

**46th QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE
CONGRESS AND THE TRADE POLICY
COMMITTEE ON TRADE BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES AND
THE NONMARKET
ECONOMY COUNTRIES
DURING JANUARY-
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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's 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 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(d) 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/ Imports from Communist countries can be the subject of market disruption investigations by the Commission under section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974. Section 406 was included in the Trade Act because of concern, in the view of the Senate Committee on Finance, that a Communist country "through control of the distribution process and the price at which articles are sold," could direct exports "so as to flood domestic markets within a shorter time period than could occur under free market condition[s]." 4/

Under section 410, 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 stated in the statute, the reports in this series are to provide data on the effect, if any, 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. Since U.S. trade with several of the

1/ The following countries or areas are listed under headnote 3(d) 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(d).

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 determined 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.

4/ Trade Reform Act of 1974: Report of the Committee on Finance. . ., S. Rept. 93-1298, 93d Cong., 2d sess. (1974), p. 210.

NME's is negligible, the reports focus on Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the U.S.S.R., whose current trade with the United States is at a level that might possibly affect a domestic industry. However, data on U.S. trade with Albania, Cuba, Mongolia, North Korea, and Vietnam are provided in the appendices to each report, and trade with these countries is included in totals for "All NME's" throughout the reports.

At present, China, Hungary, and Romania are the only NME's 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 provided that the benefits of trade-agreement concessions were not to be accorded to NME's. 1/ Poland's MFN status was restored in 1960, but was suspended indefinitely by the President in October 1982. Section 401 of the Trade Act of 1974 reaffirmed the policy of denying nondiscriminatory treatment to imports from most NME's, 2/ but it authorized the President to restore MFN status to countries meeting certain emigration policy criteria. MFN status was restored to Romania in 1975, to Hungary in 1978, and to China in 1980 under section 405 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; these are the rates that were established by the Tariff Act of 1930. They are equal to or higher than the MFN rates in column 1. Since many column 2 rates are substantially higher than corresponding column 1 rates, actual or potential U.S. imports from countries subject to column 2 rates 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/ Data

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(d) 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.

from the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA) and Schedule B are reclassified into SITC categories, using concordances maintained by the Census Bureau.

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's.

The U.S. International Trade Commission is an independent, factfinding agency. Thus, any statements made in the quarterly reports on East-West trade do not necessarily reflect the views of executive branch agencies and should not be taken as an official statement of U.S. trade policy. The information and analyses in this report are for the purpose of this report only. Nothing in this report should be construed to indicate how the Commission would find in an investigation conducted under other statutory authority.

This report contains a summary of U.S. trade with the NME's during January-March 1986, and examines U.S. exports, imports, and the balance of trade with these countries as well as the commodity composition of this trade. Developments affecting U.S. commercial relations with the NME's during the first quarter of 1986 are also examined. The report also analyzes recent developments in China's and the Soviet Union's trade and commercial relations with Japan.

Additional copies of this report (USITC Publication 1870) can be obtained by calling (202) 523-5178, or by writing to the Office of the Secretary, U.S. 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.

SUMMARY

Overall trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) totaled \$3.5 billion during January-March 1986. This exceeded U.S.-NME trade during the corresponding period of 1985 by 2.0 percent and was higher than the quarterly average of U.S.-NME trade in both 1984 and 1985. During the quarter under review, the United States registered a surplus of \$55.4 million, the lowest quarterly surplus on record during the 1980's. ^{1/} During the corresponding first quarter period of 1985, the surplus amounted to \$573.7 million. The precipitous drop in U.S. grain shipments to the Soviet Union was the most important factor in explaining this decline. Although substantially lower than during January-March 1985, the surplus in trade with the Soviet Union was \$489.4 million during January-March 1986. The deficit with China amounted to \$308.7 million and with Eastern Europe, to \$135.0 million.

U.S. exports to the NME's during the period under review totaled \$1.8 billion--the quarterly average of such exports during 1985. U.S. exports of machines and equipment to the NME's, with China as the principal buyer, rose from \$436.7 million during January-March 1985 to \$699.9 million during January-March 1986. Grain shipments to the NME's, consisting primarily of corn and wheat, plummeted from \$859.6 million (6.6 million metric tons (MMT)) to \$271.4 million (2.4 MMT) over the period. The decrease in corn shipments to the Soviet Union was particularly large. These shipments dropped from \$666.0 million (5.3 MMT) during the first quarter of 1985 to \$217.2 million (2.0 MMT) during the period under review. Nevertheless, corn shipments to the NME's, which totaled \$265.4 million, were the single most important U.S. export to the NME's during the period under review. The importance of crude materials among U.S. exports to the NME's increased during this period. U.S. exports of soybeans to the NME's totaled \$256.5 million during January-March 1986. Mainly as a result of increased capital good exports to China and reduced grain exports to both the Soviet Union and China, the composition of U.S. exports to the NME's has further shifted from agricultural to capital goods during January-March 1986.

U.S. imports from the NME's during the period under review totaled \$1.7 billion. The quarterly average of these imports amounted to \$1.4 billion during 1985. Imports of clothing and apparel accessories from the NME's, with China as the major supplier, increased from \$266.1 million during the first quarter of 1985 to \$395.9 million during the first quarter of 1986, significantly exceeding their quarterly average during 1985. U.S. crude petroleum imports from China roughly doubled from 5.7 million barrels during the first quarter of 1985 to 11.3 million barrels during the quarter under review. At \$233.2 million, U.S. crude oil imports, with China as the exclusive NME supplier, were by far the leading commodity among U.S. imports from the NME's. Reflecting a favorable commercial climate between the two countries, Chinese sales to U.S. customers of a large array of goods advanced from the first quarter of 1985 to the quarter under review. Romanian refined petroleum and chemical product deliveries to the U.S. market also increased, but iron and steel deliveries from Eastern Europe declined over this period.

^{1/} The third quarter of 1985 was the last time when the United States registered a deficit in trade with the NME's.

During the quarter under review, China joined the Asian Development Bank. China's membership did not result in the termination of Taiwan's membership as happened when China joined the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank.

The Reagan Administration renewed foreign policy controls on U.S. exports of oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Union with one change: license applications to export technical data related to oil and gas exploration and production will now be reviewed on a case-by-case basis rather than with a presumption of denial. This represents a potential easing of such U.S. exports to the Soviet Union.

An accord on the resumption of direct air service between the United States and the Soviet Union was formally approved in February. The suspension of the Soviet national airline's (Aeroflot's) landing rights in the United States was one of the U.S. sanctions following the imposition of martial law in Poland in 1981.

No new investigations involving imports from the NME's were instituted during the period under review. One of the six antidumping cases on NME products--all from China--that was in progress during the first quarter of 1986 was concluded. In its final investigation on natural bristle paint brushes and brush heads from China, the International Trade Commission determined that the U.S. industry is being threatened with material injury by imports of the product, which are being sold at less than fair value in the United States.

The exchange of Japanese technology for China's oil and coal is the mainstay of trade between the two countries. This trade has expanded rapidly--although not without interruptions--since the signing of a long-term bilateral trade agreement in 1978. Since 1979, Japan has provided financial assistance to China, a measure that may have prevented the cancellation of some contracts with Japanese manufacturers and also served to maintain Japan's position as China's largest trading partner. China's deficit in trade with Japan reached an unprecedented \$6.0 billion during 1985. A number of measures taken by China to reduce its imports from Japan has currently placed a strain on relations between the two countries.

The exchange of Japanese technology for Soviet raw materials is also important to Japanese-Soviet trade, which accounts for a modest share of each country's total trade. Under various natural-resource development projects, the Japanese supply capital goods and know-how to develop Siberian resources in exchange for Soviet deliveries of raw materials from the projects. Economic and political developments put a virtual halt to a decade-long expansion of bilateral economic relations during the early 1980's. However, since 1984, economic relations between the two countries are once again on the upgrade. For the first time in 2 years, trade between the Soviet Union and Japan reached \$4.2 billion during 1985.

FIRST-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 2.0 percent, from \$3.4 billion during January-March 1985 to \$3.5 billion during January-March 1986. The quarterly average of U.S.-NME trade was \$3.2 billion during 1985 and \$3.1 billion during 1984. U.S.-NME trade during the period under review was larger than that during any of the first three quarters of 1985, but it was slightly below the trade of the fourth quarter of the year (table 1).

At \$1.8 billion, U.S. exports to the NME's during the first quarter of 1986 were at their 1985 quarterly average but 11.3 percent lower than during the corresponding period of 1985. This decline is largely explained by the precipitous drop in U.S. grain shipments to the Soviet Union, from 6.2 million metric tons to 2.0 million metric tons over the period. During 1985, the quarterly changes in overall U.S. exports to the NME's most closely approximated changes in exports to the Soviet Union. But the decline in exports from the fourth quarter of 1985 to the first quarter of 1986, when change in U.S. exports to the Soviet Union was relatively insignificant, followed the decline in U.S. exports to China more closely. (Figure 1 illustrates quarterly changes in U.S. exports to the NME's.) U.S. exports to Eastern Europe during January-March 1986 were 29.3 percent higher than the 1985 quarterly average of these shipments. As U.S. exports to both China and the Soviet Union were below their 1985 quarterly averages, Eastern Europe's share among U.S. exports to the NME's increased at the expense of other NME's (fig. 2). Mainly as a result of increases in U.S. shipments of capital goods to China and decreases in grain shipments to both the Soviet Union and China, the structure of U.S. exports to the NME's shifted from agricultural to capital goods. The share of agricultural goods among total U.S. exports to the NME's decreased from 52.2 percent during January-March 1985 to 35.6 percent during January-March 1986. The average share of agricultural goods was 55.5 percent during 1984 and 33.4 percent during 1985. ^{1/}

At \$1.7 billion, U.S. imports from the NME's were 20.8 percent higher during the first quarter of 1986 than during the corresponding period of 1985. The quarterly average of U.S. imports from the NME's amounted to \$1.4 billion during 1985. The 14.1-percent increase from the fourth quarter of 1985 to the first quarter of 1986 was the largest increase in these imports since the third quarter of 1984. (Figure 3 illustrates quarterly changes in U.S. imports from the NME's.) Increased U.S. imports from China played the dominant role in this development.

^{1/} As during 1985, machinery and transportation equipment (SITC Sec. 7) also led U.S. exports to the NME's during the quarter under review. From 1975--when quarterly reporting began--until 1985, grain sales, mostly to the Soviet Union and China, on an annual basis made food and live animals (SITC Sec. 0) the leading SITC 1-digit category among U.S. exports to the NME's. In 1985, machinery and transportation equipment took the lead for the first time, squeezing "food and live animals" to the second place. During the period under review, the latter occupied the third place behind crude materials (SITC Sec. 2).

Table 1.--U.S. trade with the world and with the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/
by quarters, January 1985-March 1986

Item	1985				January- March 1986
	January- March	April- June	July- September	October- December	
U.S. world trade:					
Exports-----million dollars--	54,536	52,740	48,821	50,828	52,014
Imports-----do-----	82,718	87,689	84,393	88,753	92,483
Balance-----do-----	-28,182	-34,949	-35,572	-37,926	-40,469
Trade turnover (exports plus imports) million dollars--	137,254	140,429	133,215	139,581	144,497
U.S. trade with NME's:					
Exports-----million dollars--	1,982	1,692	1,364	1,983	1,757
Imports-----do-----	1,408	1,451	1,439	1,492	1,702
Balance-----do-----	574	240	-75	492	55
Trade turnover (exports plus imports) million dollars--	3,391	3,143	2,803	3,475	3,459
Share of total U.S. trade accounted for by trade with NME's:					
Exports-----percent--	3.63	3.21	2.79	3.90	3.38
Imports-----do-----	1.70	1.66	1.71	1.68	1.84

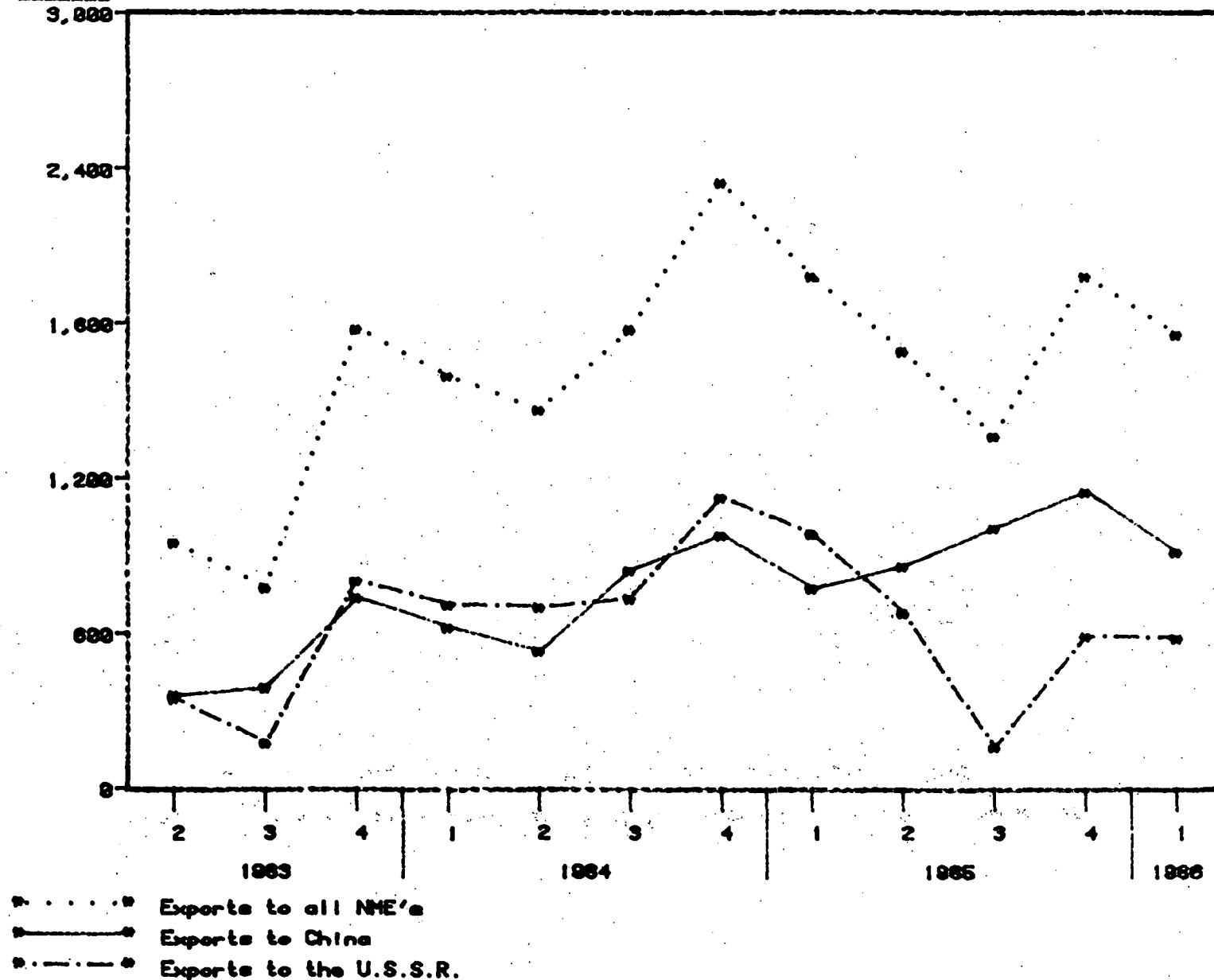
1/ Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. (including Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), and Vietnam.

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.

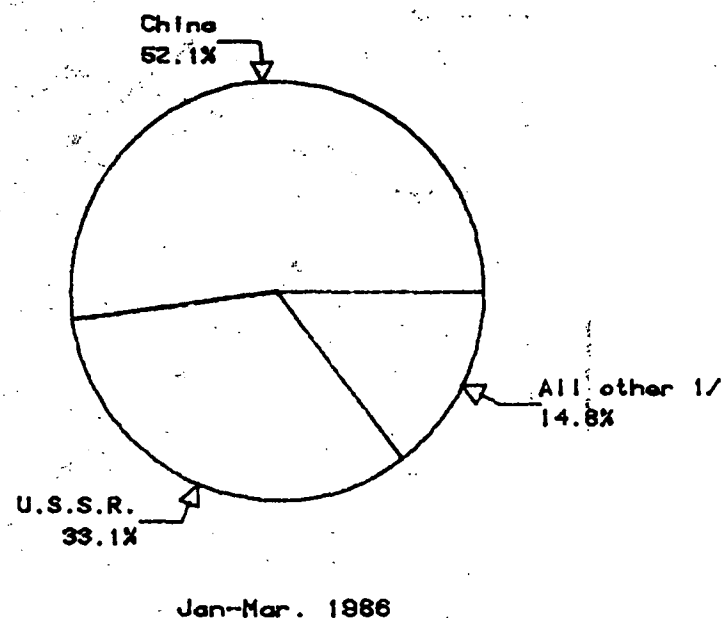
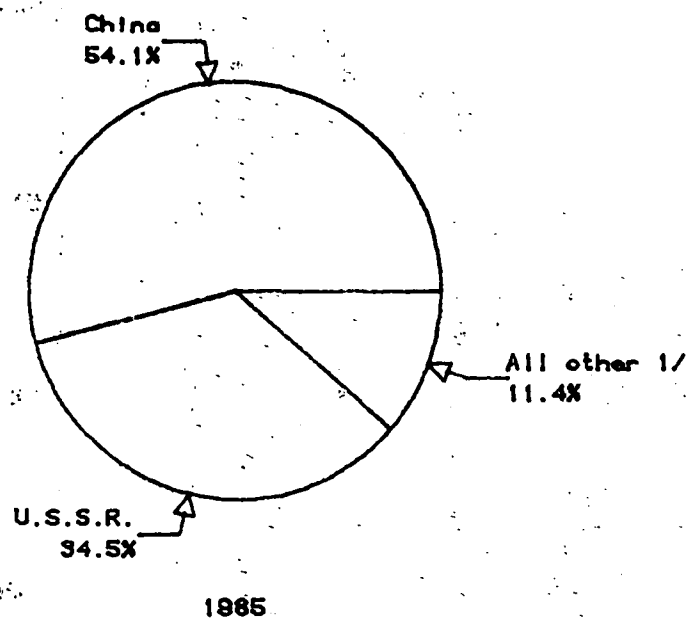
Figure 1.--U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's),
China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 2nd quarter
of 1983 through the 1st quarter of 1986

million
dollars



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

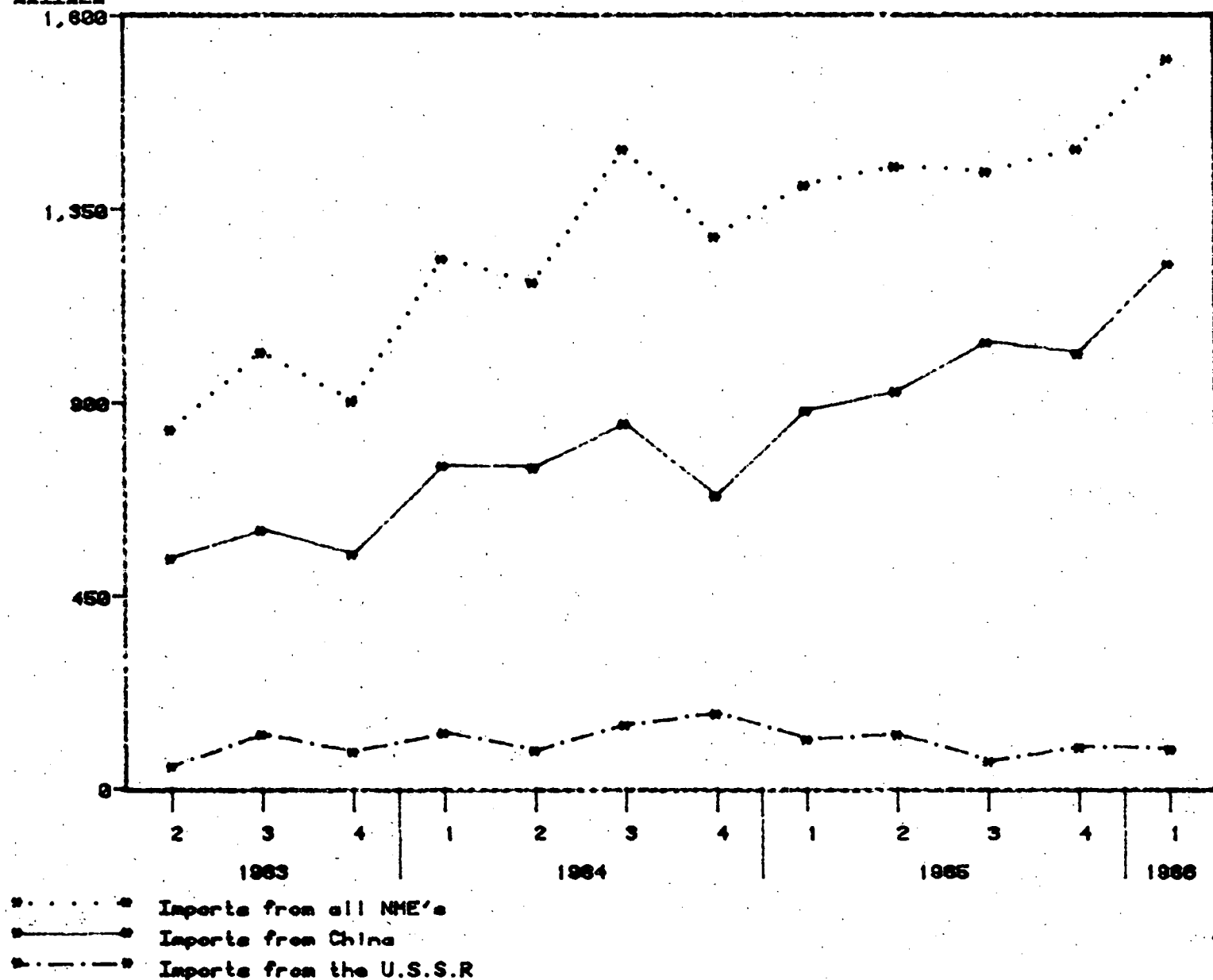
Figure 2.--Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, 1985 and January-March 1986.



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

Figure 3.--U.S. Imports from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1983 through the 1st quarter of 1986

million
dollars



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

U.S. purchases of textiles and clothing ^{1/} from China increased by 48.2 percent and crude oil imports, also from China, roughly doubled from 5.7 million barrels to 11.3 million barrels from the first quarter of 1985 to the first quarter of 1986. China's share among U.S. imports from the NME's increased from 1985 to the period under review (fig. 4). The ratio of agricultural goods among U.S. imports from the NME's declined from 8.1 percent during January-March 1985 to 6.8 percent during January-March 1986. The average ratio of agricultural goods among these imports was 7.7 percent during 1984 and 7.1 percent during 1985.

The U.S. surplus in trade with the NME's shrank by 90.3 percent from \$573.7 million during January-March 1985 to \$55.4 million during January-March 1986. The major factor in this dramatic drop was the reduction of the surplus in trade with the Soviet Union from \$871.8 million to \$489.4 million over the period. The U.S. deficit in trade with China widened from \$106.3 million to \$308.7 million, but in trade with Eastern Europe it shrank from \$198.6 million to \$135.0 million. During January-March 1986, U.S. trade was in deficit with all the East European countries except Bulgaria.

U.S. Exports

U.S. exports to China, Romania, and Bulgaria increased from January-March 1985 to January-March 1986; U.S. exports to the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia declined over that period. Table 2 shows U.S. exports to individual NME's, and table 3 shows the breakdown of these exports by SITC Sections.

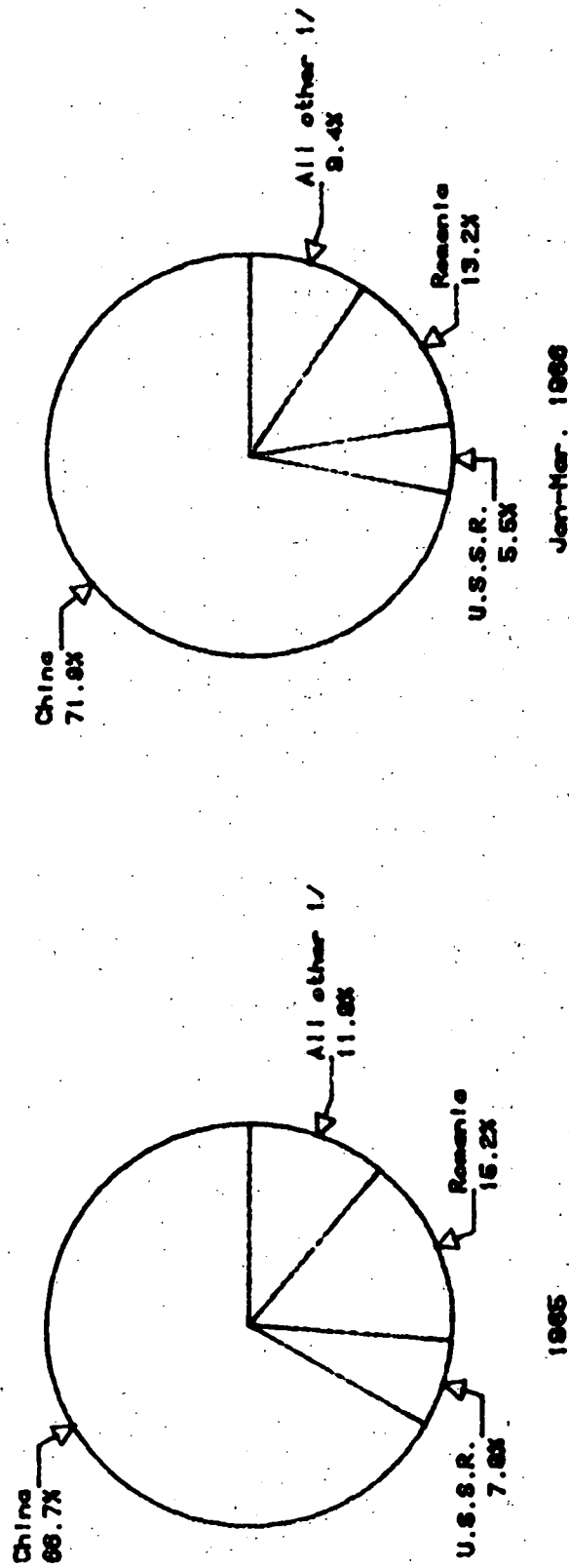
Machines and equipment

U.S. exports of machines and equipment to the NME's rose by 60.3 percent from \$436.7 million during January-March 1985 to \$699.9 million during January-March 1986. ^{2/} U.S. exports to China in this category increased from \$384.9 million in January-March 1985 to \$623.9 million during the period under review. The quarterly average of such shipments amounted to only \$551.4 million during 1985. From the first quarter of 1985 to the period under review, U.S. sales to China advanced in 9 out of the 10 two-digit SITC divisions that make up the machines and equipment category and exceeded the \$7 million benchmark during the base period. U.S. exports to China of machinery and transport equipment (SITC Section 7), the largest group of commodities within machines and equipment, exceeded by far U.S. exports to China in other SITC sections (table 4). Five out of the 10 U.S. export items to the NME's that increased substantially from the first quarter of 1985 to

^{1/} For the definition of the product category "textiles and clothing," look under appropriate heading later in this section.

^{2/} Machines and equipment are defined here as the combined category of commodities classified as machinery and transport equipment (SITC Sec. 7), professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus (SITC Division 87), and photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, watches and clocks (SITC Division 88). This category accounts for most of the technological transfer that takes place through commodity export to the NME's.

Figure 4.--Relative shares of U.S. imports to the nonmarket economy countries, 1985 and January-March 1986.



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

Table 2.--U.S. exports to the individual nonmarket economy countries
and to the world, 1984, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1984	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
Albania-----	9,349	11,908	2,804	3,348
Bulgaria-----	44,087	103,489	13,154	65,603
China-----	2,988,480	3,796,200	775,690	915,342
Cuba-----	871	1,113	151	332
Czechoslovakia-----	58,098	62,623	12,478	11,481
East Germany-----	135,830	72,253	28,681	18,432
Hungary-----	85,177	92,094	36,925	13,520
Mongolia-----	116	32	9	46
North Korea-----	-	-	-	-
Poland-----	314,825	233,702	66,868	32,463
Romania-----	246,181	206,451	52,269	107,560
U.S.S.R-----	3,282,652	2,421,948	987,787	582,498
Vietnam-----	22,240	19,875	5,304	6,826
Total-----	7,187,906	7,021,687	1,982,120	1,757,452
Total, U.S. exports to the world-----	212,057,057	206,925,312	54,536,281	52,014,038

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 3.--U.S. exports to the world and to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/
by SITC Sections, January-March 1985 and January-March 1986

SITC Section	Total exports		Exports to the NME's	
	Jan.-Mar. 1985	Jan.-Mar. 1986	Jan.-Mar. 1985	Jan.-Mar. 1986
Value (million dollars)				
0. Food and live animals-----	5,335	4,493	935	333
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	766	669	7	2
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	5,027	4,768	171	398
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	2,347	2,115	27	41
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	438	303	36	8
5. Chemicals-----	5,726	5,604	253	179
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	3,700	3,548	70	53
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	24,620	23,887	364	624
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	3,901	3,899	98	100
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2,677	2,729	21	20
Total-----	54,536	52,014	1,982	1,757
Percent of total				
0. Food and live animals-----	9.8	8.6	47.2	19.0
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1.4	1.3	.3	.1
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	9.2	9.2	8.6	22.7
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	4.3	4.1	1.4	2.3
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	.8	.6	1.8	.4
5. Chemicals-----	10.5	10.8	12.8	10.2
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	6.8	6.8	3.6	3.0
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	45.1	45.9	18.3	35.5
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	7.2	7.5	4.9	5.7
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	4.9	5.2	1.1	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, January-March 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	East Germany	Hungary
0. Food and live animals-----	-	36,656	9,246	-	49	15,646	906
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	8	170	-	277	-	741
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	10,922	130,041	-	3,815	507	1,593
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	3,276	12,041	315	-	-	-	3
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	375	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	3,723	89,956	269	3,618	532	2,662
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	796	45,425	-	503	61	2,958
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	70	1,077	554,770	-	1,829	1,289	3,288
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	2	299	80,373	27	1,298	269	1,190
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	82	4,670	36	94	128	179
Total-----	3,348	65,603	915,342	332	11,481	18,432	13,520
	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	1,620	23,631	245,467	176	333,398
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	243	-	231	-	1,669
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	-	4,550	39,127	207,644	181	398,380
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	8	14,033	11,244	-	40,920
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	74	729	6,664	-	7,841
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	8,103	8,771	61,345	2	178,980
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	1,487	299	1,057	52	52,638
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	36	-	6,400	19,751	35,486	-	623,996
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	5	-	2,166	1,110	12,814	122	99,675
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	6	-	7,813	110	545	6,293	19,956
Total-----	46	-	32,463	107,560	582,498	6,826	1,757,452

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

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

the quarter under review were machines and equipment sold primarily to China (table 5). The relaxation and streamlining of U.S. controls on exports to China and the favorable commercial climate that prevails between the two countries have contributed to this increase. 1/

Particularly impressive was the increase in U.S. sales of transport equipment to China. The number of new U.S. aircraft, including helicopters, exported to China increased from two (valued at \$34.7 million) during the first quarter of 1985 to 10 (valued at \$105.3 million) during the period under review. Deliveries of diesel electric locomotives increased from 37 (valued at \$35.4 million) to 75 (valued at \$70.5 million) over the period. 2/

U.S. exports of specialized industrial machines (SITC Division 72) 3/ to China increased by 16.8 percent from \$88.0 million during the first quarter of 1985 to \$102.8 million during the quarter under review. Deliveries in this category increased spectacularly from \$88.4 million during 1983 to \$479.2 million during 1985. U.S. exports to China of automatic data processing machines (SITC Group 752) declined, however, from \$42.8 million during January-March 1985 to \$34.8 million during January-March 1986.

Despite its increased significance as a supplier of capital goods to China, the United States remained behind Japan and the European Community (EC) in terms of 1985 export sales. 4/

The combined value of U.S. machine and equipment shipments to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union increased from \$51.4 million during January-March 1985 to \$75.9 million during January-March 1986. During the period under review, a \$16.1 million shipment of steam turbine parts to Romania and a \$15.9 million shipment of tracklaying tractors to the Soviet Union stood out. These tracklaying tractors represented the second largest item among U.S. exports for which the NME's accounted for the largest market share among worldwide U.S. exports (table 6).

Crude materials

U.S. exports of crude materials (SITC Sec. 2) to the NME's increased by 133.6 percent from \$170.6 million during the first quarter of 1985 to \$398.4 million during the first quarter of 1986. At \$256.5 million, soybeans topped the list of U.S. crude material exports to the NME's during the quarter under review. These shipments amounted to only \$20.3 million during the

1/ For more on easing U.S. technology transfer to China, see 45th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 37.

2/ The total number of new aircraft delivered to China during 1985 was 35, the total number of diesel electric locomotives 68.

3/ This division includes oil and gas drilling equipment.

4/ Sales to China from the member nations of the European Community (EC), in product categories that approximate the definition of "machines and equipment" used in this report amounted to \$2.7 billion in 1985. The Federal Republic of Germany supplied 40 percent of such EC exports; the United Kingdom, 16 percent; Italy, 14 percent; France, 12 percent; Belgium, 8 percent; and the rest of EC, 10 percent. Japanese sales of goods classified as machines and mechanical apparatus to China amounted to \$7.1 billion in 1985.

Table 5.--20 U.S. export items to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by Schedule B nos., January-March 1985 and January-March 1986 1/

Schedule B no.	Commodity	Major NME customer	Percentage change, Jan.-Mar. 1986 from Jan.-Mar. 1985		Value of exports to all NME's in January- March 1986
			All NME's	World	
			-----Percent-----		1,000 dollars
	Substantially increased:				
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	U.S.S.R-----	1,165.9	7.6	256,505
404.2280	Polycarboxylic acids, anhydrides, and their derivatives, n.s.p.f-----	China-----	902.0	109.2	12,629
660.4930	Aircraft jet and gas turbines, non-piston-type engines, nonmilitary, new-----	do-----	868.3	38.2	6,638
309.3270	Grouped filaments and strips (in continuous form), n.e.s-----	do-----	609.2	34.7	8,384
710.1050	Electrical (including electronic) navigational instruments n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	do-----	318.4	-3	4,480
177.5640	Tallow, inedible-----	U.S.S.R-----	288.4	-36.3	7,767
273.4000	Plans and drawings for industrial, architectural, engineering, commercial or similar purposes; manuscripts and copies of data-----	China-----	282.6	31.5	3,291
685.6043	Radio navigational aid apparatus (except radar), designed for use in civil aircraft-----	do-----	229.7	3.9	1,713
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s-----	do-----	225.2	27.4	27,197
683.9525	Industrial and laboratory electric furnaces and ovens-----	do-----	222.8	-24.7	3,625
	Substantially decreased:				
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity-----	China-----	-96.5	-27.3	6,033
309.4242	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)-----	Poland-----	-96.2	-53.3	764
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors-----	Hungary-----	-82.8	-12.7	1,333
630.3540	Magnesium, unwrought-----	China-----	-76.6	-1	937
446.1521	Polychloroprene (neoprene) synthetic rubber-----	U.S.S.R-----	-74.7	62.2	564
676.2830	Auxiliary storage units, serial access, n.s.p.f-----	China-----	-74.4	-22.2	585
674.5430	Parts, n.e.s., of metal-cutting machine tools n.s.p.f-----	do-----	-72.7	-11.4	674
676.2825	Auxiliary storage units, random access, n.s.p.f-----	do-----	-72.6	-22.7	1,092
309.4245	Acrylic and modacrylic fibers (in noncontinuous form)-----	do-----	-71.8	-49.7	4,302
475.6781	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f., derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof, n.e.s-----	U.S.S.R-----	-70.5	-33.3	901

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 500,000 dollars' worth of exports in both January-March 1985 and January-March 1986 are included in this table.

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

Table 6.--20 U.S. export items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1986, by Schedule B nos., January-March 1985 and January-March 1986 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- March 1986 1,000 dollars
			Jan.-Mar. 1985	Jan.-Mar. 1986	
			Percent		
664.1074	Pipehandlers, n.s.p.f.	U.S.S.R.	7.5	94.7	3,912
674.2004	Hot rolling mills for ferrous metal, except tube rolling, and parts thereof	China	.0	90.4	10,860
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type	do	74.1	80.0	70,500
664.0577	Rippers and rooters (attachments for excavating machinery)	U.S.S.R.	.0	78.2	2,064
674.3020	Gear hobber and shaper machines, new	China	.0	75.2	1,322
660.1524	Superheaters, soot removers, gas recoverers, and auxiliary plants for use with steam and other vapor generating boilers	do	.0	74.6	3,703
674.2003	Rolls n.s.p.f. for metal rolling mills	do	.0	72.6	3,894
692.1660	Trucks mounted with derrick assemblies, and similar drilling equipment	do	60.2	66.9	9,410
664.0572	Dozer attachments	U.S.S.R.	2.0	65.4	1,996
121.0515	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, not split	China	62.6	63.0	6,657
674.2009	Rolling-mill machinery and parts, n.e.s.	do	4.5	62.2	8,086
444.1000	Petroleum hydrocarbon resins and coumarone-indene resins	do	.0	61.9	10,098
664.0507	Coal cutting machines, continuous mining machines, and long-wall mining machines	do	53.9	59.0	4,325
487.2520	Phosphoric acid esters	U.S.S.R.	.0	58.7	1,064
100.8300	Live swine	China	.0	57.6	1,430
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester	do	51.9	57.1	14,301
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	Poland	50.2	52.6	13,066
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over	U.S.S.R.	2.6	50.4	16,672
692.1680	Special-purpose motor vehicles, nonmilitary, n.s.p.f.	China	20.1	48.3	15,190
433.1025	Chlorinated paraffin mixtures, acyclic, C10 - C30	U.S.S.R.	29.9	47.2	1,231

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of exports in January-March 1986 are included in this table.

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

corresponding period of 1985, with Eastern Europe as the exclusive and Romania as the major buyer. During January-March 1986, shipments of soybeans to the Soviet Union amounted to \$203.6 million; 1/ those to Eastern Europe, to \$40.1 million; and those to China, \$12.8 million. 2/

U.S. rough wood exports to the NME's (SITC Group 247, "other wood in the rough or roughly squared") increased from \$50.3 million during January-March 1985 to \$69.9 million during January-March 1986. China has been almost the sole NME market for these U.S. exports from 1983 through the quarter under review. The value of U.S. rough wood exports during the first quarter was below the quarterly average of shipments in 1985. Within this product category, exports of Douglas-fir logs increased from \$36.0 million during January-March 1985 to \$52.5 million during January-March 1986, and those of western hemlock logs, from \$12.7 million to \$16.4 million.

U.S. exports of cattle hides to the NME's, with Eastern Europe as the major purchaser, dropped sharply from \$33.8 million during the first quarter of 1985 to \$21.4 million during the first quarter of 1986.

U.S. exports to the NME's of textile fibres and their wastes (SITC Division 26) registered a considerable decline, dropping from \$40.5 million during the first quarter of 1985 to \$15.4 million during the first quarter of 1986. Shipments to the lead customer, China, declined from \$37.3 million to \$13.7 million over this period. 3/ U.S. exports of this commodity to the NME's were significantly lower than the \$50.1 million quarterly average of shipments during 1983-1985.

U.S. exports of metalliferous ores and metal scrap (SITC Division 28) to the NME's, with China the almost exclusive NME customer, increased from an insignificant amount during the first quarter of 1985 to \$14.2 million during the quarter under review. 4/

1/ According to USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service, an upgrading of Soviet standards in feeding the animal stock provides a plausible explanation for the increase.

2/ U.S. exports of soybean oil cake, classified by the one-digit SITC nomenclature as food rather than crude material, declined from \$35.2 million during January-March 1985 to \$14.6 million during January-March 1986. This is largely explained by an elimination of Polish purchases from their \$13.9 million level and Hungarian purchases from their \$12.9 million level during the first quarter of 1985. East German purchases also decreased. These declines outweighed relatively small increases in shipments to Romania and Bulgaria.

3/ On an annual basis, Chinese purchases of U.S. textile fibres and their wastes were increasing from 1983 through 1985. The sudden drop in U.S. shipments during the period under review may be explained by a build-up of Chinese inventories in this commodity category and by the longer term trend of significant expansion in the Pacific Basin's synthetic fibre plant capacity.

4/ The United States is still far from becoming a major steel supplier to China. Japan's average quarterly steel exports to China were approximately \$0.9 billion during 1985. For more on Sino-Japanese trade see appropriate section later in this report.

Grains

U.S. grain shipments, consisting of wheat and corn, to the NME's plummeted by 68.4 percent from \$859.6 million during January-March 1985 to \$271.4 million during January-March 1986. The combined quantities of these products fell from 6.6 million metric tons (MMT) to 2.4 MMT over the same period. Corn shipments dropped from \$687.2 million (5.5 MMT) during January-March 1985 to \$265.4 million (2.4 MMT) during the quarter under review. The quarterly average value of corn shipments to the NME's was \$397.0 million in 1985, and shipments during the last quarter of 1985 amounted to \$432.7 million. Wheat exports to the NME's decreased precipitously from \$172.4 million (1.2 MMT) during January-March 1985 to \$6.0 million (31,500 tons) during January-March 1986. The quarterly average of these exports was \$66.5 million in 1985, with last-quarter 1985 shipments amounting to \$44.6 million.

U.S. corn exports to the Soviet Union decreased by 67.4 percent from \$666.0 million (5.3 MMT) during January-March 1985 to \$217.2 million (2.0 MMT) during January-March 1986. U.S. wheat shipments to the Soviets declined from \$139.7 million (0.9 MMT) to nil over the same period. 1/

Chinese purchases of U.S. wheat decreased from \$32.7 million (0.2 MMT) during January-March 1985 to \$6.0 million (31,500 tons) during January-March 1986. There were no U.S. corn shipments to China during the quarter under review. 2/

East European purchases of U.S. corn increased by 126.8 percent from \$21.3 million (0.2 MMT) to \$48.2 million (0.4 MMT). Roughly four-fifths of U.S. corn shipments to Eastern Europe during the period under review went to

1/ One explanation for the reduction in Soviet grain imports from the United States is that the Soviets may consider U.S. grain prices, particularly wheat prices, too high. (For more on this, see 45th Quarterly Report . . . , pp. 44-46.) A much smaller decline in overall Soviet grain imports gives credence to this view. Whereas overall Soviet grain imports declined only slightly from 44.9 MMT in 1984 to 44.4 MMT in 1985, Soviet imports of U.S. grain dropped by one-fourth from 17.8 MMT to 13.7 MMT. The fall in Soviet export revenues as a result of declining oil prices and lower arms sales to Third World countries may have made Soviet importers more sensitive to world market price differentials than before.

Soviet grain imports are expected to increase as a result of the Chernobyl nuclear accident. According to Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, a reduction in the annual grain harvest of as much as 20 MMT may have resulted from the accident. See, Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, Centrally Planned Economies Service, Current Analysis, Vol. VI., No. 18, May 5, 1986.

2/ China's agriculture registered significant progress during this decade. Wheat imports declined from their peak level of 13.8 MMT during the 1980/81 purchasing year to 6.0 MMT during 1985/86. China itself is now a corn exporter. Although the country's grain production declined from 407.1 MMT in 1984 to 379.0 MMT in 1985, stockpiles mitigated recourse to imports. See 45th Quarterly Report . . . , pp. 59, 60.

drought-stricken Bulgaria and Romania. Increased shipments to these countries more than compensated for the declines in shipments to East Germany and Poland. 1/

Chemicals

U.S. exports of chemicals to the NME's decreased by 29.3 percent from \$253.3 million during January-March 1985 to \$179.0 million during January-March 1986. This decline is largely explained by the significant reduction in U.S. manufactured fertilizer (SITC Division 56) shipments to the NME's from \$110.0 million to \$68.4 million over the period. Increases in the combined shipments of manufactured fertilizers to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, from \$3.8 million during the first quarter of 1985 to \$68.4 million during the quarter under review, were more than offset by the \$106.3 million drop in shipments to China over the period. 2/

U.S. exports of artificial resins (SITC Division 58) to the NME's, with China as the almost exclusive NME customer of these products, amounted to \$56.6 million during the period under review. Shipments during the corresponding period of 1985 amounted to \$51.0 million. Polypropylene resins were the leading single commodity among U.S. artificial resins exports to the NME's during January-March 1986.

At \$22.2 million, U.S. exports of organic chemicals (SITC Division 51) to China during the period under review were almost twice the value of those during the corresponding period of 1985.

Other exports

U.S. exports of shelled almonds to the Soviet Union increased from \$19.3 million in January-March 1985 to \$28.3 million in January-March 1986. 3/

U.S. coal (SITC Division 32) exports to the NME's increased from \$13.0 million during January-March 1985 to \$22.5 million during January-March 1986. Romania and Bulgaria received the bulk of these shipments during the period under review. 4/

1/ For more on the economic effects of the drought, see 45th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 72-74 and p. 80.

2/ The designation fertilizers and fertilizer materials (Schedule B. 480.1000) was introduced in July 1985 to cover all fertilizers; e.g., it combined diammonium phosphates (with China as the traditionally leading NME buyer) and phosphoric acid (with the Soviet Union as the traditionally leading NME buyer). As a result of this statistical change between the period under review and the corresponding period of 1985, comparisons at the seven-digit Schedule B level were not possible.

3/ Commodity analysts attribute the successes of U.S. almond exporters in the Soviet Union to aggressive marketing. For more on this subject, see 41st Quarterly Report . . ., p. 75.

4/ In 1985, drought forced these two countries to increase their energy imports. See 45th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 72-74 and pp. 80 and 81.

U.S. textile yarn (SITC Division 65) exports to the NME's, with China as the primary destination, edged up slightly to \$22.2 million during the first quarter of 1986 but remained far below their 1985 quarterly average. U.S. exports of miscellaneous manufactures (SITC Division 89) to the NME's declined slightly to \$21.2 million and were also lower than their 1985 quarterly average. During the quarter under review, Bulgaria continued to purchase U.S. fuel oil at a higher rate than during 1985, and Poland remained the main recipient of U.S. donations for relief and charity among the countries covered by this report.

U.S. Imports

U.S. imports from China, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria increased from January-March 1985 to January-March 1986; U.S. imports from the Soviet Union, East Germany, Hungary, and Poland declined over the period. Table 7 shows U.S. imports from the individual NME's; table 8, the breakdown of these imports by SITC Section.

Textiles and clothing

U.S. imports from the NME's in the combined categories of clothing and apparel accessories (SITC Division 84) and textile products such as yarns, fabrics and household goods (SITC Division 65), were valued at \$542.8 million during the period under review. This was 42.1 percent higher than the \$381.9 million during the first quarter of 1985 and 43.4 percent higher than the \$378.5 million quarterly average of these U.S. imports during 1985. The share of clothing and apparel among all imports from the NME's increased from 18.9 percent during January-March 1985 to 23.3 percent during the period under review. These products make up the largest two-digit SITC division among imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles from the NME's (SITC Section 8), which is the largest single-digit SITC section among such imports.

Imports of clothing and apparel accessories from China increased by 55.7 percent from \$239.0 million during January-March 1985 to \$372.2 million during January-March 1986. The quarterly average of these Chinese shipments amounted to \$243.1 million during 1985, the largest quarterly average during the 1983-1985 period. ^{1/} Chinese products accounted for about 94.0 percent of U.S. clothing and apparel accessory imports from the NME's during the quarter under review compared with only 88.9 percent during 1985. These items represented 67.9 percent of China's sales of all miscellaneous manufactured articles to the United States--an increase from the 57.8 percent during 1985. Miscellaneous manufactured articles represented the largest SITC Section among U.S. imports from China (table 9). With 4.1 percent of the NME shipments, Romania remained a distant second behind China in supplying these products to U.S. customers during the period under review. Romania was followed by Hungary and Poland with smaller shares.

^{1/} Increased Chinese shipments in this product category during the period under review are partially attributed by commodity analysts to a rush by U.S. importers to fill quotas before the end of calendar year 1985 and generally low inventories on the retail level.

Table 7.--U.S. imports from the individual nonmarket economy countries
and from the world, 1984, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1984	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
Albania-----	2,219	3,009	615	368
Bulgaria-----	30,340	34,038	6,430	6,564
China-----	3,040,401	3,863,385	881,983	1,224,073
Cuba-----	3	-	-	28
Czechoslovakia-----	84,192	74,909	19,946	22,525
East Germany-----	149,129	90,290	37,182	20,062
Hungary-----	220,094	216,618	68,160	55,158
Mongolia-----	2,903	3,111	884	341
North Korea-----	14	30	2	-
Poland-----	215,700	217,037	55,848	54,986
Romania-----	896,696	881,301	221,447	224,742
U.S.S.R-----	556,122	406,919	115,966	93,089
Vietnam-----	71	25	-	72
Total-----	5,197,882	5,790,671	1,408,461	1,702,009
Total, U.S. imports from the world-----	322,989,519	343,553,150	82,717,832	92,483,408

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 8.--U.S. imports from the world and from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/
by SITC Sections, January-March 1985 and January-March 1986

SITC Section	Total imports		Imports from the NME's	
	Jan.-Mar. 1985	Jan.-Mar. 1986	Jan.-Mar. 1985	Jan.-Mar. 1986
Value (million dollars)				
0. Food and live animals-----	5,071	5,327	102	109
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	760	778	9	10
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,698	2,574	39	36
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	11,642	12,443	290	404
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	175	162	2/	1
5. Chemicals-----	3,537	3,810	132	186
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	11,691	12,066	300	252
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	33,057	39,124	74	62
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	11,232	12,866	450	596
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2,856	3,334	11	46
Total-----	82,718	92,483	1,408	1,702
Percent of total				
0. Food and live animals-----	6.1	5.8	7.2	6.4
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	.9	.8	.7	.6
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.1
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	14.1	13.5	20.6	23.7
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	.2	.2	2/	.1
5. Chemicals-----	4.3	4.1	9.4	10.9
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	14.1	13.0	21.3	14.8
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	40.0	42.3	5.2	3.6
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	13.6	13.9	32.0	35.0
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	3.5	3.6	.8	2.7
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, January-March 1986

(In thousands of dollars)							
SITC Section	Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	East Germany	Hungary
0. Food and live animals-----	-	681	52,206	-	6,890	34	14,488
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	3,618	2,103	-	333	2	532
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	358	79	26,429	-	282	119	247
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	294,188	-	-	544	9
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	684	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	936	48,345	-	566	5,792	7,432
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	135	183,053	-	6,485	5,478	8,535
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	496	25,611	-	2,698	5,773	14,677
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	10	355	548,344	28	4,699	1,993	8,832
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	263	43,111	-	571	326	404
Total-----	368	6,564	1,224,073	28	22,525	20,062	55,158
	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	32,688	1,317	687	-	108,992
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	522	505	2,653	-	10,269
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	341	-	134	602	7,351	-	35,941
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-	109,130	-	-	403,871
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	372	-	4	-	1,059
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	1,901	64,562	56,806	-	186,341
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	7,788	17,135	23,357	31	251,998
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	5,986	5,285	1,072	-	61,598
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	-	5,194	25,739	510	40	595,745
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	403	467	648	-	46,195
Total-----	341	-	54,986	224,742	93,089	72	1,702,009

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

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

U.S. imports of other textile products (SITC Division 65) from the NME's increased by 26.9 percent from \$115.8 million during January-March 1985 to \$146.9 million during January-March 1986. Average quarterly shipments amounted to \$105.1 million during 1985. During the period under review, 91.8 percent of these shipments came from China. At \$49.9 million, woven cotton fabrics (SITC Group 652) represented the largest SITC commodity group among such textile imports from China during the period under review. U.S. imports in this category amounted to only \$26.4 million during the corresponding period of 1985. Among other textile imports from China, carpets and rugs (SITC Subgroup 6592), with \$23.3 million, and bed and table linen (SITC Subgroup 6584), with \$31.3 million, stood out during the period under review. At \$25.2 million, cotton printcloth was the largest single commodity among U.S. imports of textile yarn and fabrics from China during January-March 1986. Romanian shipments, which decreased from \$7.3 million during the first quarter of 1985 to \$6.0 million during the quarter under review, accounted for 4.1 percent of other textile product imports from the NME's.

Petroleum and petroleum products

U.S. imports of petroleum and petroleum products (SITC Division 33) from the NME's increased 39.3 percent from \$289.9 million during January-March 1985 to \$403.9 million during January-March 1986. U.S. petroleum and petroleum product imports from the NME's during the quarter under review were larger than the quarterly average of imports during any of the 3 years 1983-1985. China accounted for 72.8 percent and Eastern Europe, with Romania as the almost exclusive supplier from the region, for 27.2 percent of these shipments. There were no imports from the Soviet Union in this product category during the period under review. 1/ U.S. imports of petroleum and petroleum products from China increased by 70.0 percent from \$173.1 million during the first quarter of 1985 to \$294.2 million during the period under review. The quarterly average of these shipments was \$245.8 million during 1985. 2/ U.S. imports in this product category from Romania increased by 10.9 percent from \$98.4 million to \$109.1 million over the period. The

1/ The lack of petroleum and petroleum product imports from the Soviet Union may be related to an overall decline in Soviet crude petroleum production and export performance. (See 45th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 66, 67.) Soviet mineral product exports, which include energy carriers to the European Community, declined from \$13.4 billion during 1984 to \$11.2 billion during 1985. There was no signal to indicate an end to the problems of Soviet energy production during the quarter under review.

2/ China has stepped up its petroleum and petroleum product exports worldwide in order to increase its revenues (partly to rebuild its depleted foreign exchange reserves) despite falling oil prices. The unit value of crude petroleum sold by China to the United States declined from \$26.9/bbl during January-March 1985 to \$20.7/bbl during the period under review. For a complete appraisal on China's foreign trade problems, see 45th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 59-63.

quarterly average of Romanian shipments during 1985 was approximately the same as its shipments during January-March 1986. ^{1/}

U.S. imports of crude petroleum from China increased by 53.3 percent from \$152.1 million (5.7 million barrels (bbl)) during the first quarter of 1985 to \$233.2 million (11.3 million bbl) during the period under review. Crude petroleum imports from China--accounting for 4.3 percent of the total quantity of U.S. crude petroleum imports from all sources--led U.S. imports from the NME's by a large margin during the first quarter of 1986. China has been the exclusive NME supplier of crude oil to the United States in this decade. U.S. leaded gasoline imports from China, also the sole NME supplier of leaded gasoline to U.S. customers during the quarter under review, increased by 143.5 percent from \$17.1 million (0.7 million bbl) to \$41.6 million (1.7 million bbl) over the period. Romania was the exclusive NME source of the second leading item among all U.S. imports from these countries during the first quarter of 1986: liquid hydrocarbons (TSUSA 475.6530). Romanian shipments increased from \$13.9 million during January-March 1985 to \$79.1 million during the quarter under review. This item was the largest among the 10 U.S. imports from the NME's that increased substantially over the period (table 10). NME sales of naphtha to U.S. customers decreased from \$77.6 million to \$40.1 million over the period. Chinese shipments amounted to \$10.1 million, compared with none during January-March 1985, but were insufficient to offset the sharp drop in Romanian shipments from \$77.6 million to \$30.0 million over the period.

Chemicals

U.S. imports of chemicals (SITC Section 5) from the NME's increased by 41.3 percent from \$131.8 million during the first quarter of 1985 to \$186.3 million during the quarter under review. Eastern Europe supplied 43.6 percent of these imports; the Soviet Union, 30.5 percent; and China, 25.9 percent during January-March 1986. Romania, with shipments amounting to \$64.6 million, almost four-fifths of the shipments from Eastern Europe, was the largest NME supplier of chemicals to the United States during this period.

The more than tripling of organic chemical imports (SITC Division 51) from the NME's over the period from \$18.4 million to \$64.9 million is largely explained by a \$41.7 million increase in Romanian deliveries. The second largest import item from Romania during the period under review was mixtures of industrial organic chemicals, valued \$42.9 million. This was the largest

^{1/} During 1985, a combination of adverse factors further compounded the troubles of Romania's energy economy. (For background, see 45th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 72-74.) Romanian shipments of petroleum and petroleum products declined by 10.7 percent from \$487.3 million during 1984 to \$435.1 million during 1985. Shipments of mineral products, including energy carriers to the EC, declined from \$1.2 billion to \$1.0 billion over the period. These declines occurred despite tough domestic measures to keep up oil-related income, which is roughly equal to Romania's total hard currency imports (Business Eastern Europe, March 3, 1986, pp. 65, 66.) The outlook for Romania's energy sector, however, may have improved somewhat during the quarter under review. Crude oil prices have fallen more than refined product prices, creating an opportunity for the profitable operation of the country's relatively large refining capacity, only half utilized during March 1986.

Table 10.--20 U.S. import items from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by TSUSA items, January-March 1985 and January-March 1986 1/

TSUSA item no.	Commodity	Major NME supplier	Percentage change, Jan.-Mar. 1986 from Jan.-Mar. 1985		Value of imports from all NME's in January- March 1986
			All NME's	World	
			-----Percent-----		1,000 dollars
320.1934	Substantially increased:				
	Woven fabrics, of number 19, not fancy or figured, not napped,	China-----	659.6	70.2	8,786
800.0035	of yarns of different colors, made of singles yarn-----				
	Products of the United States, returned after being exported,	do-----	654.5	15.3	39,673
475.6530	n.e.s.-----				
	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f., in liquid form, other than	Romania-----	470.1	187.6	79,085
475.4500	condensate derived wholly from natural gas-----				
	Oils used for lubricating and derived from petroleum, shale	China-----	410.0	-23.5	2,677
605.0270	oil or both, with or without additives-----	U.S.S.R-----	343.4	18.9	7,621
618.1000	Rhodium-----	do-----	324.0	19.1	4,479
169.3700	Aluminum waste and scrap-----	do-----	259.7	217.1	1,918
114.4545	Vodka, not over 1 gallon, valued not over \$7.75 per gallon-----	China-----	245.0	-2.2	15,848
401.7415	Shrimp, shell on-----	U.S.S.R-----	211.9	-96.6	6,948
378.1535	Ortho-xylene-----	China-----	194.0	-4.4	1,470
	Women's, girls', and infants' briefs, drawers, and undershorts-----				
607.6625	Substantially decreased:				
	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other	Romania-----	-98.1	-35.8	1,052
685.4934	than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness-----				
	Stereo other than those without speakers, headsets, earphones,	China-----	-85.3	-62.5	1,150
417.5000	or headphones-----	do-----	-78.9	-49.1	781
306.6200	Antimony oxide-----				
	Cashmere goat hair, and like hair of other animals, in the	do-----	-66.8	-55.4	606
737.2300	grease or washed, sorted-----	do-----	-59.1	-48.5	7,679
702.4060	Dolls (with or without clothing), stuffed-----				
	Headwear of vegetable materials n.s.p.f., not sewed, not	do-----	-57.7	-50.4	858
692.3460	blocked, and not trimmed, bleached or colored-----	Hungary-----	-57.2	-2.6	1,134
169.3800	Parts for agricultural tractors-----				
	Vodka, in containers holding not over 1 gallon, valued over	U.S.S.R-----	-56.9	29.1	668
605.0260	\$7.75 per gallon-----	do-----	-56.4	-37.7	5,650
521.1710	Palladium-----	China-----	-55.6	-6.9	1,962
	Bauxite, calcined, refractory grade-----				

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 500,000 dollars' worth of imports in both January-March 1985 and January-March 1986 are included in this table.

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

import item among the top twenty for which the NME's accounted for the largest market share among worldwide U.S. imports (table 11). Manufactured fertilizer imports (SITC Division 56) from the NME's increased by 41.9 percent from \$32.3 million during January-March 1985 to \$45.8 million during January-March 1986. Here, too, stepped-up deliveries from Romania represented the largest component of the increase. A drop in Soviet deliveries of anhydrous ammonia, from \$38.5 million during January-March 1985 to \$25.8 million during January-March 1986, was the primary reason for the 30.5-percent decline in U.S. inorganic chemical imports (SITC Division 52) from the NME's over this period.

Miscellaneous manufactures, travel goods, footwear

Imports of miscellaneous manufactures (SITC Division 89) from the NME's consisted of a great variety of goods ranging from baby carriages to musical instruments, from collectors' items to basketwork. U.S. imports in this category increased by 3.6 percent from \$106.2 million during January-March 1985 to \$110.0 million during January-March 1986. During the latter period, 96.1 percent of these imports originated in China. The largest single commodity group among these imports from China was children's toys (SITC Subgroup 8942). Deliveries amounted to \$44.6 million during January-March 1986.

China also shipped 96.1 percent of the \$40.0 million worth of travel goods (SITC Group 831) that the United States purchased from the NME's during the first quarter of 1986. Deliveries in this category amounted to only \$31.8 million during the corresponding period of 1985.

Of the \$26.9 million worth of footwear (SITC Division 85) imported from the NME's during the period under review, 71.3 percent originated in China, and 28.6 percent in Eastern Europe.

Foodstuffs

U.S. imports of foodstuffs (commodities classified as food and live animals in SITC Section 0) from the NME's increased by 6.9 percent from \$101.9 million during the first quarter of 1985 to \$109.0 million during the period under review. Eastern Europe supplied 51.5 percent; China, 47.9 percent; and the Soviets, an insignificant 0.6 percent. Major food items imported from the NME's were meat, meat preparations, fruits, vegetables, and seafood. Eastern Europeans remained the major NME supplier of meat and meat preparations (SITC Division 01) to the United States during the first quarter of 1986. Polish shipments amounted to \$26.3 million; and those from Hungary, \$8.6 million. China supplied \$16.3 million and Eastern Europe (primarily Czechoslovakia and Hungary) \$12.8 million out of the total of \$29.1 million worth of vegetables and fruit (SITC Division 05) imported from the NME's during January-March 1986. China shipped \$19.3 million of the total \$23.8 million worth of fish and crustaceans (SITC Division 03) purchased by the United States from the NME's during January-March 1986. Within this category, Chinese deliveries of shrimp and prawns amounted to \$17.3 million.

Table 11.--20 U.S. import items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1986, by TSUSA items, January-March 1985 and January-March 1986 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- March 1986 1,000 dollars
			Jan.-Mar. 1985	Jan.-Mar. 1986	
			Percent		
365.0000	Handmade-lace furnishings, of cotton, valued not over \$50 per pound-----	China-----	79.8	96.8	2,658
186.3000	Bristles, crude or processed-----	do-----	99.2	93.3	3,411
748.5520	Sleeping bags-----	do-----	58.2	88.5	1,007
381.4820	Men's or boys' suit-type sport coats and jackets, corduroy, valued over \$4 each, not ornamented, not knit-----	do-----	2/ 39.4	85.7	1,275
222.5700	Floor coverings of unspun vegetable materials, n.e.s.-----	do-----	89.7	85.2	1,239
632.0200	Antimony, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	do-----	80.4	84.3	2,030
169.3700	Vodka, not over 1 gallon, valued not over \$7.75 per gallon-----	U.S.S.R-----	73.7	83.6	1,918
417.4000	Ammonium tungstate-----	China-----	84.5	82.2	2,395
452.1200	Cassia oil-----	do-----	34.3	81.4	2,593
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29-----	do-----	54.0	78.6	25,209
365.8970	Tablecloths and napkins n.s.p.f., lace, net, or ornamented, of man-made fibers-----	do-----	3/ 71.3	77.7	1,788
222.4100	Baskets and bags of unspun fibrous vegetable materials, whether lined or not lined of willow-----	do-----	70.3	74.1	3,454
401.7415	Ortho-xylene-----	U.S.S.R-----	46.0	73.0	6,948
533.6200	Articles made of nonbone chinaware or of subporcelain in specified sets-----	China-----	74.8	70.1	2,529
338.5950	Woven fabric, man-made fibers, less than 5 oz, printcloth spun yarns, n.s.p.f.-----	do-----	4/ 72.6	70.1	1,539
755.1500	Fireworks-----	do-----	72.6	69.4	15,485
326.3920	Poplin or broadcloth, in chief value of cotton, not fancy or figured, not bleached and not colored, not napped, of number 3-----	do-----	80.2	66.4	2,178
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood-----	Poland-----	62.2	66.0	1,786
605.0710	Platinum bars, plates, etc-----	U.S.S.R-----	7.9	65.1	3,595
407.1610	Mixtures n.s.p.f. of industrial organic chemicals-----	Romania-----	.0	57.8	42,932

- 1/ Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of imports in January-March 1986 are included in this table.
2/ TSUSA item 381.4820 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.4620. The figure reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 379.4620.
3/ TSUSA item 365.8970 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 365.8670. The figure reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 365.8670.
4/ TSUSA item 338.5950 was created on April 1, 1985, along with 30 other TSUSA items, from 19 former TSUSA items.

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

Other imports

Among other U.S. imports from the NME's, "special transactions" (SITC Division 93) stood out during the period under review. U.S. imports in this category, with China accounting for their bulk, amounted to \$45.5 million 1/ during January-March 1986. This was significantly larger than the quarterly average of these transactions during 1983-1985.

Non-ferrous metal (SITC Division 68) imports from the NME's stood at \$34.2 million during the period under review, approximately the same as during the corresponding period of 1985. At \$21.1 million, the Soviet Union was the largest NME supplier of these imports. Imports of non-metallic mineral manufactures (SITC Division 66), with China and Eastern Europe as the major NME suppliers, amounted to \$24.3 million during January-March 1986. Imports of manufactures of metal (SITC Division 69), with China as the predominant NME supplier, amounted to \$23.6 million during this period.

NME suppliers delivered \$18.7 million worth of furniture and parts (SITC Division 82) during January-March 1986. At \$10.0 million, Chinese deliveries exceeded the quarterly average of these imports during 1983-1985. Eastern Europe shipped \$8.6 million, with Romania remaining the region's leading supplier.

Electrical machinery imports (SITC Division 77) from the NME's reached \$17.8 million during the quarter under review, considerably higher than the quarterly average of these U.S. imports from the NME's during 1983-1985. Eastern Europe (with Hungary and East Germany leading the region) and China were the major NME suppliers during the first quarter of 1986. 2/

Imports of iron and steel (SITC Division 67) from the NME's decreased sharply from \$86.7 million during January-March 1985 to \$10.2 million during January-March 1986. Eastern Europe remained the major NME supplier in this product category. In 1984, when these NME shipments reached their peak during the 1983-1985 period, quarterly shipments averaged \$49.7 million. 3/

1/ \$32.0 million of this amount was accounted for by return of 1 U.S. airplane (under TSUSA item 800.0035, U.S. goods returned) which had been previously exported to China.

2/ U.S. imports of machines and equipment (as defined under the export section earlier in this report) from the NME's amounted to \$65.3 million during January-March 1986. This was less than one-tenth of U.S. exports to the NME's in this category during the same period. The ratio of U.S. imports of machines and equipment from the NME's to U.S. exports to the NME's in the same category was 10.6 percent during 1985, considerably lower than during 1983-1984. This attests to the much corroborated fact that East-West technology trade shows no signs of becoming balanced.

3/ For a background on the upsurge of East European iron and steel shipments to the United States in 1984, see 41st Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 99 and 100.

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

China Joins Asian Development Bank

On March 10, 1986, after nearly 3 years of negotiations, China became the 47th member country of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The issue that for many months had delayed China's entry was finally resolved when Taiwan, one of the founding members of the ADB, softened its stand and agreed to remain in the bank under a different name: "Taipei, China." When China initially sought admission to the ADB in early 1983, it insisted that Taiwan be ousted, but subsequently agreed to its retention under a designation that would satisfy the mainland's position that the island of Taiwan is part of China. As a result of this compromise, China and Taiwan now, for the first time, both belong to an organization in which the members participate as governments. They have previously both assumed a role in the same organization only as representatives of cultural, sports, or academic events.

Unlike other international organizations in which China's admission resulted in the termination of Taiwan's membership--the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank--the ADB offered a legal loophole that permitted Taiwan to remain a member. China had joined the other organizations prior to the founding of Taiwan, but since the ADB was not founded until 1966, more than 15 years after the Communist revolution, Taiwan had joined only as Taiwan proper and not as a representative of the whole of China. ^{1/} Now that China and Taiwan are both members of the ADB, however, a precedent has been set that could lead to the participation of the two rival governments in other international organizations.

The membership of the ADB now consists of 32 developing and newly industrializing countries (NIC's) in the Asian-Pacific region and 15 industrialized nations, including Japan and the United States. With the admission of China, the bank's authorized capital stock was increased to Special Drawing Rights (SDR) 15.9 billion, the equivalent of approximately US\$18.4 billion at the exchange rate on March 10, 1986. China subscribed to 114,000 shares of capital stock valued at SDR 1,140 million (the equivalent of US\$1,317.7 million). Of this amount, about 12 percent is the paid-in share and the balance represents callable shares.

The ADB is operationally similar to the World Bank. It concentrates on making loans on favorable terms and providing technical assistance to upgrade the basic economic structure and the health, housing, and educational facilities of developing countries in the Asian-Pacific region. The organizational structure also includes a "soft" loan subsidiary, the Asian Development Fund (ADF), which is the equivalent of the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA).

Chinese Government officials have stated that their principal interest in joining the bank is to expand China's role in the development of the region as a whole. However, the ADB could also become an important additional source of funds for China at a time when its own economic modernization program is expected to require increased international borrowing.

^{1/} To protest the change in its name for bank purposes, Taiwan did not send a delegation to the annual meeting of the ADB held Apr. 29-May 2, 1986.

U.S. Policy Modified on Exports of Oil and Gas Equipment and Technical Data to the Soviet Union

In January 1986, the Reagan administration, with one modification, renewed the foreign policy controls on exports of oil and gas equipment and related technical data to the Soviet Union. The licensing requirements for exports of equipment and technical data for oil and gas exploration and production and of equipment for manufacturing oil and gas exploration and production equipment were retained, but U.S. policy on exports of technical data was liberalized. Applications for licenses to export technical data related to oil and gas production and exploration will now be reviewed on a case-by-case basis, whereas there had previously been a presumption of denial. 1/ As before, there is a presumption of denial of applications for exploration and production equipment subject to multilateral export controls and for equipment used in the manufacture of exploration and production equipment.

U.S.-Soviet Air Service Accord Signed

On February 13, 1986, U.S. and Soviet officials signed an agreement providing for the resumption of direct air service between the United States and the Soviet Union. The action constituted the formal approval of the agreement, which had been initialed on November 22, 1985, but did not go into effect pending the implementation of safety measures on North Pacific air routes. 2/ The new agreement, which amends the existing air service accord, provides for up to four round-trip flights a week by the participating U.S. carrier, Pan American World Airways (Pan Am), and Aeroflot, the Soviet national airline, to Moscow and Washington with an intermediate stop. 3/ Two of the flights may provide continuing service to New York and Leningrad.

Aeroflot's landing rights in the United States were suspended in 1981 following the imposition of martial law in Poland, and its U.S. offices closed in 1983 following the Soviet downing of a Korean Airlines jet. Pan Am discontinued its flights to the Soviet Union in 1978 because the service was unprofitable.

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

Six antidumping cases involving imports from the NME's--all products from China--were in progress as the year began (table 12). No new investigations on products from NME suppliers were instituted during January-March 1986.

One of the cases was concluded during the quarter under review. In its final investigation on natural bristle paint brushes and brush heads from China, the International Trade Commission determined that the U.S. industry is being threatened with material injury by imports of the product, found by the International Trade Administration (ITA) to be sold in the United States at less than fair value. The ITA had also determined that "critical

1/ International Trade Reporter, Feb. 26, 1986, p. 270.

2/ 45th Quarterly Report . . . , p. 44.

3/ Direct flights between the two countries were resumed on April 30.

Table 12.--Antidumping investigations involving imports from NME's in progress during January-March 1986

Country	Product	Investigation No. and date of petition	Preliminary Determinations			Final Determinations		
			Commission determination and date of vote	ITA		ITA		Commission determination and date of vote
				Determina- tion and date of publication	Weighted- average dumping margin (percent)	Determina- tion and date of publication	Weighted- average dumping margin (percent)	
China-----	Natural bristle paint brushes and brush heads.	731-TA-244 2/19/85	Affirmative 3/28/85	Affirmative 8/5/85 1/	211.0	Affirmative 12/26/85 2/	127.07	Affirmative 01/22/86 3/
	Iron construc- tion castings.	731-TA-265 5/13/85	Affirmative 6/24/85	Affirmative 10/28/85	25.52	Affirmative 3/19/86	11.66	--
	Certain steel wire nails.	731-TA-266 6/5/85	Affirmative 7/16/85	Affirmative 1/9/86	8.01	Affirmative 3/25/86	6.33	--
	Petroleum wax candles.	731-TA-282 9/4/85	Affirmative 10/16/85	Affirmative 2/19/86 4/	60.66	--	--	--
	Certain standard welded carbon steel pipes and tubes.	731-TA-292 11/13/85	Affirmative 12/20/85	--	--	--	--	--
	Porcelain-on- steel cooking ware.	731-TA-298 12/4/85	Affirmative 1/16/86	--	--	--	--	--

1/ In addition to finding that the imported product is being sold in the United States at less than fair value, ITA made a preliminary affirmative determination that "critical circumstances" exist with respect to imports of the product.

2/ ITA also made a final determination that "critical circumstances" exist with respect to imports of the product.

3/ Because the Commission determined that an industry in the United States is only threatened with material injury, rather than materially injured, by imports of the product from China, it did not rule on the question of injury owing to the existence of "critical circumstances."

4/ Although ITA found that the imported product is being sold in the United States at less than fair value, it made a preliminary negative determination on the petitioner's allegation that "critical circumstances" exist with respect to imports of the product.

Source: Compiled from investigations database, Office of Economics, U.S. International Trade Commission, and Federal Register (various issues).

circumstances" exist with respect to imports of this product from China, but after determining that only the threat of injury--rather than injury--exists, the Commission did not rule on this part of the case.

During January-March, determinations were made in all except one of the other investigations. The Commission made a preliminary finding that an industry in the United States is being injured by imports of porcelain-on-steel cooking ware from China, and the ITA determined in a preliminary investigation that candles imported from China are being sold in the United States at less than fair value. The ITA also made affirmative determinations in its final investigations on iron construction castings and certain steel wire nails from China.

An import-relief case on apple juice was still in progress during January-March 1986. 1/ Hungary is one of the supplying countries, and a small amount is also imported from China. There were no section 406 market disruption investigations pending during the quarter.

1/ On May 21, 1986, the Commission determined that apple juice 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 like or directly competitive products.

DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN

Trade between China and Japan since 1970 may be divided into three phases covering the years through 1977, the period from 1978 to 1983, and--because of the sharp increase in China's imports from Japan in 1984 and again in 1985--the last 2 years. The result of this surge in imports was a phenomenal increase in the bilateral trade imbalance and, by the second half of 1985, rising friction between the two countries. Yet despite the current strain in their trade relations, China and Japan remain closely linked to one another by the complementarity of their economies. China can be expected to continue to look to Japan as a major market for its mineral and farm products, as well as for industrial goods that the Japanese can no longer produce at low costs. Also, Japan is likely to remain the most important supplier of capital goods and technology for modernizing the Chinese economy. This export lead is based not only on Japan's ability to provide the advanced machinery and equipment that the Chinese want but also on its willingness to make extensive financial assistance available to China.

Policies and Developments Affecting Trade, 1970-83

In the 2 years that followed the normalization of relations between China and Japan in 1972, trade between the two countries nearly tripled, increasing from \$1.1 billion to \$2.0 billion in 1973 and then to \$3.3 billion in 1974 (table 13). After temporarily peaking at \$3.8 billion in 1975, however, two-way trade did not again increase significantly until 1978.

The signing of two major bilateral agreements in 1978, the year that China launched its modernization program, ushered in a new era in Sino-Japanese relations. A long-term trade agreement became effective in February and was followed by the signing of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship in August of that year. Although this treaty was depicted mainly as a sound legal foundation for strengthening diplomatic ties between the two countries, it was also acclaimed by the Japanese business community as a means of further expanding bilateral trade. ^{1/}

The long-term trade agreement was designed to ensure a steady flow of the main products that the two countries could best supply one another. Setting the value of two-way trade at around \$10 billion for each country over the period 1978-85, it specifically called for the export by Japan to China of \$7 to \$8 billion in plants and technology and \$2 to \$3 billion in construction materials during the period 1978-82 and for the export by China of crude petroleum and coal in return. ^{2/} Although the accord acknowledged that imbalances might occur in some years--mainly because China's plans in 1978 called for importing large amounts of capital equipment, including a number of whole plants--trade was to be balanced over the period as a whole. To ease China's temporary deficits, provision was made for Japan to make shipments on a deferred payments basis.

^{1/} Hong N. Kim, "Japan's China Policy Since the Peace Treaty of 1976," Asia Pacific Community, No. 25 (Summer 1984), p. 59.

^{2/} Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), China Newsletter, No. 47 (November-December 1983), p. 19.

Table 13.--Japan's exports to and imports from China, 1970-85

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

Year	Exports	Imports	Total	Balance
1970-----	569	254	823	315
1971-----	578	323	901	255
1972-----	609	491	1,100	118
1973-----	1,039	974	2,014	65
1974-----	1,984	1,305	3,289	680
1975-----	2,259	1,531	3,790	728
1976-----	1,663	1,371	3,033	292
1977-----	1,939	1,547	3,486	392
1978-----	3,049	2,030	5,079	1,018
1979-----	3,699	2,955	6,653	744
1980-----	5,078	4,323	9,402	755
1981-----	5,097	5,292	10,389	-195
1982-----	3,511	5,352	8,863	-1,841
1983-----	4,912	5,087	9,999	-175
1984-----	7,217	5,958	13,175	1,259
1985-----	12,477	6,483	18,960	5,994

Source: Customs clearance statistics, Ministry of Finance, Japan.

By the beginning of 1979, the Chinese Government had signed about four dozen contracts with Japanese firms for over \$3.8 billion in industrial plants and equipment. ^{1/} Moreover, additional contracts worth several billion dollars were in the offing. In February 1979, however, China requested a suspension of about 30 of the contracts already concluded, amounting to a total value of \$2.5 billion. ^{2/} Although there were several reasons for China's seeking to postpone or cancel these development projects, a major problem was its inability to increase oil production. To finance the imports that China projected, the bilateral agreement included a schedule for steadily increasing its exports of crude petroleum to Japan, from 7 million tons in 1978 to 15 million tons in 1982. A similar but smaller increase in its coal shipments to Japan was also scheduled. A year into the agreement, however, after China had failed to raise production levels, anything approaching the increases in export volume that were required appeared to be unlikely.

Facing potentially large losses from contract cancellations, Japanese manufacturers offered to help the Chinese leaders solve their financing problems. In May 1979, the first loan agreement, involving credits amounting to 420 billion yen (about \$2 billion), was signed by the Bank of China and the Export-Import Bank of Japan. The government-subsidized credit package carried an annual interest rate of 6.25 percent and a maturity of 15 years, the

^{1/} Kim, op. cit., p. 60, and Hong N. Kim and Richard K. Nanto, "Emerging Patterns of Sino-Japanese Economic Cooperation," *Journal of Northeast Asian Studies*, Fall 1985, p. 30.

^{2/} By far the largest group of transactions affected was \$1.2 billion in contracts (out of a total \$2 billion worth signed) with the Nippon Steel Corp. for construction of a steel complex at Baoshan near Shanghai.

maximum allowed for such loans. Two commercial loan agreements totaling approximately \$8 billion were signed a few months later by the Bank of Tokyo, representing a consortium of Japanese banks, and the Bank of China. Moreover, in December 1979 the Japanese Government promised to extend China 300 billion yen (\$1.5 billion) in official development assistance loans to finance the imports required for six major projects scheduled for construction during the period from 1980 through 1983. This credit package was to carry an interest rate of only 3 percent per annum and to be repayable in 30 years, including a 10-year grace period.

The loan commitments made in 1979 marked only the beginning of Japan's economic assistance to China. Since then, a number of agreements have been concluded, including a 300 billion yen (approximately \$1.3 billion) financial aid package in 1981 and a 470 billion yen (\$2.1 billion) development assistance loan in 1984, on terms similar to those offered in 1979. ^{1/} Thus, Japan's continuing financial commitment to China has served not only to prevent threatened export losses but to promote the rapid expansion of trade between the two countries and maintain Japan's position as China's largest trading partner.

On the other hand, lack of sufficient foreign exchange was not the only factor thwarting China's modernization plans when it called for the suspension of a number of contracts in early 1979. Only months after the program was initiated, the Chinese Government found that it was also short of internal funds to provide the required building sites, domestically produced raw materials, and adequately trained workers for constructing large industrial plants. More important, it soon became apparent that the economy lacked the infrastructure--transportation and port facilities, communication system, and energy output--to support the heavy industry that the modernization program emphasized. In 1979, China announced a period of "adjustment" to reassess development priorities, although it continued (with the financial assistance provided by Japan) to import the industrial equipment for which contracts had been signed.

By 1980, China was again forced to reassess its development goals. The deficit in the national budget was increasing rapidly and, partly owing to structural bottlenecks, inflation was also becoming a matter of growing concern to the Chinese authorities. Moreover, during 1980 there was an actual decline, rather than the increase needed, in the production of both petroleum and coal. Unable to cope with these problems without further scaling down its massive investment program, the Government announced that capital construction would be curtailed by over 30 percent in 1981. ^{2/} This drastic "readjustment" of China's economic policy required a substantial reduction in imports of foreign equipment and technology, most of which were to come from Japan.

In the spring of 1981, China cancelled about \$1.5 billion in contracts with Japanese manufacturers, including those for the first phase of the giant steelworks to be built at Baoshan, near Shanghai, and three petrochemical plants. Again faced with heavy losses, Japan offered another financial aid package. The loan agreement that was concluded later that year (for

^{1/} For a detailed discussion of Japan's financial assistance to China, see Kim and Nanto, *op. cit.*, pp. 29-33.

^{2/} China actually cut the funds allocated to capital construction by nearly 40 percent in 1981.

300 billion yen) enabled China to move ahead with one of the petrochemical plants, to be built at Daqing, and with the first-phase construction of the Baoshan steel complex. ^{1/} However, plans for several heavy industrial projects were not reactivated. To ease the resultant strain on bilateral relations, the two Governments worked out an agreement under which China, in accordance with customary international practice, agreed to compensate those Japanese companies whose contracts were cancelled.

China's changes in policy during the period of economic adjustment (officially dating from 1979 through 1982) inevitably affected the overall upward trend in Sino-Japanese trade. The trade turnover between the two countries increased from \$3.5 billion in 1977 to \$5.1 billion in 1978 and, continuing to rise, more than doubled by 1981, when two-way trade amounted to \$10.4 billion. From 1981 to 1982, however, bilateral trade declined by 14.7 percent to only \$8.9 billion. Japan's exports to China--reflecting the customary lag in trade that followed the contract cancellations in early 1981--declined by 31.1 percent from \$5.1 billion to only \$3.5 billion, their lowest level since 1978. Overall shipments of machinery and equipment were \$1.4 billion or 55.8 percent less than their value in 1981, ^{2/} but this loss was partially offset by a rise in shipments of steel and steel products. In December 1982, however, China's leaders belatedly announced a new 5-year economic plan covering the period from 1981 through 1985. As Government funds for investment--including a few large-scale construction projects--were once more increased, ^{3/} Japan's exports to China began to expand again in 1983 but, at \$4.9 billion, were still below their level in 1981.

Japan's commitment to buy a specified amount of Chinese crude petroleum and coal has provided a floor of support for the growth of its imports from China since 1978. As of February of that year, when the long-term bilateral trade agreement was signed, China pledged to supply a total of 47.1 million tons of crude oil to Japan over a 5-year period, increasing its shipments annually from 7.0 million tons in 1978 to 15.0 million tons in 1982. In 1980,

^{1/} After delays in the project owing to its threatened suspension in 1979 and its temporary cancellation and then reinstatement in 1981-82, the No. 1 blast furnace of the first phase of the Baoshan steel mill was kindled in September 1985. Employing state-of-the-art management knowhow and technology, the integrated mill has 20 major facilities (JETRO, China Newsletter, No. 61 (March-April 1986), p. 21). The contract value under the China-Japan long-term trade agreement, covering China's imports of plant and technical services, was \$1,850 million (JETRO, China Newsletter, No. 57 (July-August 1985), p. 21.)

^{2/} Japan's trade statistics classify all types of machinery, transportation equipment, and scientific, optical, and precision apparatus under the general heading "machinery and mechanical apparatus." This broad commodity group corresponds closely to the classification "machines and equipment" (SITC Section 7 plus SITC Divisions 87 and 88) used in the trade developments section of this report.

^{3/} Under the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-85), priority was given to projects to develop the country's energy resources and its transportation and communication systems. Although Japan's financial assistance enabled China to continue a few major industrial construction projects, the new plan emphasized the expansion and upgrading of existing industrial plants rather than new plant construction.

however, when China's oil production declined, the pledge on shipments was cut to 8.3 million tons for 1981 and 1982, reducing the total quantity pledged for the period to 39.2 million tons. This revised target was met and even slightly exceeded. During 1978-82, Japan imported nearly 39.4 million tons of Chinese crude under the long-term agreement, amounting in value to \$8.0 billion. Following further negotiations, the two countries agreed on a volume of shipments ranging from 8.0 million to 8.6 million tons annually for the years 1983 through 1985.

Similar arrangements were made for coal shipments under the agreement, although the volume of trade involved was far smaller. During 1978-82, Japan imported 8.3 million tons of coal from China, amounting to a total value of \$427.4 million. Despite China's failure to increase coal production and its shipping problems owing to inadequate rail transport and harbor facilities, this was only slightly less than the 8.4 million tons targeted under the bilateral agreement. 1/

Because of the dominance of these commodities, the result was an uninterrupted rise in Japan's overall imports from China from \$1.5 billion in 1977--the year prior to the trade agreement--to \$5.4 billion in 1982. 2/ In 1983, however, the value of overall imports declined by 5.0 percent to \$5.1 billion. The downturn was mainly the result of a drop in world oil prices that was only partially offset by an increase in the volume of China's shipments of crude to Japan from 1982 to 1983.

In addition to Japan's commitment to buy oil and coal from China under the trade agreement, another factor that contributed to the expansion of imports was its decision to extend preferential tariff treatment to China under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). Japan took this step in 1980, 3/ when it became increasingly apparent that China was not likely to be able to increase its exports of oil and coal sufficiently to pay for its purchases of Japanese machinery and technology. However, after China cancelled a number of contracts with Japanese manufacturers following the decision to reduce expenditures for capital construction, the bilateral trade balance turned in favor of China from 1981 to 1983.

Trade Developments During 1984 and 1985

Two-way trade between China and Japan climbed to \$13.2 billion in 1984, surpassing by a wide margin the previous high of \$10.4 billion set 3 years earlier in 1981. This record was followed by an increase to a new alltime

1/ For a detailed description of Japan's crude oil and coal imports from China under the long-term trade agreement, see JETRO, China Newsletter, No. 47 (November-December 1983), pp. 20-22.

2/ The shipments of crude oil and coal combined that were contracted under the trade agreement increased from \$710.7 million in 1978 to \$2.1 billion in 1982 and ranged from 35.0 percent (in 1978) to 47.3 percent (in 1980) of the total value of Japan's imports from China. Japan has also made spot purchases of crude oil from China. For example, in 1982 Japan's imports of Chinese crude amounted to 10.6 million tons, valued at \$2.3 billion, of which 2.3 million tons, valued at \$238.9 million, were purchased outside the long-term agreement.

3/ Japan granted China most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff status in 1974.

high of \$19.0 billion in 1985. Japan had already been China's leading trading partner, but with this surge in bilateral trade, China became Japan's fourth largest trading partner in 1984 and moved into second place in 1985, behind the United States. The increase in trade resulted from both the acceleration of China's investment in its modernization program and a buoyant demand for consumer goods, most of which were imported from Japan.

During 1984, Sino-Japanese trade increased by 31.8 percent. Japan's exports to China grew 46.9 percent to \$7.2 billion from \$4.9 billion in 1983, while its imports from China were up only 17.1 percent, expanding from \$5.1 billion in 1983 to \$6.0 billion in 1984. As a result, after 3 successive years of negative balances in merchandise trade with China, Japan registered a surplus of \$1.3 billion.

The large increase in Japan's exports to China in 1984 reflected a 114.0-percent rise in its shipments of machinery and mechanical apparatus and less impressive gains in exports of metals (almost entirely steel products) and other major product groups (table 14). Exports of machinery and mechanical apparatus alone amounted to \$3.0 billion (equal to total U.S. exports to China in 1984) and accounted for 41.4 percent of the value of Japan's shipments to China. At \$2.7 billion, steel exports accounted for a 38.1-percent share. The 22.0-percent increase in the value of Japan's steel shipments to China in 1984 followed a 73.3-percent rise in 1983, when China surpassed the United States to become the largest export market for Japanese steel. ^{1/}

The 17.1-percent rise in Japan's imports from China from 1983 to 1984 reflected increases in its purchases of crude oil, textiles and textile articles, and vegetable products (table 15). The value of crude oil imports climbed 12.6 percent, from \$2.1 billion to \$2.3 billion. However, this represented a 19.2-percent increase in the volume of shipments to 12.9 million tons, of which 8.0 million tons were imported under the long-term trade agreement and the remainder consisted of purchases made on a spot basis at lower prices. Among textile and textile products, Japan's imports of Chinese clothing increased by 32.8 percent to \$360.1 million and its purchases of cotton and cotton fabrics from China advanced 141.4 percent to \$338.0 million. The latter category includes raw cotton, which the Chinese Government did not actively market abroad until 1984 when, after a series of record harvests in China, Japan became a major target of an export promotion drive. China's stepped-up efforts to make agricultural commodities an increasingly more important source of foreign exchange earnings were also reflected in the 29.9-percent increase in Japan's imports of vegetable products, including soybeans and corn.

Crude oil remained the major source of China's export revenue in trade with Japan. Despite the continuing decline in world oil prices, shipments of crude accounted for 39.3 percent of the value of Japan's imports from China in 1984; textiles and textile products, for 19.3 percent; and vegetable products, for 10.6 percent.

The composition of Sino-Japanese trade was similar in 1985, but Japan's exports to China grew far more rapidly than those in 1984, increasing by 72.9 percent to \$12.5 billion, while the growth of its imports from China

^{1/} JETRO, China Newsletter, No. 49 (March-April 1984), p. 20.

Table 14.--Japan's major exports to China, by commodity, 1983-85

(In thousands of U.S. dollars)						
Commodity	1983	1984	Change from previous year	1985	Change from previous year	
Chemical goods-----	539,410	672,148	24.6	835,343	24.3	
Organic chemicals-----	147,916	133,378	-9.8	155,138	16.4	
Artificial resins and plastics-----	160,164	304,369	90.9	440,552	44.7	
Metals and articles thereof-----	2,429,748	2,847,532	17.2	3,534,777	24.2	
Iron and steel and articles thereof-----	2,252,831	2,748,922	22.0	3,334,874	21.4	
Coils-----	112,395	168,331	49.8	139,838	-16.3	
Wire rods-----	137,572	164,928	19.9	192,777	16.8	
Bars-----	212,460	319,709	50.5	529,678	65.7	
Angles, shapes, and sections-----	26,395	51,721	95.9	130,096	151.5	
Sheets and plates-----	1,020,268	1,059,591	3.9	1,011,762	-4.4	
Alloy and high-carbon steels-----	198,931	166,371	-16.4	200,607	20.5	
Tubes and pipes-----	411,848	633,780	53.9	748,034	18.1	
Other metals and articles thereof-----	176,916	98,609	-44.3	199,903	102.7	
Machinery and mechanical apparatus-----	1,397,550	2,991,283	114.0	7,138,976	138.7	
Machinery-----	809,614	1,684,536	108.1	4,222,423	150.7	
General machinery-----	545,110	925,703	69.8	2,250,867	143.2	
Pumps-----	92,509	111,307	20.3	211,625	90.1	
Refrigerators-----		48,512	-	166,680	243.5	
Lifting, handling and loading machinery-----	54,865	68,145	24.2	138,405	103.2	
Machinery for treating materials by temperature change (heating, cooling, etc.)-----	18,438	44,185	139.6	102,065	131.0	
Machinery for handling of earth, minerals or ores-----	36,222	51,382	41.9	101,529	97.6	
Textile machinery-----	64,880	53,571	-17.4	208,962	290.0	
Washing machines-----		20,912		60,643	189.9	
Metalworking machinery-----	15,897	46,379	191.7	177,353	282.4	
Machine tools-----	5,895	16,072	172.6	73,725	358.7	
Electrical machinery-----	264,504	758,833	186.9	1,971,556	159.9	
Generators-----	20,565	40,073	94.9	112,552	180.8	
Telecommunications apparatus-----	138,452	518,926	274.8	1,383,283	166.7	
Television receivers-----	68,896	363,867	428.1	1,073,555	195.0	
Control apparatus such as switches, relays, fuses, etc-----	26,746	35,971	34.5	81,384	126.5	
Transport machinery-----	318,513	886,562	178.3	2,232,603	151.9	
Motor vehicles-----	127,904	473,639	270.3	1,508,371	218.5	
Passenger motor cars-----	21,844	270,233	1,137.1	644,575	138.6	
Trucks, vans and lorries-----	26,346	126,207	379.0	767,845	508.4	
Ships and boats-----	137,657	256,136	86.1	369,622	44.3	
Scientific, optical and precision apparatus-----	269,423	420,185	56.0	683,951	62.8	
Textiles and textiles articles-----	286,525	383,174	33.7	471,700	23.1	
Man-made fibers-----	81,931	130,821	59.7	171,742	31.2	
Synthetic fiber yarn-----	27,489	70,587	156.8	107,868	52.8	
Woven fabrics of synthetic fiber-----	48,740	77,035	58.1	75,108	-2.4	
Other-----	259,101	322,575	24.5	496,650	52.3	
Total exports-----	4,912,334	7,216,712	46.9	12,477,446	72.9	

Source: Customs clearance statistics, Ministry of Finance, Japan.

Table 15.—Japan's major imports from China, by commodity, 1983-85

(In thousands of U.S. dollars)						
Commodity	1983	1984	Change from previous year	1985	Change from previous year	
Animal products-----	262,289	287,917	9.8	281,591	-2.2	
Meat-----	47,799	51,138	7.0	30,517	-39.4	
Fish and shellfish (including pre- parations)-----	131,105	151,402	15.5	168,621	11.3	
Vegetable products-----	484,297	628,960	29.9	889,994	41.4	
Edible vegetables-----	99,816	117,360	17.6	94,697	-19.3	
Chestnuts-----	36,894	42,462	15.1	40,111	-5.5	
Cereals-----	11,942	47,970	301.7	372,683	676.9	
Corn-----	-	31,829	-	340,308	969.1	
Soybeans-----	79,293	103,948	31.1	75,892	-26.9	
Mineral products-----	2,926,825	3,251,392	11.1	3,153,021	-3.0	
Coal-----	212,958	204,300	-4.1	183,972	-9.9	
Coking coal-----	106,135	104,865	-1.2	104,737	-0.1	
Crude oil-----	2,080,959	2,342,315	12.6	2,196,679	-6.2	
Naphtha-----	356,768	362,629	1.6	419,153	15.5	
Kerosene-----	41,901	50,246	19.9	53,856	7.1	
Textiles and textile articles-----	806,632	1,147,542	42.3	1,278,530	11.3	
Silk and woven fibers of silk-----	158,488	138,901	-12.4	137,030	-1.3	
Angora rabbit hair-----	78,969	91,667	16.1	105,775	15.3	
Flax fiber-----	34,770	64,800	86.4	56,725	-12.4	
Cotton and cotton fabrics-----	140,031	337,992	141.4	360,731	6.7	
Cotton, not carded or combed-----	9,705	44,778	361.4	120,718	129.3	
Cotton yarns-----	18,543	91,038	391.0	68,372	-25.7	
Cotton woven fabrics-----	107,244	194,168	81.1	183,471	-5.5	
Garments-----	271,029	360,061	32.8	449,436	24.7	
Others-----	607,315	641,796	5.7	879,551	37.1	
Total imports-----	5,087,357	5,957,607	17.1	6,482,686	8.8	

Source: Customs clearance statistics, Ministry of Finance, Japan.

slowed, rising by only 8.8 percent to \$6.5 billion. As a result, the Japanese surplus of \$6.0 billion in trade with China in 1985 was \$4.7 billion larger than that in 1984.

The \$5.3 billion rise in Japanese exports to China during 1985 resulted mainly from extremely large increases in its shipments of machinery and mechanical apparatus. After doubling from 1983 to 1984, Japan's exports to China in this commodity group expanded nearly 2.4-fold to \$7.1 billion in 1985. Its steel shipments to China climbed to a new record level of \$3.3 billion (11.0 million tons), and increases were also reported in most textile and chemical products. Even so, these gains were overshadowed by the growth in exports of machinery and equipment, boosting this product sector to a 57.2-percent share of Japan's overall exports to China.

The slowdown in the growth of Japanese imports from China in 1985 demonstrated China's limited alternatives for increasing its export earnings in trade with Japan as the price of oil continued to decline. Japan's crude oil imports from China in 1985 remained almost unchanged in volume from the previous year, but fell 6.2 percent in value. Although imports of petroleum-based naphtha increased in 1985, giving China a substantially larger share of Japan's overall naphtha imports, 1/ this served to only partially offset the decline in the value of crude oil shipments. Agricultural imports increased, but almost entirely on the strength of higher shipments of raw cotton and corn, 2/ and clothing imports also continued to expand. With the exception of textile products, however, Japan's imports of industrial goods from China were negligible.

The outstanding development in bilateral trade during 1984 and 1985--the increase in Japan's exports of machinery and equipment to China--was only partly anticipated. China's leaders had projected a steady rise in such imports for capital construction and the modernization of existing industrial plants, but owing to the exceptionally high growth rate of the Chinese economy, 3/ this demand accelerated. An even more important factor, however, was the widespread introduction of reforms in China's urban, industrial economy and its foreign trade sector during the last half of 1984. Under this comprehensive program, China's leaders began to extend more decisionmaking

1/ According to statistics issued by the Japanese Ministry of Finance, Japan's imports from the world declined by 5.1 percent from 1984 to 1985. Over this period, China's total exports increased by only 5.7 percent, according to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. These data indicate that the 8.8-percent increase in Japan's imports from China resulted from the efforts of both countries to boost this aspect of bilateral trade.

2/ Japan resumed purchases of Chinese corn in June 1984 after the two countries had arranged for China to supply corn under agreements that will be renegotiated annually. Japan imported 2.6 million tons of corn from China in 1985, which accounted for 13 percent of its total corn imports and boosted China to second place, well behind the United States, as a supplier of corn to the Japanese market. (JETRO, China Newsletter, No. 61 (March-April 1986), p. 20).

3/ According to China's State Statistical Bureau, the total output value of industry increased by 14.0 percent in 1984 and by 18.0 percent in 1985. For more detailed information, see 41st Quarterly Report . . ., p. 36, and 45th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 60-61.

authority in foreign trade to provincial and city governments and to decentralize the operation of business enterprises, allowing them to retain for their own use part of the foreign exchange they generated. ^{1/} This resulted in an excessive duplication of imported industrial machinery and equipment and a surge in imports of durable consumer goods.

As the incomes and purchasing power of the Chinese people continued to increase on the strength of the advancing economy, China's own production of consumer goods lagged far behind demand. Inflationary pressures mounted in mid-1984, which induced the Chinese Government, with foreign exchange reserves at a record level of nearly \$17 billion, to import some finished consumer products as a means of absorbing the excess supply of money in the domestic economy. These initial imports were small, however, compared with the wave of "independent" imports of consumer goods that followed as administrative authority became increasingly decentralized under the reform program. Automobiles and television sets were the leading items: China's purchases of Japanese passenger cars increased from only \$21.8 million in 1983 to \$270.2 million in 1984 and to \$644.6 million in 1985; and imports of television receivers from Japan, from \$68.9 million in 1983 to \$363.9 million in 1984 and \$1.1 billion in 1985. Imports of other electronic goods for personal use and of household appliances also soared; in 1985 alone, Japan's exports of refrigerators to China reached a total value of \$166.7 million, and its shipments of washing machines to China amounted to \$60.6 million.

By the end of June 1985, Japan's favorable balance in trade with China widened to \$2.8 billion, more than double the surplus at the end of 1984. Because of the slow growth of its exports worldwide during 1985, China was unable to counterbalance this deficit with surpluses elsewhere. With its foreign exchange reserves declining rapidly, the Chinese Government adopted a series of import restrictions during the last half of 1985. ^{2/} Even so, the decline in Japan's shipments to China was gradual, and the bilateral trade imbalance continued to widen.

Current Developments in Trade Relations

Formal talks between China and Japan to seek solutions for the imbalance in trade began with a 2-day ministerial-level meeting in July 1985. At this session, the Japanese pledged to consider increases in their purchases of Chinese crude oil under the long-term bilateral trade agreement and made a commitment to increase imports of cotton, corn, and soybeans from China. ^{3/} In a meeting held in October 1985, Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping reportedly told Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe that China could not accept another large trade deficit in 1986. ^{4/} Relations between the two countries became more strained as Chinese students commemorating the fortieth anniversary of Japan's surrender in World War II continued for several months to

^{1/} See 41st Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 37-39.

^{2/} These measures included limiting the trading activities of local government authorities, reducing access to foreign exchange, and imposing strict controls on imports of automobiles and other goods that were not considered priority items in the modernization program.

^{3/} Japan Economic Institute, JEI Report No. 30B, Aug. 9, 1985, p. 8.

^{4/} Financial Times, Oct. 12, 1985, p. 3.

demonstrate against the "second Japanese invasion," i.e., the invasion of Japanese consumer goods. 1/

Negotiations to set the volume of Chinese crude oil that Japan would import in 1986 under the trade agreement became deadlocked in November when China pressed for purchases of 10.5 million to 11.0 million tons annually. In January, however, the two sides agreed that the volume would be 8.8 million tons in 1986 (compared with the 8.0 million tons shipped under the trade agreement in 1985), with prices to be negotiated. The new contract arrangement also calls for increases up to 9.3 million by 1990. Chinese crude, which is heavy in quality, is primarily used by the Japanese for thermal power generation. This has become an increasingly less important power source in recent years, though, as nuclear power, hydroelectricity, and liquefied natural gas have emerged as Japan's main energy sources. 2/

Bilateral discussions on Japan's purchases of China's agricultural products and light manufactures, especially clothing and other textile articles, are expected to continue during 1986. A new agreement on corn imports has been essentially concluded, however. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the agreement calls for Japan to purchase 2.0 million to 2.5 million tons of corn from China during the period May 1986 through April 1987. This is slightly less than the amount (2.6 million tons) that Japan imported from China during calendar year 1985.

During 1986, the Chinese Government has continued to maintain and tighten the import controls it imposed during the last half of 1985, which has led to a steep decline in Japan's shipments of automobiles and other consumer goods compared with the volume of such exports early last year. 3/ Given the limited possibilities for a substantial rise in Japan's imports from China, however, additional solutions for the imbalance in trade are still required.

1/ For more information on the student protests, see Richard Nations, "The Japan Herring," Far Eastern Economic Review, Jan. 9, 1986, pp. 10-11.

2/ JETRO, China Newsletter, No. 61 (March-April 1986), p. 19.

3/ See, for example, China Trade Report, April 1986, pp. 1, 4.

DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND JAPAN

After more than a decade of expansion, trade and commercial relations between the Soviet Union and Japan stagnated in the early 1980's. Trade consultations were suspended from 1980-84. Joint projects to develop natural resources in Siberia that had contributed to the expansion of trade between the two countries during the 1970's stalled. Two-way merchandise trade peaked at \$5.6 billion in 1982, and declined to \$3.9 billion in 1984. Since 1984, however, there has been a modest revival in Soviet-Japanese economic relations. For the first time in 2 years, trade turnover registered a slight increase, reaching \$4.2 billion in 1985. But trade between the two countries accounts for a relatively small share of their total trade and there are some obstacles to its expansion.

Background

The Soviet Union and Japan reestablished diplomatic and commercial ties after World War II, but relations between the two countries have never been fully normalized. In 1956, they signed a joint declaration ending the state of war and reestablishing diplomatic relations, and a protocol extending most-favored-nation tariff treatment and calling for the development of bilateral trade. But negotiations on a peace treaty have not been successful, and political relations between the two countries generally have been cool during the postwar period. The main obstacle to the conclusion of a peace treaty is a dispute over four islands off the northern coast of Japan, which are known as the Northern Territories by the Japanese. ^{1/}

Soviet-Japanese trade is conducted on the basis of an agreement on trade and payments that was first negotiated in 1957. The agreement was initially extended annually, subsequently for 3-year periods, and since 1966, on a 5-year schedule corresponding with Soviet economic plans. It provides for the exchange of enumerated commodities; stipulates that the two countries will pay in convertible currencies; provides for regular consultations on bilateral trade; and establishes procedures for settling commercial disputes. ^{2/} There is no formal joint governmental commission on trade similar to the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Commercial Commission. However, trade issues are the subject of annual consultations between Soviet and Japanese officials. These talks were held at the working level until early 1986, when they were upgraded to the deputy-ministerial level. In the absence of a governmental commission, the Japan-U.S.S.R. and U.S.S.R.-Japan Business Cooperation Committees play an important role in Soviet-Japanese trade. ^{3/} These committees are composed

^{1/} For a discussion of the territorial dispute, see David Jenkins, "Islands at Issue," Far Eastern Economic Review, Dec. 15, 1983, pp. 32-33, and Washington Post, Jan. 6, 1986, pp. A1, A19.

^{2/} William H. Cooper, "Soviet-Western Trade," in U.S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee, Joint Committee Print, 97th Cong., 2d sess., Dec. 31, 1982, Soviet Economy in the 1980's: Problems and Prospects, Part 2 (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), p. 473.

^{3/} Cooper, op. cit., pp. 474-75, 477.

respectively of representatives of the Japanese business community and officials of the Soviet Foreign Trade Organizations (FTO's) and the All-Union Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Since 1968, Japan has granted official credits to the Soviet Union through the Japanese Export-Import Bank, which provides all medium- and long-term financing. Credits must be guaranteed by a government-operated insurance agency run by the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). ^{1/}

Two-way merchandise trade between the Soviet Union and Japan remained below \$1.0 billion annually during the 1960's, but began to grow rapidly during the 1970's. Trade turnover exceeded the billion-dollar mark for the first time in 1972 (table 16). The expansion of trade between the two countries was interrupted only in 1977, when trade turnover dipped slightly below the previous year's level.

The growth of Soviet-Japanese trade during the 1970's was fueled in part by a number of long-term joint projects to develop natural resources in Siberia. They utilize compensation or product buy-back arrangements, in which Japan provides machinery and technology and part of the financing in return for Soviet deliveries of raw materials once the project is online. Since the late 1960's, when the projects were first proposed, Japan and the Soviet Union have reached agreement on the development of timber resources, production of wood chips and pulp, development of coal deposits in South Yakutia at Neryungri, and prospecting for oil and gas off Sakhalin Island. According to one Soviet estimate, transactions connected with the projects accounted for 11 percent of the value of Soviet exports to Japan and for 12 percent of the value of Soviet imports from Japan between 1969 and 1980. ^{2/}

Japan's shipments to the Soviet Union consist almost entirely of manufactured goods and various types of machinery (table 17). Japanese exports are dominated by iron and steel products, including large-diameter steel pipe, oil country tubular goods, and steel plates. Such products accounted for roughly 35-40 percent of the value of all Japanese exports to the Soviet Union in 1980-84. Roughly 18-27 percent of Japanese exports to the Soviet Union during these years consisted of general machinery, led by machinery for construction and mining. Other leading Japanese exports to the Soviet Union included textile goods, plastic materials and artificial resins, transportation equipment, and electrical machinery.

Soviet exports to Japan are dominated by wood and other raw materials (table 18). The share of wood in Japanese imports from the Soviet Union has declined since 1980, but it still accounted for about one-quarter of the value of Soviet shipments to Japan in 1984. Gold has been a leading export to Japan in some years, notably 1981, when the value of shipments exceeded that of wood, but sales have been highly variable during 1980-84. Other leading Soviet exports to Japan included raw cotton, coal, petroleum products, platinum group metals, and aluminum.

^{1/} Ibid., p. 475.

^{2/} M. Kuryachev, "Soviet-Japanese Trade: Attainments and Problems," *Argumenty i Fakty*, No. 52 (Dec. 27, 1983), p. 4. Translated in Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS), *USSR Report: International Affairs*, Mar. 16, 1984, p. 73.

Table 16.--Japan's exports to and imports from the Soviet Union, 1970-85

(In millions of U.S. dollars)				
Year	Exports	Imports	Total	Balance
1970-----	341	481	822	-140
1971-----	377	496	873	-119
1972-----	504	594	1,098	-90
1973-----	484	1,078	1,562	-593
1974-----	1,096	1,481	2,577	-386
1975-----	1,626	1,170	2,796	457
1976-----	2,252	1,167	3,419	1,084
1977-----	1,934	1,422	3,356	512
1978-----	2,502	1,442	3,944	1,060
1979-----	2,461	1,911	4,372	551
1980-----	2,778	1,860	4,638	918
1981-----	3,259	2,021	5,280	1,239
1982-----	3,899	1,682	5,581	2,217
1983-----	2,821	1,456	4,277	1,365
1984-----	2,518	1,394	3,912	1,124
1985-----	2,751	1,429	4,180	1,321

Source: Customs clearance statistics, Ministry of Finance, Japan.

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

In addition to direct trade, the Soviet Union and Japan also engage in trilateral trade, in which Japanese trading houses make arrangements for Soviet trade with third countries. This type of trade, which is also known as offshore trade, has reportedly become a significant element in Soviet-Japanese commercial relations in recent years. According to one estimate, such transactions may be worth \$1.5 billion annually. ^{1/}

Policies and Developments Affecting Trade, 1980-84

Trade between the Soviet Union and Japan continued to expand in the first years of the decade, rising from \$4.4 billion in 1979 to \$5.6 billion in 1982, but the upward trend was halted in 1983. Trade turnover fell to \$4.3 billion, a decrease of 23.4 percent from its 1982 level. Japanese exports declined by \$1.1 billion, or 27.6 percent, to \$2.8 billion, and Soviet exports by \$0.2 billion, or 13.4 percent, to \$1.5 billion. The drop in Japanese exports was largely attributable to declining sales of iron and steel products and general machinery. ^{2/} A sharp reduction in the value of Soviet shipments of gold was the major cause of the decline in Soviet sales to Japan. Both

^{1/} Wall Street Journal, July 13, 1984, p. 22.

^{2/} Japanese sales of steel pipe and tubes for drilling oil wells were particularly hard hit, shrinking to 20,000 tons in 1983 from their usual level of 300,000 tons annually. This decline was attributed to the depreciation of major European currencies against the U.S. dollar and Soviet demands for price reductions by Japanese firms. (Japan Economic Journal, Feb. 21, 1984, p. 8.)

Table 17.--Japan's major exports to the Soviet Union, by commodity, 1980-84

(In thousands of U.S. dollars)						
Commodity	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	
Light industry goods-----	343,755	381,938	307,445	342,447	279,714	
Textile goods-----	244,401	263,429	219,113	239,705	195,286	
Yarn-----	65,746	69,501	59,146	76,843	47,087	
Fabrics-----	107,036	134,706	102,067	109,161	96,218	
Textile secondary products-----	63,369	59,170	57,849	42,334	46,356	
Other light industrial products-----	75,062	98,147	68,326	95,225	74,077	
Rubber products-----	32,490	60,402	37,727	49,480	30,185	
Heavy and chemical industry products-----	2,272,318	2,711,556	3,436,177	2,305,792	2,029,873	
Chemical goods-----	335,405	262,828	272,462	244,126	232,318	
Organic compounds-----	77,177	61,378	58,593	53,781	45,598	
Plastic materials and artificial resins-----	171,760	139,842	148,522	144,761	132,188	
Metal products-----	1,064,930	1,400,771	1,697,969	1,113,967	1,027,347	
Iron and steel-----	966,263	1,315,417	1,605,124	1,026,506	953,256	
Bars and shapes-----	230,706	172,965	88,714	88,962	58,237	
Heavy plates and sheets-----	74,341	108,603	190,602	154,307	140,188	
Tubes and pipes-----	543,799	963,004	1,272,648	728,436	715,682	
Metal products, other-----	56,313	52,575	66,281	71,941	54,715	
Machinery and mechanical apparatus-----	871,983	1,047,957	1,465,746	947,699	770,207	
General machinery-----	509,346	637,252	1,040,329	629,407	459,372	
Prime movers-----	35,819	33,252	50,294	40,931	49,420	
Agricultural machinery-----	36,447	78,351	17,669	3,193	1,599	
Metalworking machinery-----	72,118	70,494	58,256	83,416	60,535	
Construction, mining machinery-----	26,322	128,849	315,921	157,124	120,604	
Heating and cooling machinery-----	36,617	17,060	59,491	37,607	29,909	
Cargo handling machinery-----	36,293	77,540	188,325	104,563	30,239	
Cocks, valves, etc-----	77,763	72,108	158,744	77,171	46,827	
Electrical machinery-----	130,783	125,267	123,645	118,078	133,496	
Transportation equipment-----	206,980	258,353	273,653	169,546	139,368	
Buses and trucks-----	51,305	97,884	156,117	60,782	49,203	
Motor vehicle parts-----	37,828	54,509	83,761	40,010	53,980	
Ships and boats-----	101,769	86,177	15,204	48,939	10,396	
Raw materials and fuels-----	52,952	79,933	58,359	56,226	61,032	
Re-exports and commodities not classified according to kind-----	108,692	85,378	93,166	115,724	146,681	
Total exports-----	2,778,233	3,259,415	3,898,841	2,821,249	2,518,314	

Source: Customs clearance statistics, Ministry of Finance, Japan.

Table 18.--Japan's major imports from the Soviet Union, by commodity, 1980-84

(In thousands of U.S. dollars)						
Commodity	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	
Foodstuffs-----	74,214	87,259	86,298	85,372	116,089	
Fish and shellfish-----	34,751	47,008	50,399	48,986	74,712	
Raw materials-----	879,256	701,944	628,514	570,575	507,624	
Textile raw materials-----	112,741	176,891	165,901	86,356	84,327	
Cotton-----	108,007	173,044	159,762	79,210	76,760	
Raw materials, n.e.s.-----	744,347	504,774	434,067	436,141	386,148	
Wood-----	705,919	458,465	396,868	408,095	356,129	
Wood in the rough or roughly squared-----	684,369	447,310	387,765	397,657	344,388	
Mineral fuels-----	292,136	316,544	262,072	276,819	276,445	
Coal-----	120,694	91,118	94,438	109,961	118,738	
Coking coal-----	108,600	73,420	79,114	88,817	87,221	
Heavy coking coal-----	84,395	69,922	68,584	74,380	66,919	
Petroleum products-----	150,205	204,128	159,863	145,141	140,753	
Heavy fuel oil-----	143,246	165,511	142,832	133,611	132,643	
Manufactured goods-----	523,060	374,723	326,883	374,380	389,438	
Chemical goods-----	54,283	45,392	39,184	43,660	43,481	
Machinery and equipment-----	53,494	44,556	8,017	8,241	12,042	
Other manufactured goods-----	415,282	284,776	279,683	322,478	333,914	
Nonferrous metals-----	328,315	235,561	219,171	260,008	283,250	
Platinum-----	107,782	76,531	66,608	50,096	44,921	
Palladium-----	100,469	53,552	43,980	98,602	120,851	
Aluminum, aluminum alloys-----	96,179	79,726	78,433	74,589	71,293	
Re-imports and commodities not classified according to kind-----	91,200	540,236	378,250	148,856	104,390	
Gold (not for coins)-----	47,491	535,540	367,835	107,711	64,029	
Total imports-----	1,859,866	2,020,706	1,682,017	1,456,001	1,393,987	

Source: Customs clearance statistics, Ministry of Finance, Japan.

countries' exports continued to decline from 1983 to 1984, and trade turnover declined by 8.5 percent to \$3.9 billion in 1984. Japanese exports were 10.7 percent lower, owing to reduced shipments of general machinery, iron and steel products, and other major traditional exports. Soviet exports slipped 4.3 percent as shipments of wood and gold to Japan declined.

The Japanese generally stress economic factors as the reason for the downturn in bilateral trade. 1/ Among the factors cited by Japanese sources are structural changes in the Japanese economy and the world recession of 1981/82. In a major restructuring of the Japanese economy following the oil crises of the 1970's, the priority of industries such as steel, petrochemicals, and ship-building that require large amounts of energy and other natural resources was reduced, while that of the so-called "knowledge-intensive" industries, particularly electronics and robotics, was increased. 2/

Soviet officials, however, attribute the decline in bilateral trade to political factors, namely the sanctions imposed by the Japanese Government. 3/ Following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, the Japanese Government joined with the United States in imposing economic sanctions. It froze trade projects that would make use of tax revenues through the Japanese Export-Import Bank; suspended personal exchanges with the Soviet Union; and boycotted the 1980 Olympics in Moscow. 4/ As a result of these measures, called "steps" by the Japanese Government, the annual meetings of the Japan-U.S.S.R. and U.S.S.R.-Japan Business Cooperation Committees were suspended and three of the natural resource development projects were temporarily shelved: the third phase of the timber resources development project, development of coal in South Yakutia, and prospecting for oil and gas off Sakhalin. Exports of large-diameter steel pipe and Japanese participation in the construction of a steel plant at Novolipetsk were also suspended. 5/

1/ See, for example, Japan Economic Journal, Dec. 14, 1984, p. 4; Journal of Commerce, Jan. 25, 1985, p. 23B; and David Jenkins, "Close to Confrontation," Far Eastern Economic Review, Dec. 15, 1985, p. 29.

2/ Galina Orionova, "Cheerless Prospects for Soviet-Japanese Economic Cooperation," Radio Liberty Research, RL 100/84, Mar. 1, 1984, pp. 1-2.

3/ See, for example, Vladimir Sushkov, "Main Trends of the USSR's Trade and Economic Cooperation with Japan," Foreign Trade, No. 7 (July), 1985, reprinted in FBIS, USSR Report: International Affairs, Apr. 22, 1986, pp. 155-56; and Victor Spandaryan, New Times, No. 30 (July), 1985, pp. 25-27, reprinted in FBIS, USSR Report: International Affairs, Sept. 6, 1985, p. 150. Sushkov, a Deputy Foreign Trade Minister, wrote that the decline in trade turnover "was caused mostly by political reasons," but also cited the recession and structural change as factors. Spandaryan is the Soviet Trade Representative in Japan.

4/ Hiroshi Kimura, "Recent Japan-Soviet Relations: From Clouded to 'Somewhat Crystal,'" Journal of Northeast Asian Studies, vol. 1, No. 1 (March 1982), pp. 5-6.

5/ The ban on Japanese Export-Import Bank credits for sales of large-diameter pipe was lifted in 1981. (Kimura, op. cit., p. 6.) The steel-plant project, in which a Japanese and an American firm would have participated, did not go forward. (For details, see U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, 97th Cong., 1st sess., Committee Print, An Assessment of the Afghanistan Sanctions: Implications for Trade and Diplomacy in the 1980's (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), pp. 70-71.)

An agreement on the third stage of the timber resources development project was signed in June 1981, 1/ but the other projects that had been under active consideration languished. A commercially viable field of natural gas was discovered off the Chaivo coast of Sakhalin in 1982 and exploratory drilling was completed in 1984. However, no final agreement on the start up of production was reached, although both sides confirmed in 1984 that they would continue the project. 2/ The development of the Neryungri coal deposit in South Yakutia was completed, but the Japanese declined to accept deliveries of coal in 1983 and 1984. 3/

Economic factors, such as the structural changes in the Japanese economy, have been cited as a major reason for the stalling of the natural resource development projects in the early 1980's. Such factors included the decline in the price of oil, which made participation in the development of Soviet natural gas fields less attractive, and an increasing perception of the difficulties of development in Siberia. 4/ Development in Siberia is difficult and costly owing to the harsh climate and lack of infrastructure. Moreover, the Japanese reportedly encountered substantial problems in their negotiations with the Soviets. There have been reports that the Soviets delayed supplying information needed to evaluate potential projects and at times changed their negotiating position in an unpredictable manner. 5/ In the assessment of a Japanese observer, the Soviet Union was less attractive as a trading partner than others the Japanese could choose such as China. 6/

From 1975 to the present, the balance of trade between the two countries has favored Japan, which has had a trade surplus for the past 11 years. 7/ The Japanese surplus did not drop below \$1.0 billion during 1981-84, and in 1982, it exceeded \$2.2 billion. Persistent Japanese surpluses led to Soviet complaints and efforts to reduce the Japanese surplus by requiring Japanese manufacturing firms and trading houses to offset their sales with purchases of Soviet goods. Soviet pressures appeared to be particularly strong in early 1984, when Japanese firms negotiating contracts with the Soviet Union reported that the Soviet Union was demanding counterpurchases equal to 50-100 percent of the value of Japanese sales and low-interest loans from the Japanese Export-Import Bank. 8/

1/ It provided for a Japanese development loan of 200 billion yen during 1981-85 and Soviet deliveries of 10-12 million square meters of logs and 1.2 million square meters of sawn products during 1981-86. (Charles Smith, "Soviet-Side Caution in Japan-Trade Boomlet," Far Eastern Economic Review, Jan. 30, 1986, p. 31.)

2/ Ibid., and Bruce Roscoe, "Chips Off the Ice Block," Far Eastern Economic Review, Dec. 26, 1985, pp. 51-52.

3/ Smith, op. cit., p. 30.

4/ Michael W. Chinworth, "Japan-Soviet Relations: Thaw or Deep Freeze?" Japan Economic Institute Report, No. 4A (Jan. 31, 1986), p. 3.

5/ See, for example, Orionova, op. cit., pp. 2-4.

6/ Hiroshi Kimura, "Soviet Policy Toward Asia Under Chernenko and Gorbachev: A Japanese Perspective," Journal of Northeast Asian Studies, vol. IV, No. 4 (Winter 1985), p. 54.

7/ This represents a reversal of the previous situation. From 1957 to 1974, there was a Soviet surplus in bilateral trade. (Japan Economic Journal, Jan. 31, 1984, p. 4.)

8/ Japan Economic Journal, Feb. 21, 1984, p. 7, and Jan. 31, 1984, p. 4.

Developments in Trade and Economic Relations Since 1984

In 1985, there was a modest revival in Soviet trade and economic relations with Japan. The first signs of movement appeared in the latter part of 1984, when the Nakasone Government lifted the ban on personal exchanges with the Soviet Union and agreed on holding a meeting of the Business Cooperation Committees in December 1984. 1/ At the session and afterwards, Japanese observers detected signs of increased Soviet flexibility on bilateral trade issues. 2/ The new Soviet approach has been attributed to its political goals in Asia and plans for economic modernization. 3/

During 1985, Soviet and Japanese negotiators reached agreement on two of the natural-resource development projects and made progress on a third. In March, Japanese negotiators signed a 1-year contract to import 3.15 million tons of coal from the Neruyngyi project, and in August, the Soviets announced that the millionth ton of coal from the project had been shipped to Japan. 4/ Following a visit to Tokyo by Sushkov in November 1985, a new 10-year agreement on the wood chips-and-pulp project was signed. The agreement, which was signed on December 5, provides for Japanese imports of 11.2 million square meters of wood chips and pulp worth about \$500 million during 1986-96. 5/ The annual import volume of over 1 million square meters is more than double the amount imported by Japan in most years since 1970. The agreement also provides for \$100 million in Japanese sales of chip-production machinery during 1986-90, which will be paid for in cash rather than product. Sushkov's visit also seemed to provide the impetus for an agreement to compile a joint "project outline report" for the Sakhalin natural gas project, which would be used as the basis for negotiating contracts with Japanese end-users, chiefly electric power companies. 6/

Bilateral trade turnover registered its first year-to-year increase in 2 years, rising by a modest 6.8 percent to \$4.2 billion in 1985. Japanese exports increased by 9.2 percent to \$2.8 billion, chiefly as a result of higher sales of machinery and mechanical apparatus, which more than offset lower sales of iron and steel products and chemicals. Japanese sales of machinery and apparatus increased from \$770.2 million in 1984 to \$1.0 billion in 1985, with metalworking machines and machinery for construction and mining showing particularly large percentage gains. 7/ Soviet exports rose by only 2.5 percent to \$1.4 billion, owing to the startup of deliveries of coal from the Neryungri project and stepped up sales of gold. However, most other leading Soviet exports to Japan registered declines, and the Soviet deficit widened from \$1.1 billion in 1984 to \$1.3 billion in 1985.

Developments in trade and economic relations during 1985 paralleled initiatives by the Nakasone and Gorbachev Governments to improve overall relations between the two countries, which resulted in the first visit to

1/ Smith, op. cit., p. 30.

2/ Ibid. and Japan Economic Journal, Dec. 18, 1984, p. 4.

3/ See, for example, Chinworth, op. cit., p. 1.

4/ Smith, p. 31, and FBIS, USSR Report: International Affairs, Oct. 15, 1985, p. 59.

5/ Roscoe, op. cit., p. 51.

6/ Ibid., p. 52.

7/ U.S. Department of State, Incoming Telegram, Tokyo 05673.

Tokyo by a Soviet Foreign Minister in over 10 years. 1/ During Shevardnadze's visit in January 1986, agreements on trade and payments for 1986-90 and the avoidance of double taxation were signed. In addition to the standard provisions on bilateral trade, the new trade-and-payments agreement included a provision upgrading the annual working-level talks to the ministerial level. 2/ Under the new agreement, the annual talks will be broadened to cover economic and commercial issues--such as the natural-resource development projects--as well as trade. However, there was no agreement on a Soviet proposal for a long-term trade agreement. The Soviet Union has long pressed Japan to sign such an agreement, but the Japanese Government has thus far declined.

In the view of some Japanese observers, the trade imbalance is the biggest issue in trade and commercial relations with the Soviet Union. The Soviets are known to be disturbed by their deficits in trade with Japan. The persistence of large Japanese surpluses coupled with West European deficits in trade with the Soviet Union makes increasing Japanese exports to the Soviet Union difficult. According to press reports, the Soviet delegation to the meeting of the Business Cooperation Committees held in April 1986 reiterated its concern about the large Japanese surpluses and told the Japanese delegation that the Soviet Union was seeking ways to balance bilateral trade. 3/ There appears to be considerable pessimism in Japan about the prospects for significant increases in traditional imports from the Soviet Union, however. 4/ One Japanese point of view holds that the most realistic way of closing the trade gap would be the startup of deliveries of natural gas from the Sakhalin project. 5/ However, the outlook for agreement on this project is uncertain owing to recent developments in oil and gas prices. At the Soviet request, the project has been put on hold, while the Soviet Union conducts a second feasibility study in light of the fall in the price of oil. 6/

1/ For an analysis of developments in political relations between the two countries through the Shevardnadze visit, see Richard Nations, "The Russian Evolution," Far Eastern Economic Review, Jan. 30, 1986, pp. 26-27.

2/ Japan Economic Journal, Feb. 1, 1986, p. 3.

3/ Radio Liberty Research, RL 166/86 (Apr. 18, 1986), p. 9.

4/ Smith, op. cit., p. 31.

5/ Interview with Toshikuni Yahiro, Chairman of the Board of Mitsui, Japan Economic Journal, Feb. 8, 1986, pp. 7, 19.

6/ Platts Oilgram News, Feb. 19, 1986.

APPENDIX A

U.S. TRADE WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES, BY MAJOR SITC
SECTIONS, 1985, JANUARY-MARCH 1985, AND JANUARY-MARCH 1986

Table A-1.--U.S. trade with all nonmarket economy countries, 1/ by SITC Sections, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

(In thousands of dollars)			
SITC Section	1985	January-March 1985	January-March 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	2,028,070	935,352	333,398
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	24,822	6,508	1,669
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	804,786	170,568	398,380
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	154,162	26,816	40,920
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	68,253	36,359	7,841
5. Chemicals-----	883,902	253,304	178,980
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	392,922	70,446	52,638
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	2,167,019	363,692	623,996
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	411,353	97,979	99,675
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	86,399	21,096	19,956
Total-----	7,021,687	1,982,120	1,757,452
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	349,361	101,929	108,992
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	39,481	9,483	10,269
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	152,942	39,420	35,941
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	1,521,250	289,914	403,871
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	1,435	318	1,059
5. Chemicals-----	536,963	131,849	186,341
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	970,981	300,482	251,998
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	245,804	73,660	61,598
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	1,914,766	450,445	595,745
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	57,687	10,963	46,195
Total-----	5,790,671	1,408,461	1,702,009

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, 1985,
January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-March 1985	January-March 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	102,775	33,896	9,246
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,236	722	170
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	567,039	105,832	130,041
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	2,192	594	315
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	72	-	375
5. Chemicals-----	513,547	178,342	89,956
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	359,162	61,425	45,425
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	1,921,262	317,234	554,770
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	312,887	73,520	80,373
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	16,027	4,127	4,670
Total-----	3,796,200	775,690	915,342
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	155,832	44,965	52,206
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	5,274	1,384	2,103
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	124,064	32,410	26,429
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	983,732	173,101	294,188
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	1,353	256	684
5. Chemicals-----	159,693	43,557	48,345
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	615,809	150,874	183,053
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	90,868	26,559	25,611
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	1,682,961	400,833	548,344
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	43,799	8,044	43,111
Total-----	3,863,385	881,983	1,224,073

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, 1985,
January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-March 1985	January-March 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	1,728,525	824,986	245,467
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	8,732	805	231
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	90,180	4,087	207,644
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	54,538	13,207	11,244
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	63,927	34,984	6,664
5. Chemicals-----	281,634	58,998	61,345
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	9,570	2,724	1,057
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	111,926	29,390	35,486
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	70,898	18,014	12,814
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2,017	591	545
Total-----	2,421,948	987,787	582,498
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	12,303	2,645	687
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	10,867	2,087	2,653
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	15,124	3,089	7,351
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	99,995	17,926	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	37	17	4
5. Chemicals-----	196,199	65,340	56,806
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	61,231	22,306	23,357
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	4,151	860	1,072
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	3,351	838	510
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	3,661	858	648
Total-----	406,919	115,966	93,089

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, 1985,
January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-March 1985	January-March 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	196,770	76,470	78,509
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	14,853	4,981	1,268
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	147,554	60,649	60,513
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	85,973	10,613	26,085
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	4,254	1,375	803
5. Chemicals-----	88,055	15,894	27,408
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	24,188	6,296	6,104
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	133,207	16,665	33,634
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	27,452	6,429	6,331
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	48,306	11,001	8,406
Total-----	770,611	210,375	249,060
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	180,865	54,312	56,098
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	23,334	6,004	5,513
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	8,137	2,565	1,462
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	437,523	98,888	109,684
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	44	44	372
5. Chemicals-----	181,071	22,953	81,190
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	293,800	127,174	45,556
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	150,785	46,240	34,915
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	228,420	48,772	46,812
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	10,214	2,061	2,435
Total-----	1,514,193	409,012	384,038

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, 1985,
January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-March 1985	January-March 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	11,458	2,402	3,276
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	4	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	423	402	70
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	15	-	2
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	8	-	-
Total-----	11,908	2,804	3,348
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	9	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	7	7	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,866	480	358
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	128	128	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	-	10
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	3,009	615	368

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, 1985,
January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-March 1985	January-March 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	29,047	51	36,656
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	4,776	998	8
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	17,700	5,663	10,922
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	24,843	-	12,041
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	9,076	3,602	3,723
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	824	79	796
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	12,176	1,813	1,077
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	4,568	830	299
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	480	119	82
Total-----	103,489	13,154	65,603
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	2,610	617	681
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	17,836	4,415	3,618
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	319	-	79
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	256	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	4,519	232	936
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	586	263	135
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	3,332	579	496
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	4,209	296	355
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	371	28	263
Total-----	34,038	6,430	6,564

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, 1985,
January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-March 1985	January-March 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	12	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	656	67	269
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1	1	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	24	-	27
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	420	82	36
Total-----	1,113	151	332
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-----	-	-	28
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	-	-	28

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, 1985,
January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

(In thousands of dollars)			
SITC Section	1985	January-March 1985	January-March 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	616	14	49
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,794	9	277
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	17,358	3,886	3,815
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	1	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	23,404	5,281	3,618
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	3,092	1,415	503
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	10,880	591	1,829
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	4,697	1,086	1,298
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	782	197	94
Total-----	62,623	12,478	11,481
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	6,313	3,094	6,890
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,517	346	333
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	210	9	282
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	1,216	397	566
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	30,054	7,897	6,485
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	10,870	2,713	2,698
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	22,437	5,041	4,699
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2,293	449	571
Total-----	74,909	19,946	22,525

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, 1985,
January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-March 1985	January-March 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	55,086	25,781	15,646
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	5,415	1,417	507
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	3,436	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	1,033	162	532
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	788	453	61
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	4,204	438	1,289
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	2,142	385	269
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	150	47	128
Total-----	72,253	28,681	18,432
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	903	39	34
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	451	106	2
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	1,190	769	119
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	1,740	427	544
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	44	44	-
5. Chemicals-----	9,095	1,542	5,792
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	46,516	24,665	5,478
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	19,686	7,386	5,773
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	8,425	1,724	1,993
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2,241	479	326
Total-----	90,290	37,182	20,062

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, 1985,
January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-March 1985	January-March 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	29,669	22,439	906
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	2,296	785	741
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	3,582	2,249	1,593
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	4	1	3
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	12,649	3,617	2,662
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	6,513	2,106	2,958
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	29,747	4,144	3,288
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	6,041	838	1,190
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	1,594	746	179
Total-----	92,094	36,925	13,520
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	51,159	15,904	14,488
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,300	659	532
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	3,192	1,160	247
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	447	97	9
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	20,789	6,020	7,432
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	32,371	12,739	8,535
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	65,865	22,506	14,677
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	39,802	8,612	8,832
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	1,692	464	404
Total-----	216,618	68,160	55,158

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, 1985,
January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-March 1985	January-March 1986
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-----	14	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	16	2	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	30	2	-

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, 1985,
January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-March 1985	January-March 1986
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	3	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	36
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	21	7	5
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	4	-	6
Total-----	32	9	46
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	352	7	-
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,752	877	341
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-----	7	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	-
Total-----	3,111	884	341

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, 1985,
January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-March 1985	January-March 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	65,993	26,977	1,620
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	4,779	2,975	243
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	32,740	12,464	4,550
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	3,822	87	8
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	4,254	1,375	74
5. Chemicals-----	30,439	2,353	8,103
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	9,494	1,940	1,487
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	31,384	6,284	6,400
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	6,089	2,666	2,166
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	44,708	9,748	7,813
Total-----	233,702	66,868	32,463
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	113,648	31,982	32,688
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	865	213	522
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	478	193	134
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	372
5. Chemicals-----	4,246	525	1,901
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	45,337	13,321	7,788
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	20,610	3,969	5,986
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	30,303	5,371	5,194
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	1,550	273	403
Total-----	217,037	55,848	54,986

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, 1985,
January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-March 1985	January-March 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	16,359	1,208	23,631
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,208	215	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	70,760	34,970	39,127
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	53,866	10,525	14,033
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	729
5. Chemicals-----	11,455	880	8,771
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	3,478	304	299
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	44,817	3,396	19,751
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	3,915	626	1,110
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	593	145	110
Total-----	206,451	52,269	107,560
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	6,233	2,676	1,317
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	1,365	265	505
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,749	434	602
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	435,079	98,363	109,130
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	141,206	14,236	64,562
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	138,935	68,289	17,135
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	30,422	9,087	5,285
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	123,243	27,728	25,739
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2,068	368	467
Total-----	881,301	221,447	224,742

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, 1985,
January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1985	January-March 1985	January-March 1986
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals-----	-	-	176
1. Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	-	181
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-
5. Chemicals-----	-	-	2
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	-	52
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	202	2	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	57	9	122
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	19,616	5,294	6,293
Total-----	19,875	5,304	6,826
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-----	-	-	31
7. Machinery and transportation equipment-----	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	12	-	40
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	13	-	-
Total-----	25	-	72

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, 1985,
JANUARY-MARCH 1985, AND JANUARY-MARCH 1986

ble B-1.--Leading items exported to nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by Schedule B Nos., 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$1,587,969	\$687,214	\$265,377
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	43,010	20,262	256,505
694.4062	Nonmilitary airplanes, new, multiple engine, over 33,000 pounds : empty weight, passenger transports, n.s.p.f-----	364,649	34,732	73,945
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type-----	64,505	35,365	70,500
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	2/ 472,654	2/ 173,129	68,382
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough-----	229,783	36,030	52,486
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	206,681	39,506	48,791
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched-----	66,962	19,357	28,502
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s-----	67,374	8,363	27,197
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	102,387	33,842	21,422
694.4034	Nonmilitary airplanes, rotary wing, new, 2,200 pounds empty : weight and over-----	51,735	-	20,694
676.2700	Digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the : central processing unit and input and output capability-----	81,106	18,055	19,313
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal-----	64,937	12,927	17,308
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating : of 345 horsepower and over-----	3,194	420	16,672
200.3514	Western hemlock logs and timber, rough-----	83,720	12,713	16,417
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines-----	30,105	5,503	16,256
692.1680	Special-purpose motor vehicles, nonmilitary, n.s.p.f-----	40,327	6,055	15,190
678.5065	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor : devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts-----	41,296	7,360	15,103
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	45,628	35,176	14,562
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester-----	101,362	10,989	14,301
	Total-----	3,749,384	1,196,998	1,078,920
	Total, U.S. exports to NME's-----	7,021,687	1,982,120	1,757,452

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/ For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; thus, the January-March 1985 figure presented here for Schedule B item 480.1000 represents exports under items 480.2500 through 480.9500, and the annual 1985 value shown for this item reflects total exports under items 480.1000 through 480.9500 during the year 1985.

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, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-March--		
		1985	1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more-----	\$715,683	\$152,124	\$233,215
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f., in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas-----	212,286	13,873	79,085
407.1610	Mixtures n.s.p.f. of industrial organic chemicals-----	77,522	-	42,932
475.2524	Leaded gasoline-----	241,934	23,286	41,591
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)-----	211,247	77,646	40,137
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s.-----	87,729	27,295	38,792
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	129,257	35,867	34,455
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia-----	117,221	38,487	25,806
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29-----	45,974	11,177	25,209
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool-----	2/ 68,899	2/ 23,735	24,748
384.5315	Women's, girls', or infants' knit sweaters n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers except cotton, not ornamented-----	3/ 48,641	3/ 7,915	17,634
114.4545	Shrimp, shell on-----	19,610	4,594	15,848
384.9115	Women's blouses and shirts n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit-----	4/ 25,406	4/ 2,689	15,763
384.4765	Women's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit-----	5/ 18,560	5/ 6,541	15,577
755.1500	Fireworks-----	36,696	13,225	15,485
389.6100	Artificial flowers, of silk, not ornamented-----	40,792	9,536	14,882
653.2210	Gold coins-----	6/	6/	14,061
384.5697	Women's, girls', or infants' trousers, slacks and shorts n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers except cotton, not knit-----	7/ 17,785	7/ 7,828	12,591
381.6240	Men's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit-----	8/ 17,339	8/ 5,559	9,414
381.4130	Men's or boys' cotton shirts n.s.p.f., knit, not ornamented-----	9/ 22,984	9/ 9,718	8,954
	Total-----	2,155,567	471,095	726,179
	Total, U.S. imports from NME's-----	5,790,671	1,408,461	1,702,009

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/ TSUSA item 360.1200 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 360.1515. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 360.1515, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.

3/ TSUSA item 384.5315 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5289. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 383.5289, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.

4/ TSUSA item 384.9115 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9015. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 383.9015, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.

5/ TSUSA item 384.4765 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.4761. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 383.4761, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.

6/ TSUSA item 653.2210, along with TSUSA item 653.2230, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 653.2200.

7/ TSUSA item 384.5697 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5397. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 383.5397, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.

8/ TSUSA item 381.6240 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.6240. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 379.6240, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.

9/ TSUSA item 381.4130 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.4050. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 379.4050, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.

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., 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
694.4062	Nonmilitary airplanes, new, multiple engine, over 33,000 pounds empty weight, passenger transports, n.s.p.f.	\$364,649	\$34,732	\$73,945
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type	64,505	35,365	70,500
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough	229,783	36,030	52,486
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	201,547	39,252	46,870
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s.	67,168	8,357	26,907
694.4034	Nonmilitary airplanes, rotary wing, new, 2,200 pounds empty weight and over	51,735	-	20,694
676.2700	Digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the central processing unit and input and output capability	80,062	17,997	19,089
200.3514	Western hemlock logs and timber, rough	83,720	12,713	16,417
692.1680	Special-purpose motor vehicles, nonmilitary, n.s.p.f.	40,327	6,055	15,190
678.5065	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts	39,458	7,321	14,632
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester	101,362	10,989	14,260
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers and copolymers	68,719	12,705	13,966
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	12,564	-	12,823
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof	51,125	17,112	12,802
404.2280	Polycarboxylic acids, anhydrides, and their derivatives, n.s.p.f.	49,087	1,260	12,629
660.9490	Parts and attachments, n.s.p.f., for pumps for liquids	28,095	292	12,106
444.1620	Polyethylene resins, high density	32,380	5,113	11,856
674.2004	Hot rolling mills for ferrous metal, except tube rolling, and parts thereof	3	-	10,860
694.4048	Nonmilitary airplanes, new, multiple engine, at least 4,400 but less than 10,000 pounds empty weight, n.s.p.f.	-	-	10,635
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f.	31,710	7,671	10,184
	Total	1,598,000	252,964	478,849
	Total, U.S. exports to China	3,796,200	775,690	915,342

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, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more-----	\$715,683	\$152,124	\$233,215
475.2524	Leaded gasoline-----	194,587	17,079	41,591
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29-----	45,974	11,177	25,177
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool-----	1/ 60,893	1/ 21,717	21,821
384.5315	Women's, girls', or infants' knit sweaters n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers except cotton, not ornamented-----	2/ 48,635	2/ 7,915	17,610
384.9115	Women's blouses and shirts n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit-----	3/ 25,355	3/ 2,687	15,692
114.4545	Shrimp, shell on-----	17,905	4,594	15,626
755.1500	Fireworks-----	36,692	13,222	15,485
389.6100	Artificial flowers, of silk, not ornamented-----	40,783	9,535	14,882
384.4765	Women's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit-----	4/ 17,725	4/ 6,288	14,720
653.2210	Gold coins-----	5/	5/	13,980
384.5697	Women's, girls', or infants' trousers, slacks and shorts n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers except cotton, not knit-----	6/ 17,148	6/ 7,703	12,441
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)-----	13,142	-	10,092
381.6240	Men's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit-----	7/ 16,763	7/ 5,215	9,361
320.1934	Woven fabrics, of number 19, not fancy or figured, not napped, of yarns of different colors, made of singles yarn-----	9,240	1,157	8,786
737.3000	Toys, not having a spring mechanism, stuffed, valued over 10 cents per inch of height-----	53,300	10,899	8,409
381.4130	Men's or boys' cotton shirts n.s.p.f., knit, not ornamented-----	8/ 21,033	8/ 8,900	8,281
384.4609	Women's cotton blouses n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit-----	9/ 16,089	9/ 3,836	8,205
706.3640	Handbags of cotton-----	12,822	4,482	7,871
384.9169	Women's, girls', and infants' shorts n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit-----	10/ 4,439	10/ 1,902	7,774
	Total-----	1,368,209	290,432	511,020
	Total, U.S. imports from China-----	3,863,385	881,983	1,224,073

1/ TSUSA item 360.1200 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 360.1515. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 360.1515, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.

2/ TSUSA item 384.5315 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5289. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 383.5289, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.

3/ TSUSA item 384.9115 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9015. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 383.9015, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.

4/ TSUSA item 384.4765 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.4761. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 383.4761, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.

5/ TSUSA item 653.2210, along with TSUSA item 653.2230, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 653.2200.

6/ TSUSA item 384.5697 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5397. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 383.5397, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.

7/ TSUSA item 381.6240 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.6240. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 379.6240, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.

8/ TSUSA item 381.4130 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.4050. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 379.4050, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.

9/ TSUSA item 384.4609 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.4709. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 383.4709, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.

10/ TSUSA item 384.9169 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9069. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 383.9069, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.

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., 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$1,502,148	\$665,951	\$217,157
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	-	-	203,581
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	2/ 261,896	2/ 55,159	57,513
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched-----	66,341	19,341	28,286
692.3160	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of 345 horsepower and over-----	-	-	15,873
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing-----	59,811	14,848	9,182
177.5640	Tallow, inedible-----	30,943	2,000	6,664
475.4520	Automotive, diesel, and marine engine lubricating oil-----	11,992	1,523	4,048
664.1074	Pipehandlers, n.s.p.f-----	6,101	248	3,912
517.5120	Petroleum coke, calcined-----	21,694	5,884	3,703
711.8750	Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	1,676	258	2,703
517.6100	Electrodes, in part of carbon or graphite, for electric furnace or electrolytic purposes-----	7,390	3,639	2,568
664.0577	Rippers and rooters (attachments for excavating machinery)-----	-	-	2,034
664.0572	Dozer attachments-----	-	-	1,996
475.4580	Lubricating oils, n.s.p.f., except white mineral oils-----	8,804	3,070	1,485
709.6320	X-ray apparatus n.s.p.f., and parts thereof, for medical or dental use-----	2,281	1,045	1,418
446.1561	Synthetic rubber, not containing fillers, pigments, or rubber- processing chemicals, n.s.p.f-----	17,512	2,562	1,293
250.0292	Cotton linter pulp-----	1,448	-	1,252
433.1025	Chlorinated paraffin mixtures, acyclic, C10 - C30-----	1,832	585	1,206
250.0284	Wood pulp, special alpha and dissolving grades-----	-	-	1,170
	Total-----	2,001,869	776,111	567,044
	Total, U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R-----	2,421,948	987,787	582,498

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

^{2/} For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; thus, the January-March 1985 figure presented here for Schedule B item 480.1000 represents exports under items 480.2500 through 480.9500, and the annual 1985 value shown for this item reflects total exports under items 480.1000 through 480.9500 during the year 1985.

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, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia-----	\$116,224	\$38,487	\$25,806
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s-----	57,130	21,454	21,570
605.0270	Rhodium-----	10,700	1,719	7,621
401.7415	Ortho-xylene-----	8,634	2,228	6,948
605.0260	Palladium-----	27,626	12,647	5,650
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap-----	6,058	1,056	4,479
605.0710	Platinum bars, plates, etc-----	958	149	3,595
124.1045	Sable furskins, whole, undressed-----	7,229	1,599	2,372
169.3700	Vodka, not over 1 gallon, valued not over \$7.75 per gallon-----	7,083	518	1,862
605.0220	Platinum sponge-----	3,949	2,584	1,807
605.0750	Palladium, semimanufactured-----	4,369	1,233	1,284
606.3546	Ferrosilicon, containing 30 to 60 percent by weight of silicon, not containing over 2 percent by weight of magnesium-----	3,156	-	726
423.0030	Rare-earth oxides-----	691	249	685
169.3800	Vodka, in containers holding not over 1 gallon, valued over \$7.75 per gallon-----	3,134	1,477	662
401.6400	Pseudocumene-----	1,374	217	610
626.0200	Zinc, not alloyed, unwrought-----	-	-	501
618.0650	Aluminum, other than uniform circular cross-section throughout its length, not in coil-----	1,003	1,003	496
402.6400	Monochlorobenzene-----	875	-	495
245.1000	Hardboard, valued \$48.33-1/3 to \$96.66-2/3 per short ton-----	1,478	216	346
160.1020	Coffee, crude-----	67	-	315
	Total-----	261,738	86,836	87,831
	Total, U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R-----	406,919	115,966	93,089

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-7.--Leading items exported to Eastern Europe, 1/ by Schedule B Nos., 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$85,821	\$21,263	\$48,220
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	30,446	20,262	40,101
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines-----	22,045	1,602	16,095
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	73,061	25,485	15,885
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	45,628	35,176	14,562
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal-----	55,499	10,525	14,033
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity-----	11,043	10,168	12,740
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	2/ 58,591	2/ 11,706	10,869
475.0760	Heavy fuel oils, having a Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees Fahrenheit of more than 125 seconds-----	12,130	-	6,826
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	41,637	8,948	6,400
521.3148	Coal coke, commercially suitable for use as a fuel-----	5,249	-	3,654
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s-----	1,470	978	3,090
486.8900	Herbicide preparations, n.e.s-----	923	-	2,131
486.6900	Agricultural insecticide preparations, n.s.p.f-----	1,344	643	2,036
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity-----	22,451	5,244	1,906
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	4,361	236	1,776
521.3120	Bituminous coal, n.e.s-----	1,614	-	1,561
486.2800	Organophosphorus insecticides, other than methyl parathion-----	1,580	743	1,486
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind-----	2,962	696	1,440
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f-----	4,926	1,341	1,330
	Total-----	482,779	155,016	206,141
	Total, U.S. exports to Eastern Europe-----	770,611	210,375	249,060

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

2/ For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; thus, the January-March 1985 figure presented here for Schedule B item 480.1000 represents exports under items 480.2500 through 480.9500, and the annual 1985 value shown for this item reflects total exports under items 480.1000 through 480.9500 during the year 1985.

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, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f, in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas-----	\$203,259	\$13,873	\$79,085
407.1610	Mixtures n.s.p.f. of industrial organic chemicals-----	77,522	-	42,932
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	129,201	35,867	34,455
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)-----	174,918	77,646	30,045
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s-----	30,595	5,837	17,222
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets-----	4,861	3,150	7,100
692.3295	Parts of motor vehicles, n.s.p.f-----	2/	2/	6,419
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household-----	24,541	6,403	5,629
412.0200	Autonomic drugs, except alkaloids and their derivatives, provided for in the Chemical Appendix to Tariff Schedules-----	5,039	234	4,934
480.6510	Ammonium nitrate-----	13,041	4,164	4,929
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard-----	11,671	3,227	3,932
165.1500	Apple and pear juice, not containing over 1 percent alcohol-----	5,233	2,726	3,776
110.4740	Pollock blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds-----	9,120	4,824	3,762
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f-----	5,529	2,875	3,275
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, oriental or turkish type, not over 8.5 inches-----	16,400	4,122	3,259
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool-----	3/ 7,900	3/ 2,017	2,919
700.3552	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for men-----	4/	4/	2,506
381.9568	Men's or boys' suits n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit-----	5/ 4,509	5/ 1,246	2,393
709.6320	Apparatus for medical or dental use and parts there of-----	43	43	2,162
700.4544	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for women, over \$2.50 per pair-----	6/	6/	1,920
	Total-----	723,383	168,254	262,653
	Total, U.S. imports from Eastern Europe-----	1,514,193	409,012	384,038

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

2/ TSUSA item 692.3295, along with TSUSA item 692.3288, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 692.3290.

3/ TSUSA item 360.1200 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 360.1515. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 360.1515, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.

4/ TSUSA item 700.3552, along with TSUSA item 700.3548, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.3550.

5/ TSUSA item 381.9568 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.9568. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 379.9568, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.

6/ TSUSA item 700.4544, along with TSUSA item 700.4542, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.4540.

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.--Leading items exported to Albania, by Schedule B Nos., 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal-----	\$9,438	\$2,402	\$3,276
685.2720	Transceivers, not handheld, other than citizens band (CB), for frequencies over 30 MHz but not over 400 MHz, n.e.s-----	-	-	38
685.2740	Antennas n.s.p.f-----	-	-	32
712.1560	Parts of instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations-----	-	-	1
270.4040	Books, n.s.p.f-----	-	-	1
	Total-----	9,438	2,402	3,348
	Total, U.S. exports to Albania-----	11,908	2,804	3,348

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, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	1985	January-March---	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
161.9400	Sage, unground-----	\$2,133	\$461	\$358
384.8210	Women's, girls', or infants' jogging, warm-up, and similar athletic jackets, of man-made fibers, knit, not ornamented----	1/ -	1/ -	8
384.8243	Women's, girls', or infants' jogging, warm-up, and similar athletic trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., man-made fibers, knit--	2/ -	2/ -	2
	Total-----	2,133	461	368
	Total, U.S. imports from Albania-----	3,009	615	368

1/ TSUSA item 384.8210 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.8110. There were no imports from Albania under either of these two items during 1985.

2/ TSUSA item 384.8243 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.8143. There were no imports from Albania under either of these two items during 1985.

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., 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$23,339	-	\$22,295
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity-----	-	-	11,156
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	4,951	4,951	9,708
475.0760	Heavy fuel oils, having a Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees Fahrenheit of more than 125 seconds-----	9,463	-	6,826
521.3148	Coal coke, commercially suitable for use as a fuel-----	1,827	-	3,654
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	-	-	2,988
486.6900	Agricultural insecticide preparations, n.s.p.f-----	1,137	545	1,978
521.3120	Bituminous coal, n.e.s-----	1,614	-	1,561
486.8900	Herbicide preparations, n.e.s-----	293	-	635
486.2800	Organophosphorus insecticides, other than methyl parathion-----	29	29	605
175.5140	Sunflower seed, other than confectionery-----	9,055	-	394
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	3,091	528	386
256.5780	Packing containers n.s.p.f. and box files, storage boxes, and similar office articles n.s.p.f., of paper or paperboard-----	-	-	301
649.5040	Rock drilling bits, core bits, and reamers, other than percussion rock drill bits-----	182	10	242
446.1521	Polychloroprene (neoprene) synthetic rubber-----	531	181	226
649.5100	Interchangeable tools n.s.p.f. for hand tools or machine tools--	120	-	217
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s-----	546	59	204
250.0284	Wood pulp, special alpha and dissolving grades-----	-	-	194
661.9880	Parts, n.s.p.f., of filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus for liquids or gases-----	764	538	174
668.0220	Machines for making rigid containers from pulp and paper products-----	-	-	165
	Total-----	56,941	6,841	63,909
	Total, U.S. exports to Bulgaria-----	103,489	13,154	65,603

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, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, oriental or turkish type, not over 8.5 inches-----	\$16,400	\$4,122	\$3,259
437.3000	Antibiotics, natural and not artificially mixed-----	-	-	776
117.6700	Pecorino cheeses, in original loaves, not suitable for grating--	2,288	553	454
676.0560	Typewriters, nonelectric, nonautomatic, other than portable-----	958	146	313
114.4557	Shrimp, raw, peeled-----	-	-	190
167.3005	Red wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon-----	396	160	173
682.9500	Primary cells and primary batteries, and parts thereof-----	1,171	-	170
167.3015	White wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon-----	317	112	106
461.3500	Perfumes, colognes and toilet waters containing alcohol-----	25	-	100
514.6500	Marble, breccia, and onyx slabs rubbed or polished in whole or in part-----	51	51	60
384.2850	Women's cotton sweaters, knit, not ornamented-----	1/ 173	1/ -	56
192.2192	Cut flowers, n.s.p.f., fresh, bouquets, wreaths sprays, etc-----	2/	2/	52
384.4609	Women's cotton blouses n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit-----	3/ 320	3/ 52	51
167.3045	Still wine produced from grapes, not over 14 percent alcohol, in one gallon containers, valued over \$4 per gallon, white-----	310	6	44
270.2580	Books, n.s.p.f., by foreign authors-----	-	-	39
546.6020	Glass tumblers, goblets, and other stemware n.s.p.f., valued over \$0.30 but not over \$3 each-----	59	6	36
381.9530	Men's or boys' coats n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit-----	4/ -	4/ -	33
999.9500	Formal and informal entries, \$250 and under, estimated-----	76	27	32
167.3030	Red wine over 14 percent alcohol valued over \$4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon-----	361	9	28
452.6000	Rose oil or attar of roses-----	219	71	24
	Total-----	23,126	5,313	5,996
	Total, U.S. imports from Bulgaria-----	34,038	6,430	6,564

1/ TSUSA item 384.2850 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.2750. There were no imports from Bulgaria under item 383.2750 during Jan.-March 1985; the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.

2/ TSUSA item 192.2192, along with TSUSA items 192.2140, 192.2150, and 192.2160, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 192.2190.

3/ TSUSA item 384.4609 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.4709. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 383.4709, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.

4/ TSUSA item 381.9530 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.9530. There were no imports from Bulgaria under either of these two items during 1985.

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., 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity-----	\$656	\$67	\$269
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity-----	23	-	27
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500-----	130	20	25
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	290	62	11
	Total-----	1,098	149	332
	Total, U.S. exports to Cuba-----	1,113	151	332

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, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
700.2946	Leather work footwear n.s.p.f., welt, valued over \$6.80 per pair:	1/ -	1/ -	\$28
	Total-----	-	-	28
	Total, U.S. imports from Cuba-----	-	-	28

1/ TSUSA item 700.2946, along with TSUSA item 700.2942, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.2940. However, there were no imports from Cuba under any TSUSA items during 1985.

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

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

ble B-15.--Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia, by Schedule B Nos., 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	\$13,905	\$3,053	\$3,733
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	1/ 19,398	1/ 3,785	2,241
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing-----	1,199	457	493
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s-----	924	919	340
666.2510	Meat- and poultry-processing machinery and equipment and parts thereof-----	-	-	283
170.4300	Leaf tobacco, n.e.s-----	1,778	-	277
404.3940	Nitrogen function compounds n.s.p.f., and their derivatives-----	-	-	247
670.0735	Machines n.s.p.f. used in preparation of natural or man-made fibers, and textile machines n.s.p.f. for producing yarns-----	-	-	232
207.0035	Wooden pencil slats-----	486	194	195
423.1090	Inorganic chemical compounds, n.s.p.f-----	97	22	163
666.0042	Combines n.s.p.f-----	-	-	151
433.1056	Laboratory reagent preparations, organic and inorganic-----	218	65	149
678.5065	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts-----	-	-	146
404.1870	Alcohols, phenols, and their derivatives, n.s.p.f-----	76	-	139
710.1014	Gyroscopic and magnetic compasses designed for use in civil aircraft, and parts thereof-----	13	13	124
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	1,099	180	119
435.1100	Erythromycin and derivatives-----	185	-	116
712.1520	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations-----	214	16	109
670.8000	Parts of textile reeling, winding, beaming, warping, or slashing; machines, and parts of textile machines for preparing yarns-----	84	-	100
709.1670	Electro-medical apparatus, n.s.p.f-----	594	3	100
	Total-----	40,271	8,707	9,455
	Total, U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia-----	62,623	12,478	11,481

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1/ For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; thus, the January-March 1985 figure presented here for Schedule B item 480.1000 represents exports under items 480.2500 through 480.9500, and the annual 1985 value shown for this item reflects total exports under items 480.1000 through 480.9500 during the year 1985.

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, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
92.2520	Hops, not in pellets-----	\$3,380	\$2,146	\$5,955
00.2946	Leather work footwear n.s.p.f., welt, valued over \$6.80 per pair	1/	1/	1,115
92.3406	Agricultural tractors, power takeoff horsepower of 40 or more but less than 80-----	61	-	1,057
07.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	2,477	828	842
35.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard-----	2,332	726	820
00.3552	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for men-----	2/	2/	537
72.5138	Truck and bus tires, other than radial-----	2,043	706	531
37.3000	Antibiotics, natural and not artificially mixed-----	920	302	467
41.3500	Imitation gemstones, except imitation gemstone beads-----	1,732	323	461
10.3925	Oil well casing, other than alloy steel, seamless-----	834	834	438
81.8359	Men's or boys' wool suits n.s.p.f., valued over \$4 per pound, not ornamented, not knit-----	3/ 1,070	3/ 110	430
07.1700	Wire rods, of iron or steel, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound-----	6,255	1,507	429
41.3000	Beads, bugles, and spangles, n.e.s-----	1,498	323	424
99.9500	Formal and informal entries, \$250 and under, estimated-----	1,238	351	391
10.3935	Oil well casing n.s.p.f., of iron or steel-----	17	17	374
46.6020	Glass tumblers, goblets, and other stemware n.s.p.f., valued over \$0.30 but not over \$3 each-----	1,504	413	352
00.3522	Leather athletic footwear n.s.p.f., for men, youths, and boys-----	4/	4/	318
67.0515	Ale, porter, stout, and beer, glass containers, not over 1 gallon-----	1,368	299	310
40.3800	Jewelry, valued over 20 cents per dozen pieces or parts, other than watch bracelets-----	1,285	347	288
84.5845	Telephonic terminal equipment parts, n.s.p.f-----	5/	5/	264
	Total-----	28,014	9,234	15,802
	Total, U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia-----	74,909	19,946	22,525

/ TSUSA item 700.2946, along with TSUSA item 700.2942, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.2940.
 / TSUSA item 700.3552, along with TSUSA item 700.3548, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.3550.
 / TSUSA item 381.8359 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.8359. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 379.8359, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.
 / TSUSA item 700.3522, along with TSUSA item 700.3517, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.3515.
 / TSUSA item 684.5845 was created on Jan. 1, 1986, along with 6 other TSUSA items, from 2 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-17.--Leading items exported to East Germany, by Schedule B Nos., 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	\$45,246	\$17,410	\$10,347
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	8,371	8,371	4,919
670.7600	Parts of machines suitable for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments-----	-	-	383
678.5065	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts-----	-	-	297
694.4043	Single engine nonmilitary airplanes, new, other than rotary wing	-	-	279
474.2824	Lithographic and offset printing inks, other than news ink-----	-	-	271
300.3021	Cotton linters, n.e.s-----	1,854	782	238
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched-----	202	-	216
184.6620	Fresh, chilled, or frozen meat, including meat offal, not fit for human consumption (animal feed)-----	-	-	184
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s-----	-	-	182
722.9540	Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures), other than microfilm and microfiche equipment-----	1,338	-	146
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500-----	57	38	117
771.4300	Film, strips, and sheets of polyvinyl polymers and copolymers---	146	26	88
106.9200	Swine (pork) livers, fresh, chilled or frozen-----	876	-	85
106.9400	Edible swine (pork) offal, fresh, chilled or frozen, other than livers-----	201	-	79
124.1558	Furskins, whole, not dressed, n.s.p.f-----	-	-	77
772.3500	Curtains, drapes, napkins, table covers, centerpieces, furniture slipcovers, mats, and like furnishings, of rubber or plastics---	-	-	46
685.8017	Fixed electrical capacitor chips, ceramic-----	1/	1/	43
685.1050	Television cameras-----	-	-	42
492.6015	Chemical adhesives n.s.p.f., put up for retail sale in packages with a net weight of 36 ounces or less-----	4	1	35
	Total-----	58,294	26,628	18,074
	Total, U.S. exports to East Germany-----	72,253	28,681	18,432

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1/ Schedule B item 685.8017, along with four other Schedule B items, was created on January 1, 1986, from former Schedule B item 685.8015.

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

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

able B-18.--Leading items imported from East Germany, by TSUSA items, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
480.3000	Irea, n.e.s-----	\$4,885	-	\$4,626
709.6320	Apparatus for medical or dental use and parts thereof-----	-	-	2,059
772.5109	Passenger car tires, radial-----	6,897	1,881	1,586
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude-----	1,652	-	915
772.5112	Passenger car tires, other than radial-----	2,892	466	553
494.2000	Montan wax-----	1,737	427	544
709.1770	Electro-surgical apparatus, n.s.p.f-----	112	6	402
121.5000	Pig and hog leather-----	607	62	357
674.3422	Combination boring, drilling, and milling machines, no numerical controls, horizontal spindle-----	264	108	347
772.5138	Truck and bus tires, other than radial-----	994	280	342
676.3069	Laser printer units for data-processing machines-----	1/	1/	308
668.5060	Parts of printing presses-----	2,656	344	292
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial-----	1,160	286	266
687.6619	Microwave tubes, other than magnetron and klystron-----	-	-	212
546.6060	Glassware, not tumblers or tableware, valued over \$0.30 but not over \$3, n.e.s-----	387	96	198
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-----	1,381	739	195
725.0320	Grand pianos-----	462	103	188
772.5129	Tires for light trucks, other than radials-----	673	184	188
772.5127	Radial tires for light trucks-----	1,234	251	183
708.7600	Compound optical microscopes, other-----	527	93	171
	Total-----	28,520	5,327	13,933
	Total, U.S. imports from East Germany-----	90,290	37,182	20,062

[/ TSUSA item 676.3069 was created on Jan. 1, 1986, along with 12 other TSUSA items, from 3 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-19.--Leading items exported to Hungary, by Schedule B Nos., 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing-----	\$2,864	\$907	\$1,089
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors-----	5,633	1,800	1,086
486.2800	Organophosphorus insecticides, other than methyl parathion-----	1,542	715	881
640.3820	Metal tanks having a capacity over 75 gallons, for industrial plants or other storage or manufacturing uses-----	-	-	750
170.5100	Unmanufactured tobacco, n.s.p.f., including stems, trimmings, scraps, cuttings and siftings-----	-	-	737
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	1,568	1,245	659
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity-----	9,926	9,051	501
191.1520	Bull semen (bovine)-----	198	-	466
435.3300	Corticosteroids, n.s.p.f. (bulk)-----	2,290	1,417	464
123.0000	Whole skins of sheep and lamb, not dressed, if suitable for use as furs-----	999	328	457
640.3840	Metal containers n.s.p.f. having a capacity over 75 gallons, for industrial plants or other storage or manufacturing uses--	-	-	354
700.2470	Women's boots, dress and casual, with uppers of leather-----	1,407	242	312
130.3420	Corn seed, sweet, not donated for relief or charity-----	342	262	301
444.1210	Polyamide resins, nylon type-----	503	168	287
121.5726	Bovine glove and garment leather, other than rough, russet, and crust, n.s.p.f-----	755	385	285
423.1090	Inorganic chemical compounds, n.s.p.f-----	263	-	256
700.2465	Women's sandals, with uppers of leather-----	-	-	235
660.9430	Centrifugal pumps, single-stage-single-suction, close-coupled, with discharge outlet under 2 inches in diameter-----	479	114	207
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof-----	1,634	34	182
685.6052	Radio navigational aid apparatus (except radar), not for use in civil aircraft, other than parts and reception only apparatus--	-	-	180
	Total-----	30,402	16,667	9,688
	Total, U.S. exports to Hungary-----	92,094	36,925	13,520

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, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	\$34,983	\$10,386	\$7,519
692.3295	Parts of motor vehicles, n.s.p.f-----	1/	1/	6,251
412.0200	Autonomic drugs, except alkaloids and their derivatives, provided for in the Chemical Appendix to Tariff Schedules-----	5,039	234	4,934
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household-----	19,748	5,460	4,230
165.1500	Apple and pear juice, not containing over 1 percent alcohol-----	5,154	2,726	3,776
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f-----	4,992	2,835	2,364
700.4544	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for women, over \$2.50 per pair:	2/	2/	1,428
692.3460	Parts for agricultural tractors-----	5,345	2,386	780
381.9568	Men's or boys' suits n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit-----	3/ 825	3/ 264	688
686.9040	Tungsten halogen and other lamps using halogen regenerative cycle-----	491	293	686
107.3040	Bacon, not boned and cooked-----	2,876	250	678
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial-----	2,221	925	653
688.4280	Electrical articles and electrical parts of articles, n.s.p.f----	2,018	281	647
411.2400	Sulfamethazine-----	1,928	604	631
644.1200	Aluminum foil, not backed or cut to shape, over .00035 inch in thickness, valued over 55 cents per pound-----	2,276	848	542
680.3934	Tapered roller bearings and parts, cups imported separately-----	379	73	526
680.3938	Tapered roller bearings and parts, cone assemblies imported separately-----	1,117	271	435
607.6610	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils-----	2,907	1,582	376
381.4740	Men's or boys' suit-type sport coats and jackets, of cotton, valued over \$4 each, not ornamented, not knit-----	4/ 979	4/ 467	364
381.8359	Men's or boys' wool suits n.s.p.f., valued over \$4 per pound, not ornamented, not knit-----	5/ 871	5/ 266	354
	Total-----	94,147	30,150	37,862
	Total, U.S. imports from Hungary-----	216,618	68,160	55,158

1/ TSUSA item 692.3295, along with TSUSA item 692.3288, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 692.3290.
2/ TSUSA item 700.4544, along with TSUSA item 700.4542, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.4540.
3/ TSUSA item 381.9568 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.9568. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 379.9568, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.
4/ TSUSA item 381.4740 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.4640. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 379.4640, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.
5/ TSUSA item 381.8359 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.8359. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 379.8359, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.

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., 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
664.0507	Coal cutting machines, continuous mining machines, and long-wall:			
	mining machines-----	-	-	\$36
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500-----	3	-	6
709.0900	Bougies, catheters, drains, and sondes, and parts thereof-----	-	-	3
709.3000	Medical, dental, surgical, and veterinary instruments and			
	apparatus, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	2	2	2
	Total-----	5	2	46
	Total, U.S. exports to Mongolia-----	32	9	46

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, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
06.4192	Camel hair, in the grease or washed, not sorted-----	\$18	\$5	\$212
06.6200	Cashmere goat hair, and like hair of other animals, in the grease or washed, sorted-----	1,694	760	129
	Total-----	1,712	765	341
	Total, U.S. imports from Mongolia-----	3,111	884	341

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., 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</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, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

TSUSA Item No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
	Total, U.S. imports from North Korea-----	30	2	-

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., 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	1/ \$25,076	1/ \$7,920	\$6,616
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	41,634	8,948	6,400
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	13,459	2,028	2,747
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity-----	21,839	5,178	1,591
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind-----	2,081	479	1,285
664.0588	Parts, n.e.s., of excavating machinery, n.e.s-----	5,862	2,003	983
309.4242	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)-----	4,252	453	764
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof-----	437	5	624
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity-----	1,985	1,575	554
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity-----	1,999	618	463
121.0515	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, not split---	919	436	348
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk-----	2,280	897	338
310.0032	High tenacity multifilament polyester yarns, other than textured:	1,940	549	337
674.3595	Metalforming forging machines other than headers and upsetters, new, valued at least \$2,500 each-----	-	-	297
709.1670	Electro-medical apparatus, n.s.p.f-----	1,628	59	262
170.6500	Cigarettes-----	2,963	1,474	243
710.8530	Gauges and gauge blocks, and parts thereof-----	56	-	224
709.1620	Electro-medical therapeutic apparatus, n.s.p.f-----	848	438	221
685.6043	Radio navigational aid apparatus (except radar), designed for use in civil aircraft-----	2	-	217
687.6082	Parts of cathode ray tubes-----	1,048	138	215
	Total-----	130,308	33,199	24,730
	Total, U.S. exports to Poland-----	233,702	66,868	32,463

1/ For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; thus, the January-March 1985 figure presented here for Schedule B item 480.1000 represents exports under items 480.2500 through 480.9500, and the annual 1985 value shown for this item reflects total exports under items 480.1000 through 480.9500 during the year 1985.

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, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over-----	\$88,641	\$23,287	\$25,604
110.4740	Pollock blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds-----	9,120	4,824	3,762
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard-----	5,749	1,247	1,999
692.3510	Track-laying tractors (including half-track), not used for agricultural use-----	1,977	-	1,360
493.1200	Casein-----	2,992	452	1,232
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets-----	1,481	1,005	1,145
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household-----	3,700	690	1,134
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood-----	3,363	968	914
700.3552	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for men-----	1/	1/	629
146.7630	Strawberries in containers holding more than 40 ounces-----	2,529	421	553
381.8359	Men's or boys' wool suits n.s.p.f., valued over \$4 per pound, not ornamented, not knit-----	2/ 1,625	2/ 454	505
646.2622	Brads, nails, spikes, staples, and tacks, of iron or steel, smooth shank, 1 inch or more in length, not coated or plated--	4,570	1,260	481
765.0300	Paintings, pastels, drawings, and sketches, executed by hand----	54	6	477
336.6249	Worsted, valued over \$2 but not over \$9 per pound-----	837	332	437
609.8041	Channels, other than alloy iron or steel, maximum cross-sectional dimension of 3 inches or more-----	2,796	331	436
660.9200	Fuel injection pumps-----	654	74	430
692.1090	Motor vehicles n.s.p.f., for the transport of persons or articles-----	1,910	436	428
107.3515	Canned hams and shoulders, less than 3 pounds-----	1,752	520	402
176.4500	Rapeseed oil, unfit for use as food, not imported-----	-	-	372
170.3510	Cigarette leaf tobacco, stemmed, flue-cured-----	3/ -	3/	323
	Total-----	133,749	36,309	42,622
	Total, U.S. imports from Poland-----	217,037	55,848	54,986

1/ TSUSA item 700.3552, along with TSUSA item 700.3548, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.3550.
2/ TSUSA item 381.8359 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.8359. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 379.8359, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.
3/ TSUSA item 170.3510, along with TSUSA item 170.3520, was created on July 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 170.3500. There were no imports from Poland under item 170.3510 during July-Dec. 1985.

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., 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting-----	\$22,423	\$14,628	\$30,393
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines-----	22,045	1,602	16,095
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity-----	9,868	-	15,578
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal-----	53,860	10,525	14,033
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole-----	41,038	18,631	8,360
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal-----	4,719	-	6,655
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s-----	-	-	2,417
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	1/ 9,308	1/ -	2,013
486.8900	Herbicide preparations, n.e.s-----	630	-	1,497
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines-----	1,217	-	1,496
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f-----	4,052	1,220	1,206
130.3440	Corn seed, except sweet, not donated for relief or charity-----	1,117	1,117	1,083
486.0900	Fungicides, unmixed, n.s.p.f-----	666	666	1,046
404.0580	Hydrocarbons, except derivatives, n.e.s-----	1,118	-	983
177.5640	Tallow, inedible-----	-	-	729
433.1035	Compound catalyst preparations, other than of nickel-----	-	-	539
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity-----	612	65	315
711.2420	Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles under compression, tension, etc., electrical-----	11	-	262
711.8022	Electrical industrial process equipment for measuring, checking, or controlling pressure, draft or vacuum, and parts thereof---	-	-	208
727.1600	Furniture designed for office use, of wood-----	-	-	157
	Total-----	172,685	48,454	105,064
	Total, U.S. exports to Romania-----	206,451	52,269	107,560

1/ For statistical reporting purposes, Schedule B item 480.1000 was created effective with July 1985 export statistics as a summation of Schedule B items 480.2500 through 480.9500; while there were no exports to Romania under items 480.2500 through 480.9500 during January-March 1985, the annual 1985 value shown here for Schedule B item 480.1000 reflects total exports under items 480.1000 through 480.9500 during the year 1985.

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, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
75.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f, in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas-----	\$203,003	\$13,873	\$79,085
07.1610	Mixtures n.s.p.f. of industrial organic chemicals-----	77,522	-	42,932
75.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)-----	174,918	77,646	30,045
80.3000	Urea, n.e.s-----	25,711	5,837	12,596
80.6510	Ammonium nitrate-----	13,041	4,164	4,929
60.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool-----	1/ 7,832	1/ 1,970	2,808
81.9568	Men's or boys' suits n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit-----	2/ 3,671	2/ 982	1,705
06.1310	Brief cases, school bags, photographic equipment bags, camera cases of leather-----	5,929	839	1,347
00.3552	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f, for men-----	3/	3/	1,330
27.2900	Chairs of wood, not folding, not teak, n.e.s-----	5,881	1,759	1,275
84.3715	Women's cotton raincoats n.s.p.f., 3/4-length or longer, valued over \$4 each, not ornamented, not knit-----	4/ 2,542	4/ 1,220	1,253
27.3555	Wall systems, bookcases, shelf units, credenzas, buffets servers china closet-----	3,469	450	1,225
80.3712	Ball bearings, radial ball bearings, outside diameter over 30-millimeters but not over 52-millimeters-----	5,417	1,794	1,216
80.6550	Nitrogen solution-----	4,769	515	1,187
27.3535	Furniture, tables-----	4,048	787	1,166
07.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness-----	62,160	38,217	1,052
46.6020	Glass tumblers, goblets, and other stemware n.s.p.f., valued over \$0.30 but not over \$3 each-----	3,721	863	1,040
10.5049	Yarns wholly of noncontinuous man-made fibers, plied, of acrylic-----	5,151	1,465	1,008
08.1330	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-----	1,136	80	957
35.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard-----	2,183	817	942
	Total-----	612,105	153,278	189,097
	Total, U.S. imports from Romania-----	881,301	221,447	224,742

/ TSUSA item 360.1200 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 360.1515. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 360.1515, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.

/ TSUSA item 381.9568 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 379.9568. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 379.9568, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.

/ TSUSA item 700.3552, along with TSUSA item 700.3548, was created on Jan. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 700.3550.

/ TSUSA item 384.3715 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.3415. The value reported for January-March 1985 reflects imports under item 383.3415, while the 1985 figure represents combined imports under the two numbers.

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., 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

Schedule B No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity-----	\$19,395	\$5,235	\$6,230
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk-----	-	-	181
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity-----	-	-	176
772.0400	Household articles n.s.p.f., of rubber or plastics-----	48	-	103
386.1110	Tents and tarpaulins, of cotton-----	-	-	52
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over \$500-----	80	21	35
818.8000	Shipments valued \$10,000 and under, not identified by kind-----	63	29	28
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity-----	9	9	18
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity-----	-	-	2
270.4040	Books, n.s.p.f-----	-	-	1
	Total-----	19,595	5,294	6,826
	Total, U.S. exports to Vietnam-----	19,875	5,304	6,826

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, 1985, January-March 1985, and January-March 1986

TSUSA item No.	Description	1985	January-March--	
			1985	1986
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped	-	-	\$31
384.5234	and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29-----	-	-	-
384.5234	Women's and girls' cotton playsuits, washsuits, sunsuits, and	-	-	-
	similar apparel n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit-----	1/ -	1/ -	27
384.9000	Women's trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not	-	-	-
	ornamented, not knit-----	2/ -	2/ -	13
	Total-----	-	-	72
	Total, U.S. imports from Vietnam-----	25	-	72

1/ TSUSA item 384.5234 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.5034. There were no imports from Vietnam under either of these two items during 1985.

2/ TSUSA item 384.9000 was created on Sept. 1, 1985, from former TSUSA item 383.9070. There were no imports from Vietnam under either of these two items during 1985.

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

Abbreviation	Full wording
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
	MSIC: SIC-based import product groupings
	OSIC: SIC-based domestic manufactured output categories
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
	SITC categories are defined as follows:
	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.

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