

2/ 19 U.S.C. 2437, p. 251.

3/ Section 201 specifies the Commission's responsibilities in investigating relief from injury caused by import competition in general.

4/ 19 U.S.C. 2440.

Classification) codes and by 7-digit TSUSA numbers from 1983 to 1984, and from the first half of 1984 to the corresponding period of 1985. In order to avoid reporting large percentage increases on imports that had relatively low values in the base periods, only items with a value of at least \$0.5 million in 1983 and in January-June 1984 have been included in the calculations. The model specifies growth in excess of 15 percent as the test for rapid growth for the items to be included in the report.

Import penetration (Y) is calculated by the following equation:

$$Y = M/(M+S-X)$$

where, M = U.S. imports

S = U.S. product shipments (domestic production)

X = U.S. exports

The denominator of the index "(M + S - X)" is defined as apparent consumption. An increase in U.S. exports of the commodity in question reduces apparent consumption and consequently increases the numerical measure of import penetration.

Since trade with the NME's represents a small fraction of total U.S. trade, significant levels of penetration by NME imports are unlikely to be found at the level of aggregation used in the monitoring model. But relatively low levels or minor increases of NME import penetration may appreciably affect domestic producers where imports from all sources have reached significant levels. In order to draw attention to such cases, the program identified products for which import penetration from an NME source was at least 1 percent and from all sources at least 10 percent. These thresholds were arbitrarily selected.

Change in the level of employment in producing these commodities has also been calculated in order to draw attention to industries where NME imports may be disruptive.

Data Sources and Concordances.

Imports under both the 7-digit TSUSA and the 4-digit MSIC classification systems represent landed, duty-paid values. These values were obtained by summing imports valued on a c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) basis and the duties paid on them. Landed, duty-paid import prices are the most comparable with the prices of domestically produced goods competing with NME imports. Exports by 7-digit Schedule B categories are on a f.a.s. (free alongside ship) basis. The import and export data, reported by the Bureau of Census, form the report's trade statistical basis. Preliminary 1983 product shipments data in 5-digit output-based Standard Industrial Classification (OSIC), obtained also from the Bureau of Census, constitutes the data base for measuring domestic production. Although product shipments data differ from the actual output valued in f.o.b. plant prices by changes in manufacturers' inventories, the differences are assumed to be negligible for calculations in this report. The Bureau made these data available to the Commission before their official publication. Data on employment were provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

The components of import penetration indices (imports, exports and product shipments) must uniformly cover the same commodities. This requires that the three different classification systems for data on product shipments, exports and imports be brought under a common system of commodity groups. By making use of available concordances among the classification systems, the following two steps resulted in a common system of commodity coverage for the components of the index:

- (1) Import data from the Bureau of Census under the 7-digit TSUSA system of classification were reclassified to correspond with the 5-digit system of the import-based Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC). Similarly, exports reported under the 7-digit Schedule B system were reclassified to correspond with the 5-digit system of export-based Standard Industrial Classification (XSIC). As a result of the first step, all three components of the index were under 5-digit classification systems.
- (2) The number of output categories exceeds the number of export categories, and the number of export categories exceeds that of the import categories. Since the greatest conformity of the categories occurs at the 4-digit MSIC level, the three categories were made uniform by reducing the number of output and export categories to the number of 4-digit MSIC categories. 1/

Sources of Error in Measuring Import Penetration

Since product shipments data are cumulative, a portion of domestically produced inputs that are used in the production of export commodities will appear as domestic production. This tends to underestimate import penetration indices. 2/

When a domestic industry is not in direct competition with NME imports, but it produces inputs for another industry that is in direct competition with such imports, import penetration indices do not signal all the disruption of U.S. markets by NME imports. 3/

1/ The resultant version of the MSIC used in the trade monitoring model differs slightly from the TSUSA-SIC concordance maintained by the Census.

2/ For example, if in producing \$120 worth of exports, firm C purchased \$100 worth of intermediary goods from firm B, and firm B purchased \$80 worth of raw materials from firm A, then in calculating the import penetration index, \$180 is included in "S" and \$120 in "X." Thus the model will indicate that domestic supplies of the product in question increased by \$180, when in reality they did not increase at all. By boosting the value of the denominator, the import penetration index is spuriously reduced. Only a fraction of \$180 that is added value (wages and salaries, profits and rents) will be included in the GNP during a given period. Thus domestic purchasing power to absorb foreign imports has not been augmented by \$180 during that period.

3/ For example, if domestic industry X is heavily dependent on domestic industry Y for sales, disruption in industry X may occur as a result of disruption caused by NME imports in industry Y. A fall in domestic demand (i.e., fall in industry Y's purchases from X) will mask indirect disruption by NME imports in X.

Import penetration indices vary with the definition of industry, and are susceptible to the customary pitfalls of drawing conclusions from averages. For example, if import penetration is high for product A, but the product is only part of industry X that includes several other products with low import penetration, the calculated import penetration for industry X will understate true import penetration for product A. Or if the import penetration is low for product A but high for some other products in industry X, import penetration calculated for X will overstate the true import penetration for product A. This bias of the index can obviously be reduced with disaggregation of industries into narrowly defined markets. The requirement of data concordances sets limits to this, however, when analysis is performed simultaneously for a wide range of products. Detailed investigation into a particular U.S. import from the NME's at a lower level of commodity aggregation may yield considerably different, on occasion higher, import penetration indices than the ones identified by the more aggregated analysis of the trade monitoring model.

Using the landed duty-paid value of imports tends to increase import penetration indices by increasing the numerator of the index more than its denominator. This, however, may not have significantly biased the indices on most products from the major NME suppliers. China and Romania, the main NME suppliers of the United States, enjoy MFN status and pay relatively low or no duties on most of their sales to U.S. buyers. 1/ This import valuation, however, may have significantly increased the import penetration ratio for NME imports that enter the United States at normally higher, non-MFN rates.

Results

U.S. imports from the NME's by MSIC-product categories that increased 15 percent or more in terms of value both from 1983 to 1984 and from January-June 1984 to January-June 1985 are shown in table 13. Among the 82 commodities that have met this growth criterion, 44 originated from China, 9 each from Hungary and Romania, 7 each from Czechoslovakia and Poland, 4 from East Germany, and 2 from the Soviet Union. This represents the highest number of import categories meeting the growth criterion since comparable data have been generated by the Commission's trade monitoring model. 2/

Using the 7-digit TSUSA classification system, the program identified 126 U.S. imports from the NME's that increased at least 15 percent in terms of value for the periods examined (table 14). The number of imports that increased at least 15 percent over these periods in terms of value but 15 percent or less in terms of quantity was 44 (table 15.) The number of U.S. imports that increased at least 15 percent in terms of quantity over the periods examined was 96 (table 16). The number of imports that increased at least 15 percent in terms of quantity but 15 percent or less in terms of value was 14 (table 17). Table 18 shows 82 imports from the NME's that increased at

1/ A number of products from Romania are also subject to duty-free tariff treatment under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

2/ In previous calculations, the number of commodities meeting the growth criterion was as follows: From 1980 to 1981 and January-June 1981 to January-June 1982, 64; from 1981 to 1982 and January-June 1982 to January-June 1983, 40; and from 1982 to 1983 and from January-June 1983 to January-June 1984, 66. During all these periods, growth of imports from China dominated.

Table 13.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in value from 1983 to 1984
and from January-June 1984 to January-June 1985, by MSIC items and by sources

MSIC item	Description	Source	Imports in 1984	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
				: Jan.-June : 1983-1984 : 1984-1985		: Jan.-June : 1983-1984 : 1984-1984	
				: Million dollars :		:	
				: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :
2022	Cheese-----	Hungary---	1.53	54.3	21.6	51.8	27.6
2033	Fruits and vegetables-----	do-----	3.90	39.7	109.6	-4.4	63.0
2082	Malt liquors and brewing byproducts-----	China-----	4.50	31.6	18.5	17.2	5.5
2091	Canned and cured fish and seafoods-----	do-----	3.59	15.2	58.0	3.2	13.4
2098	Macaroni, noodles-----	do-----	4.79	20.8	25.1	-2.2	16.2
2099	Food preparations, n.e.s.-----	Poland----	0.84	47.1	35.2	8.9	20.8
2231	Wool broad woven fabrics and wool blanket-----	Hungary----	1.18	99.3	127.1	33.4	130.8
2271	Floor coverings, textile materials-----	China-----	0.79	46.7	37.1	3.4	27.5
2272	Woven floor coverings, n.e.s.-----	do-----	12.83	63.2	30.5	-14.6	10.4
2279	Floor coverings, n.e.s.-----	Romania----	5.86	43.9	99.8	8.0	68.5
2292	Lace goods, n.e.s.-----	China-----	10.15	75.7	31.4	8.2	6.8
2299	Textile mill products, n.e.s.-----	do-----	8.55	108.6	103.3	45.7	112.5
2299	-----do-----	Czech'a----	3.71	107.7	27.1	45.1	32.8
2311	Men's or boys' suits and coats-----	do-----	3.89	55.4	87.3	14.4	73.0
2341	Women's, girls', and infants' underwear-----	China-----	19.95	26.4	39.3	-6.8	10.9
2352	Headwear-----	do-----	22.12	92.7	102.3	46.3	72.1
2386	Leather wearing apparel, n.e.s.-----	do-----	1.82	49.0	145.7	6.4	199.5
2391	Curtains and draperies, except lace-----	do-----	6.29	28.0	46.1	-9.6	1.3
2392	Bedding, towels, other housefurnishings-----	Romania----	1.10	59.3	427.7	6.0	294.6
2392	-----do-----	China-----	98.96	42.1	36.1	-5.5	1.8
2399	Fabricated textile articles, n.e.s.-----	do-----	34.64	122.9	147.3	56.0	84.1
2499	Wood products, n.e.s.-----	Germany, E	1.50	121.4	252.6	78.0	234.6
2599	Furniture and fixtures, n.e.s.-----	Czech'a----	2.16	18.0	40.6	-14.5	5.3
2731	Books-----	do-----	1.15	66.8	66.1	18.9	55.6
2821	Plastics materials, synthetic resins-----	Romania----	3.41	509.9	215.2	322.7	190.6
2824	Man-made fibers, noncellulosic-----	China-----	0.99	93.0	406.1	28.3	397.6
2833	Medicinals and botanicals-----	Hungary----	8.68	18.5	122.7	-0.4	105.9
2865	Cyclic crudes, intermediates, dyes-----	Romania----	3.77	200.8	319.4	153.2	242.2
2865	-----do-----	U.S.S.R.---	3.47	78.2	42.3	50.0	16.1
2869	Industrial organic chemicals, n.e.s.-----	Romania----	6.91	242.7	82.4	162.7	53.4
2873	Nitrogenous fertilizers-----	China-----	9.44	75.5	364.8	37.8	449.0
2911	Petroleum refinery products-----	U.S.S.R.---	212.33	256.7	103.0	191.9	143.7
3011	Tires and inner tubes-----	Poland----	0.87	43.9	28.6	9.9	15.2
3079	Miscellaneous plastics products-----	China-----	11.20	96.1	128.4	49.4	89.8
3144	Women's footwear, except athletic-----	do-----	7.16	63.0	94.6	25.2	82.3
3149	Leather ski boots-----	do-----	7.52	110.9	77.7	54.4	42.6
3161	Luggage of leather, textile materials-----	do-----	31.21	242.0	293.4	142.7	312.1
3161	-----do-----	Romania----	6.44	95.0	31.0	38.4	37.2
3171	Women's handbags and purses-----	China-----	84.35	93.5	37.0	-60.1	32.2
3172	Flat goods of leather and other materials-----	do-----	9.25	94.4	55.9	49.7	36.3
3229	Glass and glass articles, n.e.s.-----	Hungary----	2.23	35.2	44.1	10.0	40.5
3231	Glass products, made of purchased glass-----	Romania----	1.45	33.7	33.5	-4.5	10.0
3262	China tableware-----	Hungary----	1.45	34.5	70.8	20.8	88.3
3269	Ceramic articles, n.e.s.-----	do-----	1.21	81.7	32.0	43.6	15.7
3295	Refractory magnesia-----	China-----	5.07	899.8	202.0	382.7	128.2

Table 13.—U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in value from 1983 to 1984 and from January–June 1984 to January–June 1985, by MSIC items and by sources—Continued

MSIC item	Description	Source	Imports in 1984	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports
				1983-1984	Jan.-June 1984 : 1984-1985	
			Million dollars			
3299	Nonmetallic mineral products, n.e.s.—	China	0.66	16.1	88.1	0.3 :
3312	Blast furnace, coke oven, steel works—	Romania	83.91	4172.2	451.6	2547.8 :
3312	—do—	Germany, E.	92.77	2198.7	41.4	1324.7 :
3312	—do—	Hungary	12.14	1351.1	298.0	799.4 :
3312	—do—	Czech'as	20.14	306.9	202.9	151.0 :
3312	—do—	Poland	30.07	111.3	68.8	31.0 :
3321	Cast iron articles, not malleable	China	3.44	45.3	126.6	-18.5 :
3433	Furnace burners and heating equipment	—do—	3.53	36.0	24.3	85.0 :
3499	Fabricated metal products, n.e.s.—	Romania	1.44	147.2	24.5	88.3 :
3499	—do—	China	8.93	48.2	41.1	12.9 :
3523	Farm machinery and equipment, and parts	Czech'as	5.83	290.6	55.5	209.8 :
3536	Hoists and winches	China	1.67	117.3	141.6	36.8 :
3545	Machine tool accessories, parts, n.e.s.—	Poland	4.09	33.4	23.3	12.0 :
3545	—do—	China	6.26	22.8	66.3	3.0 :
3561	Pumps and pumping equipment, n.e.s.—	—do—	1.13	124.8	87.5	72.2 :
3564	Fans and blowers, and parts n.e.s.—	—do—	5.30	247.0	69.7	133.0 :
3569	Industrial machinery, equipment, n.e.s.—	Germany, E.	0.83	49.9	124.9	1.9 :
3574	Calculating and accounting machines	China	1.12	22.2	130.0	18.6 :
3621	Motors, generators, and parts, n.e.s.—	Poland	1.12	16.0	22.1	-16.5 :
3639	Household appliances, n.e.s., and parts	China	3.09	372.1	414.6	298.8 :
3641	Electric filament, discharge	Poland	5.93	116.0	16.1	54.7 :
3641	—do—	Hungary	14.79	24.2	71.3	-11.0 :
3651	Radio and TV receiving sets, phonographs—	China	27.33	226.6	108.4	130.1 :
3679	Electronic components and accessories	—do—	2.87	51.0	119.7	3.0 :
3732	Yachts or pleasure boats, and parts n.e.s.—	—do—	0.94	70.6	223.6	21.9 :
3751	Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts n.e.s.—	Poland	0.98	25.1	81.7	20.7 :
3861	Photographic equipment and supplies	Germany, E.	0.79	32.4	162.6	6.1 :
3873	Watches, and clocks	China	4.47	108.5	16.0	83.8 :
3911	Musical instruments, and parts n.e.s.—	—do—	1.71	18.6	20.7	-7.6 :
3962	Dolls and stuffed toy animals	—do—	109.78	693.0	377.1	295.3 :
3944	Games, toys, and children's vehicles	—do—	15.20	229.1	299.3	192.4 :
3961	Costume jewelry and costume novelties	Czech'as	4.45	47.3	15.4	-19.5 :
3961	—do—	China	3.35	45.6	97.8	-20.4 :
3962	Down filled outerwear	—do—	13.88	33.5	55.8	8.6 :
3964	Needles, Pins, zippers, hooks and eyes	—do—	0.82	20.4	32.4	1.1 :
3991	Brooms and brushes	—do—	9.05	63.4	46.7	27.1 :
3999	Manufactured products, n.e.s.—	—do—	23.65	55.8	43.2	38.5 :

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

Table 14.—U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in value from 1983 to 1984
and from January-June 1984 to January-June 1985, by TSUSA items and by sources

TSUSA item number	Description	Source	Imports in 1984	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
				1983-1984	Jan.-June 1984-1985	1983-1984	Jan.-June 1984-1985
				Million dollars			
110.3575	Fish n.s.p.f., frozen, whole	China	2.15	65.1	42.2	51.7	6.4
114.4545	Shrimps and prawns	do	9.98	245.7	146.5	238.4	163.3
114.4590	Shellfish, including pastes	do	1.30	49.9	101.5	41.2	60.2
117.6700	Cheese, pecorino	Hungary	0.95	72.6	27.9	78.4	65.8
144.2037	Mushrooms, prepared or preserved	China	10.71	825.4	29.8	-38.4	41.0
160.5000	Tea, crude or prepared	do	20.55	79.9	33.1	19.6	39.1
161.8300	Pepper, capsicum or cayenne	do	3.09	45.8	58.7	26.4	32.6
165.1500	Apple or pear juice not mixed	Hungary	2.93	20.4	99.3	10.1	47.1
167.0515	Ale, porter, stout, beer	China	4.49	31.5	18.5	17.4	3.8
169.3700	Vodka in containers	U.S.S.R.	3.55	33.5	191.1	-0.4	19.2
182.3500	Macaroni, e.t.c.	China	4.73	20.6	24.3	-3.1	11.6
186.5540	Crude goat hair	do	1.01	88.6	121.5	19.4	11.8
207.0020	Wood carving, n.s.p.f.	do	1.34	49.9	116.7	11.3	85.4
207.0080	Articles of wood, n.s.p.f.	do	1.90	21.7	56.3	-18.0	36.3
245.1000	Hardboard, not face-finished	U.S.S.R.	2.74	88.5	31.7	7.4	22.3
270.2580	Books	Czech'a	1.14	66.6	66.6	20.7	52.9
308.1200	Silk waste except noils	China	1.81	54.4	93.0	13.7	-25.9
335.9500	Other woven fabric of vegetable fibers	do	3.52	130.7	91.4	1.2	88.7
335.9500	do	Czech'a	2.70	83.6	40.2	-19.5	38.2
360.1515	Wool floor coverings	Romania	5.82	43.0	102.2	5.7	74.0
360.7000	Floor coverings	China	11.68	67.0	36.0	-6.9	1.8
365.0000	Handmade lace furnishings	do	6.39	78.3	37.5	-1.0	-8.4
365.7865	Cotton furnishings	do	7.72	26.4	17.0	-8.2	7.8
365.8400	Other lace, net or ornamented	do	1.52	55.6	48.9	47.3	2.2
365.8660	Net or other ornamented curtains	do	5.74	26.9	62.9	-12.3	-0.3
366.1820	Cotton dish towels	do	2.42	146.8	150.8	12.0	65.9
366.2760	Cotton dish towels, n.s.p.f.	do	4.16	140.3	181.0	64.5	153.9
366.6500	Cotton terry cloth furnishings	do	4.86	204.8	338.4	118.7	118.3
379.3140	Men's or boys' sport shirts	do	3.32	50.1	212.2	25.8	197.8
379.3905	Men's and boys' jogging jackets	Romania	5.47	52.4	117.6	21.1	40.7
379.4615	Men's and boys' cotton raincoats	Poland	2.68	70.6	35.3	-13.6	78.8
379.4620	Men's, boys' suit-type sport coats	Romania	3.67	106.3	64.8	110.5	87.6
379.5550	Men's cotton sport shirts	China	17.61	20.4	31.5	-8.7	-22.3
379.8311	Men's wool suit-type coats	Czech'a	1.44	133.0	173.3	37.2	153.2
379.9510	Men's suit-type sports coats	Romania	3.53	68.3	92.7	-15.4	27.2
379.9540	Men's or boys' shirts	China	17.10	44.1	40.1	6.8	27.1
379.9555	Men's or boys' sports apparel	do	19.72	44.7	37.5	-2.2	4.2
379.9575	Men's trousers and slacks	Romania	0.95	35.5	92.6	-32.8	126.4
379.9630	Men's and boys' fibers apparel	China	1.85	244.7	2919.3	173.8	815.3
383.2350	Infants' wearing apparel	do	2.30	171.2	164.0	124.0	228.0
383.2750	Women's cotton knit sweaters	do	4.73	48.1	68.3	-1.2	26.5
383.3435	Women's, girls', infants' corduroy coats	do	1.54	38.9	48.7	31.7	43.1
383.7764	Women's, girls' or infants' apparel	do	0.95	55.1	80.7	-7.1	138.5
383.7772	Women's, girls', and infants' sweaters	do	13.81	118.0	66.0	-13.5	133.8

Table 14.—U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in value from 1983 to 1984
and from January-June 1984 to January-June 1985, by TSUSA items and by sources—Continued

TSUSA item number	Description	Source	Imports in 1984	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
				1983-1984	Jan.-June 1984-1985	1983-1984	Jan.-June 1984-1985
				Million dollars			
383.9040	Women's manmade fiber coats	China	4.20	129.8	63.2	116.0	51.0
389.6100	Artificial flowers	do	23.95	302.5	175.8	166.7	103.9
413.4000	Vanillin	do	2.46	44.8	86.8	39.4	66.0
417.4000	Ammonium tungstate	do	9.42	228.1	360.7	138.7	117.1
429.3400	Perchloroethylene	Romania	4.06	682.6	103.2	160.5	78.8
439.3090	Natural drugs, n.s.p.f.	China	2.57	36.8	17.6	23.7	27.5
445.4600	Polyvinyl chloride resin	Romania	2.63	371.8	933.5	180.4	911.4
472.0600	Barium carbonate	China	1.13	21.8	18.3	-34.5	40.7
475.1010	Crude petroleum, shale oil	do	239.21	220.3	552.5	236.3	696.2
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum	Romania	239.06	852.0	42.7	520.7	115.4
480.6510	Ammonium nitrate	do	11.14	973.1	85.3	714.0	80.7
517.3100	Graphite, natural, crude	China	2.78	26.5	56.0	6.6	7.9
521.1710	Bauxite, calcined refractory	do	11.28	84.2	143.6	32.0	74.7
531.0100	Refractory magnesia	do	5.07	899.8	202.0	382.7	128.2
533.2200	Household wares	do	0.96	74.1	815.6	71.2	416.6
534.9400	Household articles, n.s.p.f.	Hungary	1.14	81.0	42.7	50.3	30.4
605.0270	Rhodium	U.S.S.R.	3.68	74.5	137.1	0.1	36.5
607.1700	Steel wire rods	Czech'a	6.91	40.5	175.7	2.0	166.3
632.0200	Antimony unwrought	China	6.65	477.2	42.5	44.9	14.6
644.1200	Aluminum foil over #55/lbs.	Hungary	2.12	22.4	52.1	-41.4	-15.5
646.5800	Mach screw of iron/steel	China	3.51	143.7	40.6	40.0	13.8
648.6700	Axes, adzes, e.t.c.	do	1.69	127.8	102.6	73.2	62.9
648.9719	Adjustable wrenches	do	1.53	37.8	50.2	43.5	67.9
649.4340	Twist drills with cutting part	do	2.49	67.2	138.5	10.4	79.7
653.5250	Parts of stoves, heaters e.t.c.	do	3.01	61.2	21.4	6.9	-23.3
657.0990	Cast iron articles	do	2.01	77.0	141.7	16.9	71.2
661.0630	Fans and blowers	do	5.08	246.4	61.6	131.7	58.1
664.1044	Hoists	do	1.47	95.3	163.3	37.9	131.8
668.2345	Printing presses, n.s.p.f.	Germany, E-	5.14	71.5	170.0	-24.4	95.6
668.5060	Parts of printing presses	do	2.61	59.8	57.8	17.3	28.9
674.5320	Parts for metal-working machine tools	Poland	1.13	18.8	85.0	10.6	60.0
680.3708	Ball bearings	Romania	0.97	89.2	55.6	40.9	47.1
686.9030	Electric filament and discharge lamps	Poland	3.37	48.6	40.0	-18.2	-15.5
686.9030	do	Hungary	13.26	22.0	72.1	-32.8	3.8
700.3515	Footwear, athletic, leather	China	1.88	166.4	59.2	97.3	20.6
700.5400	Zories or thonged sandals	do	0.92	42.2	33.5	26.0	12.1
700.5646	Footwear, except soft sole	do	1.91	23.0	60.9	0.6	51.2
700.9515	Footwear n.s.p.f. for men	do	2.66	30.7	75.1	108.4	407.3
700.9525	Footwear n.s.p.f., for women	do	1.56	66.8	125.4	192.0	469.1
702.1200	Headwear of cotton, flax	do	8.02	107.5	34.5	3.7	1.4
702.3785	Headwear, not caps	do	4.31	94.8	56.9	-3.6	-4.9
702.4020	Paper headwear not cap, n.s.p.f.	do	1.63	192.0	59.1	11.6	-4.7

Table 14.—U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in value from 1983 to 1984 and from January-June 1984 to January-June 1985, by TSUSA items and by sources—Continued

TSUSA item number	Description	Source	Imports in 1984	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports
				1983-1984	Jan.-June 1984-1985	
			Million dollars			
702.4060	Headwear, not cap, n.s.p.f.	China	2.76	145.6	86.6	9.7
704.4508	Other gloves, not woven, cotton	do	0.89	54.2	296.0	26.9
704.8550	Gloves and linings knit, n.s.p.f.	do	0.88	64.4	40.3	17.3
705.3560	Gloves, rubber or plastic	do	7.80	132.3	23.7	51.4
705.8560	Gloves, rubber or plasticbooks	do	1.09	111.4	15.8	38.0
706.0700	Handbags or pocketbooks	do	24.78	96.6	86.4	60.2
706.2930	Handbags of unspun fibrous materials	do	2.76	50.8	32.0	-2.6
706.3640	Cotton handbags	do	7.13	78.1	110.3	26.8
706.3650	Other cotton luggage	do	5.26	56.6	57.9	-8.0
706.3900	Flat goods of textile	do	1.92	65.9	113.1	38.0
706.4400	Handbags or pocketbooks	do	4.04	440.5	67.8	68.4
706.6100	Billfolds, letter cases	do	2.05	103.2	180.1	60.7
715.1514	Clocks, less than 1.77 ins. in width	do	2.03	74.2	24.4	71.7
722.1100	Furniture, and parts thereof	do	14.09	36.6	56.8	10.6
722.1500	Furniture, and parts	Czech'a	1.91	16.1	46.7	5.1
722.2500	Folding chairs, n.s.p.f.	Romania	3.91	104.2	39.6	67.7
722.2900	Chairs, wood, n.s.p.f.	China	1.07	24.9	17.0	-2.9
735.0660	Ski gloves	do	2.30	287.1	36.9	193.8
737.1560	Models and construction kits	do	2.38	112.0	44.3	127.0
737.2100	Doll clothing	do	14.32	990.9	533.5	221.9
737.2300	Stuffed dolls	do	48.83	2832.4	268.5	671.7
737.2425	Dolls (except stuffed)	do	17.20	767.6	682.1	554.9
737.2800	Stuffed toy animals, less than \$10/in.	do	1.50	97.5	280.4	55.3
737.3000	Stuffed toy animals, valued over \$10/in.	do	21.68	219.0	643.9	20.9
737.4000	Toy animals, n.s.p.f.	do	2.78	220.7	891.5	255.1
737.9565	Toys other than rubber	do	3.78	274.2	622.5	59.4
740.1400	Jewelry of precious metals	do	1.36	50.8	37.7	3.6
740.3800	Jewelry e.t.c. and parts n.s.p.f.	Czech'a	1.57	166.4	80.3	31.0
741.0600	Cultured pearls and parts	China	3.81	362.7	35.1	213.5
748.4553	Men's or boys' downfill coats	do	10.37	78.2	27.8	9.0
748.4555	Men's or boys' downfill vests	do	2.48	58.9	20.9	-13.7
748.5540	Feathers processed	do	2.03	92.0	111.6	80.1
750.6500	Paint brushes	do	7.33	64.4	52.8	26.2
755.2500	Candles and tapers	do	16.12	75.8	87.6	30.9
772.9500	Christmas tree ornaments	do	1.39	132.5	49.2	62.9
772.9700	Religious articles	do	6.27	83.7	37.9	38.2
774.4500	Artificial flowers, fruit	do	6.65	76.5	22.4	48.8
774.5595	Articles of rubber	do	1.45	116.2	125.0	58.7
800.0035	U.S. goods reimported	do	14.44	137.6	30.1	101.3
999.9500	Items < \$251 subject to cumulative duties	do	4.91	34.4	198.9	6.6

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

Table 15.—U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in value and no more than 15 percent in quantity from 1983 to 1984 and from January-June 1984 to January-June 1985, by TSUSA items and by sources

TSUSA item number	Description	Source	Imports in 1984	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports
				1983-1984	Jan.-June 1984-1985	
<u>Million dollars</u>						
207.0020	Wood carving, n.s.p.f.	China	1.34	49.9	116.7	11.3 : 85.4
207.0080	Articles of wood, n.s.p.f.	do	1.90	21.7	56.3	-18.0 : 36.3
308.1200	Silk waste except noils	do	1.81	54.4	93.0	-13.7 : -25.9
379.5500	Men's cotton sport shirts	do	17.61	20.4	31.5	-8.7 : -22.3
379.9555	Men's and boys' fiber apparel	do	19.72	44.7	37.5	-2.2 : 4.2
383.2750	Womens' cotton knit sweaters	do	4.73	48.1	68.3	-1.2 : 26.5
383.3635	Women's and girls' or infants' coats	do	1.54	38.9	48.7	31.7 : 43.1
472.0000	Barium carbonate	do	1.13	21.8	18.3	-34.5 : 40.7
517.3100	Graphite, natural, crude	do	2.78	26.5	56.0	6.6 : 7.9
534.9400	Household articles, n.s.p.f.	Hungary	1.14	81.0	42.7	50.3 : 30.4
632.0200	Antimony unrought	China	6.65	477.2	42.5	44.9 : 14.6
644.1200	Aluminum foil over £55/lbs.	Hungary	2.12	22.4	52.1	-41.4 : -15.5
648.6700	Axes and adzes	China	1.69	127.8	102.6	73.2 : 62.9
648.9719	Adjustable wrenches	do	1.53	37.8	50.2	43.5 : 67.9
649.4340	Twist drills	do	2.49	67.2	138.5	10.4 : 79.7
653.5250	Parts of stoves, heaters	do	3.01	61.2	21.4	6.9 : -23.3
661.0630	Fans and blowers	do	5.08	246.4	61.6	131.7 : 58.1
668.2445	Printing presses, n.s.p.f.	Germany, E-	5.14	71.5	170.0	-24.4 : 95.6
668.5060	Parts of printing presses	do	2.61	59.8	57.8	17.3 : 28.9
674.5320	Parts for metal-working machine tools	Poland	1.13	18.8	85.0	10.6 : 60.0
686.9630	Electric filament and discharge lamps	do	13.26	22.0	72.1	-32.8 : 3.8
704.4508	Other gloves, not woven cotton	China	0.89	54.2	296.0	26.9 : 217.2
704.8550	Gloves and linings knit, n.s.p.f.	do	0.88	64.4	40.3	40.3 : -55.3
705.3560	Gloves	do	7.80	132.3	23.7	51.4 : -7.0
706.6100	Flat goods of textile	do	1.92	65.9	113.1	38.0 : 237.8
727.1100	Furniture, and parts thereof	do	2.05	103.2	180.1	60.7 : 124.0
727.1500	Furniture and parts	Czech'a	1.91	16.1	46.7	5.1 : 51.5
727.2900	Chairs, wood, n.s.p.f.	China	1.07	24.9	17.0	-2.9 : -16.0
737.1560	Models and construction kits	do	2.38	112.0	44.3	127.0 : 22.6
737.2100	Doll clothing	do	14.32	990.9	533.5	221.9 : 180.1
737.4600	Toy animals, n.s.p.f.	do	2.78	220.7	891.5	214.8 : 664.0
737.9565	Toys other than rubber	do	3.78	274.2	622.5	59.4 : 247.6
740.1400	Jewelry of precious metals	do	1.36	50.8	37.7	3.6 : -7.0
740.3600	Jewelry and parts, n.s.p.f.	Czech'a	1.57	166.4	80.3	31.0 : 24.0
741.0600	Cultured pearls and parts	China	3.81	362.7	35.1	213.5 : 33.2
748.4553	Men's or boys' downfill coats	do	10.37	78.2	27.8	9.0 : 12.1
748.4555	Men's or boys' downfill vests	do	2.48	58.9	20.0	-13.7 : -19.9
748.5540	Feathers processed	do	2.03	92.0	111.6	80.1 : 48.4
772.9700	Religious articles	do	6.27	83.7	37.9	38.2 : -8.2
774.4500	Artificial flowers, fruit	do	6.65	76.5	22.4	48.8 : 2.2
774.5555	Articles of rubber	do	1.45	116.2	125.0	58.7 : 86.9
800.0035	U.S. goods reimported	do	14.44	137.6	30.1	101.3 : 22.8
999.9500	Items < \$251 subject to cumulative tariff	do	4.91	34.4	198.9	6.6 : -0.4

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

Table 16--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in quantity from 1983 to 1984 and from January-June 1984 to January-June 1985, by TSUSA items and by sources

TSUSA item number	Description	Source	Percentage of total imports in 1984	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports
				1983-1984	1984-1985	
107.3525	Pork hams and shoulders, boned-----	Hungary---	8.3	16.8	48.9	1.9
107.3560	Pork, n.s.p.f., boned and cooked-----	do-----	7.1	18.6	15.7	29.0
110.3575	Fish n.s.p.f., frozen, whole-----	China-----	6.8	48.3	41.8	70.0
110.4710	Cod, skinned and boned-----	Poland-----	0.9	67.5	18.7	99.8
114.4545	Shrimps and prawns-----	China-----	1.0	145.4	242.9	135.9
114.4557	Shrimp, peeled, raw-----	do-----	1.0	31.4	68.2	41.7
114.4590	Shellfish, including pastes-----	do-----	0.9	40.9	149.2	27.7
117.6700	Cheese, pecorino-----	Hungary-----	8.0	99.1	48.0	85.4
144.2037	Mushrooms, prepared or preserved-----	China-----	31.2	800.8	22.8	-35.5
155.7000	Honey-----	Hungary-----	1.7	32.2	38.4	12.8
160.5000	Tea, crude or prepared-----	China-----	10.9	50.4	31.7	31.7
161.8300	Pepper, capsicum or cayenne-----	do-----	28.7	53.4	58.9	36.2
165.1500	Apple or pear juice, not mixed-----	Hungary-----	1.8	65.0	156.9	46.7
167.0515	Ale, porter, stout, beer-----	China-----	0.8	28.9	16.3	13.1
169.3700	Vodka in containers-----	U.S.S.R.-----	66.8	29.4	170.4	-2.4
182.3500	Macaroni-----	China-----	6.6	38.2	32.3	5.8
186.5540	Crude goat hair-----	do-----	28.6	131.8	27.2	58.9
222.4100	Baskets and bags of willow-----	do-----	73.5	43.8	20.8	8.2
245.1000	Hardboard, not face-finished-----	U.S.S.R.-----	72.9	112.6	384.9	3.2
270.2580	Books-----	Czech, a-----	0.2	82.2	106.2	26.2
335.9500	Other woven fabrics of vegetable fibers-----	do-----	5.1	69.2	30.1	-17.1
335.9500	do-----	China-----	7.5	51.7	108.5	-25.6
360.1515	Wool floor coverings-----	Romania-----	2.9	29.5	123.0	-3.8
360.1520	Floor coverings-----	China-----	54.4	32.4	18.2	14.8
360.7000	Floor coverings valued over \$40/sq. ft.-----	do-----	10.3	66.0	42.5	-10.9
365.0000	Handmade lace furnishings-----	do-----	94.6	101.5	39.7	-2.1
365.7865	Cotton net furnishings-----	do-----	36.3	28.6	18.1	-22.7
365.8400	Other lace net or ornamented-----	do-----	6.9	40.6	35.5	60.6
365.8660	Net or other ornamented curtains-----	do-----	39.1	30.5	159.5	-7.3
366.1820	Cotton dish towels terry-----	do-----	45.6	180.8	149.1	23.4
366.2460	Cotton towels, n.s.p.f.-----	do-----	18.3	73.8	17.2	30.6
366.2760	Cotton dish towels n.s.p.f.-----	do-----	30.4	207.6	158.8	101.4
366.4700	Cotton tablecloth napkins, n.s.p.f.-----	do-----	29.9	16.6	49.2	-9.4
366.6500	Cotton terry cloth furnishings-----	do-----	21.2	213.5	290.2	149.6
379.3140	Men's or boys' sport shirts-----	do-----	9.8	33.6	205.2	22.1
379.3905	Men's and boys' jogging jackets-----	Romania-----	72.7	46.2	130.5	18.8
379.4615	Men's, boys', cotton raincoats-----	Poland-----	8.7	80.8	43.3	-7.1
379.4620	Men's, boys' suit-type sport coats-----	Romania-----	16.5	98.4	50.2	103.1
379.4670	Men's and boys' cotton coats-----	Poland-----	0.4	28.0	19.3	13.9
379.8311	Men's wool suit-type coats-----	Czech, a-----	2.9	163.7	228.5	59.2
379.9510	Men's suit-type sports coats-----	Romania-----	6.0	74.7	80.7	-15.7
379.9540	Men's or boys' man-made fiber shirts-----	China-----	6.3	24.7	20.7	5.4
379.9575	Men's trousers and slacks-----	Romania-----	0.3	75.7	117.2	-4.9
379.9630	Men's and boys' nightwear-----	China-----	27.0	214.9	261.6	144.3
383.2350	Infants' wearing apparel-----	do-----	4.0	79.6	256.2	49.7
383.7764	Women's, girls', infants' apparel-----	do-----	24.4	80.9	82.3	-8.4
383.7772	Women's, girls', infants' sweaters-----	do-----	5.2	68.7	45.4	-26.7
383.9040	Women's mammade fiber coats-----	do-----	7.3	83.2	74.7	56.2

Table 16.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in quantity from 1983 to 1984 and from January-June 1985, by TSUSA items and by sources--Continued

TSUSA item number	Description	Source : in 1984	Percentage of total imports : in 1984	Percentage increase : 1983-1984	Jan.-June : 1984-1985	Percentage increase : 1983-1984	Jan.-June : 1984-1985	Percentage change in share of total imports
389.6100	Artificial flowers-----	China-----	12.8	241.7	175.7	124.2	107.0	
413.4000	Vanillin-----	do-----	17.9	40.3	53.6	35.7	50.6	
417.4000	Ammonium tungstate-----	do-----	61.4	301.8	486.7	175.3	137.3	
429.3400	Perchloroethylene-----	Romania-----	18.0	629.6	108.2	203.9	82.6	
439.3090	Natural drugs, n.s.p.f.-----	China-----	10.1	37.8	27.0	4.7	39.1	
445.4600	Polyvinyl chloride resin-----	Romania-----	2.4	724.1	1215.5	371.8	975.9	
475.1010	Crude petroleum, shale oil-----	China-----	0.8	229.0	573.5	232.2	681.2	
475.3500	Naphtha derived from petroleum-----	Romania-----	10.2	981.1	54.3	573.2	116.8	
480.6510	Ammonium nitrate-----	do-----	24.6	890.0	63.8	546.8	58.4	
521.1710	Bauxite, calcined refractory-----	China-----	41.3	54.2	171.8	25.4	66.4	
531.0100	Refractory magnesia-----	do-----	23.5	533.0	230.6	123.8	135.4	
533.2200	Household wares-----	do-----	11.9	99.5	336.6	61.3	210.9	
605.0270	Rhodium-----	U.S.S.R.-----	4.3	41.9	31.6	9.4	48.9	
607.1700	Steel wire rods-----	Czech'a-----	1.6	16.5	154.9	-9.2	156.2	
646.5800	Mach. screw of iron/steel 1-----	China-----	14.5	147.6	25.4	58.1	13.8	
657.0990	Cast iron articles, not alloyed-----	do-----	12.4	73.5	29.2	9.8	-0.5	
664.1044	Hoists-----	do-----	7.3	134.6	1225.8	162.2	681.4	
680.3708	Ball bearings-----	Romania-----	1.8	130.6	63.3	72.8	34.9	
680.3934	Tapered roller bearings-----	Hungary-----	2.5	21.9	132.3	-23.2	118.9	
686.9030	Electric filament and discharge lamps-----	Poland-----	9.0	54.3	40.6	5.3	-19.1	
700.3515	Footwear, athletic, leather-----	China-----	0.4	116.7	71.6	65.0	35.6	
700.5320	Boots, hunting boots, galoshes-----	do-----	4.4	15.2	50.1	-8.5	66.4	
700.5400	Zories or thonged sandals-----	do-----	17.2	26.4	24.2	16.8	10.4	
700.5646	Footwear, except soft sole-----	do-----	1.4	64.2	72.3	30.9	59.8	
700.9515	Footwear n.s.p.f. for men-----	do-----	5.0	72.4	100.0	169.2	318.2	
700.9525	Footwear n.s.p.f., for women-----	do-----	8.8	116.5	107.2	214.4	195.8	
702.1200	Headwear of cotton, flax-----	do-----	32.3	131.6	15.2	13.9	-0.7	
702.3785	Headwear, not caps-----	do-----	89.9	104.2	61.5	-4.6	-3.5	
702.4020	Paper headwear not cap, n.s.p.f.-----	do-----	77.6	301.2	97.6	124.3	25.0	
702.4060	Headwear, not cap n.s.p.f.-----	do-----	60.6	158.9	116.6	7.5	54.4	
705.8560	Gloves, rubber or plastic-----	do-----	54.8	83.2	66.3	295.3	-44.3	
706.0700	Handbags or pocketbooks-----	do-----	13.6	47.0	58.1	33.1	68.6	
706.2930	Handbags of unspun fibrous materials-----	do-----	43.2	51.1	29.0	-22.3	103.3	
706.3640	Cotton handbags-----	do-----	29.2	69.4	93.9	35.4	5.9	
706.3650	Other cotton luggage-----	do-----	55.7	71.7	63.9	6.8	-9.7	
706.4400	Handbags or pocketbooks-----	do-----	36.6	218.6	65.8	74.9	58.4	
715.1514	Clocks, less than 1.77 ins. in width-----	do-----	57.8	66.6	26.2	74.3	-19.1	
727.2500	Folding chairs, wood n.s.p.f.-----	Romania-----	33.8	216.6	88.7	122.1		
735.0660	Ski gloves-----	China-----	7.4	175.6	28.3	115.3	2.5	
737.2300	Stuffed dolls-----	do-----	17.1	2033.0	484.3	602.0	153.1	
737.2425	Dolls (except stuffed)-----	do-----	6.7	418.3	171.4	286.6	119.2	
737.2800	Stuffed toy animals, less than £10/in-----	do-----	25.3	260.3	270.8	179.1	99.6	
737.3000	Stuffed toy animals, valued over £10/in-----	do-----	7.9	120.5	322.2	2.2	149.4	
		do-----	55.7	114.7	40.2	38.2	7.3	
		do-----	43.7	61.5	66.8	20.5	18.4	
		Hungary-----	0.7	70.9	27.6	14.5	16.1	
		do-----	2.8	287.7	291.2	233.6	165.0	
		China-----	0.5	93.3	288.9	41.5	312.1	
		do-----	:	:	:	:	:	

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

Table 17.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in quantity and no more than 15 percent in value from January-June 1984 to January-June 1985, by TSUSA items and by sources

TSUSA item number	Description	Source	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports	
			total imports in 1984	1983-1984	Jan.-June 1984	1983-1984
107.3525	Pork hams and shoulders, boned and cooked	Hungary	8.3	16.8	48.9	1.9
107.3560	Pork, n.s.p.f., boned and cooked	do	7.1	18.6	15.7	29.0
110.4710	Cod, skinned and boned	Poland	0.9	67.5	18.7	99.8
114.4557	Shrimp, peeled, raw	China	1.0	31.4	68.2	41.7
155.7000	Honey	Hungary	1.7	32.2	38.4	12.8
222.4100	Baskets and bags of willow	China	73.5	43.8	20.8	8.2
360.1520	Floor coverings	do	54.4	32.4	18.2	14.8
366.2460	Cotton terry towels, n.s.p.f.	do	18.3	73.8	17.2	30.6
366.4700	Cotton tablecloth napkins, n.s.p.f.	do	29.9	16.6	49.2	-9.4
379.4670	Men's and boys' cotton coats	Poland	0.4	28.0	19.3	13.9
680.3934	Tapered roller bearings	Hungary	2.5	21.9	132.3	-23.2
700.5320	Boots, hunting boots, galoshes	China	4.4	15.2	50.1	-8.5
772.5000	Pneumatic tires	Hungary	0.7	70.9	27.6	14.5
791.7620	Men's and boys' coats	China	0.5	93.3	288.9	312.1

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

Table 18.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in value and quantity from 1983 to 1984 and from January-June 1984 to January-June 1985, by TSUSA items and by sources

TSUSA item number	Description	Source	Imports in 1984	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports
				1983-1984	Jan.-June 1984-1985	
			Million dollars			
110.3575	Fish n.s.p.f., frozen, whole-----	China-----	2.15	65.1	42.2	51.7
114.4545	Shrimps and prawns-----	do-----	9.98	245.7	146.5	238.4
114.4590	Shellfish, including pastes-----	do-----	1.30	49.9	101.5	41.2
117.6700	Cheese, pecorino-----	Hungary-----	0.95	72.6	27.9	78.4
144.2037	Mushrooms, prepared or preserved-----	China-----	10.71	825.4	29.8	-38.4
160.5000	Tea, crude or prepared-----	do-----	20.55	79.9	33.1	19.6
161.8300	Pepper, capsicum or cayenne-----	do-----	3.09	45.8	58.7	26.4
165.1500	Apple or pear juice not mixed-----	Hungary-----	2.93	20.4	99.3	10.1
167.0515	Ale, porter, stout, beer-----	China-----	4.49	31.5	18.5	17.4
169.3700	Vodka in containers-----	U.S.S.R.-----	3.55	33.5	191.1	-0.4
182.3500	Macaroni, e.t.c.-----	China-----	4.73	20.6	24.3	-3.1
186.5540	Crude goat hair-----	do-----	1.01	88.6	121.5	19.4
245.1000	Hardboard, not face-finished-----	U.S.S.R.-----	2.74	88.5	31.7	7.4
270.2580	Books-----	Czech a-----	1.14	66.6	66.6	20.7
335.9500	Other woven fabric of vegetable fibers-----	China-----	3.52	130.7	91.4	1.2
335.9500	----do-----	Czech a-----	2.70	83.6	40.2	-19.5
360.1515	Wool floor coverings-----	Romania-----	5.82	43.0	102.2	5.7
360.7000	Floor coverings-----	China-----	11.68	67.0	36.0	-6.9
365.0000	Handmade lace furnishings-----	do-----	6.39	78.3	37.5	-1.0
365.7865	Cotton net furnishings-----	do-----	7.72	26.4	17.0	-8.2
365.8400	Other lace, net or ornamented-----	do-----	1.52	55.6	48.9	47.3
365.8660	Net or other ornamented curtains-----	do-----	5.74	26.9	62.9	-12.3
366.1820	Cotton terry dish towels-----	do-----	2.42	146.8	150.8	12.0
366.2760	Cotton dish towels n.s.p.f.-----	do-----	4.16	140.3	181.0	64.5
366.6500	Cotton terry cloth furnishings-----	do-----	4.86	204.8	338.4	118.7
379.3140	Men's and boys' sport shirts-----	do-----	3.32	50.1	212.2	25.8
379.3905	Men's and boys' jogging jackets-----	Romania-----	5.47	52.4	117.6	21.1
379.44615	Men's, boys', cotton raincoats-----	Poland-----	2.68	70.6	35.3	-13.6
379.4620	Men's, boys', cotton sport coats-----	Romania-----	3.67	106.3	64.8	110.5
379.8311	Men's wool suit-type coats-----	Czech a-----	1.44	133.0	173.3	37.2
379.9510	Men's suit-type sport coats-----	Romania-----	3.53	68.3	92.7	-15.4
379.9540	Men's and boys' shirts-----	China-----	17.10	46.1	40.1	6.8
379.9575	Men's trousers and slacks-----	Romania-----	0.95	35.5	92.6	-32.8
379.9630	Men's and boys' nightwear-----	China-----	1.85	244.7	2919.3	173.8
383.2350	Infants' wearing apparel-----	do-----	2.30	171.2	164.0	124.0
383.7764	Women's, girls', infants' apparel-----	do-----	0.95	55.1	80.7	-7.1
383.7772	Women's, girls', infants' sweaters-----	do-----	13.81	118.0	66.0	-13.5
383.9040	Women's manmade fiber coats-----	do-----	4.20	129.8	63.2	116.0
389.6100	Artificial flowers-----	do-----	23.95	302.5	175.8	166.7
413.4000	Vanillin-----	do-----	2.46	44.8	86.8	39.4
417.4000	Ammonium tungstate-----	do-----	9.42	228.1	360.7	138.7
429.3400	Perchloroethylene-----	Romania-----	4.06	682.6	103.2	160.5
439.3090	Natural drugs, n.s.p.f.-----	China-----	2.57	36.8	17.6	27.5

Table 18.--U.S. imports from NME's that increased at least 15 percent in value and quantity from 1983 to 1984 and from January-June 1984 to January-June 1985, by TSUSA items and by sources--Continued

TSUSA item number	Description	Source	Imports in 1984	Percentage increase		Percentage change in share of total imports
				1983-1984	Jan.-June 1984-1985	
Million dollars						
445.4600	Polyvinyl chloride resin-----	Romania-----	2.63	371.8	933.5	180.4
475.1010	Crude petroleum, shale oil-----	China-----	239.21	220.3	552.5	236.3
475.3500	Naphtha derived from petroleum-----	Romania-----	239.06	852.0	42.7	520.7
480.6510	Ammonium nitrate-----	do-----	11.14	973.1	85.3	714.0
521.1710	Bauxite, calcined refractory-----	China-----	11.28	84.2	143.6	32.0
531.0100	Refractory magnesia-----	do-----	5.07	899.8	202.0	382.7
533.2200	Household wares-----	do-----	0.96	74.1	815.6	128.2
605.0270	Rhodium-----	U.S.S.R.-----	3.68	74.5	137.1	0.1
607.1700	Steel wire rods-----	Czech a-----	6.91	40.5	175.7	2.0
646.5800	Mach screw of iron/steel-----	China-----	3.51	143.7	40.6	40.0
657.0990	Cast iron articles not alloyed-----	do-----	2.01	77	141.7	16.9
664.1044	Hoists-----	do-----	1.47	95.3	163.3	37.9
680.3708	Ball bearings-----	Romania-----	0.97	89.2	55.6	40.9
686.9030	Electric filaments and discharge lamps-----	Poland-----	3.37	48.6	40.0	-18.2
700.3515	Footwear, athletic, leather-----	China-----	1.88	166.4	59.2	97.3
700.5400	Zories or thonged sandals-----	do-----	0.92	42.2	33.5	26.0
700.5646	Footwear, except soft sole-----	do-----	1.91	23.0	60.9	0.6
700.9515	Footwear n.s.p.f., for men-----	do-----	2.66	30.7	75.1	108.4
700.9525	Footwear n.s.p.f., for women-----	do-----	1.56	66.8	125.4	192.0
702.1200	Headwear of cotton, flax-----	do-----	8.02	107.5	34.5	3.7
702.3785	Headwear, not caps-----	do-----	4.31	94.8	56.9	-3.6
702.4020	Paper headwear, not cap, n.s.p.f.-----	do-----	1.63	192.0	59.1	11.6
702.4060	Headwear, not cap, n.s.p.f.-----	do-----	2.76	145.6	86.6	9.7
705.8560	Gloves, rubber or plastic-----	do-----	1.09	111.4	15.8	38.0
706.0700	Handbags or pocketbooks-----	do-----	24.78	96.6	86.4	60.2
706.2930	Handbags of unspun fibrous materials-----	do-----	2.76	50.8	32.0	-2.6
706.3640	Cotton handbags-----	do-----	7.13	78.1	110.3	26.8
706.3650	Other cotton luggage-----	do-----	5.26	56.6	57.9	-8.0
706.4400	Handbags or pocketbooks-----	do-----	4.04	440.5	67.8	68.4
715.1514	Clocks, less than 1.77 ins. in width-----	do-----	2.03	74.2	24.4	71.7
727.2500	Folding chairs, wood n.s.p.f.-----	Romania-----	3.91	104.2	39.6	67.7
735.0660	Ski gloves-----	China-----	2.30	287.1	36.9	193.8
737.2300	Stuffed dolls-----	do-----	48.83	2832.4	268.5	671.7
737.2425	Dolls (except stuffed)-----	do-----	17.20	769.6	662.1	554.9
737.2800	Stuffed toy animals, more than £10/in-----	do-----	1.50	97.5	280.4	55.3
737.3000	Stuffed toy animals, valued over £10/in-----	do-----	21.68	219.0	643.9	20.9
750.6500	Faint brushes-----	do-----	7.33	64.4	52.8	26.2
755.2500	Candles and tapers-----	do-----	16.12	75.8	87.6	30.9
772.9500	Christmas tree ornaments-----	do-----	1.39	132.5	49.2	62.9

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

least 15 percent in terms of both value and quantity over the periods examined. Among these products 60 originated from China, 11 from Romania, 4 from Czechoslovakia, 3 from the Soviet Union, and 2 each from Hungary and Poland. This was considerably less than the 120 items yielded by last year's run. 1/

Table 19 shows 18 import commodities that met the combined criterion of at least 1 percent penetration by U.S. imports from the NME's and at least 10 percent penetration by worldwide U.S. imports in 1983. 2/ Among the 18 commodities meeting this combined criterion 17 were imports from China. The remaining commodity was nitrogenous fertilizers from the Soviet Union, an import that was identified by all previous runs of the model. Nine of the 17 imports from China were textiles and apparel, and 2 of them were leather products. Last year's run of the model, the only one that produced comparable results, showed 23 imports meeting this combined criterion. In that year, 19 of the 23 items originated in China. Eleven of the 23 items were textiles and apparel, and 1 was a leather product. 3/

Among the 18 items included in table 19, 15 met the same criterion of inclusion in the previous run of the model. The three items that were identified for 1983 but not for 1982 were as follows: robes and dressing gowns (MSIC 2384); earthenware tableware (MSIC 3263); and women's, girls, and infants' dresses (MSIC 2331).

Table 20 lists the four items that in addition to meeting the combined criterion for import penetration also grew at least 15 percent in value over the periods examined. Last year's calculations identified nine such products. 4/ Three of the four products meeting this strongest criterion of inclusion in this year's calculations also met the same criterion in last year's calculations. The following four items that were reported last year as having met both the import penetration and growth criteria met only the import penetration, but not the growth criterion, in this year's calculations: male shirts and nightwear (MSIC 2321); nitrogenous fertilizers (MSIC 2873); gloves (MSIC 3151); and China tablewear (MSIC 3262). 5/ The remaining two of the nine items that met both criteria last year, textile floor coverings (MSIC 2279) and lace goods (MSIC 2292), have met only the growth criterion in this year's calculations. 6/ Downfilled outerwear (MSIC 3962) was the only item that met both the import penetration and value-growth criteria in this year's run of the model but met only the import penetration criterion in the 1984 run.

1/ The number of U.S. imports from the NME's that had met this criterion using data for 1981, 1982, January-June 1982, and January-June 1983 was 28. China was the source of the majority of U.S. imports in the past two runs of the model when this combined criterion of growth was applied.

2/ The calculations were performed for 1983 since this was the last year for which production shipment data, necessary for the calculation of import penetration indices, were available. See under Methodology in this section.

3/ MSIC categories beginning with numbers 22 or 23 are defined as textiles and apparel and those beginning with 31 are defined as leather and leather products. MSIC 3962, downfilled outerwear, shown in table 19, is classified as a miscellaneous manufacture but may also be considered apparel. This product has been listed in both years.

4/ For the results of last year's calculations, see 39th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 43.

5/ I.e., these 4 items are listed in table 19 but not in table 20.

6/ I.e., these 2 items are listed in table 13 but not in table 20.

Table 19.—U.S. imports from NME's in which there was import penetration of greater than 1 percent from NME's and greater than 10 percent from all sources, 1983

MSIC code	Description	NME source	Imports from--			Apparent consumption	NME source	World	NME source	World	Penetration of imports from--
			NME	source	World						
			Million dollars						Percent		
2211	Cotton broad woven fabrics--	China	91.53	:	654.58	:	5411.76	:	1.7:	1.7:	12.1
2311	Men's or boys' suits and coats--	do--	97.88	:	901.8	:	3917.62	:	2.5:	2.5:	23.0
2321	Male shirts, nightwear--	do--	169.23	:	2562.52	:	8118.90	:	2.1:	2.1:	31.6
2331	Female and infants' dresses--	do--	146.92	:	1700.06	:	10637.55	:	1.4:	1.4:	16.0
2337	Female coats, suits and skirts--	do--	106.87	:	1186.20	:	5333.29	:	2.0:	2.0:	22.2
2352	Headwear--	do--	11.48	:	154.13	:	661.04	:	1.7:	1.7:	23.3
2369	Textile outerwear, n.e.s.--	do--	244.85	:	3488.73	:	12790.98	:	1.9:	1.9:	27.3
2381	Gloves except sports gloves--	do--	42.98	:	178.54	:	331.54	:	13.0:	13.0:	53.9
2384	Robes and dressing gowns--	do--	11.52	:	56.11	:	488.11	:	2.4:	2.4:	11.5
2499	Wood products, n.e.s.--	do--	80.26	:	683.88	:	6216.14	:	1.3:	1.3:	11.0
2873	Nitrogenous fertilizers--	U.S.S.R.--	140.36	:	767.77	:	3755.38	:	3.7:	3.7:	20.4
3021	Footwear, rubber or plastic--	China	26.65	:	502.63	:	978.42	:	2.7:	2.7:	51.4
3151	Gloves, leather--	do--	10.27	:	72.44	:	192.86	:	5.3:	5.3:	37.6
3171	Women's handbags and purses--	do--	43.60	:	590.69	:	1088.49	:	4.0:	4.0:	54.3
3262	China tableware--	do--	38.15	:	254.44	:	448.24	:	8.5:	8.5:	56.8
3263	Earthenware tableware--	do--	6.12	:	304.00	:	375.77	:	1.6:	1.6:	80.9
3942	Dolls and stuffed toy animals--	do--	13.84	:	533.77	:	1073.21	:	1.3:	1.3:	49.7
3962	Down filled outerwear--	do--	10.40	:	78.52	:	337.94	:	3.1:	3.1:	23.2
			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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

Table 20.—U.S. imports in which there was import penetration of greater than 1 percent from NME sources and greater than 10 percent from all sources in 1983, and growth from NME sources at least 15 percent from 1983 to 1984, and from January-June 1984 to January-June 1985

MSIC code	Description	NME source	Penetration of imports from--			Percentage increase	Jan.-June 1983-1984	Jan.-June 1984-1995	Jan.-June 1983-1984	Percentage change in share of total imports
			NME	source	World					
			Percent							
2352	Headwear--	China	1.7:	23.3:	92.7	:	102.3	:	46.3:	72.1
3171	Women's handbags and purses--	do--	4.0:	54.3:	93.5	:	37.0	:	60.1:	32.2
3942	Dolls and stuffed toy animals--	do--	1.3:	49.7:	692.0	:	377.1	:	295.3:	156.1
3962	Down filled outerwear--	do--	3.1:	23.2:	33.5	:	55.8	:	8.6:	22.8
			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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

For the imports included in table 19, tables 21-24 show further details of U.S. imports and production from 1981 through January-June 1985. Table 25 shows changes in U.S. employment in the production of the same commodities. These data may help identify industries for a more detailed analysis.

Table 21.—Headwear (MSIC 2352): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. production, and apparent consumption, 1981-84, January-June 1984, and January-June 1985

Item					January-June--	
					1984	1985
Total U.S. imports-----						
U.S. imports from China-----						
U.S. production-----						
U.S. apparent consumption-----						
Ratio of-----						
Imports from China to total imports percent-----						
Total imports to app. consumption-----						
Imports from China to app. consumption-----						

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

Table 22.—Women's handbags and purses (HSIC 3171): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. production, and apparent consumption, 1981-84, January-June 1984, and January-June 1985

Item	January-June--		
	1981	1982	1983
Total U.S. imports----million dollars----	513.26	515.38	590.69
U.S. imports from China-----do-----do-----do-----	23.05	31.41	43.60
U.S. production-----do-----do-----do-----	542.00	524.00	507.00
U.S. apparent consumption-----do-----do-----do-----	1,035.24	1,024.34	1,088.49
Ratio of----			
Imports from China to total imports----percent----	4.49	6.09	7.38
Total imports to app. consumption----percent----	4.90	50.30	54.30
Imports from China to app. consumption----percent----	2.20	3.10	4.00

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

Table 23.—Dolls and stuffed toy animals (MSIC 3942): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. production, and apparent consumption, 1981-84, January-June 1984, and January-June 1985

Item	January-June--			
	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total U.S. imports-----million dollars--:	399.49	520.85	533.77	1,070.94
U.S. imports from China-----do-----:	3.64	10.28	13.84	109.78
U.S. Production-----do-----:	425.50	523.00	554.00	-
U.S. apparent consumption-----do-----:	807.72	1,030.78	1,073.21	-
Ratio of--	:	:	:	:
Imports from China to total imports-----percent--:	0.91	1.97	2.59	10.25
Total imports to app. consumption-----do-----:	49.50	50.50	49.70	-
Imports from China to app. consumption-----do-----:	0.50	1.00	1.30	-
	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:

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

Table 24.—Down filled outerwear (MSIC 3962): U.S. imports, total and from China, U.S. production, and apparent consumption, 1981-84, January-June 1984, and January-June 1985

Item	January-June--			
	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total U.S. imports-----million dollars--:	210.94	92.20	78.52	96.53
U.S. imports from China-----do-----:	22.27	14.95	10.40	13.88
U.S. Production-----do-----:	250.90	238.00	268.00	-
U.S. apparent consumption-----do-----:	446.98	316.45	337.94	-
Ratio of--	:	:	:	:
Imports from China to total imports-----percent--:	10.56	16.22	13.24	14.38
Total imports to app. consumption-----do-----:	47.20	29.10	23.20	-
Imports from China to app. consumption-----do-----:	5.00	4.70	3.10	-
	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:

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

Table 25.--U.S. employment in the production of commodities in which there was import penetration of greater than 1 percent from NME's and greater than 10 percent from all sources, 1983, 1984, January-June 1984 and January-June 1985 ^{1/}

MSIC code	Description	1983	1984	Percentage change	January-June 1984	January-June 1985	Percent age change
2381	Gloves, except sports gloves.	8,300	9,000	+8.4	8,816	9,158	+3.9
3262	Pottery and related products.			+2.3			0.0
3151	Gloves, leather-----	3,400	3,400	0.0	3,367	3,242	-3.7
3171	Women's handbags and purses.	15,000	13,800	-8.0	14,082	12,515	-11.1
2873	Nitrogenous fertilizers-	12,700	12,600	-0.8	12,830	12,104	-5.7
396	Custom jewelry-----			+5.5			-3.3
233	Women's and misses' outerwear 2/ -----			0.0			-4.7
3021	Footwear, rubber or plastic.	16,700	16,500	-1.2	17,092	14,346	-16.1
2311	Men's or boys' suits and coats.	70,400	72,100	+2.4	72,383	69,283	-4.3
2384	Robes and dressing gowns.	8,600	8,600	0.0	8,414	8,257	-1.9
2321	Male shirts, nightwear, and undergarments.	92,800	97,300	+4.8	97,223	92,893	-4.5
2337	Women's, girls', and infants' dresses.	55,900	53,500	-4.3	53,033	50,467	-4.8
2369	Outerwear, nes, of textile material.	30,500	32,400	+6.2	32,520	31,146	-4.2
2352	Heads, caps-----			N/A			N/A
2211	Cotton broad woven fabrics.	123,300	119,110	-3.4	121,005	109,947	-9.1
326	Pottery and related products.			2.3			0.0
2331	Women's, girls', and infants.	60,300	60,300	0.0	61,124	58,386	-4.5
2499	Wood products, nes-----	55,700	58,200	+4.5	57,783	58,300	+0.9
394	Toys and sporting goods--			+4.9			0.0

1/ Where data were not available for the 4-digit MSIC code, growth rates for the 3-digit that includes the commodity were calculated.

2/ MSIC 3962 also includes "Down filled outerwear", which is a textile product. The included 2 3-digit categories, 396 and 233, intended to capture basic trends of changes in the manufacture of products that are included in MSIC 3962.

Source: Calculations were based on data obtained from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

APPENDIX A

**U.S. TRADE WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES BY SITC
SECTIONS, 1984, JANUARY-JUNE 1984, AND JANUARY-JUNE 1985**

Table A-1.--U.S. trade with all nonmarket economy countries,^{1/} by SITC Sections, 1984, January-June 1985, and January-June 1985
 (In thousands of dollars)

	SITC Section	1984	January-June 1984	January-June 1985
U.S. exports:				
0. Food and live animals-----		3,441,642	1,452,512	1,416,885
1. Beverages and tobacco-----		13,460	5,329	10,883
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----		1,006,751	526,202	476,098
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----		72,259	31,050	57,932
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----		56,637	36,526	54,824
5. Chemicals-----		920,971	384,421	424,879
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----		227,052	83,792	201,962
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----		1,086,920	380,083	804,642
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----		286,196	124,796	185,209
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----		76,019	38,151	40,563
Total-----		7,187,906	3,062,861	3,673,875
U.S. imports:				
0. Food and live animals-----		317,556	164,326	187,424
1. Beverages and tobacco-----		40,150	18,746	17,931
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----		141,801	67,762	79,831
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----		1,307,322	540,766	776,729
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----		2,761	1,759	582
5. Chemicals-----		479,454	243,112	249,538
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----		1,024,707	447,160	510,160
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----		218,394	96,318	136,389
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----		1,634,955	820,767	877,286
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----		30,782	15,679	23,943
Total-----		5,197,882	2,416,395	2,859,813

^{1/} Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-2.--U.S. trade with China, by SITC Sections, 1984,
January-June 1984, and January-June 1985

(In thousands of dollars)				
SITC Section	1984	January-June 1984	January-June 1985	
U.S. exports:				
0. Food and live animals-----	579,144	283,928	36,800	
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,267	115	991	
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	458,731	173,142	295,705	
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	730	338	1,260	
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	7,458	23	46	
5. Chemicals-----	644,072	264,840	273,166	
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	188,284	60,268	185,194	
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	901,222	283,513	694,987	
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	197,158	87,411	140,490	
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	10,414	4,247	7,714	
Total-----	2,988,480	1,157,825	1,636,353	
U.S. imports:				
0. Food and live animals-----	139,052	76,756	86,658	
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	4,407	1,801	2,473	
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	111,568	54,355	65,590	
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	606,805	262,994	454,269	
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	2,749	1,758	520	
5. Chemicals-----	154,914	78,989	82,370	
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	543,804	267,077	274,541	
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	66,739	29,374	49,029	
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	1,387,148	718,137	775,903	
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	23,215	12,476	17,497	
Total-----	3,040,401	1,503,717	1,808,849	

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-3.--U.S. trade with the U.S.S.R., ^{1/} by SITC Sections, 1984,
January-June 1984, and January-June 1985

SITC Section	1984		January-June 1985	
		(In thousands of dollars)		
U.S. exports:				
0. Food and live animals	2,585,083		1,032,085	
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,264		79	
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	224,263		140,546	
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	30,045		13,793	
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	38,872		29,006	
5. Chemicals	208,219		98,222	
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	16,573		10,428	
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	110,221		64,723	
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	65,908		25,397	
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	2,205		1,073	
Total	3,282,652		1,415,353	
U.S. imports:				
0. Food and live animals	17,070		6,724	
1. Beverages and tobacco	9,042		3,633	
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	17,270		7,119	
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	191,577		39,096	
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	9		1	
5. Chemicals	207,819		109,893	
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	103,801		53,452	
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	2,615		1,064	
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,442		2,699	
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	2,477		942	
Total	556,122		224,622	
				243,740

^{1/} Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-4.--U.S. trade with Eastern Europe, ^{1/} by SITC Sections, 1984,
January-June 1984, and January-June 1985

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)		
	1984	January-June 1984	January-June 1985
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	277,073	136,159	91,575
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	10,929	5,135	8,925
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	323,471	212,326	103,466
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	32,415	10,644	20,927
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	10,307	7,497	2,737
5. Chemicals-----	67,911	21,175	31,746
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	22,192	13,094	11,826
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	75,373	31,805	47,599
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	22,794	11,836	10,768
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	41,731	22,447	21,615
Total-----	884,198	472,118	351,181
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	161,406	80,845	97,885
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	26,693	13,304	11,391
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	7,992	4,335	4,748
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	508,940	238,676	251,593
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	3	-	44
5. Chemicals-----	116,722	54,230	50,059
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	377,073	126,631	198,267
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	149,027	65,867	85,502
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	243,203	99,812	99,563
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	5,090	2,261	4,778
Total-----	1,596,150	685,961	803,831

^{1/} Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-5.--U.S. trade with Albania, by SITC Sections, 1984,
January-June 1984, and January-June 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1984	January-June 1984	January-June 1985
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	99	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	9,068	6,276	5,767
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	26	1	418
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	155	89	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	9,349	6,365	6,185
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	27	-	9
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	8	8	7
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,107	690	1,136
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	22	-	128
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	55	55	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	2,219	753	1,279

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-6.--U.S. trade with Bulgaria, by SITC Sections, 1984,
January-June 1984, and January-June 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1984	January-June 1984	January-June 1985
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----:	6,494	40	144
1. Beverages and tobacco-----:	719	62	1,828
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----:	11,861	9,868	6,313
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----:	-	-	1,659
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----:	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----:	16,168	5,217	4,877
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----:	635	293	503
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----:	5,505	3,111	4,899
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----:	2,410	1,447	1,827
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----:	295	163	208
Total-----:	44,087	20,200	22,258
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----:	1,852	882	1,392
1. Beverages and tobacco-----:	20,180	9,682	8,846
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----:	317	316	86
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----:	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----:	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----:	3,542	2,841	3,210
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----:	771	47	369
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----:	1,276	672	1,570
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----:	2,252	636	611
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----:	151	105	57
Total-----:	30,340	15,181	16,143

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-7.--U.S. trade with Cuba, by SITC Sections, 1984,
January-June 1984, and January-June 1985

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)		
	1984	January-June 1984	January-June 1985
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	1	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	3	3	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	365	177	129
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	1
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3	3	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	100	33	7
Total	871	496	205
			342
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2	2	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	1/	1/	-
Total	3	3	-

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Note. --Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-8.--U.S. trade with Czechoslovakia, by SITC Sections, 1984,
January-June 1984, and January-June 1985

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)		January-June 1985
	1984	January-June 1984	
U.S. exports:			
0: Food and live animals		168	106
1: Beverages and tobacco	1,987	98	91
2: Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	26,387	12,841	1,195
3: Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	6	4	10,911
4: Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	1
5: Chemicals	16,501	2,966	-
6: Manufactured goods classified by chief material	3,194	1,827	11,102
7: Machinery and transportation equipment	5,859	2,613	1,857
8: Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,320	1,728	1,745
9: Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	677	331	2,203
Total	58,098	22,514	366
			29,470
U.S. imports:			
0: Food and live animals	8,398	6,905	4,622
1: Beverages and tobacco	1,398	712	556
2: Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	576	413	9
3: Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4: Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5: Chemicals	1,363	501	714
6: Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	-
7: Machinery and transportation equipment	38,200	13,984	17,512
8: Miscellaneous manufactured articles	13,670	5,774	6,686
9: Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	19,720	8,307	9,660
Total	867	279	873
	84,192	36,875	40,631

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-9.--U.S. trade with East Germany, by SITC Sections, 1984,
January-June 1984, and January-June 1985

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)		January-June 1985
	1984	January-June 1984	
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals--		99,324	50,858
1. Beverages and tobacco--	25,113	10,684	4,517
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc--	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable--	-	-	-
5. Chemicals--	3,181	2,992	307
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material--	4,065	3,867	602
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	3,576	1,239	679
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles--	413	213	475
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified--	157	79	90
Total--	135,830	69,932	33,041
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals--	741	439	767
1. Beverages and tobacco--	112	62	224
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	405	249	1,032
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc--	17,654	478	835
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable--	-	-	44
5. Chemicals--	17,432	10,184	3,674
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material--	90,702	26,275	35,338
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	14,434	7,067	12,810
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles--	6,685	2,317	3,768
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified--	964	475	1,413
Total--	149,129	47,546	59,904

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-10.--U.S. trade with Hungary, by SITC Sections, 1984,
January-June 1984, and January-June 1985

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)		January-June 1985
	1984	January-June 1984	
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	31,702	9,745	23,715
1. Beverages and tobacco	399	399	1,520
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	9,663	3,871	3,141
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	4	1	3
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	1	-	-
5. Chemicals	13,586	4,279	6,257
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	5,084	1,867	4,005
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	20,978	10,531	13,992
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,820	1,425	1,859
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	940	565	1,091
Total	85,177	32,684	55,583
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	41,401	20,671	28,415
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,843	1,116	893
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	2,903	1,648	2,092
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	228	40	253
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	3	-	-
5. Chemicals	11,674	5,448	10,335
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	41,278	15,698	21,750
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	75,294	35,012	37,398
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	44,656	21,415	16,728
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	812	565	806
Total	220,094	101,613	118,671

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-11.--U.S. trade with North Korea, by SITC Sections, 1984,
January-June 1984, and January-June 1985

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)		January-June 1985
	1984	January-June 1984	
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-12.--U.S. trade with Mongolia, by SITC Sections, 1984,
January-June 1984, and January-June 1985

SITC Section	1984		1985	
	January-June 1984	January-June 1985	January-June 1984	January-June 1985
U.S. exports:				
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	-	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-	6
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	2	2	2	1
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	70	33	8	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	30	13	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	15	4	-	-
Total	116	47	23	-
U.S. imports:				
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-	9
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	2,863	1,263	2,061	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	-	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	39	-	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	-	-
Total	2,903	1,263	2,070	-

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

Note. --Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-13.--U.S. trade with Poland, by SITC Sections, 1984,
January-June 1984, and January-June 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1984	January-June 1984	January-June 1985
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----:	138,008	74,382	39,891
1. Beverages and tobacco-----:	6,151	3,115	3,954
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----:	73,272	41,376	22,495
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----:	55	31	109
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----:	10,306	7,497	2,737
5. Chemicals-----:	7,548	2,190	5,306
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----:	7,776	4,691	3,865
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----:	22,199	9,676	15,095
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----:	10,505	5,126	3,201
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----:	39,005	21,004	19,606
Total-----:	314,825	169,088	116,259
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----:	91,879	41,109	58,840
1. Beverages and tobacco-----:	1,694	1,328	354
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----:	1,069	446	342
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----:	3,732	1,896	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----:	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----:	4,686	3,098	1,622
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----:	59,423	21,973	23,512
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----:	17,854	8,419	9,751
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----:	33,919	15,285	13,360
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----:	1,444	475	591
Total-----:	215,700	94,029	108,371

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-14.--U.S. trade with Romania, by SITC Sections, 1984,
January-June 1984, and January-June 1985

SITC Section	(In thousands of dollars)		
	1984	1985	January-June 1984
U.S. exports:			
Food and live animals	1,378	1,027	1,362
Beverages and tobacco	1,673	1,461	1,428
Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	177,175	133,687	56,088
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	32,351	10,607	19,154
Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
Chemicals	10,927	3,532	3,897
Manufactured goods classified by chief material	1,938	548	994
Machinery and transportation equipment	17,255	4,634	11,189
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,326	1,897	1,203
Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	657	306	254
Total	246,181	157,700	94,570
U.S. imports:			
Food and live animals	17,135	10,839	3,849
Beverages and tobacco	1,467	404	518
Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	2,722	1,264	1,188
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	487,327	236,262	250,505
Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
Chemicals	78,025	32,157	30,504
Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	-
Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	-	-
Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	-
Total	896,696	363	1,038

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table A-15.—U.S. trade with Vietnam, by SITC Sections, 1984,
January-June 1984, and January-June 1985

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1984	January-June 1984	January-June 1985
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	340	340	340
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	184
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	184	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	404	-	7
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	1	1	1
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	6	6	202
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	51	21	24
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	21,254	10,183	10,031
Total	22,240	10,741	10,257
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-
6. Manufactured Goods classified by chief material	6	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	65	62	62
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	-
Total	71	62	13

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

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

APPENDIX B

**LEADING ITEMS TRADED WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES, 1984
JANUARY-JUNE 1984, AND JANUARY-JUNE 1985**

Table B-1.--Leading items exported to nonmarket economy countries (NME's),^{1/} by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1985, April-June 1984, and April-June 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June		April-June--	
		1985	1984	1985	1984
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	\$1,134,390	\$368,144	\$447,176	
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	172,434	269,252	-	
480.8005	Diammonium phosphate fertilizers and fertilizer materials	115,939	25,983	16,151	
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough	115,147	66,112	79,117	
480.7025	Phosphoric acid, 65 percent or more available phosphorus pentoxide equivalents	110,166	54,893	55,007	
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	86,086	20,177	46,579	
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	67,957	27,085	34,115	
300.1060	Cotton, not carded, not combed, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches	58,024	59,285	55,863	
694.4062	Nonmilitary airplanes, new, multiple engine, over 33,000 pounds empty weight, passenger transports, n.s.p.f.	52,118	-	-	
664.0508	Oil and gas field drilling machines, rotary	52,008	46,734	35,205	
200.3514	Western hemlock logs and timber, rough	42,235	42,235	34,021	
309.4242	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)	39,696	5,418	22,092	
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester	-	-	28,707	
676.2700	Digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the central processing unit and input and output capability	36,983	2,928	18,928	
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type	35,365	-	-	
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	35,176	4,157	-	
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched	34,664	2,112	15,307	
694.4020	Nonmilitary airplanes, used or rebuilt	33,297	-	33,297	
618.0300	Nonalloyed unwrought aluminum	32,300	1,370	29,610	
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	30,446	70,329	10,184	
	Total, U.S. exports to NME's	2,331,165	971,287	978,748	
	Total, U.S. exports to NME's	3,673,875	1,464,415	1,691,755	

^{1/} Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-2.--Leading items imported from nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by TSUSA items, January-June 1985, April-June 1984, and April-June 1983

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June--		April-June--	
		1985	1984	1984	1985
		\$1,000 dollars	\$1,000 dollars	\$1,000 dollars	\$1,000 dollars
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more	\$350,666	\$37,062	\$198,541	
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)	148,284	88,345	70,639	
475.2524	Leaded gasoline	100,255	2/	76,969	
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f., in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas	86,257	31,750	72,384	
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness	74,709	2,850	20,199	
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	66,586	24,860	30,720	
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia	64,069	32,705	25,562	
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s-	51,216	24,955	23,921	
475.1015	Light fuel oils, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees F of less than 45 seconds	45,870	15,749	34,510	
737.2300	Dolls (with or without clothing), stuffed	43,333	4,886	24,561	
360.1515	Floor coverings of wool, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot	38,740	14,877	15,005	
755.1500	Fireworks	22,430	8,861	9,205	
737.3000	Toys, not having a spring mechanism, stuffed, valued over 10 cents per inch of height	22,193	1,282	11,289	
605.0260	Palladium	20,130	13,974	7,177	
475.0535	Crude petroleum, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I. (heavy fuel oils)	20,057	3/	19,700	
389.6100	Artificial flowers, of silk, not ornamented	19,147	3,919	9,611	
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29--	18,672	3/	7,495	
383.5289	Women's, girls', or infants' sweaters not subject to wool or man-made fiber restraints	17,264	255	9,349	
692.3290	Parts n.s.p.f. of automobile trucks, motor buses, passenger automobiles, fire engines, and other motor vehicles	16,272	4/	5,856	
653.2200	Metal coins, n.e.s-	14,496	4,460	6,652	
	Total	1,240,628	310,769	679,347	
	Total, U.S. imports from NME's	2,859,813	1,180,162	1,451,351	

1/ Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, he U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.

2/ TSUSA item 475.2524, along with TSUSA item 475.2528, was created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 475.2520.

3/ TSUSA item 320.2927, was created on Jan. 1, 1985, along with four other items, from former TSUSA items 320.2930 and 320.2932.

4/ TSUSA item 692.3290, along with TSUSA items 692.3284 and 692.3286, was created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 692.3288.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-3.--Leading items exported to China, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1985, April-June 1984, and April-June 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1985		April-June-- 1984		April-June-- 1985	
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
480.8005	Di ammonium phosphate fertilizers and fertilizer materials--	\$115,939	\$25,983	\$16,151	\$16,151		
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough	115,147	46,112	79,117	79,117		
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	84,469	19,422	45,217	45,217		
694.4062	Nonmilitary airplanes, new, multiple engine, over 33,000 pounds						
664.0508	Empty weight, passenger transports, n.s.p.f.	52,118	-	17,387	17,387		
664.0508	Oil and gas field drilling machines, rotary	52,008	-	35,205	35,205		
200.3514	Western hemlock logs and timber, rough	46,734	11,167	34,021	34,021		
309.4242	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)	41,283	2,584	21,593	21,593		
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester	39,966	5,418	28,707	28,707		
676.2700	Digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the central processing unit and input and output capability	36,889	2,912	18,892	18,892		
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type	35,365	-	33,-	33,-		
694.4020	Nonmilitary airplanes, used or rebuilt	33,297	-	33,297	33,297		
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	32,728	-	110,517	110,517		
618.0300	Non alloyed unwrought aluminum	32,300	1,370	29,610	29,610		
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof	25,428	13,828	8,315	8,315		
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers and copolymers	23,996	4,779	11,291	11,291		
121.0515	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, not split	23,439	1,781	11,269	11,269		
649.5040	Rock drilling bits, core bits, and reamers, other than percussion rock drill bits	23,135	-	2,094	2,094		
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	21,670	107	13,331	13,331		
694.4034	Nonmilitary airplanes, rotary wing, new, 2,200 pounds empty	20,694	-	20,694	20,694		
694.4034	Weight and over--	19,007	2,137	5,634	5,634		
444.2010	Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) resins	875,341	250,23	450,150	450,150		
	Total, U.S. exports to China	1,636,353	531,864	860,663	860,663		

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-4.--Leading items imported from China, by TSUSA items, January-June 1985, April-June 1984,
and April-June 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1985	April-June--	
			1984	1985
			1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more-----	\$350,666	\$37,062	\$198,541
475.2524	Leaded gasoline-----	80,439	1/	63,360
737.2300	Dolls (with or without clothing), stuffed-----	43,316	4,885	24,544
360.1515	Floor coverings of wool, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot-----	34,293	13,780	12,576
755.1500	Fireworks-----	22,427	8,861	9,205
737.3000	Toys, not having a spring mechanism, stuffed, valued over 10 cents per inch of height-----	22,185	1,280	11,287
389.6100	Artificial flowers, of silk, not ornamented-----	19,146	3,919	9,611
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29-----	18,672	2/	7,495
383.5289	Women's, girls', or infants' sweaters not subject to wool or man-made fiber restraints-----	17,264	255	9,349
475.1015	Light fuel oils, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees F of less than 45 seconds-----	14,299	-	14,299
653.2200	Metal coins, n.e.s-----	13,780	4,221	6,089
706.4152	Luggage, other than backpacks, of textile materials, n.s.p.f-----	13,508	1,697	6,171
383.5397	Women's, girls', or infants' trousers, slacks and shorts of vegetable fibers, not knit-----	13,454	3/	5,751
379.4050	Men's shirts, n.e.s., knit, cotton-----	13,075	6,287	4,175
472.1000	Barytes ore, crude-----	13,052	6,750	5,922
379.5550	Men's sport shirts of cotton, not knit, other than corduroy, with two or more colors in the warp-----	12,374	4,605	7,618
144.2053	Mushrooms, otherwise prepared or preserved, in containers each holding more than 9 ounces, other than whole or sliced-----	12,174	10,705	5,205
114.4545	Shrimp, shell on-----	12,093	3,773	7,499
685.4934	Stereo radio-tape recorder combinations, n.s.p.f-----	11,615	4/ 2,185	3,813
706.0700	Handbags of leather, valued not over \$20 each-----	11,207	3,447	5,892
	Total-----	749,040	113,712	418,405
	Total, U.S. imports from China-----	1,808,849	749,629	926,867

1/ TSUSA item 475.2524, along with TSUSA item 475.2528, was created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 475.2520.

2/ TSUSA item 320.2927 was created on Jan. 1, 1985, along with four other items, from former TSUSA items 320.2930 and 320.2932.

3/ TSUSA item 383.5397 was created on Jan. 1, 1985, along with six other items, from former TSUSA item 383.5398.

4/ TSUSA item 685.4934 was created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 685.5034. The reported 1984 figure reflects imports under the former item.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-5.--Leading items exported to the U.S.S.R., ^{1/} by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1985, April-June 1984,
and April-June 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June	April-June--	
		1985	1984	1985
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$1,113,127	\$356,774	\$447,176
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	139,694	156,242	-
480.7025	Phosphoric acid, 65 percent or more available phosphorus pentoxide equivalents-----	110,166	54,893	55,007
300.1060	Cotton, not carded, not combed, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches-----	55,863	58,162	55,863
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched-----	34,367	2,112	15,026
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing-----	27,865	7,264	13,017
176.5220	Soybean oil, crude, including degummed-----	27,175	-	-
177.5640	Tallow, inedible-----	19,057	8,023	17,057
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors-----	12,030	4,956	6,512
517.5120	Petroleum coke, calcined-----	11,873	-	5,989
446.1561	Synthetic rubber, not containing fillers, pigments, or rubber- processing chemicals, n.s.p.f-----	8,288	2,545	5,726
300.1550	Cotton, not carded, not combed, staple length 1-1/8 inches or more, n.e.s-----	7,713	-	7,713
664.0230	Integral tractor shovel loaders, rear engine mounted, new, 4 wheel drive, bucket capacity of 10 to 15 cubic yards-----	6,087	-	5,164
475.4580	Lubricating oils, n.s.p.f., except white mineral oils-----	5,974	-	2,905
177.5620	Tallow, edible-----	5,809	-	-
517.6100	Electrodes, in part of carbon or graphite, for electric furnace or electrolytic purposes-----	5,268	673	1,629
446.1521	Polychloroprene (neoprene) synthetic rubber-----	4,846	568	3,358
475.4555	Insulating or transformer oils-----	4,774	3,589	4,774
475.4520	Automotive, diesel, and marine engine lubricating oil-----	4,625	10	3,103
664.1074	Pipehandlers, n.s.p.f-----	4,574	-	4,326
	Total-----	1,609,177	655,810	654,346
	Total, U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R-----	1,669,534	702,323	681,747

^{1/} Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-6.--Leading items imported from the U.S.S.R.^{1/} by TSUSA items, January-June 1985, April-June 1984,
and April-June 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June		April-June--	
		1985	1984	1985	1984
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia	\$64,049	\$32,705	\$25,562	
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s	40,026	14,340	18,571	
475.1015	Light fuel oils, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees F of less than 45 seconds	31,571	7,932	20,212	
475.0535	Crude petroleum, testing under 25 degrees A.P.I. (heavy fuel oils)	20,057	-	19,700	
605.0260	Palladium	19,790	13,889	7,143	
475.2524	Leaded Gasoline	11,079	2/	4,872	
475.3500	Naphtha derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)	8,157	-	8,157	
605.0270	Rhodium	4,821	1,851	3,103	
401.7415	Ortho-xylene	4,717	-	2,489	
401.1000	Benzene	3,183	-	3,183	
605.0220	Platinum sponge	2,867	-	540	
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap	2,778	-	671	
124.1045	Sable furskins, whole, undressed	2,393	-	546	
114.3000	Crabs, n.e.s	2,219	-	-	
169.3800	Vodka, in containers holding not over 1 gallon, valued over \$7.75 per gallon	2,090	-	1,679	
401.7420	Para-Xylene	2,071	-	613	
606.3546	Ferrosilicon, containing 30 to 60 percent by weight of silicon, not containing over 2 percent by weight of magnesium	1,928	-	1,928	
605.0750	Palladium, semimanufactured	1,890	-	656	
169.3700	Vodka, not over 1 gallon, valued not over \$7.75 per gallon	1,784	-	1,265	
240.1440	Plywood, with face ply of birch, not face finished	1,209	-	805	
	Total, U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.	228,678	78,937	121,058	
		243,740	90,770	127,774	

^{1/} Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.
^{2/} TSUSA item 475.2524, along with TSUSA item 475.2528, was created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 475.2520.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-7. --Leading items exported to Eastern Europe,^{1/} by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1985, April-June 1984, and April-June 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1985		April-June 1984	
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	\$46,269	\$23,920	\$20,784	\$20,784
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	35,176	4,157	-	-
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	30,446	70,329	10,184	10,184
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	21,263	11,369	-	-
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal	19,154	8,464	8,630	8,630
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	18,155	7,116	9,207	9,207
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity	14,662	14,662	9,418	9,418
480.9500	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials, n.s.p.f.	12,744	12,744	6,824	6,824
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity	11,043	-	-	-
480.7050	Concentrated superphosphates	9,239	4,438	5,454	5,454
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines	6,176	-	4,574	4,574
692.3350	Tractors, wheel type, new, n.s.p.f., suitable for agricultural use, at least 160 horsepower but less than 180 horsepower	5,504	-	5,504	5,504
664.0588	Parts, n.e.s., of excavating machinery, n.e.s.	3,987	-	2,590	2,590
131.4030	Wheat flour, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	3,629	4,931	1,907	1,907
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors	3,006	1,660	848	848
170.6500	Cigarettes	2,889	1,926	1,192	1,192
176.5260	Soybean oil, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	2,564	5,110	1,362	1,362
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f.	2,455	1,393	1,113	1,113
175.5140	Sunflower seed, other than confectionery	2,355	6,511	2,355	2,355
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing	2,178	854	1,023	1,023
	Total, U.S. exports to Eastern Europe	252,896	169,103	91,214	91,214
	Total, U.S. exports to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania	351,181	223,148	140,806	140,806

^{1/} Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-8.--Leading items imported from Eastern Europe,^{1/} by TSUSA items, January-June 1985, April-June 1984, and April-June 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	April-June--		
		Jan.-June 1985	1984	1985
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
475.3500	Naphtha derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)	\$140,127	\$44,969	\$62,481
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f., in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas	86,257	31,750	72,384
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness	74,709	2,850	20,199
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	66,531	24,840	30,664
692.3290	Parts n.s.p.f. of automobile trucks, motor buses, passenger automobiles, fire engines, and other motor vehicles	16,020	2/	5,716
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household	12,684	3,437	6,281
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s.	11,186	10,614	5,350
607.6610	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils	9,536	217	2,102
475.2524	Leaded gasoline	8,737	2/	8,737
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound	8,642	5,850	4,310
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, oriental or turkish type, not over 8.5 inches	8,134	3,293	4,011
475.2528	Unleaded gasoline	7,721	2/	876
475.1035	Heavy fuel oils, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees F of more than 125 seconds	7,663	7,663	7,663
480.6510	Ammonium nitrate	7,644	2,523	3,480
110.4740	Pollock blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds	6,338	-	1,514
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard	6,211	2,918	2,984
772.5109	Passenger car tires, radial	5,904	1,766	3,323
607.6730	Sheets of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils, n.s.p.f.	5,419	153	918
607.8360	Sheets of iron or steel, not clad, pickled or cold rolled, not annealed and having a minimum yield point of 40,000 P.S.I.	5,396	6,191	398
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets	6,630	6,682	1,480
Total	Total, U.S. imports from Eastern Europe	499,488	142,054	244,872
		803,831	339,079	394,819

^{1/} Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

^{2/} TSUSA item 692.3290, along with TSUSA items 692.3284 and 692.3286, was created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 692.3288.

^{3/} TSUSA items 475.2524 and 475.2528 were created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 475.2520. During April-June 1984, imports under TSUSA item 475.2520 amounted to \$26.0 million.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-9. -- Loading Items exported to Albania, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1985, April-June 1984, and April-June 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1985	Jan.-June 1984	April-June 1985
		\$1,000 dollars	\$1,000 dollars	\$1,000 dollars
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal	\$3,747	\$3,091	\$1,345
521.3120	Bituminous coal, n.g.s.	2,020	-	2,020
660.4135	Compression-ignition (diesel) engines, n.s.p.f., over 500 but not over 1,000 brake horsepower	402	-	-
664.0584	Parts, n.g.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	17	-	17
Total:	Total, U.S. exports to Albania	6,185	3,091	3,382
		6,185	3,091	3,382

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

Note. --Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-10.--Leading items imported from Albania, by TSUSA items, January-June 1985, April-June 1984,
and April-June 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June	April-June--	
		1985	1984	1985
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
161.9400	Sage, unground-----	\$769	\$308	\$309
601.1520	Chrome ore, chromium content not over 40 percent chromic oxide--	201	-	201
601.1540	Chrome ore, chromium content over 40 but under 46 percent chromic oxide-----	132	-	132
644.1200	Aluminum foil, not backed or cut to shape, over .00035 inch in thickness, valued over 55 cents per pound-----	128	-	-
161.9600	Sage, ground or rubbed-----	34	-	14
141.8900	Vegetables n.s.p.f. (whether or not reduced in size), frozen-----	9	-	9
167.0515	Ale, porter, stout, and beer, glass containers, not over 1 gallon-----	7	-	-
	Total-----	1,279	308	664
	Total, U.S. imports from Albania-----	1,279	360	664

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-11. --Leading items exported to Bulgaria, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1985, April-June 1984, and April-June 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June		April-June--	
		1984	1985	1984	1985
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	\$4,951	\$6,939	1,000	1,000
521.3170	Anthracite coal	1,645	-	1,645	-
486.1900	Herbicides, unmixed, n.s.p.f.	1,645	1	1,645	108
433.1035	Compound catalyst preparations, other than of nickel	1,363	-	1,137	592
486.6900	Agricultural insecticide preparations, n.s.p.f.	1,001	389	389	473
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	975	-	975	3
170.3320	Flue-cured cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed	825	-	825	825
692.0570	Automobile trucks, not gasoline fueled, new, over 4,000 pounds gross vehicle weight, nonmilitary, other than off-highway	771	-	771	456
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof	749	-	749	749
692.6060	Parts of industrial, recreation, off-highway, automobile, and boat trailers, and other vehicles n.s.p.f. not self-propelled	738	-	738	738
170.4300	Leaf tobacco, n.e.s.	-	-	-	-
661.9880	Parts, n.s.p.f., of filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus for liquids or gases	655	-	215	118
692.0552	Automobile trucks, not gasoline fueled (but including diesel), new, 3,001-44,000 pounds gross vehicle weight, nonmilitary	555	-	555	157
446.1521	Polychloroprene (neoprene) synthetic rubber	338	-	313	80
711.8750	Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	283	-	283	283
486.1400	Plant growth regulators, not artificially mixed	257	-	257	-
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	216	-	216	8
683.9525	Industrial and laboratory electric furnaces and ovens	205	-	205	205
670.1700	Circular knitting machines, other than hosiery	-	-	-	-
687.6047	Mos (metal oxide silicon) monolithic integrated circuits, other than linear, n.s.p.f.	200	-	191	40
Total	U.S. exports to Bulgaria	18,823	18,123	8,035	7,035
Total		22,258	13,006	9,104	7,035

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-12.--Leading items imported from Bulgaria, by TSUSA items, January-June 1985, and April-June 1984,

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June--		April-June--	
		1985	1984	1985	1984
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, oriental or turkish type, not over 8.5 inches	\$8,134	\$3,293	\$4,011	\$1,696
401.7200	Toluene	1,696	1,008	1,696	662
117.6700	Pecorino cheeses, in original loaves, not suitable for grating--	1,215	586	-	-
412.0400	Autonomic drugs, except alkaloids and their derivatives, not provided for in the Chemical Appendix to Tariff Schedules--	992	-	992	326
676.0560	Typewriters, nonelectric, nonautomatic, other than portable--	472	141	-	-
676.0530	Typewriters, nonelectric, nonautomatic, portable--	326	220	-	-
167.3005	Red wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon	275	242	115	-
682.9500	Primary cells and primary batteries, and parts thereof	263	-	263	-
167.3015	White wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon	207	203	95	-
452.6000	Rose oil or attar of roses	197	-	126	-
167.3045	Still wine produced from grapes, not over 14 percent alcohol, in one gallon containers, valued over \$4 per gallon, white	131	-	125	-
117.6500	Cheeses made from sheep's milk, in original loaves and suitable for grating	121	52	91	-
412.2220	Ibuprofen	114	-	-	-
423.0094	Other inorganic compounds, n.s.p.f.	97	-	97	-
692.2900	Automobile truck tractors, if imported without their trailers	87	-	87	-
676.5000	Typewriter parts	83	-	52	-
309.3130	Grouped filaments, not glass but valued over 80 cents per pound, of nylon	84	-	84	-
439.1090	Natural drugs, n.e.s., crude	78	-	78	-
696.0530	Yachts or pleasure boats valued not over \$15,000 each, outboard powered	75	34	28	-
383.1580	Women's, girls', or infants' (excluding infant boys') coats, of wool, not knit	75	-	75	-
Total	Total, U.S. imports from Bulgaria	14,709	5,907	8,992	9,713
		16,143	7,830		

¹⁷ TSUSA item 383.1580, along with TSUSA item 383.1560, was created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.1510.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-13.--Leading items exported to Cuba, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1985, April-June 1984, and April-June 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	April-June--	
		1984	1985
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
818.3900	Products, n.g.s., donated for relief or charity	\$172	\$53
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity	129	92
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500	33	11
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity	7	22
386.1190	Textile articles, n.s.p.f.	1	-
	Total	342	179
	Total, U.S. exports to Cuba	342	191

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-14.--Leading items imported from Cuba, by TSUSA items, January-June 1985, April-June 1984,
and April-June 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1985	April-June--	
			1984	1985
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
653.2200	Metal coins, n.e.s-----	-	1	-
	Total-----	-	1	-
	Total, U.S. imports from Cuba-----	-	1	-

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-15.--Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1985, April-June 1984,
and April-June 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June--		April-June--	
		1985	1984	1984	1985
480.7050	Concentrated superphosphates	\$9,239	\$1,251	\$5,454	
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	7,591	6,666	4,538	
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	3,073	-	2,389	
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing	1,199	154	742	
170.4300	Leaf tobacco, n.e.s.	1,185	57	1,185	
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s.	923	618	4	
649.4595	Interchangeable tools for hand tools or for machine tools, suitable for cutting metal, n.s.p.f.	910	-	-	
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	409	39	229	
309.0170	Monofilaments (in continuous form), n.e.s.	383	209	207	
711.8710	Electrical (including electronic) chemical analysis equipment, and parts thereof	335	59	26	
207.0035	Wooden pencil slats	291	486	97	
682.9520	Primary cells and primary batteries	212	87	107	
649.4220	Wire drawing dies and extrusion dies for metal (interchangeable tools for hand tools or for machine tools)	184	-	84	
664.1074	Pipehandlers, n.s.p.f.	181	-	181	
711.8750	Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	178	72	107	
442.5500	Pharmaceutical preparations acting on the eyes, ears, or respiratory system, for human use, n.s.p.f.	175	102	-	
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500	157	48	84	
472.6500	Pigment mixtures, not containing lead, n.s.p.f.	156	6	102	
685.8010	Fixed electrical capacitors, tantalum electrolytic	129	64	51	
307.2000	Waste and advanced waste of wool or hair, and nonspinnable waste of wool or hair, including flock, scrap fibers, and cut fibers	115	85	70	
Total	Total, U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia	27,024	10,002	15,656	
		29,470	12,895	16,993	

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-16.--Leading items imported from Czechoslovakia, by TSUSA items, January-June 1985, April-June 1984,
and April-June 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June	April-June--	
		1985	1984	1985
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound-----	\$4,825	\$611	\$3,318
700.2940	Welt work footwear, of leather, valued over \$6.80 per pair-----	3,235	1,570	983
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets-----	3,149	407	1,003
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness-----	1,899	408	1,728
692.3415	Riding tractors suitable for agricultural use, wheel type-----	1,745	-	1,060
666.0050	Other machinery and implements used for agricultural and horticultural products-----	1,409	-	1,409
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard-----	1,333	398	608
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	1,317	441	489
772.5138	Truck and bus tires, other than radial-----	1,041	690	336
610.3925	Oil well casing, other than alloy steel, seamless-----	834	-	-
772.5109	Passenger car tires, radial-----	725	248	439
546.6020	Glass tumblers, goblets, and other stemware n.s.p.f., valued over \$0.30 but not over \$3 each-----	712	192	299
741.3000	Beads, bugles, and spangles, n.e.s-----	688	524	365
999.9500	Formal and informal entries, \$250 and under, estimated-----	677	86	326
741.3500	Imitation gemstones, except imitation gemstone beads-----	661	209	337
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood-----	638	166	283
684.5700	Telephone switching apparatus and parts and components thereof--	542	1/ 439	-
740.3800	Jewelry, valued over 20 cents per dozen pieces or parts, other than watch bracelets-----	516	133	169
167.0515	Ale, porter, stout, and beer, glass containers, not over 1 gallon-----	501	413	202
437.3000	Antibiotics, natural and not artificially mixed-----	487	120	185
	Total-----	26,937	7,054	13,539
	Total, U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia-----	40,631	15,044	20,685

1/ TSUSA item 684.5700 was created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 684.6210. The reported 1984 figure reflects imports under the former item.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-17. --Leading items exported to East Germany, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1985, April-June 1984, and April-June 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1985	April-June 1984	April-June 1985
		\$1,000 dollars	\$1,000 dollars	\$1,000 dollars
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity		\$17,410	\$7,155
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal		8,371	-
175.5140	Sunflower seed, other than confectionery		2,348	2,348
300.3021	Cotton linters, n.e.s.		1,235	453
300.1060	Cotton, not carded, not combed, staple length 1 to 1-1/8 inches		579	-
106.9200	Swine (pork) livers, fresh, chilled or frozen		423	60
124.1527	Muskrat furskins, whole, not dressed		351	423
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing		325	295
712.5045	Equipment n.s.p.f. for testing electrical, radio, and communications circuits		319	149
674.3538	Machine tools n.s.p.f. for flat surface grinding of metal, new, valued at least \$2,500 each, other than reciprocating table		248	-
661.3020	Industrial and laboratory furnaces and ovens, other than bakery ovens, non-electric, for processing nonmetal materials		177	-
523.9640	Insulating materials of mineral substances, n.s.p.f.		129	-
110.4670	Fish n.s.p.f., fresh, chilled or frozen, whole or eviscerated		116	-
770.1160	Thermoplastic articles n.s.p.f.		109	116
688.0240	Telephone and telegraph wire and cable, other		104	59
355.0740	Textile webs, batting, and non-woven fabrics, of manmade fibers, n.e.s.		103	104
771.4300	Film, strips, and sheets of polyvinyl polymers and copolymers		76	447
711.8710	Electrical (including electronic) chemical analysis equipment, and parts thereof		53	21
106.9400	Edible swine (pork) offal, fresh, chilled or frozen, other than livers		52	50
431.4490	Esters of inorganic acids n.e.s. and their salts, and derivatives thereof		49	31
Total	Total, U.S. exports to East Germany	32,538	14,708	52
		33,041	22,511	4,080
				4,360

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-18.--Leading items imported from East Germany by TSUSA items, January-June 1985, and April-June 1984,

TSUSA Item No.	Description	Jan.-June		April-June--	
		1985	1984	1985	1984
		\$1,000 dollars	\$1,000 dollars	\$1,000 dollars	\$1,000 dollars
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness	\$15,964	\$11,507	-\$	\$3,364
607.8360	Sheets of iron or steel, not clad, pickled or cold rolled, not annealed and having a minimum yield point of 40,000 P.S.I.	4,544	4,996	398	2,549
772.5109	Passenger car tires, radial	4,430	1,360	1,041	1,720
668.2345	Printing presses, not letter or offset	3,899	1,652	2,906	1,652
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude	1,652	1,504	591	1,160
668.5060	Parts of printing presses	1,504	1,237	569	771
772.5112	Passenger car tires, other than radial	1,176	569	-	-
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound	1,176	569	5,239	-
124.1025	Mink furskins, except "Japanese mink," undressed	873	835	276	210
494.2000	Montan wax	835	835	276	407
668.2100	Offset printing presses, weighing 3,500 pounds or more, sheet-fed type	825	825	-	628
608.1330	Sheets of iron or steel, valued over 10 cents per pound, zinc coated, not having a minimum yield point of 40,000 P.S.I.	780	150	-	41
165.5500	Fruit juices, n.s.p.f., not mixed and not containing over 1.0 percent of ethyl alcohol	593	534	-	593
428.0620	Propyl isopropyl	534	528	351	87
772.5127	Radial tires for light trucks	528	514	111	233
772.5138	Truck and bus tires, other than radial	514	499	178	213
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial	499	-	-	-
687.8505	Parts of semiconductors, wafers, without circuits or devices	-	-	-	-
772.5129	Tires for light trucks, other than radials	461	435	190	251
670.0620	Spinning machines, specially designed for wool	426	426	-	-
Total	Total, U.S. imports from East Germany	41,708	19,465	24,564	14,553
Total	Total, U.S. imports from East Germany	59,904	24,564	22,722	-

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-19.--Leading items exported to Hungary, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1985, April-June 1984,
and April-June 1985

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Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1985	April-June--	
			1984	1985
			1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	\$12,923	-	-
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity-----	9,926	-	875
692.3350	Tractors, wheel type, new, n.s.p.f., suitable for agricultural use, at least 160 horsepower but less than 180 horsepower-----	5,504	-	5,504
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors-----	2,100	1,298	300
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	1,520	1,276	275
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing-----	1,470	409	562
435.3300	Corticosteroids, n.s.p.f. (bulk)-----	1,417	469	-
431.4890	Polyamines and their salts and derivatives, n.s.p.f-----	1,055	-	528
123.0000	Whole skins of sheep and lamb, not dressed, if suitable for use as furs-----	909	-	581
170.8160	Manufactured tobacco, n.s.p.f., including processed sheet tobacco-----	785	-	-
486.2800	Organophosphorus insecticides, other than methyl parathion-----	754	94	39
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	747	20	694
121.5726	Bovine glove and garment leather, other than rough, russet, and crust, n.s.p.f-----	745	-	361
170.3320	Flue-cured cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed-----	735	394	735
431.0800	Hydrocarbon derivatives, other than halogenated hydrocarbons-----	616	524	483
674.5440	Parts, n.e.s., of metal-forming machine tools-----	546	-	532
772.5900	Tubes, of rubber or plastics, for tires designed for tractors or for agricultural or horticultural machinery or implements-----	520	7	281
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500-----	468	41	134
692.2985	Parts, n.s.p.f., of motor vehicles-----	440	192	-
321.2909	Broadwoven denim twills, bleached or colored, over 10 ounces per square yard-----	435	-	-
	Total-----	43,615	4,726	11,886
	Total, U.S. exports to Hungary-----	55,583	10,139	18,658

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-20.--Leading items imported from Hungary, by TSUSA items, January-June 1985, and April-June 1984,

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June 1985		April-June-- 1984	
		\$1,000 dollars	\$1,000 dollars	\$1,000 dollars	\$1,000 dollars
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	\$18,678	\$6,535	\$8,291	
692.3290	Parts n.s.p.f. of automobile trucks, motor busses, passenger automobiles, fire engines, and other motor vehicles-----	15,767	1/	5,616	
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household----	10,574	2,721	5,114	
412.1000	Cardiovascular drugs n.s.p.f., provided for in the Chemical Appendix to the Tariff Schedules-----	4,574	-	1,692	
165.1500	Apple and pear juice, not containing over 1 percent alcohol-----	4,369	670	1,643	
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f-----	3,386	3,420	551	
607.6610	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils-----	2,907	2,902	2,117	
692.3460	Parts for agricultural tractors-----	2,902	2,651	1,325	
692.0440	Motor busses, n.s.p.f. (including diesel)-----	400	400	516	
700.4540	Women's footware, of leather, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per pair-----	2,607	1,156	942	
607.6730	Sheets of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils, n.s.p.f-----	2,253	153	1,178	
644.1200	Aluminum foil, not backed or cut to shape, over .00035 inch in thickness, valued over 55 cents per pound-----	1,315	577	918	
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial-----	1,279	1,096	1,162	
411.2400	Sulfamethazine-----	1,096	1,038	339	
688.4280	Electrical articles and electrical parts of articles, n.s.p.f-----	2/	2/	354	
107.3040	Bacon, not boned and cooked-----	959	914	330	
534.9400	Chinaware or porcelain of nonbone-----	812	812	85	
379.4640	Men's sportcoats and jackets, n.e.s., cotton-----	773	722	146	
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard-----	722	600	757	
186.1560	Feathers, not meeting Federal standards-----	79,574	20,716	309	
	Total--U.S. imports from Hungary-----	118,671	48,174	337	
	Total, U.S. imports from Hungary-----	118,671	48,174	332	
				31,834	
				50,510	

1/ TSUSA item 692.3290, along with TSUSA items 692.3284 and 692.3286, was created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 692.3288.
 2/ TSUSA item 688.4280 was created on Jan. 1, 1985, along with four other items, from four former TSUSA items.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-21. --Leading items exported to Mongolia, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1985, April-June 1984, and April-June 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June--		April-June--	
		1985	1984	1985	1985
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
433.1079	Prepared culture media	\$6	\$6	\$3	\$3
711.8760	Chemical- or physical-analysis equipment and parts, nonelectrical, n.s.p.f.	5	5	5	5
712.1520	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations	5	5	-	-
709.3000	Medical, dental, surgical, and veterinary instruments and apparatus, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	2	2	-	-
712.1560	Parts of instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations	2	2	-	-
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500	1	1	1	1
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	1	1	-	-
649.2800	Saw blades n.s.p.f. for mechanical or non-mechanical saws	1	1	1	1
	Total	23	23	1	1
	Total, U.S. exports to Mongolia	23	23	22	14

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-22.--Leading items imported from Mongolia, by TSUSA items, January-June 1985, April-June 1984, and April-June 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June	April-June--	
		1985	1984	1985
		1,000 <u>dollars</u>	1,000 <u>dollars</u>	1,000 <u>dollars</u>
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, and like hair of other animals, in the : grease or washed, sorted-----	\$1,331	\$123	\$571
306.4293	Camel hair, in the grease or washed, sorted-----	591	122	479
306.6100	Cashmere goat hair, and like hair of other animals, in the : grease or washed, not sorted-----	131	-	131
306.4192	Camel hair, in the grease or washed, not sorted-----	9	-	3
137.6300	Tomatoes if entered during the period from November 15 in any : year to the last day of the following February, inclusive-----	7	-	-
182.3000	Cereal breakfast foods and similar cereal preparations, by : whatever name known, processed further than milling-----	2	-	2
	Total-----	2,070	246	1,187
	Total, U.S. imports from Mongolia-----	2,070	246	1,187

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-23.--Leading items exported to North Korea, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1985, April-June 1984,
and April-June 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June 1985	April-June--	
			1984	1985
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
:		<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
:	Total, U.S. exports to North Korea-----	-	-	-
:		:	:	:

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-24.--Leading items imported from North Korea, by TSUSA items, January-June 1985, and April-June 1985

TSUSA Item No.	Description	Jan.-June		April-June--	
		1985	1984	1985	1984
		\$1,000 dollars	\$1,000 dollars	\$1,000 dollars	\$1,000 dollars
338.5989	Woven fabrics of man-made fiber with cotton, greater than 5 ounces per square yard, other than twill spun yarn--	\$14	\$14	\$14	\$14
715.1505	Clocks, battery operated, containing 0-1 jewels, with case, n.s.p.f.	13	-	-	-
706.0700	Handbags of leather, valued not over \$20 each--	2	2	2	13
	Total, U.S. imports from North Korea--	30	30	27	27
	Total, U.S. imports from North Korea--	30	30	14	14

1/ TSUSA item 338.5989 was created on April 1, 1985, along with 30 other items, from 19 former TSUSA items. There were no imports under any of these former items during April-June 1984.

2/ Trade less than \$500.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-25.--Leading items exported to Poland, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1985, and April-June 1984,

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June		April-June--	
		1985	1984	1984	1985
		\$1,000 dollars	\$1,000 dollars	\$1,000 dollars	\$1,000 dollars
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	\$18,155	\$7,116	\$9,207	\$9,281
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f.; donated for relief or charity	14,459	138	138	9,281
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	13,882	4,157	4,157	-
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	8,691	5,233	5,233	6,663
680.9500	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials, n.s.p.f.	8,672	8,052	8,052	7,752
664.0588	Parts, n.e.s., of excavating machinery, n.e.s.	3,933	2,516	2,516	1,930
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	3,853	4,215	4,215	-
131.4030	Wheat flour, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	3,629	4,931	4,931	1,907
176.5260	Soybean oil, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	2,564	5,110	5,110	1,362
170.6500	Cigarettes	2,453	1,167	1,167	979
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk	1,704	536	536	807
115.5020	Nonfat dry milk, donated for relief or charity	1,639	2,712	2,712	843
818.3400	Wearing apparel, donated for relief or charity	1,590	2,042	2,042	15
170.3340	Burley cigarette leaf filler tobacco, stemmed	1,500	-	-	-
118.1200	Infants' dietary supplements, dry milk base, dried	1,032	237	237	267
309.4242	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)	952	278	278	499
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind	924	1,554	1,554	446
433.1016	Tetraethyl lead (TEL) antiknock preparations	821	181	181	434
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity	781	68	68	162
310.0032	High tenacity multifilament polyester yarns, other than textured	771	24	24	222
	Total, U.S. exports to Poland	92,007	50,248	35,775	35,775
		116,259	74,557	69,390	69,390

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-26.--Leading items imported from Poland, by TSUSA items, January-June 1985, April-June 1984, and April-June 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June		April-June--	
		1985	1984	1985	1984
		\$1,000 dollars	\$1,000 dollars	\$1,000 dollars	\$1,000 dollars
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	\$44,975	\$17,023	\$21,688	\$1,514
110.4740	Pollock blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds-----	6,338	-	-	-
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not picked and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness-----	5,315	504	2,009	-
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard-----	2,977	1,482	1,729	-
646.2622	Brads, nails, spikes, staples, and tacks, of iron or steel, smooth shank, 1 inch or more in length, not coated or plated-----	2,238	910	978	-
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood-----	1,820	911	852	-
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household-----	1,638	662	948	-
692.3510	Track-laying tractors (including half-track), not used for agricultural use-----	-	-	-	-
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets-----	1,493	-	1,493	-
607.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound-----	1,481	275	476	-
493.1200	Casein-----	1,278	-	335	-
646.2626	Brads, nails, spikes, staples, and tacks, of iron or steel, smooth shank, 1 inch or more in length, vinyl or cement coated-----	1,258	856	806	-
110.4710	Cod blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds-----	1,129	1,025	461	-
379.8359	Men's and boys' suits n.s.p.f., of wool, not knit, valued over \$4 per pound-----	1,025	866	873	-
692.1090	Motor vehicles n.s.p.f., for the transport of persons or articles-----	940	1/	486	-
146.7630	Strawberries in containers holding more than 40 ounces-----	934	651	498	-
107.3515	Canned hams and shoulders, less than 3 pounds-----	924	571	502	-
700.3550	Men's footwear, of leather, n.e.s., cement soles-----	847	209	327	-
117.8855	Cheeses and substitutes for cheese n.s.p.f., valued over 25 cents per pound, subject to quotas-----	720	267	274	-
379.4620	Men's and boys' suit-type sport coats and jackets, of corduroy, valued over \$4 each-----	705	476	226	-
Total	Total-----	694	614	661	-
Total	Total, U.S. imports from Poland-----	78,731	27,300	37,138	-
		108,371	51,396	52,523	-

1/ TSUSA item 379.8359 was created on Jan. 1, 1985, along with three other items, from former TSUSA item 379.8355.

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

Note: --Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-27.--Leading items exported to Romania, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1985, and April-June 1984

Schedule B No.	Description	April-June--		January-June 1985		April-June--	
		Jan.-June 1985	1984	Jan.-June 1985	1984	Jan.-June 1985	1984
		\$1,000 dollars		\$1,000 dollars		\$1,000 dollars	
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole--	\$27,466		\$10,356		\$8,835	
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting--	22,423		59,780		7,795	
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal--	19,154		8,464		8,630	
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines--	6,176		-		4,574	
480.9500	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials, n.s.p.f.--	4,072		6,051		4,072	
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f.--	2,155		1,203		935	
660.1524	Superheaters, soot removers, gas recoverers, and auxiliary plants for use with steam and other vapor generating boilers--	1,209		-		1,209	
404.0580	Hydrocarbons, except derivatives, n.e.s--	1,118		-		1,118	
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity--	1,117		-		-	
446.1521	Polychloroprene (neoprene) synthetic rubber	889		666		388	
486.0900	Fungicides, unmixed, n.s.p.f--	658		-		-	
415.4500	Sulfur, native element or recovered, in any physical form--	630		-		630	
486.8900	Herbicide preparations, n.e.s--	467		-		467	
416.5500	Inorganic acids, n.s.p.f--	428		428		763	
170.6500	Cigarettes--	388		359		365	
688.4030	Electrical parts of capacitors, n.s.p.f--	292		292		249	
459.6000	Aromatic and odiferous substances, mixed, n.s.p.f--	256		-		287	
688.4060	Electrical articles and electrical parts of articles, n.s.p.f--	231		231		202	
202.4320	Red oak lumber, rough--	90,155		87,213		40,005	
711.8750	Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof--	94,570		90,039		42,301	
	Total, U.S. exports to Romania--	:		:		:	

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-28.--Leading items imported from Romania, by TSUSA items, January-June 1985, April-June 1984, and April-June 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June		April-June--	
		1985	1984	1985	1984
				1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)	\$140,127	\$44,969		\$62,481
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f. in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas	86,257	31,750		72,384
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness	50,870	4		12,653
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s	11,186	10,614		5,350
475.2524	Leaded gasoline	8,737	1/		8,737
475.2528	Unleaded gasoline	7,721	1/		8,776
475.1035	Heavy fuel oils, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees F of more than 125 seconds	7,663	-		7,663
480.6510	Ammonium nitrate	7,644	2,523		3,480
607.6610	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils	6,447	-		602
360.1515	Floor coverings of wool, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot	4,339	1,069		2,369
706.1310	Brief cases, school bags, photographic equipment bags, camera cases of leather	3,131	1,617		2,292
727.2900	Chairs of wood, not folding, not teak, n.e.s	3,093	901		1,334
680.3712	Ball bearings, radial ball bearings, outside diameter over 30-millimeters but not over 52-millimeters	3,034	419		1,240
607.6730	Sheets of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils, n.s.p.f.	2,996	-		-
310.5049	Yarns wholly of noncontinuous man-made fibers, plied, of acrylic	2,984	1,809		1,519
445.4600	Polyvinyl chloride resins	2,438	89		2,365
610.3242	Pipes and tubes and blanks therefor, n.s.p.f., of iron or steel, not galvanized, valued less than 16 cents per pound	2,003	-		855
429.3400	Perchloroethylene	1,987	704		1,131
607.6720	Sheets of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils, with untrimmed edges	1,942	-		393
680.3938	Tapered roller bearings and parts, cone assemblies imported separately	1,901	295		1,134
	Total, U.S. imports from Romania	356,500	96,763		188,860
	Total, U.S. imports from Romania	460,111	192,071		238,664
					During April-June

1/ TSUSA items 475.2524 and 475.2528 were created on Jan. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 475.2520. During April-June 1984, imports under TSUSA item 475.2520 amounted to \$26.0 million.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-29.--Leading items exported to Vietnam, by Schedule B Nos., January-June 1985, April-June 1984,
and April-June 1985

Schedule B No.	Description	Jan.-June--		April-June--	
		1985	1984	1985	1984
		\$1,000 dollars	\$1,000 dollars	\$1,000 dollars	\$1,000 dollars
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	\$9,904	\$3,004	\$4,669	
685.2085	Television transmission and reception apparatus n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	200	-	-	200
795.0000	Nonenumerated products	48	-	-	40
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500--	41	-	-	20
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind--	37	-	-	9
772.0400	Household articles n.s.p.f., of rubber or plastics	15	-	-	15
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity	9	-	-	-
668.2020	Duplicating machines, n.s.p.f.	2	-	-	-
	Total, U.S. exports to Vietnam	10,257	3,659	4,953	4,953
		10,257	3,768	4,953	4,953

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table B-30.--Leading items imported from Vietnam, by TSUSA items, January-June 1985, April-June 1984, and April-June 1985

TSUSA item No.	Description	Jan.-June		April-June--	
		1985	1984	1984	1985
				1,000	1,000
				dollars	dollars
800.0035	Products of the United States, returned after being exported, n.g.s.	13	-	13	13
	Total	13	-	13	13
	Total, U.S. imports from Vietnam	13	62	13	13

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

GLOSSARY

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Full wording</u>
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
CCL	Commodity Control List
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
COCOM	Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls
CPE	Centrally planned economy
EAA	Export Administration Act of 1979 (United States)
EC	European Community
EXIMBANK	Export-Import Bank of the United States
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization (United Nations)
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GNP	Gross national product
GSP	Generalized System of Preferences
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LTFV	Less than fair value
MFA	Multifiber Arrangement
MFN	Most-favored-nation
NME's	Nonmarket economy countries
OEA	Office of Export Administration (U.S. Department of Commerce)
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
QGL	Qualified General License
SCE	State-controlled economy
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MSIC: SIC-based import product groupings OSIC: SIC-based domestic manufactured output categories
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SITC categories are defined as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-digit SITC: Section 2-digit SITC: Division 3-digit SITC: Group 4-digit SITC: Subgroup 5-digit SITC: Item
TSUSA	Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated
USC	United States Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USITC	U.S. International Trade Commission

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- (2) summary tables and figures describing the value, direction, composition, and individual country trade shares of U.S.-NME trade in that calendar quarter;
- (3) a series of appendix tables describing the leading items traded by the United States with each of the NME countries covered, disaggregated to the 7-digit level of the respective export and import schedules, through the end of that calendar quarter.

Other subjects covered periodically or on an irregular basis are listed below. All page numbers refer to the official USITC publication, with the exception of Report No. 4. Page numbers for that report refer to the copy published by the U.S. Government Printing Office.

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