50th QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE CONGRESS AND THE TRADE POLICY COMMITTEE ON TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES DURING JANUARY-MARCH 1987

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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 8 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/

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 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 potentially 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.

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.

At present, China, Hungary, Romania, and Poland 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 the 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 such countries. 1/ Section 401 of the Trade Act of 1974 reaffirmed the policy of denying nondiscriminatory treatment to imports from NME's with the exception of Poland, whose MFN status had been restored in 1960. 2/ However, section 402 of the Trade Act of 1974 authorized the President to waive this policy and extend or restore MFN status to those countries that meet certain emigration policy criteria. As provided for under the act, MFN status was granted to Romania in 1975, to Hungary in 1978, and to China in 1980. Poland's MFN status was suspended by the President in October 1982, but was again restored in February 1987.

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]." 3/

In the TSUS, the MFN rates of duty are set forth in column 1. The rates applicable to products of designated Communist nations 4/ 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. 5/ Data

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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."

2/ This provision was not applicable to countries that had MFN status when the Trade Act was enacted.

3/ Trade Reform Act of 1974: Report of the Committee on Finance. . ., S. Rep. No. 1298, 93d Cong., 2d Sess., 210 (1974).

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

5/ 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 seven-digit TSUSA items (U.S. imports) or seven-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 1987. It 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 1987 are also discussed. In addition, a special section in the report examines the 1986 carryover data on U.S. trade with the NME's. Trade records that cannot be processed in time to be included with the statistics for the month in which the exports or imports occurred are carried over and included with the statistics for a subsequent period, usually the next month. However, because of technical problems arising from the Commerce Department's new schedule for release of U.S. trade statistics, the 1986 carryover data were not published. The data to prepare this section were extracted from magnetic tapes provided by the Bureau of the Census.

Additional copies of this report (USITC Publication 1991) 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

U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) declined by 31.7 percent from $1.8 billion during January-March 1986 to $1.2 billion during January-March 1987. U.S. imports from the NME's increased by 17.8 percent from $1.7 billion during January-March 1986 to $2.0 billion during the quarter under review. As a result, the U.S. balance of trade with the NME's deteriorated sharply, moving from a surplus of $55.4 million during January-March 1986 to a deficit of $804.7 million during the quarter under review. This was the fourth consecutive quarterly deficit in U.S. trade with the NME's.

Two-way merchandise trade between the United States and the NME's declined by 7.3 percent from $3.5 billion during January-March 1986 to $3.2 billion during the corresponding period of 1987.

During January-March 1987, U.S. exports to the NME's exceeded the levels of the two preceding quarters, but they were $557.2 million below export sales during January-March 1986. Most of the decline was attributable to reduced shipments of corn, soybeans, and advanced capital goods. U.S. exports of corn to the NME's plunged 74.5 percent, from $265.4 million during January-March 1986 to $67.7 million during the corresponding period of 1987, as sales to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe dropped off sharply. Corn exports to the Soviet Union declined from $217.2 million during January-March 1986 to $21.8 million during January-March 1987, and in a similar comparison, sales to Eastern Europe fell from $48.2 million to $10.0 million. U.S. exports of soybeans to the NME's declined from $256.5 million during January-March 1986 to $61.5 million during the corresponding period of 1987, primarily because sales to the Soviet Union fell from $203.6 million to nil over the period. Soybean sales to Eastern Europe also declined from January-March 1986 to January-March 1987, but those to China increased. U.S. exports of machines and equipment to the NME's decreased by 21.9 percent, from $699.9 million during January-March 1986 to $546.9 million during the corresponding period of 1987, with 90.9 percent of the decline attributable to reduced sales to China. The reduction in sales of machines and equipment to China was probably the result of measures by the Chinese Government to reduce imports and conserve foreign exchange. U.S. exports of machines and equipment to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe also declined from January-March 1986 to January-March 1987.

Primarily as a result of the reduction in U.S. exports of corn and soybeans to the Soviet Union, total U.S. sales to that country plunged from $582.5 million during January-March 1986 to $150.3 million during January-March 1987, a decline of 74.2 percent. In similar comparisons, U.S. exports to China declined by 6.1 percent, from $915.3 million to $859.3 million, and sales to Eastern Europe fell 26.0 percent, from $249.1 million to $184.4 million.

At $2.0 billion, U.S. imports from the NME's set a quarterly record during January-March 1987. Miscellaneous manufactured articles (SITC Section 8) accounted for $1.1 billion of U.S. imports from the NME's during the quarter under review. Imports from the NME's of items in this category, which include clothing and apparel accessories, handbags, toys, and travel goods, were 79.4 percent higher than during January-March 1986. The single most important reason for the increase in U.S. imports from the NME's from

January-March 1986 to January-March 1987 was higher imports of clothing and apparel accessories from China, which rose 86.3 percent from $372.2 million to $693.4 million and offset declining purchases of petroleum, petroleum products, and chemicals from the NME's. U.S. imports of petroleum and petroleum products from the NME's declined from $403.9 million during January-March 1986 to $219.0 million during the corresponding period of 1987, owing to a 63.4-percent decline in the value of purchases of crude petroleum from China and a 21.3-percent reduction in the value of petroleum products imported from the NME's. In a similar comparison, U.S. imports of chemicals from the NME's declined from $186.3 million to $99.2 million, owing to the absence of purchases of industrial organic chemicals during the quarter under review and a precipitous decline in imports of urea over the period. The decline in imports of urea may be a consequence of the antidumping investigations involving imports of the product from East Germany, Romania, and the Soviet Union.

U.S. imports from China increased by 29.5 percent from $1.2 billion during January-March 1986 to $1.6 billion during the corresponding period of 1987, owing to higher purchases of apparel and clothing accessories, travel goods, toys, and a number of other Chinese products. Mainly as a result of a reduction in imports from Romania, U.S. imports from Eastern Europe declined by 13.7 percent from $384.0 million during January-March 1986 to $331.5 million during the corresponding period of 1987. In a similar comparison, U.S. imports from the Soviet Union declined by 6.2 percent from $93.1 million to $87.3 million.

During the quarter under review, the United States restored Poland's most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff status and lifted foreign-policy controls on nonstrategic exports of oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Union. The restoration of Poland's MFN status and eligibility for official credits from the U.S. Government in February marked the conclusion of a process of gradual removal of the sanctions imposed during 1981-82, as the political situation in Poland was normalized. The controls on exports of oil and gas equipment and related technical data to the Soviet Union were not extended during the annual renewal of U.S. foreign policy controls. They were judged to be ineffective and injurious to U.S. economic interests, owing to the widespread foreign availability of the controlled items. Romania's eligibility for benefits under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), which provides for duty-free entries of certain products of developing countries, was terminated during the quarter under review. The action was the result of a presidential determination that Romania was not taking steps to afford its citizens internationally accepted workers' rights.

As part of its efforts to expand U.S. exports of agricultural commodities, the U.S. Government offered in March to sell 4 million metric tons (mt) of subsidized wheat to the Soviet Union under the Export Enhancement Program (EEP). During the quarter under review, smaller amounts of wheat were sold to China, Poland, and Romania under the program. U.S. sales of corn to the NME's also received a boost with the announcement in late February of the first Soviet commitment to purchase corn since June 1986. By the end of March, the Soviet Union had contracted to purchase 2.7 million mt of corn.

Six antidumping investigations involving two products imported from the NME's--tapered roller bearings from China, Hungary, and Romania; and urea from East Germany, Romania, and the Soviet Union--were in progress during the

quarter under review. Following affirmative preliminary determinations by the U.S. International Trade Commission during 1986, the International Trade Administration preliminarily determined early this year that the merchandise under investigation was being sold at less than fair value. In March, the Commission instituted an investigation of whether imports of ammonium paratungstate and tungstic acid from China are causing market disruption in the United States.

The Department of Commerce decided to delay the release of U.S. trade statistics by about 2 weeks, effective with the data for January 1987. The decision was taken to reduce trade carryover, which occurs when import and export transactions cannot be included with the statistics for the month in which they actually took place and are carried over to a subsequent period--usually the following month. However, it created a problem of how to handle transactions that occurred in late December 1986. They would have been carried over to January 1987 under the old schedule, but they should have been included with the December 1986 data under the new schedule. To reflect trade during January 1987 as accurately as possible, Commerce decided to exclude the carryover data, which are also called the "bulge data," from the revised statistics for the month. These data were recorded separately on magnetic tape.

The carryover data included $159.1 million in imports from the NME's and $71.7 million in exports to the NME's. China was by far the leading supplier and purchaser, accounting for 70.2 percent of these imports and 71.4 percent of these exports. Miscellaneous manufactured articles accounted for $71.9 million, or 45.2 percent, of the bulge imports from the NME's. The leading category among the bulge exports to the NME's was machinery and transportation equipment, with a 47.0-percent share.

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

Two-way merchandise trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) declined by 7.3 percent, from $3.5 billion during January-March 1986 to $3.2 billion during January-March 1987. U.S. exports to the NME's decreased by 31.7 percent as imports from the NME's increased by 17.8 percent. During the quarter under review, imports exceeded exports by $804.7 million, the fourth consecutive quarterly deficit in U.S. trade with these countries (table 1). It was also the second largest quarterly deficit the United States has registered in trade with the NME's since this series of reports was begun in January-March 1975, exceeded only by the $818.9 million deficit of July-September 1986.

U.S. exports to the NME's increased for the second consecutive quarter during January-March 1987 after reaching a 3-year low during the third quarter of 1986 (figure 1). However, at $1.2 billion, they were $557.2 million below their level during January-March 1986. The value of U.S. shipments to the Soviet Union plummeted 74.2 percent, from $582.5 million during January-March 1986 to $150.3 million during the corresponding period of 1987; exports to China fell 6.1 percent, from $915.3 million to $859.3 million; and those to Eastern Europe decreased by 26.0 percent, from $249.1 million to $184.4 million. 1/ Lower shipments of corn and soybeans to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe were the major reason for the sharp drop in U.S. exports to the NME's, but a reduction in shipments of capital goods, mainly to China, also contributed to the overall decline.

With exports to other NME markets declining much more steeply, China's share of the total value of U.S. shipments to the NME's increased from 60.6 percent during 1986 to 71.6 percent during January-March 1987 (figure 2). The Soviet Union's share declined from 24.6 percent during 1986 to only 12.5 percent during the quarter under review, and Eastern Europe's share increased from 14.1 to 15.4 percent, exceeding that of the Soviet Union for the second consecutive quarter. 2/ Romania, with a 5.4-percent share, was the third-ranking NME market for U.S. exports during January-March 1987, and Poland ranked fourth with 4.4 percent. Agricultural commodities accounted for only 17.1 percent of total U.S. exports to the NME's during the quarter under review, compared with 35.6 percent of the total during January-March 1986 and 52.2 percent during the corresponding period of 1985.

After declining slightly during October-December 1986, U.S. imports from the NME's climbed to a quarterly level of $2.0 billion for the first time during January-March 1987 (figure 3). Led by higher purchases of apparel and clothing accessories, imports from China increased by 29.5 percent, from $1.2 billion during January-March 1986 to $1.6 billion during the quarter

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

2/ From April-June 1981--the quarter during which President Reagan lifted the partial embargo on grain exports to the Soviet Union--to October-December 1986, U.S. exports to Eastern Europe exceeded those to the Soviet Union during only two quarters. These two quarters were July-September 1983 and July-September 1985, when grain shipments to the Soviet Union tapered off from their much higher levels during the first 9 months of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. grain agreement year, which extends from Oct. 1 through Sept. 30.

Table 1.--U.S. trade with the world and with the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by quarters, January 1986-March 1987

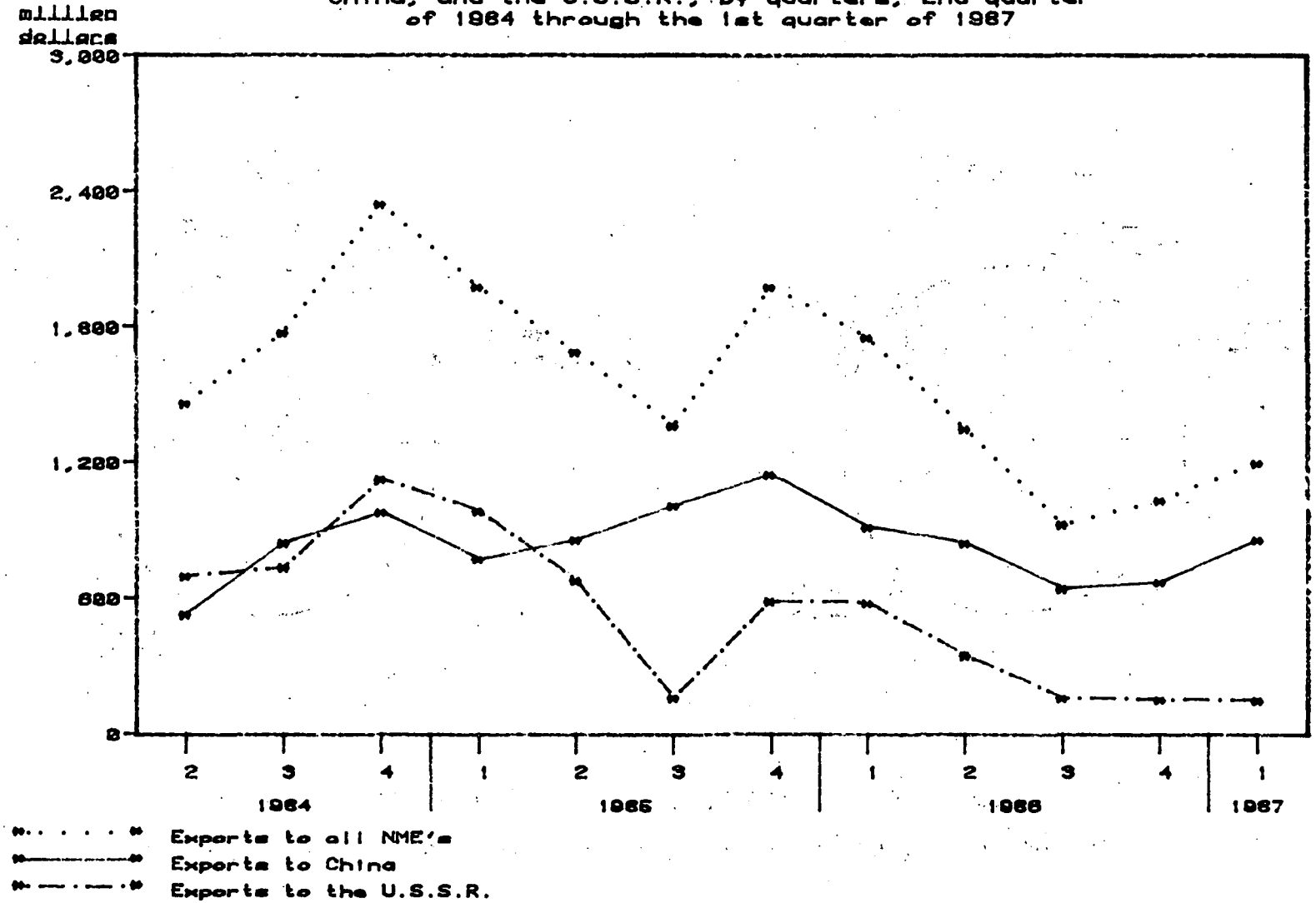
Item	1986 January-March	1986 April-June	1986 July-September	1986 October-December	January-March 1987
U.S. world trade:					
Exports----------million dollars--	52,014	50,493	49,603	54,266	54,177
Imports----------do----	92,483	90,128	92,365	93,680	91,945
Balance----------do----	-40,469	-39,635	-42,763	-39,414	-37,768
Trade turnover (exports plus imports) million dollars--	144,497	140,621	141,968	147,947	146,122
U.S. trade with NME's:					
Exports----------million dollars--	1,757	1,352	928	1,034	1,200
Imports----------do----	1,702	1,541	1,747	1,666	2,005
Balance----------do----	55	-189	-819	-631	-805
Trade turnover (exports plus imports) million dollars--	3,459	2,893	2,676	2,700	3,205
Share of total U.S. trade accounted for by trade with NME's:					
Exports----------percent--	3.38	2.68	1.87	1.91	2.22
Imports----------do----	1.84	1.71	1.89	1.78	2.18

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.

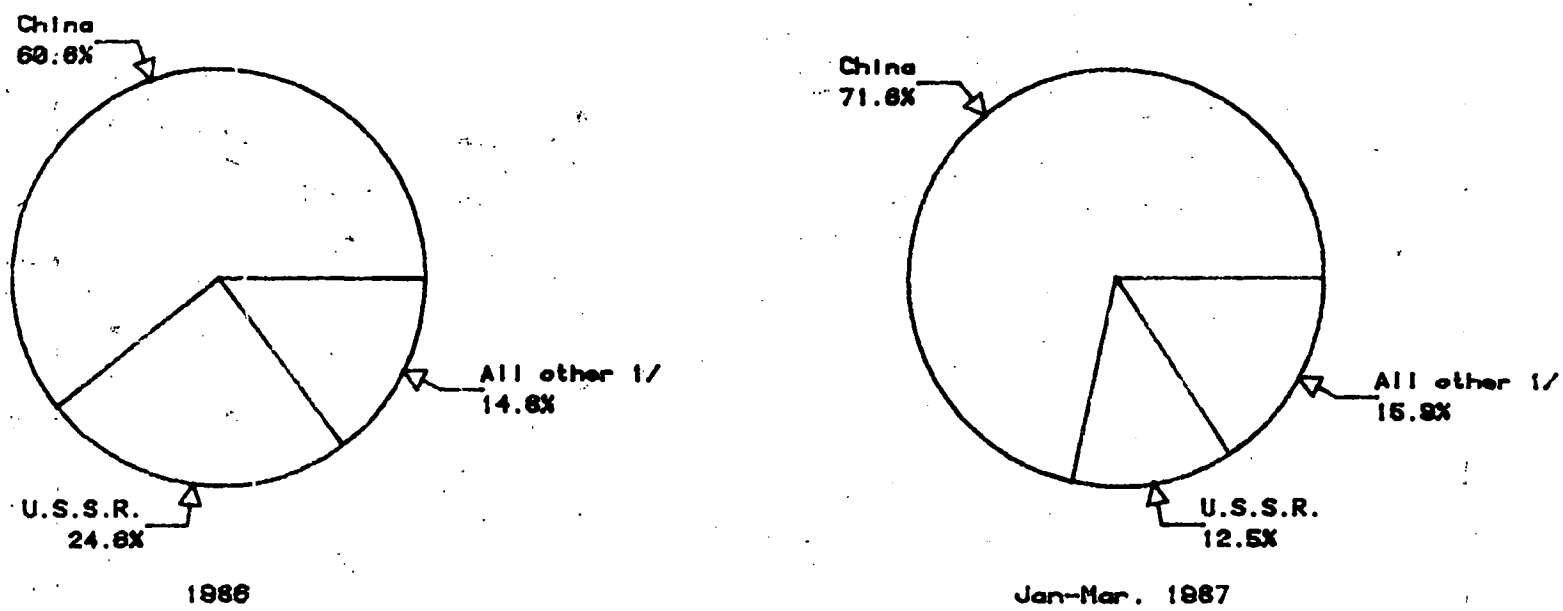
Note.--Import figures in this and all other tables in this report are Census-basis imports for consumption at customs value. Exports are domestic exports only, including Defense Department military assistance shipments, and are valued on an f.a.s. basis.

Figure 1.--U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), China, and the U.S.S.R., by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1984 through the 1st quarter of 1987



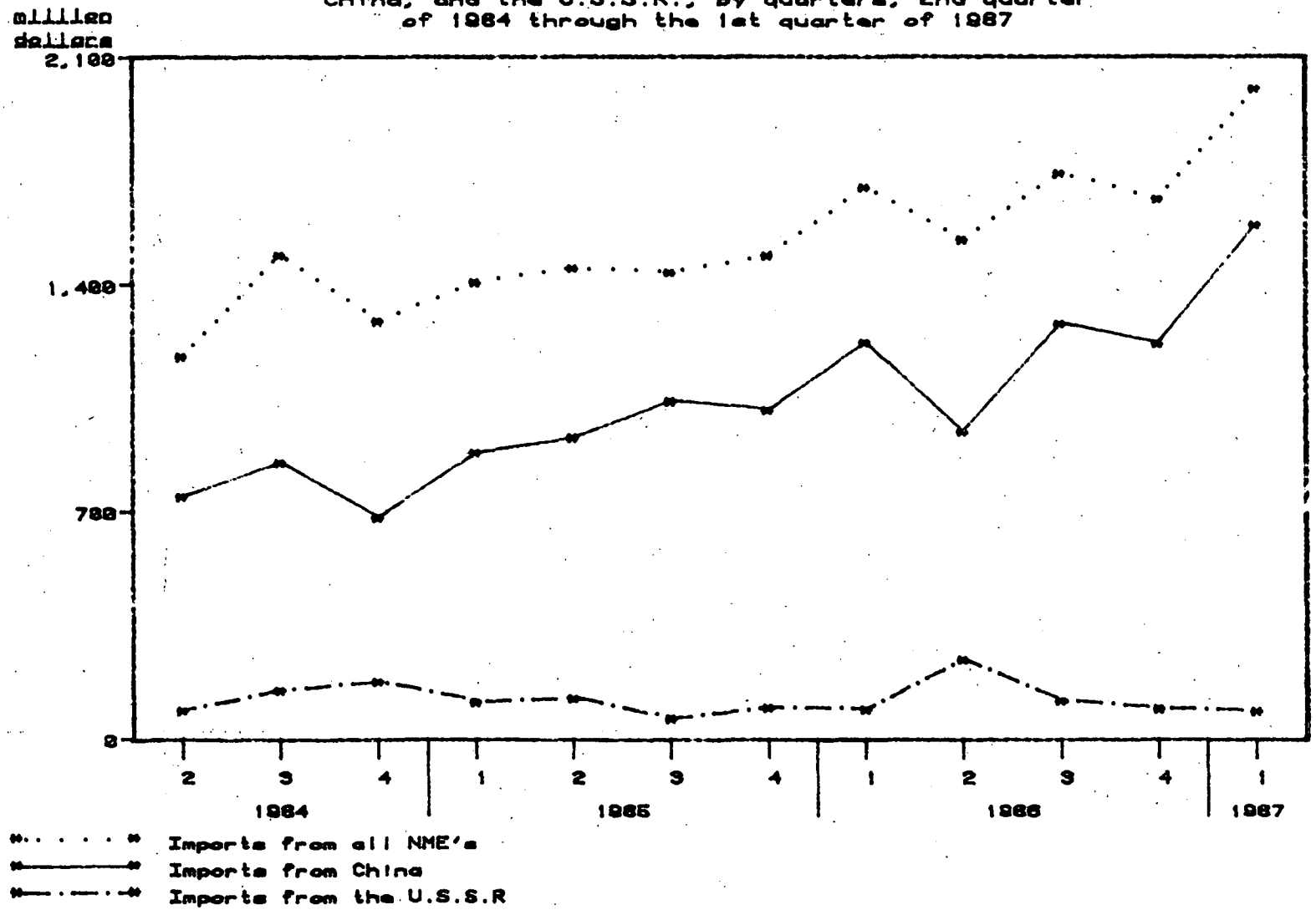
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Figure 2.--Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, 1986 and January-March 1987



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 1984 through the 1st quarter of 1987



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

under review. However, in corresponding first-quarter comparisons, U.S. imports from Eastern Europe declined by 13.7 percent, from $384.0 million to $331.5 million, and those from the Soviet Union fell 6.2 percent, from $93.1 million to $87.3 million.

China's share of U.S. imports from the NME's increased from 70.2 percent during 1986 to 79.1 percent during January-March 1987 (figure 4). Romania remained the second largest NME supplier to the U.S. market, although its share declined from 11.3 percent during 1986 to 8.0 percent during the quarter under review. The Soviet Union ranked third with a 4.4-percent share, 3.9 percentage points less than its share during 1986.

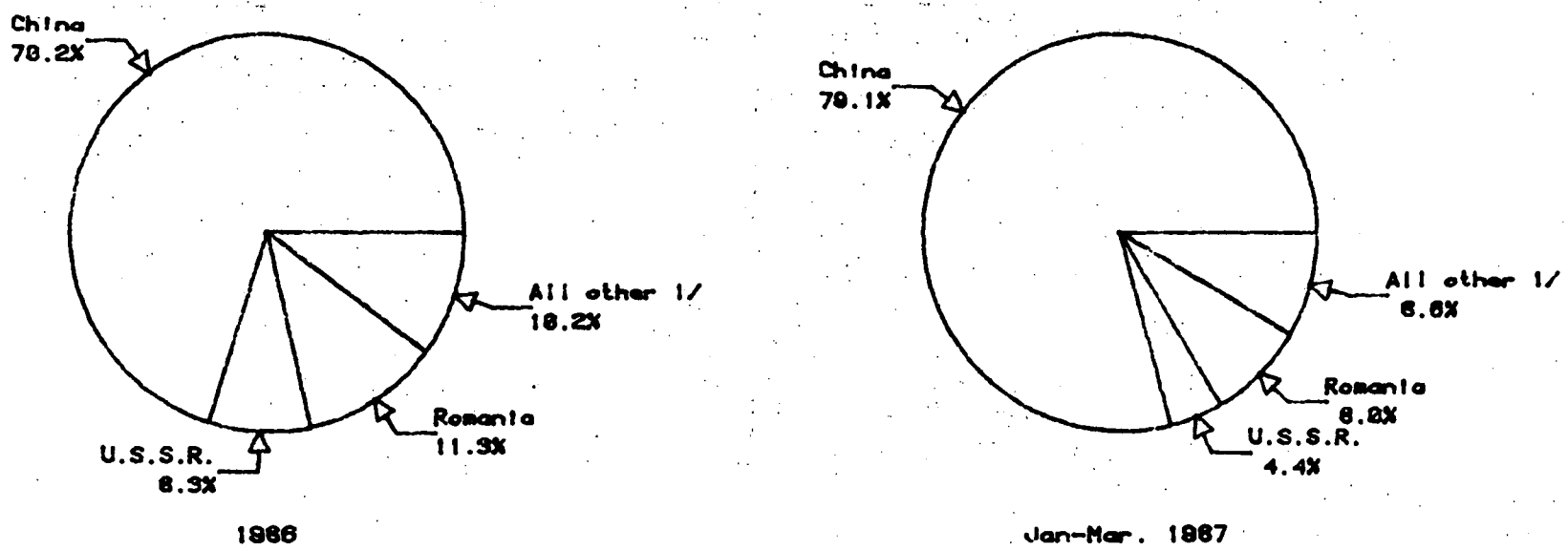
The $804.7 million deficit the United States registered in trade with the NME's during January-March 1987 represents a marked deterioration in its merchandise balance with these countries compared with a $55.4 million surplus during January-March 1986 and a $573.7 million surplus during the corresponding quarter of 1985. The U.S. surplus in trade with the Soviet Union narrowed from $871.3 million during January-March 1985 to $489.4 million during January-March 1986 and to only $63.0 million during the quarter under review. In corresponding first-quarter comparisons, the deficit in trade with China increased from $106.3 million to $308.7 million and to $725.8 million during January-March 1987, and the deficit in trade with Eastern Europe declined from $198.6 million to $135.0 million but again widened to $147.1 million. During the quarter under review, East Germany was the only East European country with which the United States had a trade surplus.

U.S. Exports

Table 2 shows the changes in U.S. exports to the NME's from January-March 1986 to January-March 1987 by individual countries, and table 3 shows the changes in these exports by SITC Sections. The decline in exports of two commodities--soybeans and corn--accounted for 92.3 percent of the fall in the value of U.S. shipments to the Soviet Union. This drop in soybean and corn shipments to the Soviet Union was also the major reason for the steep decline in U.S. exports to the NME's of crude materials (SITC Section 2) and food and live animals (SITC Section 0), the commodity group that consists almost entirely of grain exports in trade with these countries (appendix table A-1). However, lower exports of softwood logs to China and a decrease in soybean shipments to Bulgaria contributed to the decline in crude-material exports, and corn shipments to Bulgaria and Romania also fell sharply. As a result, crude materials dropped to third place and grains to fourth place among exports to the NME's. These two commodity groups together accounted for 83.4 percent of the overall decline in the value of U.S. shipments to NME markets from January-March 1986 to the corresponding quarter of 1987.

Chemicals (SITC Section 5) became the second largest group of exports to the NME's, the result of a rise in shipments to China, and machinery and transportation equipment (SITC Section 7) remained the leading export category during January-March 1987. With only a 20.8-percent decrease in value of shipments, machinery and transportation equipment accounted for 41.2 percent of U.S. exports to the NME's, 5.7 percentage points more than its share during the corresponding period of 1986. The decline in these exports was mainly attributable to lower shipments to China, the principal NME market for this commodity group. However, there was a steep drop in such shipments to Romania, and exports to the Soviet Union also fell.

Figure 4.--Relative shares of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries, 1986 and January-March 1987



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, 1985, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1985	1986	January-March--	
			1986	1987
Albania	11,908	4,506	3,348	7
Bulgaria	103,489	95,865	65,603	8,101
China	3,796,200	3,076,023	915,342	859,255
Cuba	1,113	1,553	332	321
Czechoslovakia	62,623	67,535	11,481	11,048
East Germany	72,253	67,624	18,432	20,362
Hungary	92,094	88,216	13,520	28,016
Mongolia	32	77	46	10
North Korea	-	-	-	-
Poland	233,702	145,155	32,463	52,592
Romania	206,451	249,226	107,560	64,248
U.S.S.R	2,421,948	1,246,831	582,498	150,326
Vietnam	19,875	29,986	6,826	5,975
Total	7,021,687	5,072,596	1,757,452	1,200,260
Total, U.S. exports to the world	206,925,312	206,376,202	52,014,038	54,176,942

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 1986 and January-March 1987

SITC Section	Total exports		Exports to the NME's	
	Jan.-Mar. 1986	Jan.-Mar. 1987	Jan.-Mar. 1986	Jan.-Mar. 1987
	Value (million dollars)			
0. Food and live animals	4,493	4,214	333	121
1. Beverages and tobacco	669	825	2	4
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	4,768	4,740	398	146
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	2,115	1,763	41	31
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	303	199	8	9
5. Chemicals	5,604	6,027	179	241
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	3,548	4,055	53	59
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	23,887	24,897	624	494
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,905	4,260	100	74
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	2,722	3,195	20	20
Total	52,014	54,177	1,757	1,200
	Percent of total			
0. Food and live animals	8.6	7.8	19.0	10.1
1. Beverages and tobacco	1.3	1.5	.1	.4
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	9.2	8.7	22.7	12.1
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	4.1	3.3	2.3	2.6
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	.6	.4	.4	.8
5. Chemicals	10.8	11.1	10.2	20.1
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	6.8	7.5	3.0	4.9
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	45.9	46.0	35.5	41.2
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7.5	7.9	5.7	6.2
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	5.2	5.9	1.1	1.7
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.

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

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

During January-March 1987, China was the leading market for all four major export categories in trade with the NME's (table 4). It accounted for 89.6 percent of U.S. exports of machinery and transportation equipment to these countries, 64.8 percent of the value of U.S. shipments of chemicals, 69.7 percent of the crude-material exports, and 37.4 percent of the total value of grain shipments. With a 24.7-percent share, the Soviet Union was the second largest individual market for U.S. grain exports to the NME's during the quarter under review, and the combined value of such shipments to the six East European countries accounted for the remaining 37.9 percent.

Machines and equipment

U.S. exports of machines and equipment to the NME's decreased by 21.9 percent, from $699.9 million during January-March 1986 to $546.9 million during January-March 1987. 1/ The value of such shipments to China fell $139.2 million, accounting for 90.9 percent of the decline in this export category, and shipments to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe decreased by $9.7 million and $4.1 million, respectively.

After amounting to $623.9 million during January-March 1986, exports of machines and equipment to China declined to $484.8 million during the corresponding period of 1987. They were higher, however, than their level during either of the preceding two quarters. These exports to China began to decline during April-June 1986, when they dropped to $574.1 million; they then fell to $377.8 million during July-September and $400.8 million during the final quarter of the year.

This reduction in exports of machines and equipment (and other U.S. goods) was probably largely the result of measures China adopted to reverse the deterioration of its foreign trade balance and conserve a limited supply of foreign exchange. 2/ During 1985, the Chinese authorities instituted a series of new regulations to restrict import growth, and additional steps to limit and control the use of foreign exchange were taken in early 1986. Again, in February 1987, China's leaders further tightened their control over the use of foreign exchange by the provincial governments and their affiliates, and an import freeze was reportedly imposed on all enterprises operated by the central Government. 3/

1/ Machines and equipment are defined here as exports classified in SITC Section 7 (machinery and transportation equipment), SITC Division 87 (professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus), and SITC Division 88 (photograhpic apparatus, equipment, and supplies, and optical goods, watches, and clocks). These categories account for most of the technological transfer that takes place through exports of commodities.

2/ Since mid-1985, China's foreign-exchange holdings have been sufficient to cover only about one quarter's imports. For recent discussions of China's trade and foreign-exchange problems, see 49th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 56-57, and "China's Mounting Foreign Debt" in U.S. International Trade Commission, International Economic Review, May 1987, p. 5.

3/ Rock Creek Research, China Economic Letter, (vol. 3, No. 8), Apr. 20, 1987, pp. 57 and 64.

Table 4.--U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries, by SITC Sections, January-March 1987

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czecho-slovakia	East Germany	Hungary
0. Food and live animals	-	1,575	45,394	-	79	14,706	7,574
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	435	-	-	1,189	-	1,284
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	225	101,578	-	3,194	1,243	810
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	4,444	-	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	387	-	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	2,406	156,217	181	4,167	476	4,907
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	321	50,818	-	721	73	1,753
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	7	2,544	442,518	-	756	3,047	8,577
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	432	53,021	10	641	581	2,521
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	163	4,878	130	300	235	590
Total	7	8,101	859,255	321	11,048	20,362	28,016

SITC Section	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total
0. Food and live animals	-	-	19,014	3,049	30,029	-	121,419
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	1,340	-	-	-	4,248
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	3,145	34,878	628	-	145,702
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	7	14,289	12,032	-	30,772
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	701	-	8,202	-	9,291
5. Chemicals	-	-	8,551	4,560	59,749	12	241,226
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	2,608	155	2,942	4	59,397
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	8	-	7,156	5,631	23,786	-	494,030
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2	-	2,484	1,440	12,749	2	73,883
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	7,586	244	209	5,957	20,293
Total	10	-	52,592	64,248	150,326	5,975	1,200,260

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 decline in exports of machinery to China involved a wide range of products. Shipments of machinery specialized for particular industries (SITC Division 72) decreased from $102.8 million during January-March 1986 to $49.3 million during January-March 1987; general industrial machinery and equipment (SITC Division 74), from $46.8 million to $28.4 million; and electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances (SITC Division 77), from $31.5 million to $14.7 million. Exports to China of professional, scientific, and controlling instruments and apparatus (SITC Division 87) also declined, from $67.2 million during January-March 1986 to $36.6 million during the quarter under review.

Transportation equipment remained the largest group of products in this export category during January-March 1987. Shipments to China of aircraft and associated equipment (SITC Group 792) increased to $221.2 million from $134.2 million during the corresponding period of 1986. Exports of railway vehicles and associated equipment (SITC Group 791) to China declined, however, from $74.1 million during January-March 1986 to only $4.0 million during January-March 1987, and shipments of special purpose motor vehicles (SITC Subgroup 7822) fell from $24.6 million to $139,000. Nonmilitary airplanes for passenger transport and diesel-electric railroad locomotives, the main items in the first two product groups, were the leading U.S. exports to China in 1986, but none was shipped during the last half of that year. However, the CAAC, China's national airline, recently ordered several more planes from the Boeing Corp., and the first three of these planes, valued at $202.8 million, were delivered during January-March 1987. On the other hand, exports of diesel-electric locomotives to China declined steeply during the quarter under review; only 3, valued at $2.2 million, were shipped compared with 75, valued at $70.5 million, during the January-March 1986 (table 5). An additional 95 locomotives were exported to China during April-June 1986, but this delivery essentially completed the second of two large orders filled by the General Electric Co. over nearly a 3-year period. As a result of these two contracts, China was a leading market for U.S. exports of diesel-electric locomotives during 1984 through 1986; and despite the decline in shipments, sales to China accounted for 88.8 percent of all such U.S. exports during January-March 1987 (table 6).

U.S. exports of machines and equipment to the Soviet Union declined from $38.9 million during January-March 1986 to $29.3 million during the quarter under review. Shipments of tracklaying tractors amounted to $15.9 million during the first quarter of 1986, but none was shipped to the Soviet Union during January-March 1987.

The decline in exports of machines and equipment to Eastern Europe during January-March 1987 was almost entirely the result of a fall in shipments to Romania, to only $6.7 million compared with $20.3 million during the corresponding period of 1986. Exports of power generating machinery and equipment (SITC Division 71) to Romania fell from $16.2 million to $3.8 million. U.S. exports of machines and equipment to Czechoslovakia also declined (by $1.1 million) during the quarter under review, but such shipments to Bulgaria, East Germany, Hungary, and Poland increased.

Table 5.--20 U.S. export items to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by Schedule B nos., January-March 1986 and January-March 1987 1/

Schedule B no.	Commodity	Major NME customer	Percentage change, Jan.-Mar. 1987 from Jan.-Mar. 1986: All NME's	Percentage change, Jan.-Mar. 1987 from Jan.-Mar. 1986: World	Value of exports to all NME's in January-March 1987
			Percent	Percent	1,000 dollars
	Substantially increased:				
607.0810	Carbon steel and iron waste and scrap, No. 1 heavy melting	China	794.4	-33.9	7,639
684.6210	Telephone switching and switchboard equipment and parts and components thereof	do	724.9	-2.6	13,121
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity	do	506.0	77.4	7,049
309.4242	Polyester fibers (in noncontinuous form)	do	405.0	72.9	3,858
674.3216	Single-station boring, drilling, and milling machines, and multi-station transfer machines	do	352.8	195.1	3,235
678.3075	Parts for glass-working machines	do	332.1	43.6	2,437
252.7810	Unbleached kraft linerboard	do	294.4	55.9	23,714
486.1900	Herbicides, unmixed, n.s.p.f	do	244.9	41.6	3,418
692.2985	Parts, n.s.p.f., of motor vehicles	do	183.0	11.5	5,952
660.2400	Gas generators and parts	East Germany	178.0	52.4	1,451
	Substantially decreased:				
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type	China	-96.8	-97.1	2,250
692.1660	Trucks mounted with derrick assemblies, and similar drilling equipment	Hungary	-94.0	-76.5	564
310.0010	Textured yarns, of polyester	China	-93.7	-64.7	897
660.9490	Parts and attachments, n.s.p.f., for pumps for liquids	do	-92.6	-15.6	899
685.2765	Radio equipment and parts, n.s.p.f	do	-85.0	.1	808
431.1870	Polypropylene glycol	do	-83.1	-7.0	549
444.1620	Polyethylene resins, high density	do	-81.9	-2.8	2,150
664.0591	Parts, n.e.s., of levelling, boring, and extracting machinery, n.s.p.f	do	-80.9	-20.6	540
678.5055	Metal-treating machines and parts thereof, n.s.p.f	do	-80.2	-40.9	1,184
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	Romania	-76.0	-26.5	61,467

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 500,000 dollars' worth of exports in both January-March 1986 and January-March 1987 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 1987, by Schedule B nos., January-March 1986 and January-March 1987 1/

Schedule B no.	Commodity	Major NME customer	Share of total exports accounted for by NME's: Jan.-Mar. 1986	Share of total exports accounted for by NME's: Jan.-Mar. 1987	Value of exports to all NME's in January-March 1987
			Percent	Percent	1,000 dollars
155.2045	Crystalline or dry amorphous sugars, sirups, and molasses from cane or beets, n.s.p.f	China	.0	98.8	8,281
674.3248	Combination boring, drilling, and milling machines n.s.p.f., new, valued at least $2,500 each, horizontal spindle	do	.0	97.3	1,337
690.0510	Locomotives and tenders, diesel-electric, rail-service type	do	80.0	88.8	2,250
670.4365	Parts of bleaching, dyeing, washing, and cleaning machines, n.s.p.f	do	.0	65.1	1,320
475.4510	Aviation engine lubricating oil, except jet engine lubricating oil	U.S.S.R	.0	61.9	1,507
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	Poland	52.6	55.3	13,067
674.3216	Single-station boring, drilling, and milling machines, and multi-station transfer machines	China	35.4	54.3	3,235
338.2932	Woven fabrics, wholly of polyester, containing textured yarns, over 5 ounces per square yard	do	.5	43.2	2,272
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity	do	12.5	42.6	7,049
475.4555	Insulating or transformer oils	U.S.S.R	19.0	42.5	1,548
674.3045	Metalworking machine tools, for cutting or hobbing gears, new, n.s.p.f	China	29.9	41.0	2,875
683.9535	Induction and dielectric heating equipment	do	31.0	39.0	1,183
441.9000	Artificial mixtures for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, with neither antibiotics nor vitamins, not packaged for retail	do	1.2	38.3	12,228
338.2936	Woven fabrics, of polyester, n.s.p.f	do	1.5	37.6	1,514
121.0515	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, not split	do	63.0	37.5	4,997
722.1990	Still cameras, other than hand-held type, n.e.s	do	.9	36.9	3,804
444.2020	Styrene-acrylonitrile (SAN) resins	do	.0	34.6	1,162
607.0842	Cut plate and structural carbon steel and iron waste and scrap	do	34.9	31.6	2,460
678.3055	Glass-working machines	do	.0	31.1	2,647
678.3532	Extrusion machines for use in processing thermoplastic materials	do	9.7	30.1	1,092

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of exports in January-March 1987 are included in this table.

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

Chemicals

U.S. exports of chemicals to the NME's increased from $179.0 million during January-March 1986 to $241.2 million during January-March 1987. Such shipments to China increased by 73.7 percent, from $90.0 million to $156.2 million, but those to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe declined slightly.

Exports of manufactured fertilizers (SITC Divison 56) to China amounted to $38.5 million during January-March 1987, whereas the United States shipped none to China during the corresponding quarter of 1986. This market for U.S. fertilizers amounted to only $96.1 million during the entire year of 1986 compared with $152.2 million during 1985 and $267.3 million during 1984. The decline in shipments since 1984 may have been in part the result of an excessive buildup in inventory. With the introduction of the second stage of its agricultural reforms at the beginning of 1985, China abandoned mandatory quotas for grain production, which led to a substantial reduction in the amount of acreage used for growing grain and a drop in demand for fertilizer. Following a sharp decline in the 1985 harvest, however, the Chinese Government launched a program to restore more land to grain production. As part of this program, farmers that contract to grow grain are now being sold fertilizer at a reduced price and offered low-rate loans for the purchase of fertilizer. 1/

U.S. shipments of inorganic chemicals (SITC Division 52) to China also increased substantially, from $3.2 million during January-March 1986 to $20.1 million during the corresponding quarter of 1987. At $13.7 million, exports of soda ash were the major reason for higher shipments in this category; the United States shipped none to China during the first quarter of 1986. On the other hand, shipments of artificial resins and plastic materials (SITC Division 58), the leading U.S. chemical export to China, declined from $56.0 million during January-March 1986 to $41.3 million during the quarter under review.

Exports of chemicals to the Soviet Union decreased from $61.3 million during January-March 1986 to $59.7 million during January-March 1987, and such shipments to Eastern Europe declined from $27.4 million to $25.1 million. Manufactured fertilizers were the leading U.S. chemical export to both markets.

Crude materials

The 63.4-percent decline in U.S. exports of crude materials to the NME's, from $398.4 million during January-March 1986 to $145.7 million during the corresponding period of 1987, was mainly attributable to lower shipments of soybeans. The United States exported 1.0 million metric tons (mt), valued at $203.6 million, to the Soviet Union during the first quarter of 1986, but none was shipped to the Soviet Union during January-March 1987. 2/ There were also

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1/ For a more detailed discussion of these developments, see 49th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 54-55.

2/ During 1986, U.S. exports of soybeans to the Soviet Union totaled $313.0 million (1.5 million mt), but none was shipped during the last half of the year. Prior to January-March 1986, the Soviets had not purchased soybeans from the United States since the first quarter of 1984, when such shipments amounted to $14.0 million. See 47th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 20.

no U.S. shipments of soybeans to Bulgaria during the quarter under review; it bought 47,252 mt, valued at $9.7 million, for delivery during January-March 1986.

The value of U.S. soybean shipments to Romania was approximately the same during both quarters, $30.4 million (147,378 mt) during January-March 1986 and $30.9 million (157,773 mt) during the corresponding quarter of 1987, 1/ and exports of soybeans to China increased from $12.8 million (61,497 mt) to $30.6 million (157,502 mt).

Exports of softwood logs to China, the only NME market for this product group, 2/ declined by 56.7 percent, from $69.9 million during January-March 1986 to $30.3 million during January-March 1987. The fall in shipments was probably a result of the import restrictions China has imposed to conserve foreign exchange and of other measures its central Government has taken to slow the growth of spending on capital construction projects. 3/

Grains

U.S. exports of corn to the NME's declined by 74.5 percent, plummeting from $265.4 million during January-March 1986 to $67.7 million during the quarter under review. Shipments of U.S. corn to the Soviet Union decreased from $217.2 million (2.0 million mt) to only $21.8 million (316,015 mt), and U.S. corn exports to Eastern Europe also fell steeply, from $48.2 million (437,029 mt) to $10.0 million (135,201 mt). 4/ Shipments to Bulgaria declined from $22.3 million (193,963 mt) during January-March 1986 to $1.6 million (22,908 mt) during January-March 1987, and those to Romania dropped from $15.6 million (152,736 mt) to zero. A severe drought in these two countries in 1985 was the main reason that corn exports to Eastern Europe were higher during the first quarter of 1986. U.S. shipments of corn to East Germany amounted to $10.3 million (90,330 mt) during January-March 1986 and $8.4 million (112,293 mt) during the corresponding period of 1987.

The United States exported 471,601 mt of corn, valued at $35.9 million, to China during January-March 1987. This was the first significant U.S. corn shipment to China since 1983. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), China's demand for grain began to approach available supplies by yearend 1986. Corn stocks in particular are at a low level since its

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1/ Romania was the only East European customer for U.S. soybeans during January-March 1987, but the United States exported soybean oilcake and meal (classified under SITC Section 0) to East Germany, Hungary, and Romania. The value of these shipments increased slightly, from $14.6 million during January-March 1986 to $15.9 million during the corresponding quarter of 1987.

2/ Softwood logs are classified under SITC Group 247, "other wood in the rough or roughly squared." This SITC group also includes other types of wood in the rough, but U.S. exports to China consist mainly of Douglas-fir, Western hemlock, and spruce logs.

3/For more information on China's problems in controlling expenditures for investment, see 49th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 55.

4/ The United States also exported 13.0 million dollars' worth of corn seed to Eastern Europe during January-March 1986, but these shipments were negligible during January-March 1987. Bulgaria was the principal East European customer for U.S. corn seed during the first quarter of 1986.

livestock industry has been expanding rapidly. USDA expects this trend to continue because the Chinese Government is emphasizing meat, poultry, and dairy production under the current 5-year plan.

U.S. exports of wheat to the NME's amounted to only $15.3 million (213,702 mt) during the quarter under review. This delivery was part of a bonus sale made to Poland under the USDA's Export Enhancement Program (EEP). 1/ China bought 31,500 mt of U.S. wheat, valued at $6.0 million, for delivery during January-March 1986, but none was shipped to the Soviet Union at any time last year.

U.S. Imports

U.S. imports from the NME's increased from $1.7 billion during January-March 1986 to $2.0 billion during January-March 1987. Imports from China increased by $360.9 million, but the value of shipments from Romania declined by $63.6 million. Imports from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany also decreased, and those from Bulgaria, Hungary, and Poland increased (table 7).

Led by a $321.2 million rise in shipments of apparel and clothing accessories from China, imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles (SITC Section 8) increased by 79.4 percent to $1.1 billion (table 8). Other products from China--in particular, toys and travel goods--also contributed to higher shipments in this commodity group, which accounted for 53.3 percent of U.S. imports from NME sources during January-March 1987. With a 15.1-percent share, manufactured goods classified by chief material (SITC Section 6) was the second largest category of imports from the NME's during the quarter under review. Textiles from China such as yarns, fabrics, and made-up articles for household use accounted for 49.1 percent of all imports from the NME's in this commodity group, and apparel and clothing accessories from China accounted for 64.9 percent of the miscellaneous manufactured articles imported from these countries.

Mineral fuels (SITC Section 3), consisting almost entirely of petroleum and petroleum products, dropped to third place among imports from the NME's during January-March 1987. The major reason for the 45.8-percent reduction in the value of shipments in this commodity group was a significant decline in the quantity of crude petroleum imported from China. However, another factor was the lower prices of crude oil and refined petroleum products during the first quarter of 1987 compared with their levels during January-March 1986. Owing to lower shipments from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, imports of chemicals (SITC Section 5) from the NME's also declined steeply from January-March 1986 to January-March 1987. Food products (SITC Section 0) became the fourth-ranking import category, and chemicals fell to fifth place.

During the quarter under review, the combined value of miscellaneous manufactured articles and manufactured goods classified by chief material from China alone accounted for 61.5 percent of total U.S. imports from the NME's. China was also the leading NME supplier of mineral fuels, food products, and chemicals (table 9).

1/ Under this program, USDA has also made offers to subsidize wheat exports to the Soviet Union, China, and Romania. See "U.S.-Soviet Grain Deal Moves Back on the Track" later in this report.

Table 7.--U.S. imports from the individual nonmarket economy countries and from the world, 1985, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1985	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
Albania	3,009	3,194	368	657
Bulgaria	34,038	49,684	6,564	11,427
China	3,863,385	4,671,469	1,224,073	1,585,021
Cuba	-	31	28	-
Czechoslovakia	74,909	85,284	22,525	15,674
East Germany	90,290	85,265	20,062	20,023
Hungary	216,618	223,938	55,158	56,449
Mongolia	3,111	1,081	341	567
North Korea	30	2	-	-
Poland	217,037	230,953	54,986	66,702
Romania	881,301	750,018	224,742	161,186
U.S.S.R	406,919	554,923	93,089	87,296
Vietnam	25	201	72	-
Total	5,790,671	6,656,044	1,702,009	2,005,002
Total, U.S. imports from the world	343,553,150	368,656,594	92,483,408	91,944,681

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 1986 and January-March 1987

SITC Section	Total imports		Imports from the NME's	
	Jan.-Mar. 1986	Jan.-Mar. 1987	Jan.-Mar. 1986	Jan.-Mar. 1987
	Value (million dollars)			
0. Food and live animals	5,327	5,032	109	139
1. Beverages and tobacco	778	909	10	14
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	2,574	2,681	36	46
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	12,443	9,005	404	219
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	162	118	1	1
5. Chemicals	3,810	3,761	186	99
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	12,066	12,480	252	302
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	39,124	40,667	62	98
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	12,868	14,306	596	1,069
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	3,332	2,986	46	19
Total	92,483	91,945	1,702	2,005
	Percent of total			
0. Food and live animals	5.8	5.5	6.4	6.9
1. Beverages and tobacco	.8	1.0	.6	.7
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	2.8	2.9	2.1	2.3
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	13.5	9.8	23.7	10.9
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	.2	.1	.1	2/
5. Chemicals	4.1	4.1	10.9	4.9
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	13.0	13.6	14.8	15.1
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	42.3	44.2	3.6	4.9
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	13.9	15.6	35.0	53.3
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	3.6	3.2	2.7	.9
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 1987

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	Albania	Bulgaria	China	Cuba	Czecho-slovakia	East Germany	Hungary
0. Food and live animals	-	223	74,463	-	1,447	6	16,618
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	7,582	1,743	-	227	39	219
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	651	3	25,439	-	5	409	1,056
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	107,500	-	-	-	86
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	531	-	-	-	20
5. Chemicals	-	2,580	55,205	-	587	5,243	5,899
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	169	223,467	-	7,393	10,119	10,377
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	286	71,481	-	1,501	1,927	10,310
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5	511	1,009,044	-	3,901	2,196	11,453
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	1	73	16,148	-	612	84	412
Total	657	11,427	1,585,021	-	15,674	20,023	56,449

SITC Section	Mongolia	North Korea	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Vietnam	Total
0. Food and live animals	201	-	43,973	1,742	263	-	138,935
1. Beverages and tobacco	5	-	62	400	3,238	-	13,516
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	354	-	537	863	16,362	-	45,679
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-	97,380	14,001	-	218,966
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-	-	-	-	551
5. Chemicals	-	-	1,543	1,052	27,127	-	99,237
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	9,001	17,401	24,282	-	302,211
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	5,035	6,987	692	-	98,219
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5	-	5,679	35,100	795	-	1,068,688
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	3	-	871	261	536	-	19,001
Total	567	-	66,702	161,186	87,296	-	2,005,002

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

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

Textiles and apparel

U.S. imports from the NME's in the combined categories of apparel and clothing accessories (SITC Division 84) and other textile products such as yarns, fabrics, and household articles (SITC Division 65) increased by 64.6 percent from $542.8 million during January-March 1986 to $893.5 million during January-March 1987. Imports from China in these two categories combined increased by 66.0 percent, from $507.1 million to $841.7 million. 1/

Imports of only apparel and clothing accessories from China increased by 86.3 percent to $693.4 million during the quarter under review. Within this commodity division, the leading product groups among imports from China were women's, girls', and infants' outergarments, other than knitted or crocheted (SITC Group 843), which increased from $178.3 million during January-March 1986 to $303.3 million during January-March 1987; men's and boys' outergarments, other than knitted (SITC Group 842), which increased from $58.6 million to $118.4 million; and knitted outergarments (SITC Group 845), which increased from $50.6 million to $109.8 million. These three product groups include 11 of the 20 leading imports from China during January-March 1987 (appendix table B-4) and 8 of the 10 items imported from NME suppliers that grew most rapidly from January-March 1986 to the corresponding period of 1987 (table 10).

This significant rise in imports of Chinese apparel during January-March 1987 was a result of both new shipments from China directly entering the market through U.S. Customs and the release from bond of earlier shipments that were embargoed. Nearly 30 categories of apparel from China exceeded their 1986 quotas under the U.S.-Chinese agreement on trade in textiles, and subsequent shipments in these categories during that year were placed in bonded warehouses. To prevent disruption of the U.S. apparel market, only a portion of the embargoed shipments was released from bond during the quarter under review. 2/

Imports of other textile products from China increased by 10.0 percent from $134.9 million during January-March 1986 to $148.4 million during January-March 1987. The increase was primarily attributable to a rise in shipments of made-up articles for household use, except floor coverings (SITC Group 658), from $38.2 million to $50.0 million. U.S. purchases of woven cotton fabrics (SITC Group 652), the other leading product group among such imports from China, amounted to $48.1 million during the quarter under review, approximately the same as their value during the corresponding period of 1986.

1/ Clothing accessories classified under SITC Division 84 consist of items such as handkerchiefs and scarves but do not include handbags (classified as travel goods) or footwear. The latter two product groups are discussed below under other imports. The household articles classified under SITC Division 65 include items such as handmade Oriental carpets and other floor coverings, table linens, bedding, curtains, and towels.

2/ The imports presented in this report are imports for consumption (the sum of directly entered imports plus withdrawals from customs warehouses). This means that embargoed shipments were not included in the import statistics for 1986, but are being added to the total value of each category this year as they are released from bond.

Table 10.--20 U.S. import items from the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) which changed substantially, by TSUSA items, January-March 1986 and January-March 1987 1/

TSUSA item no.	Commodity	Major NME supplier	Percentage change, Jan.-Mar. 1987 from Jan.-Mar. 1986: All NME's	Percentage change, Jan.-Mar. 1987 from Jan.-Mar. 1986: World	Value of imports from all NME's in January-March 1987
			Percent	Percent	1,000 dollars
	Substantially increased:				
381.6220	Men's denim, including brushed denim, trousers and slacks, not knit	China	613.8	35.8	5,180
737.9525	Toys n.s.p.f. having an electric motor	do	492.2	21.6	3,370
384.8045	Women's knit shirts n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented	do	452.4	42.1	7,215
381.4860	Men's or boys' denim coats n.s.p.f., not knit, valued over $4 each	do	382.6	62.0	2,468
384.9152	Women's coats n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	do	373.1	4.5	7,307
114.4557	Shrimp, raw, peeled	do	323.6	67.7	7,484
381.9035	Men's knit sweaters, of man-made fibers, not ornamented	do	308.1	93.4	2,145
381.6585	Men's or boys' cotton wearing apparel n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit	do	307.0	49.0	3,262
381.4010	Men's or boys' cotton knit T-shirts, except all white	do	306.5	118.5	2,378
706.3650	Luggage n.s.p.f. of cotton	do	295.5	116.1	7,207
	Substantially decreased:				
475.6530	Mixtures of hydrocarbons n.s.p.f, in liquid form, other than condensate derived wholly from natural gas	China	-97.9	-74.1	1,696
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s	U.S.S.R	-94.8	-23.0	2,027
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)	do	-91.5	-41.5	3,408
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets	Czechoslovakia	-90.9	-53.1	647
401.7415	Ortho-xylene	U.S.S.R	-90.3	-75.2	672
384.9445	Women's skirts, of man-made fibers, not knit, not ornamented	Romania	-83.7	16.7	934
800.0035	Products of the United States, returned after being exported, n.e.s	China	-74.9	8.6	9,965
475.2524	Leaded gasoline	do	-72.2	-73.1	11,567
480.6510	Ammonium nitrate	Bulgaria	-71.4	-38.5	1,409
692.3406	Agricultural tractors, power takeoff horsepower of 40 or more but less than 80	Romania	-67.0	-38.9	564

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 500,000 dollars' worth of imports in both January-March 1986 and January-March 1987 are included in this table.

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

Petroleum and petroleum products

U.S. imports from the NME's of petroleum and petroleum products (SITC Division 33) declined from $403.9 million during January-March 1986 to $219.0 million during the corresponding period of 1987. Imports from China fell by 63.5 percent, from $294.2 million to $107.5 million, and the value of such shipments from Romania decreased by 10.8 percent, from $109.1 million to $97.4 million. The Soviet Union supplied no petroleum or petroleum products to the U.S. market during the first quarter of 1986, but provided 14.0 million dollars' worth of these imports during the quarter under review.

Imports of crude petroleum (SITC Group 333) from China declined from $233.2 million (11.3 million barrels [bbl]) during January-March 1986 to $85.3 million (5.8 million bbl) during January-March 1987. 1/ During both quarters, China was the only NME supplier of crude to the U.S. market.

Imports of refined petroleum products (SITC Group 334) from the NME's declined from $167.9 million during January-March 1986 to $131.2 million during January-March 1987. However, underlying this relatively small 21.3-percent decrease was a significant shift in the types of products imported from these countries. With only minor exceptions, these changes in the product mix of imports from the NME's mirrored an overall change in the composition of U.S. imports of petroleum products over the period.

U.S. imports of unleaded gasoline from the NME's increased from $401,988 during January-March 1986 to $94.1 million during the quarter under review. Of this total, 91.5 million dollars' worth was imported from Romania, and the remainder was purchased from China. On the other hand, imports of liquid derivatives of petroleum from the NME's declined from $79.1 million during the first quarter of 1986 to $1.7 million during January-March 1987. Shipments from Romania, the only NME supplier of this product during January-March 1986, dropped to $587,200, and imports from China amounted to $1.1 million. U.S. imports of petroleum-derived naphthas from the NME's also declined steeply during January-March 1987. The Soviet Union supplied 3.4 million dollars' worth, but no naphthas were imported from Romania or China, which supplied 30.0 million dollars' worth and 10.1 million dollars' worth, respectively, during the corresponding quarter of 1986. In a similar comparison, U.S. imports of leaded gasoline from China, the only NME supplier in both quarters, declined from $41.6 million to $11.6 million.

The overall decline in imports of refined petroleum products from the NME's was slightly offset by several small purchases. During the quarter under review, the United States imported light fuel oils from the Soviet Union and Romania, valued at $9.9 million and $4.9 million, respectively, and heavy fuel oils from China, valued at $2.7 million. There were no U.S. imports of light fuel oils from NME sources during January-March 1986, and imports of heavy fuel oils amounted to only 38,289 dollars' worth purchased from China. Imports of lubricating oils from China also increased slightly, from $2.7 million during January-March 1986 to $2.8 million during January-March 1987.

1/ The fall in the value of crude oil shipments from China reflected not only a 48.3-percent decline in the quantity imported, but also a lower price during January-March 1987. The unit value of crude from China was only $14.66 per bbl compared with $20.70 per bbl during January-March 1986.

Chemicals

U.S. imports of chemicals from the NME's also declined, from $186.3 million during January-March 1986 to only $99.2 million during the corresponding period of 1987. Imports from Eastern Europe fell by 79.2 percent, from $81.2 million to $16.9 million, and those from the Soviet Union dropped by 52.2 percent, from $56.8 million to $27.1 million. The overall decline was partly offset by a small increase, from $48.3 million to $55.2 million, in the value of shipments from China.

Two items were almost entirely responsible for this decrease in chemical imports. Shipments of mixtures of industrial organic chemicals from Romania declined from $42.9 million during January-March 1986 to zero during the quarter under review, 1/ and imports of urea from NME sources dropped from $38.8 million to only $2.0 million. During January-March 1986, imports of urea from the Soviet Union amounted to $21.6 million; from Romania, $12.6 million; and from East Germany, $4.6 million. The imports during January-March 1987 were from the Soviet Union. Antidumping investigations on urea from East Germany, Romania, and the Soviet Union were instituted in July 1986, and the International Trade Administration (ITA) of the Department of Commerce made preliminary determinations that the product is being sold in the U.S. market at less than fair value during the quarter under review. 2/

Other imports

In addition to apparel and clothing accessories, children's toys and indoor games (SITC Subgroup 8942) and travel goods and handbags (SITC Group 831) contributed substantially to the $460.7 million increase in U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles from China. Imports from China of children's toys and games increased from $44.6 million during January-March 1986 to $98.6 million during the corresponding period of 1987, and those of travel goods and handbags increased from $38.4 million to $68.6 million. Imports of footwear (SITC Group 851) from China also expanded rapidly, increasing by 64.8 percent to $31.6 million during January-March 1987.

The main reason for a 27.5-percent increase in U.S. imports of food and live animals (SITC Section 0) from the NME's was higher shipments of shrimp, prawns, and other shellfish from China. Imports from China of fish, crustaceans, and molluscs (SITC Divison 03) increased from $19.3 million during January-March 1986 to $39.8 million during the corresponding quarter of

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1/ These imports from Romania amounted to $77.5 million during 1985, but after the first quarter of 1986, there were no more shipments. The imports are believed to have been gasoline blending stock that did not qualify for classification under gasoline in the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

2/ See table 12 in this report. Following affirmative final determinations by the ITA, the Commission determined on June 25, 1987, that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of urea from East Germany, Romania, and the Soviet Union. Voting in the affirmative were Chairman Susan Liebeler and Commissioners Alfred E. Eckes and David B. Rohr. Vice Chairman Anne E. Brunsdale and Commissioner Seeley G. Lodwick did not participate in the vote.

1987. The Chinese Government has been encouraging the expansion of aquaculture to both raise the level of domestic consumption and diversify the country's exports. U.S. imports of fish from Eastern Europe were also higher as Poland increased its shipments of pollock from $3.8 million during January-March 1986 to $12.3 million during the quarter under review.

U.S. imports of machinery and transportation equipment (SITC Section 7) from China increased from $25.6 million during January-March 1986 to $71.5 million during January-March 1987. With this significant rise in shipments and a decrease in such imports from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, China accounted for 72.8 percent of the imports from NME's in this commodity group. The major product groups imported from China included radio-broadcast receivers (SITC Group 762); telecommunications equipment, n.e.s. (SITC Group 764), consisting mainly of electrical line telephonic and telegraphic apparatus; and household electrical and nonelectrical equipment (SITC Group 775).

Table 11 shows U.S. import items for which the NME's collectively accounted for the largest market share in January-March 1987. Seven of the twenty items were textile products from China.

Table 11.--20 U.S. import items for which the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) collectively accounted for the largest market share in 1987, by TSUSA items, January-March 1986 and January-March 1987 1/

TSUSA item no.	Commodity	Major NME supplier	Share of total imports accounted for by NME's: Jan.-Mar. 1986	Share of total imports accounted for by NME's: Jan.-Mar. 1987	Value of imports from all NME's in January-March 1987
			Percent	Percent	1,000 dollars
365.0000	Handmade-lace furnishings, of cotton, valued not over $50 per pound	China	96.8	98.6	2,233
365.5610	Lace or net furnishings formed by applique, machine-made or handmade, subject to textile agreements, of cotton	do	97.0	94.3	1,192
186.3000	Bristles, crude or processed	do	93.3	91.3	2,000
417.4000	Ammonium tungstate	do	82.2	90.2	3,156
222.5700	Floor coverings of unspun vegetable materials, n.e.s	do	85.2	82.7	1,249
366.2600	Towels n.s.p.f., of cotton, not ornamented	do	29.0	79.0	2,479
533.2200	Household articles of fine-grained earthenware or stoneware, available in specified sets, valued not over $38	do	22.6	77.7	1,443
605.0750	Semimanufactured palladium, not gold-plated or silver-plated	U.S.S.R	53.8	77.7	3,449
705.3550	Gloves n.s.p.f. of horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather, without fourchettes or sidewalls	China	56.3	75.4	4,507
365.8970	Tablecloths and napkins n.s.p.f., lace, net, or ornamented, of man-made fibers	do	77.7	74.9	1,790
222.4100	Baskets and bags of unspun fibrous vegetable materials, whether lined or not lined of willow	do	74.1	74.7	3,657
533.6200	Articles made of nonbone chinaware or of subporcelain in specified sets	do	70.1	74.1	1,890
169.3700	Vodka, not over 1 gallon, valued not over $7.75 per gallon	U.S.S.R	83.6	73.8	1,747
705.3510	Gloves wholly of horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather, without fourchettes or sidewalls	China	53.5	73.1	2,954
366.1720	Terry dish towels of cotton, pile or tufted construction, valued not over 45 cents each	do	50.1	71.4	1,005
706.3640	Handbags n.s.p.f. of cotton	do	42.2	69.1	16,979
755.1500	Fireworks	do	69.4	68.5	18,964
472.1000	Barytes ore, crude	do	38.4	67.9	1,591
706.3650	Luggage n.s.p.f. of cotton	do	36.0	65.9	7,207
632.0200	Antimony, unwrought, and waste and scrap	do	84.3	65.5	2,232

1/ Only items which accounted for at least 1 million dollars' worth of imports in January-March 1987 are included in this table.

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

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

Romania Loses Its GSP Status

On March 6, 1987, President Reagan removed Romania from the list of countries entitled to duty-free exports to the United States of certain commodities under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). 1/

First instituted on January 1, 1976, 2/ the GSP program allows for the duty-free entry of approximately 3,000 commodities from 140 designated beneficiary countries into the United States. With some changes, the program was renewed through July 4, 1993, under the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984. One of the changes introduced in 1984 required the President to review compliance with internationally recognized worker rights by the beneficiary countries. The President was also required to report to Congress on any actions that he had taken to withdraw, suspend or limit GSP treatment for countries that have not taken, or are not taking, steps to afford such rights. 3/ The Presidential decision to terminate Romania's GSP status was based upon such a review.

The total value of U.S. imports from Romania under the GSP program amounted to $134.7 million in 1985 and to $119.5 million in 1986. The goods involved were mainly chemicals (Schedule 4), metal and metal products (Schedule 6), furniture and household furnishings (Schedule 7). The loss of GSP status will raise the cost of these imports from Romania.

Lifting Sanctions Against Poland

The imposition of martial law and the banning of the Solidarity labor movement during 1981-82 led to a number of U.S. economic sanctions against the Polish Government. The gradual removal of these sanctions, which paralleled the normalization of the country's internal political life, was concluded on February 19, 1987. 4/

1/ 52 Fed. Reg. 389 (Jan. 6, 1987); 52 Fed. Reg. 7265 (Mar. 10, 1987.)

2/ GSP was authorized by the Trade Act of 1974, 19 U.S.C. 2461. For a description of the program, see Office of the United States Trade Representative, A Guide To The U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), July, 1986.

3/ As defined in Section 502(a)(4) of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984, internationally recognized worker rights include the right of association, the right to organize and bargain collectively, a prohibition of forced and child labor, and acceptable conditions of work with respect to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational safety and health.

4/ See, Presidential Documents, No. 7., Vol. 23, p. 168. According to press reports, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Roman Catholic primate of Poland, and Lech Walesa, the leader of the Solidarity labor movement, appealed to the U.S. Government to remove the remaining sanctions. Washington Post, Feb. 18, 1987, pp. A1, A15. For a recapitulation of the reciprocal process of improving U.S.-Polish diplomatic and commercial relations, see Congressional Research Service, Poland's Renewal And U.S. Policy Options: A Policy Reconnaissance, (Washington: U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1987.)

The imposition of martial law by the Polish Government in December 1981 prompted the following economic sanctions by the United States: a moratorium on extending any new Government credit or credit insurance to Poland; opposition to Poland's membership in the International Monetary Fund; refusal to negotiate the rescheduling of Polish obligations on outstanding loans from Western Governments; implementation of a "no-exception" policy restricting the licensing of high-technology items for export to Poland; curtailment of nonhumanitarian agricultural commodity shipments for distribution by the Polish Government; curtailment of Polish fishing rights in U.S. waters; suspension of Polish civil aviation privileges in U.S. air space; and suspension of travel under the Maria Sklodowska Fund's joint scientific exchange program. 1/ The suspension of Poland's MFN status on November 1, 1982 came in response to the Polish Government's ban against the Solidarity trade union during the previous month. 2/

The chronology of removing U.S. sanctions against Poland was as follows: in November 1983, the United States agreed to negotiate the rescheduling of Poland's official debts; in January 1984, fishing rights were restored; in August 1984, Polish civil aviation privileges in U.S. air space were restored; in December 1984, opposition to Poland's IMF membership was withdrawn; in October 1986, the "no exception" policy on U.S. high-technology exports to Poland was lifted; in February 1987, Poland's most-favored-nation (MFN) status and its eligibility for U.S. Government credit were reinstated and an agreement to work out a new scientific exchange program was concluded. 3/ The restoration of Poland's MFN privileges is expected to give a substantial impetus to Polish sales to the United States. 4/

1/ 37th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 90-91.

2/ Poland's failure since 1978 to comply with its obligation to increase imports from member countries of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and the Trade Act of 1974, which empowered the administration to suspend bilateral trade agreements as retaliation for noncompliance with trade agreements, made the suspension legally possible. (Ibid. and 33d Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 75 and 77.) Other Western countries participated in the U.S.-initiated credit restrictions against Poland, but refrained from suspending its MFN status.

3/ Like other communist-controlled countries, Poland lost its MFN status in 1951, as a result of the implementation of the Trade Agreements Expansion Act of 1951. But making use of the limited scope of executive discretion granted by this legislation, the Eisenhower administration restored Poland's MFN privileges in order to reward and further encourage Poland's rapprochement with the West. (28th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 45-48.) Since Poland's MFN status predates the Trade Act of 1974, it is not subject to the annual review process as specified by the Jackson-Vanik Amendment (19 U.S.C. 2432.)

4/ However, West Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Austria, and Finland are considered Poland's major Western markets in the foreseeable future. The small share of 2.4 percent that sales to the United States represented among Poland's total exports to the non-NME's in 1986, is not expected to change drastically until at least 1992. The New York Times, Feb. 19, 1987, p. A8., and interview with the CPE Service of Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates, Mar. 5, 1987.

U.S.-Soviet Grain Deal Moves Back On the Track

In their first purchase since the fourth agreement year of the U.S.-Soviet grain deal began in October 1986, the Soviets have made a commitment to purchase 2.7 million mt of U.S. corn during the quarter under review. 1/ Closely held negotiations between U.S. and Soviet agricultural trade officials over wheat prices intensified. 2/

For the past 2 years it appeared as if the Soviets wanted to disavow the grain deal altogether. 3/ In 1986, they rejected a U.S. offer that would have reduced their purchase price of wheat by $15 a metric ton, to about $90 a metric ton. The Soviets imported large quantities of heavily subsidized wheat from the European Community, 4/ and continued to complain about U.S. prices.

The outlook for continued U.S. grain sales to the Soviets has improved during the period under review. Despite Soviet claims to achieve agricultural self-sufficiency in the foreseeable future, 5/ USDA estimates show a growing Soviet demand for imported grain through mid-1988. 6/

Reflecting the administration's efforts to promote U.S. agricultural exports, benefits of the Export Enhancement Program (EEP) were offered to

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1/ Under the 5-year deal (Oct. 1, 1983-Sept. 30, 1988), the Soviet Union is committed to buy at least 9 million mt of U.S. grains per agreement year. At least 4 million mt of that must be wheat and 4 million mt corn. Up to 1 million mt grain can be substituted by soybeans, with each metric ton of beans counting as 2 metric tons of wheat or corn.

2/ On Apr. 30, 1987, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) announced the Soviet Union's eligibility for the subsidized purchase of U.S. wheat under its Export Enhancement Program (EEP). (USDA Press Release "The Soviet Union is eligible for wheat under the Export Enhancement Program," No. 514-87, Apr. 30, 1987.) Under EEP, the Commodity Credit Corporation increases the quantity of U.S. export shipments from its stock. The amount is calculated to allow for the effective reduction of the exported commodity's purchase price to a stipulated level. For an updated description of the program see Agricultural Information Bulletin, No. 515, "Increased Role for U.S. Farm Export Programs, April, 1987. The Soviets, who apparently considered their exclusion from the benefits of EEP the stumbling block in the negotiations, promised to place orders for the entire 4 million mt of U.S. wheat before September 30, 1987. (The Washington Post, Jan. 16, 1987, p. 26.) At recent market prices the sale would amount ot $373 million, which is the largest ever subsidized sale of U.S. wheat to a single country, according to news reports. (The Journal of Commerce, May 4, 1987, p. 1.)

3/ During the second and third agreement years, the Soviets defaulted on the grain pact. For details, see 49th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 46-47, and 48th Quarterly Report . . ., pp. 36-37.

4/ New York Times, Feb. 25, 1987, p. D2.

5/ The Soviet Deputy Minister of Agriculture has predicted that within 5 years the Soviet Union would be able to feed itself without importing food. (Radio Liberty Situation Report, 112/87, Mar. 20, 1987.)

6/ According to USDA estimates, Soviet grain output will decline from the bumper crop of 215 million mt during 1986/87 to 195 million mt during 1987/88. Soviet grain import demand will increase from 30 million mt during July 1986-June 1987 to 36 million mt during July 1987-June 1988. (USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, Eastern Europe/U.S.S.R. Branch.)

subsidize exports of 1 million mt of wheat to China, 0.5 million mt of wheat to Poland, and 250,000 mt of wheat to Romania during the period under review. 1/

Export Ban Ends on Oil and Gas Equipment to the U.S.S.R.

On January 20, 1987, the administration notified Congress that it would lift the foreign policy controls on U.S. exports of nonstrategic oil and gas equipment and technology to the Soviet Union. 2/ The widespread foreign availability of these products for the Soviet Union and the U.S. gas and oil industry's strong need for export markets appeared to be the vital factors behind the decision. 3/

Foreign policy controls on exports of oil and gas equipment and technology to the Soviet Union were originally imposed in 1978 to protest Soviet human rights policies, and were further tightened in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. 4/ In April 1980, the Carter administration indicated that validated licenses would be granted for exploration and extraction equipment but not for the technology to manufacture such items in the Soviet Union. 5/ In response to events in Poland, the Reagan administration broadened the embargo by banning the sale of all equipment and technology for oil and gas transmission and refining to the Soviet Union by U.S. companies, foreign affiliates, and foreign companies with U.S. patents and licensing. 6/ In November 1982, the administration ended its opposition to supplying equipment for the Siberian natural gas pipeline and lifted the ban on exports to the Soviets of oil and gas pipelaying equipment. 7/

1/ Shipments to Poland were completed by May 8, 1987; the Chinese finished contracting for the entire amount by early second quarter, and the offer to Romania is still outstanding. (USDA, Economic Research Service.)

2/ Restrictions on these exports were ended by allowing controls to expire under the Export Administration Act. (52 Fed. Reg. 2500 (Jan. 22, 1987.))

"Oil and gas equipment and technology" includes the following: (1) oil and gas exploration and production equipment; (2) certain transmission-related equipment (pipelaying, pipecoating, and pipewrapping equipment); (3) drilling fluids, muds, and other materials utilized for enhanced oil and gas recovery; (4) machinery or equipment specially designed or modified for the manufacture of oil or gas exploration or production equipment; and (5) technology related to any of the above items. See, The U.S. Foreign Policy Control on Exports of Oil and Gas Equipment and Technology to the Soviet Union, paper by the Petroleum Equipment Suppliers Association, Dec. 20, 1985.

3/ For more details, see, John P. Hardt and Jean F. Boone, U.S.-U.S.S.R. Commercial Relations: Issues in East-West Trade, Congressional Research Service, May 12, 1987; The Washington Post, Jan. 16, 1987, pp. A1, A26, and New York Times, Dec. 29, 1986, p. D1.

4/ For details, see U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Foreign Affairs, An Assessment of the Afghanistan Sanctions: Implications for Trade and Diplomacy in the 1980's, (Washington, DC: U.S. Gov't. Print. Off., 1981), April, 1981, pp. 66-67, 72-73.

5/ Ibid., p. 72.

6/ 33d Quarterly Report . . ., p. 58.

7/ Ibid., p. 59.

In January 1986, the administration liberalized slightly its policy on exporting technical data related to oil and gas exploration and production to the Soviets. However, applications for exporting equipment for these purposes and manufacturing technology were still reviewed with a presumption of disapproval. 1/ Congressional and energy industry pressure for the removal of all controls continued to build during 1986. 2/

Oil industry analysts say that the ebb and flow of prohibitions against the Soviet Union over the years significantly reduced the U.S. market share in the sale of items subject to the embargo. 3/

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

A total of six antidumping investigations involving two products imported from the NME's were in progress during January-March 1987 (table 12.) The petitioners alleged that tapered roller bearings from China, Hungary, and Romania and urea from East Germany, Romania, and the Soviet Union are being sold in the United States at less than fair value and are causing material injury, or threatening to cause material injury to a domestic industry. The International Trade Administration (ITA) made affirmative determinations in all these cases during the quarter under review. 4/

On March 5, 1987, the Commission instituted a market disruption investigation pursuant to section 406 of the Trade Act of 1974 involving imports of ammonium paratungstate and tungstic acid from China.

There were no import-relief cases under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 involving NME suppliers pending during January-March 1987.

1/ 46th Quarterly Report . . ., p. 34.

2/ See, John P. Hardt and Jean F. Boone, op. cit. and International Trade Reporter, Jan. 7, 1987, p. 11.

3/ The Washington Post, June 16, 1987, pp. A1, A26.

4/ For a discussion of U.S. imports of urea from East Germany, Romania, and the Soviet Union and the final determinations made in the investigations on urea from these three countries, see the section on first-quarter developments in trade with the NME's earlier in this report.

Table 12.—Antidumping investigations involving imports from NME's in progress during January-March 1987

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
				Determination and date of publication	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	Determination and date of publication	Weighted-average dumping margin (percent)	
China	Tapered roller bearings	731-TA-344 8-25-86	Affirmative 10-2-86	Affirmative 2-6-87	9.65	—	—	—
East Germany	Urea	731-TA-338 7-16-86	Affirmative 8-27-86	Affirmative 1-2-87	144.11	—	—	—
Hungary	Tapered roller bearings	731-TA-341 8-25-86	Affirmative 10-2-86	Affirmative 2-6-87	3.66	—	—	—
Romania	Urea	731-TA-339 7-16-86	Affirmative 8-27-86	Affirmative 1-2-87	53.71	—	—	—
	Tapered roller bearings	731-TA-345 8-25-86	Affirmative 10-2-86	Affirmative 2-6-87 1/	8.87	—	—	—
Soviet Union	Urea	731-TA-310 7-16-86	Affirmative 8-27-86	Affirmative 1-2-87	84.90	—	—	—

1/ ITA made a preliminary determination that critical circumstances exist with respect to imports of the product.

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

U.S. TRADE WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES: THE MISSING DATA

The data on U.S. trade with the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) during January-March 1987 presented in this report do not include the 1986 "carryover" data. In past years, the carryover consisted mostly of trade that occurred in late December, but also included some transactions that occurred earlier in the year. These transactions were normally included with the January data for the following year. However, in connection with the effort to have U.S. trade statistics more correctly reflect transactions that actually occurred during the reporting month, the Commerce Department revised the January 1987 data to exclude the 1986 carryover, which is also known as the "bulge data." The 1986 carryover data for U.S. trade with the NME's are presented separately in this section.

Introduction

Trade carryover occurs when trade records cannot be processed in time to be included with the statistics for the month in which the import or export occurs. The data in these records are carried over and included with the statistics for a subsequent period--usually the next month, but sometimes later. This may be the result of delays in transmitting the records to the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce, which processes them and compiles the statistics, or the result of technical problems in processing the records. 1/ There is an additional source of delay for import records. Importers generally have 10 workdays from the date the merchandise is released by Customs to file customs declarations and pay any duties owed. As a result, shipments arriving late in the month do not get reported until close to the middle of the following month. 2/ Both exports and imports are carried over, but the reporting of imports is the more seriously affected.

Carryover is an inevitable problem in trade reporting, and it worsened with the surge in U.S. imports during recent years. In some months during 1983 and 1984, the import carryover was 50 to 55 percent; that is, imports that actually occurred during previous months accounted for 50 to 55 percent of the value of the imports reported for a given month. After publishing the monthly statistics, Census would remove most of the carryover and release revised data on total U.S. imports and exports 30 days later. 3/ The difference between the two sets of figures was often significant. For example, Commerce initially reported a record U.S. trade deficit of $19.2 billion in November 1986, but subsequently revised the October deficit upward and the November deficit downward. The revised November deficit was

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1/ The U.S. Customs Service of the Department of the Treasury is responsible for collecting trade records--shipper's export declarations and customs declaration forms--and transmitting them to Census. Records that do not meet certain criteria designed to insure the accuracy of the data are rejected by the computer.

2/ The month of importation is determined by the date the merchandise arrives in the United States. Similarly, the month of exportation is determined by the date a shipment leaves the country.

3/ The data reported for a given month are technically referred to as "statistical month" data. The revised data, which are labeled "revised statistical month," are not disaggregated and, hence, are not used in this series of reports on U.S. trade with the NME's.

$15.4 billion--only slightly higher than the revised October deficit of $14.7 billion and not a record. 1/ Beginning in the third quarter of 1985, Customs and Census took a number of steps that have been credited with reducing the carryover from 47 percent in August 1985 to 19 percent in December 1986.

In early 1987, Commerce took an additional step intended to minimize the carryover and to eliminate the need to report the revised statistical month data. Effective with the February 1987 data, the schedule for release of the data was delayed by 10 to 15 days, which allowed the cutoff date for the inclusion of trade records to be pushed back accordingly and more of the records for a particular month to be processed in time to be included in that month's statistics. 2/ While promising to improve the quality of the statistics, the change raised the issue of how to handle the carryover; i.e., trade that would have been carried over to January 1987 under the old schedule, but should have been reported with the December 1986 data under the new schedule.

The December 1986 statistics, which were compiled under the old system and had already been released, included trade that had occurred during December and the carryover from November and earlier months. The data for January 1987 were also compiled according to the old schedule, which meant that they included the carryover from 1986, and released on February 28. To reflect trade that actually occurred during January as accurately as possible, Commerce decided to remove the carryover and to issue revised detailed data for January. 3/ Commerce decided not to revise the detailed data for December 1986 to reflect the carryover, and recorded the carryover data separately on magnetic tape.

The new schedule reduced, but did not entirely eliminate, the carryover. Commerce reported that 24.7 percent of the imports included in the unrevised data for January 1987 actually entered the United States in earlier months, but that the carryover was 10.4 percent for February, 3.0 percent for March, and 2.4 percent for April. 4/

The Bulge Data 5/

The 1986 carryover consisted of $7.6 billion in U.S. imports from all sources and $1.2 billion in exports to all destinations. Imports from the NME's accounted for $159.1 million, or 2.1 percent, of the import bulge and

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1/ Washington Post, Jan. 31, 1987, pp. B1, B8.

2/ Under the new schedule, the data are released 40 to 45 days after the end of the month.

3/ The revised January 1987 data, which were issued on April 14 and used in compiling this report, contain a small amount of carryover data.

4/ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Summary of U.S. Export and Import Merchandise Trade, March 1987 [FT900-87-03] and information supplied by Census.

5/ The data used to prepare this section were extracted from magnetic tapes provided by Census. Imports and exports are valued according to the methods employed in this series of reports. That is, imports are imports for consumption at customs value and exports are domestic exports at f.a.s. value. For definitions of these terms, see the Introduction at the beginning of this report.

exports to the NME's accounted for $71.7 million, or 5.8 percent, of the export carryover. 1/ The NME's share in total bulge exports was higher than expected given that exports to the NME's accounted for only 2.5 percent of total U.S. exports during 1986 and 2.2 percent during January-March 1987.

For the NME's, the 1986 carryover was the equivalent of less than a month's worth of trade. 2/

The import carryover contained shipments by all of the NME's, except Cuba, North Korea, and Vietnam, three countries that normally account for only a small fraction of U.S. imports from the NME's. China was by far the leading import source, supplying $111.7 million, or 70.2 percent, of the bulge imports from the NME's (table 13). Romania, with a 14.8-percent share, ranked a distant second, followed by the Soviet Union with a 5.3-percent share. This ranking of NME suppliers was the same during 1986 and January-March 1987. China was also the leading customer, accounting for $51.2 million, or 71.4 percent, of the bulge exports to the NME's, followed by the Soviet Union with a 18.7-percent share. China also ranked first, and the Soviet Union second, among NME customers for U.S. exports during 1986 and January-March 1987. Vietnam, which normally ranks near the bottom of the list of NME customers for U.S. merchandise, ranked third, with a 3.4-percent share of the bulge exports. This anomaly appears to have been the result of chance. Vietnam was the recipient of 2.5 million dollars' worth of commodities donated for relief--an unusually large sum in comparison with annual exports of all U.S. commodities to Vietnam during the past 2 years--and the transaction happened to be recorded with the bulge data. The export bulge did not contain any shipments to Albania, Mongolia, or North Korea.

Miscellaneous manufactured articles (SITC Section 8) was the leading category of carryover imports from the NME's (table 14). Imports classified in this section accounted for $71.9 million, or 45.2 percent, of the total. The next largest 1-digit categories were mineral fuels (SITC Section 3), which accounted for 18.5 percent of the total, and manufactured goods classified by chief material (SITC Section 6), which accounted for 14.3 percent. These three SITC sections were also the leading commodity groupings among U.S. imports from the NME's during 1986 and the first quarter of 1987.

Two SITC Sections--machinery and transportation equipment (SITC Section 7) and chemicals (SITC Section 5)--accounted for almost three-quarters of the bulge exports to the NME's. The combined share of these two commodity categories was 55.8 percent during 1986 and 61.3 percent during January-March 1987. The next largest category of bulge exports to the NME's was manufactured goods classified by chief material (SITC Section 6), which accounted for 12.2 percent, significantly higher than during 1986 or January-March 1987, when commodities classified in this section accounted for less than 5.0 percent of U.S. exports to the NME's.

1/ After consolidating multiple entries of the same item from a single NME supplier and excluding entries to warehouse, which are not imports for consumption, 1,431 7-digit TSUSA items were counted. After multiple shipments to individual NME's were consolidated, 170 7-digit Schedule B items were counted.

2/ U.S. imports from the NME's averaged $554.7 million per month during 1986 and $668.3 million during January-March 1987. The monthly averages for exports to the NME's were $422.7 million during 1986 and $400.1 million during the first quarter of 1987.

Table 13.--1986 Carryover: U.S. trade with the NME's, by countries

Country	Imports	Exports
	Value (1,000 dollars)	
Albania	354	0
Bulgaria	1,336	687
China	111,739	51,155
Cuba	0	41
Czechoslovakia	1,825	221
East Germany	2,283	258
Hungary	5,213	1,106
Mongolia	1	0
North Korea	0	0
Poland	4,403	838
Romania	23,557	1,539
Soviet Union	8,400	13,387
Vietnam	0	2,458
Total	159,112	71,691
	Percent of total	
Albania	0.2	-
Bulgaria	0.8	1.0
China	70.2	71.4
Cuba	-	0.1
Czechoslovakia	1.1	0.3
East Germany	1.4	0.4
Hungary	3.3	1.5
Mongolia	1/	-
North Korea	-	-
Poland	2.8	1.2
Romania	14.8	2.1
Soviet Union	5.3	18.7
Vietnam	-	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0

1/ 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 14.--1986 Carryover: U.S. trade with the NME's, by SITC Sections

SITC Section	Imports	Exports
	Value (1,000 dollars)	
0. Food and live animals.....	13,762	216
1. Beverages and tobacco.....	1,037	0
2. Crude materials.....	3,501	4,222
3. Mineral fuels.....	29,381	0
4. Oils and fats.....	27	0
5. Chemicals.....	7,927	19,658
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material.	22,675	8,774
7. Machinery and transportation equipment.	8,314	33,700
8. Miscellaneous manufactured goods.	71,918	2,284
9. Commodities and transactions, not elsewhere classified.	568	2,838
Total.....	159,112	71,691
	Percent of total	
0. Food and live animals.....	8.6	0.3
1. Beverages and tobacco.....	0.7	-
2. Crude materials.....	2.2	5.9
3. Mineral fuels.....	18.5	-
4. Oils and fats.....	1/	-
5. Chemicals.....	5.0	27.4
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material.	14.3	12.2
7. Machinery and transportation equipment.	5.2	47.0
8. Miscellaneous manufactured goods.	45.2	3.2
9. Commodities and transactions, not elsewhere classified.	0.4	4.0
Total.....	100.0	100.0

1/ 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.

Two petroleum products--light fuel oils and unleaded gasoline--topped the list of bulge imports from the NME's (table 15). A single commodity, fertilizers and fertilizer materials, accounted for over 20 percent of the bulge exports to the NME's (table 16).

[illegible] carryover: Leading items imported from the nonmarket economy countries, by TSUSA items

TSUSA item	Description	Supplier(s) 1/	Value 2/ 1,000 dollars	Share Percent
475.1015	Light fuel oils, testing 25 degrees A.P.I or more..	Romania, U.S.S.R.	11,692	7.3
475.2528	Unleaded gasoline.....	Romania	10,113	6.4
653.2210	Gold coins.....	China	5,687	3.6
737.3500	Metal figures of inanimate objects.....	China	3,979	2.5
107.3525	Canned hams & shoulders, 3 pounds and over.....	Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Romania	3,917	2.5
114.4545	Shrimps and prawns, shell on.....	China, U.S.S.R.	3,684	2.3
475.2524	Leaded gasoline.....	China	3,391	2.1
384.5317	Women's, girls' & infants' sweaters of vegetable fibers except cotton.	China	3,215	2.0
475.1010	Crude petroleum, shale oil.....	China	3,168	2.0
389.6100	Artifical flowers, silk.....	China	3,120	2.0
384.5316	Women's, girls', & infants' sweaters of vegetable fiber, except cotton assembled in Hong Kong.	China	3,094	1.9
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia.....	U.S.S.R.	2,363	1.5
384.9000	Women's manmade fiber trousers.....	China	2,309	1.5
384.5697	Women's, girls' & infants' trousers, slacks and shorts.	China, Romania	1,958	1.2
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap.....	U.S.S.R.	1,902	1.2
737.3000	Stuffed toy animals, valued over 10¢ per inch of height.	China	1,851	1.2
360.1200	Wool floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or knotted.	China, Romania	1,706	1.1
384.9115	Women's manmade fiber blouses n.s.p.f., not knit...	China, Romania, Hungary	1,553	1.0
734.2040	Game machines, n.s.p.f., and parts.....	China	1,491	0.9
622.0200	Tin other than alloys.....	China	1,383	0.9
755.1500	Fireworks.....	China	1,338	0.8
384.2305	Women's blouses of manmade fibers, not knit.....	China, Romania	1,295	0.8
114.4557	Shrimp, peeled, raw, not in airtight containers....	China	1,049	0.7
475.2560	Motor fuels, nspf.....	Poland	1,016	0.6
684.4805	Electric hair dryers.....	China	1,006	0.6
737.2425	Dolls (except stuffed) up to 13 inches in height...	China, East Germany	1,002	0.6
384.2505	Womens' dresses, of manmade fibers, ornamented.....	China	969	0.6
310.6034	Other yarns except textured.....	China	945	0.6
700.6400	Footwear of rubber or plastic, other, valued at $3 or less.	China, Czechoslovakia	941	0.6
684.5815	Telephone sets, single line, with special features.	China	926	0.6
381.4130	Men's and boys' cotton shirts n.s.p.f., knit not ornamented.	China, Hungary	922	0.6
480.6510	Ammonium nitrate.....	Bulgaria	905	0.6
626.0200	Unwrought zinc except alloys of zinc.....	China	825	0.5
480.6550	Nitrogen solutions.....	East Germany	752	0.5
737.4000	Toy animals, etc., not stuffed, not metal.....	China	748	0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15.--1986 carryover: Leading items imported from the nonmarket economy countries, by TSUSA items--continued

TSUSA item	Description	Supplier(s) 1/	Value 2/ 1,000 dollars	Share Percent
144.2053	Mushrooms, prepared or preserved in cans over 9 oz.	China	716	0.5
692.3295	Parts, n.s.p.f., of motor vehicles.....	Hungary, Poland	714	0.4
384.8073	Women's & girls' sweaters, knit of manmade fibers..	Bulgaria, China	713	0.4
737.9565	Toys, n.s.p.f., of other than rubber or plastics...	China	654	0.4
653.0120	Hangers, buildings, & other structures.....	China	640	0.4
706.3640	Cotton handbags not pile or tufted.....	China	621	0.4
222.4000	Baskets and bags, bamboo.....	China	604	0.4
737.9555	Toys of rubber or plastics.....	China	581	0.4
727.1100	Furniture, and parts thereof.....	China	579	0.4
706.0700	Handbags or pocketbooks, leather, valued at $20 or less.	China	578	0.4
685.1411	Digital clock radios, solid state.....	China	559	0.4
646.2620	Nails, etc., steel, not coated, or plated.....	China, Romania, Poland	552	0.3
737.2300	Stuffed dolls, with or without clothing.....	China	542	0.3
165.1500	Apple or pear juice, not mixed and nonalcoholic....	Hungary	530	0.3
381.6996	Men's or boys' other trousers, slacks, & shorts....	China	512	0.3
	Total.....		95,310	59.9
	Total, all carryover imports from the NMEs.....		159,112	100.0

1/ Listed in order of value of shipments.
2/ Customs value.

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

Table 16.--1986 carryover: Leading items exported to the nonmarket economy countries, by Schedule B items

Schedule B item no.	Description	Customer(s) 1/	Value 2/ 1,000 dollars	Share Percent
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials.....	China, Poland	15,223	21.2
676.2820	Digital central processing units.....	China	6,737	9.4
692.3820	Parts, n.s.p.f., of tracklaying tractors.....	Poland, U.S.S.R.	6,007	8.4
818.3900	Commodities, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity.	China, Vietnam, Poland, Cuba	2,811	3.9
660.9490	Parts and attachments, n.s.p.f., for gas turbines.	China	2,439	3.4
664.1074	Pipehandlers.....	U.S.S.R.	2,090	2.9
310.4565	Other yarns, except handwork yarns, chenille yarns and sewing threads.	China	2,035	2.8
660.9415	Oil well and oil field pumps.....	China	1,827	2.5
660.5440	Parts, n.s.p.f., of diesel engines.....	U.S.S.R.	1,790	2.5
674.3589	Hydraulic presses, vertical, single action.....	China	1,756	2.4
252.7810	Kraft linerboard, unbleached.....	China	1,702	2.4
486.8900	Herbicide preparations, n.s.p.f.....	China	1,487	2.1
674.3598	Metalforming machine tools.....	China	1,330	1.9
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs, rough, split.....	China	1,170	1.6
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole.....	China, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary	1,150	1.6
121.0515	Bovine leather, rough, russet.....	China	1,117	1.6
774.5010	Tread rubber (camelback).....	U.S.S.R.	1,014	1.4
765.0300	Paintings, pastels, drawings.....	Romania	930	1.3
676.2700	Digital automatic data processing machines comprising in one housing the central processing unit and input and output capability.	China	878	1.2
250.0225	Wood pulp, sulphite, bleached.....	China	822	1.1
610.3935	Iron or steel seamless oil well tubing.....	China	816	1.1
444.1620	Polyethylene resins, high density.....	China	809	1.1
668.0820	Parts, n.s.p.f., of machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard.	China	742	1.0
444.1700	Polypropylene resins.....	China	724	1.0
692.3840	Parts, n.s.p.f., of tractors.....	Hungary, U.S.S.R.	722	1.0
486.1900	Herbicides, unmixed, including plant growth regulators.	China	657	0.9
670.1700	Other circular knitting machines.....	China	548	0.8
674.3045	Metalworking gear cutting machines.....	China	548	0.8
250.0470	Corrugated waste paper and paperboard.....	China	530	0.7
685.6035	Parts, n.s.p.f., for radar apparatus.....	China	480	0.7
692.0870	Truck tractors, nonmilitary.....	China	477	0.7
608.7400	Wire rods of iron or steel except alloy iron or steel.	U.S.S.R.	469	0.7
678.5002	Oil and gas field wire line and downhole equipment and parts thereof.	Bulgaria	450	0.6
724.4565	Magnetic recording tape suitable for use with computers.	China, East Germany	409	0.6
651.5660	Hand tools, n.s.p.f., and metal parts thereof.....	U.S.S.R.	369	0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16.--1986 carryover: Leading items exported to the nonmarket economy countries, by Schedule B items--countinued

Schedule B item	Description	Customer(s) 1/	Value 2/	Share
			1,000 dollars	Percent
674.5430	Parts, n.s.p.f., for metal-cutting.....	Hungary	367	0.5
664.0588	Parts, n.s.p.f., of excavating machinery.....	U.S.S.R.	365	0.5
674.5440	Parts, n.s.p.f., for metal-forming.....	U.S.S.R.	339	0.5
685.2765	Other radiotelegraphic/telephonic transmission and reception apparatus including parts.	China	337	0.5
357.8020	Textile fabrics of cellulosic fibers.....	China	331	0.5
674.3568	Metalforming machine tools, used or rebuilt.....	China	320	0.4
722.9800	Photo lens caps, hoods, adapter rings, etc.; film reels, etc.; and frames and mounts for photographic slides.	China	311	0.4
401.0500	Other nitrogen containing compounds.....	China	299	0.4
678.3075	Parts, n.s.p.f., for glass-working.....	China	290	0.4
309.4245	Acrylic and modacrylic fibers.....	China	283	0.4
692.1650	Mobile cranes, hydraulic operated.....	China	256	0.4
678.5090	Other machines, n.s.p.f.....	Bulgaria, China	253	0.4
670.4325	Finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines.	China	220	0.3
660.1040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam and other vapor generating boilers.	China	212	0.3
106.9200	Pork livers, fresh, chilled or frozen.....	East Germany	212	0.3
	Total.....		67,460	94.1
	Total, all carryover exports to the NME's.....		71,691	100.0

1/ Listed in order of value of shipments.
2/ F.a.s. value.

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

APPENDIX A

U.S. TRADE WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES BY SITC SECTIONS, 1986, JANUARY-MARCH 1986, AND JANUARY-MARCH 1987

Table A-1.--U.S. trade with all nonmarket economy countries, 1/ by SITC Sections, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1986	January-March 1986	January-March 1987
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	511,330	333,398	121,419
1. Beverages and tobacco	16,947	1,669	4,248
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	814,638	398,380	145,702
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	134,496	40,920	30,772
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	21,566	7,841	9,291
5. Chemicals	827,835	178,980	241,226
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	242,301	52,638	59,397
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	2,003,512	623,996	494,030
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	422,025	99,675	73,883
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	77,947	19,956	20,293
Total	5,072,596	1,757,452	1,200,260
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	409,313	108,992	138,935
1. Beverages and tobacco	47,817	10,269	13,516
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	155,693	35,941	45,679
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	1,096,874	403,871	218,966
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	2,873	1,059	551
5. Chemicals	499,022	186,341	99,237
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	1,026,867	251,998	302,211
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	266,392	61,598	98,219
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,896,143	595,767	1,068,688
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	255,049	46,173	19,001
Total	6,656,044	1,702,009	2,005,002

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, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1986	January-March 1986	January-March 1987
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	20,632	9,246	45,394
1. Beverages and tobacco	2,437	170	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	357,173	130,041	101,578
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	7,255	315	4,444
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	2,758	375	387
5. Chemicals	441,299	89,956	156,217
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	204,562	45,425	50,818
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	1,705,320	554,770	442,518
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	318,558	80,373	53,021
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	16,030	4,670	4,878
Total	3,076,023	915,342	859,255
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	191,809	52,206	74,463
1. Beverages and tobacco	8,048	2,103	1,743
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	108,151	26,429	25,439
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	631,755	294,188	107,500
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	2,490	684	531
5. Chemicals	173,367	48,345	55,205
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	680,357	183,053	223,467
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	144,486	25,611	71,481
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,645,539	548,346	1,009,044
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	85,468	43,108	16,148
Total	4,671,469	1,224,073	1,585,021

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, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1986	January-March 1986	January-March 1987
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	318,242	245,467	30,029
1. Beverages and tobacco	497	231	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	328,102	207,644	628
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	56,312	11,244	12,032
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	15,470	6,664	8,202
5. Chemicals	287,996	61,345	59,749
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	14,159	1,057	2,942
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	156,258	35,486	23,786
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	68,185	12,814	12,749
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	1,610	545	209
Total	1,246,831	582,498	150,326
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	2,863	687	263
1. Beverages and tobacco	13,712	2,653	3,238
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	35,167	7,351	16,362
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	71,722	-	14,001
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	4	4	-
5. Chemicals	164,088	56,806	27,127
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	100,998	23,357	24,282
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	4,793	1,072	692
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,077	511	795
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	157,498	648	536
Total	554,923	93,089	87,296

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, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1986	January-March 1986	January-March 1987
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	172,280	78,509	45,997
1. Beverages and tobacco	14,014	1,268	4,248
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	129,128	60,513	43,497
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	66,504	26,085	14,296
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	3,338	803	701
5. Chemicals	97,347	27,408	25,067
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	23,311	6,104	5,631
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	141,812	33,634	27,711
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	34,727	6,331	8,099
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	31,161	8,406	9,119
Total	713,621	249,060	184,367
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	214,451	56,098	64,009
1. Beverages and tobacco	26,048	5,513	8,530
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	8,341	1,462	2,873
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	393,397	109,684	97,466
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	378	372	20
5. Chemicals	161,567	81,190	16,905
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	245,461	45,556	54,461
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	117,113	34,915	26,046
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	246,302	46,831	58,839
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	12,083	2,417	2,313
Total	1,425,142	384,038	331,461

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, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1986	January-March 1986	January-March 1987
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	4,424	3,276	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	75	70	7
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6	2	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	-
Total	4,506	3,348	7
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	154	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	3,030	358	651
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	10	10	5
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	1
Total	3,194	368	657

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, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1986	January-March 1986	January-March 1987
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	36,836	36,656	1,575
1. Beverages and tobacco	4,646	8	435
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	11,292	10,922	225
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	17,623	12,041	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	10,593	3,723	2,406
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	2,951	796	321
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	7,428	1,077	2,544
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,291	299	432
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	205	82	163
Total	95,865	65,603	8,101
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	2,564	681	223
1. Beverages and tobacco	19,447	3,618	7,582
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	129	79	3
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	16,223	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	3,309	936	2,580
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	993	135	169
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	2,789	496	286
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,499	355	511
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	730	263	73
Total	49,684	6,564	11,427

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, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1986	January-March 1986	January-March 1987
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	1,013	269	181
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	124	27	10
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	416	36	130
Total	1,553	332	321
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	2	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	28	28	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	-
Total	31	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, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1986	January-March 1986	January-March 1987
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	429	49	79
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,178	277	1,189
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	19,540	3,815	3,194
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	2	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	19,368	3,618	4,167
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	2,005	503	721
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	18,641	1,829	756
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5,508	1,298	641
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	864	94	300
Total	67,535	11,481	11,048
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	12,255	6,890	1,447
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,628	333	227
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	1,251	282	5
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	2	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	1,948	566	587
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	33,981	6,485	7,393
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	10,647	2,698	1,501
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	21,306	4,718	3,901
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	2,267	552	612
Total	85,284	22,525	15,674

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, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1986	January-March 1986	January-March 1987
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	52,323	15,646	14,706
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	5,634	507	1,243
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	2,102	532	476
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	289	61	73
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	4,517	1,289	3,047
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,280	269	581
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	479	128	235
Total	67,624	18,432	20,362
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	174	34	6
1. Beverages and tobacco	65	2	39
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	713	119	409
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	1,139	544	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	27,274	5,792	5,243
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	32,935	5,478	10,119
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	13,486	5,773	1,927
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8,368	1,993	2,196
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	1,111	326	84
Total	85,265	20,062	20,023

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, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1986	January-March 1986	January-March 1987
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	21,623	906	7,574
1. Beverages and tobacco	2,387	741	1,284
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	4,372	1,593	810
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	6	3	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	13,115	2,662	4,907
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	8,160	2,958	1,753
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	25,309	3,288	8,577
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	12,391	1,190	2,521
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	853	179	590
Total	88,216	13,520	28,016
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	56,298	14,488	16,618
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,121	532	219
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	2,721	247	1,056
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	415	9	86
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	7	-	20
5. Chemicals	26,926	7,432	5,899
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	31,080	8,535	10,377
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	47,080	14,677	10,310
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	54,162	8,832	11,453
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	4,127	404	412
Total	223,938	55,158	56,449

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, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1986	January-March 1986	January-March 1987
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	-	-	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	-	-	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2	-	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	-
Total	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, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1986	January-March 1986	January-March 1987
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	4	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	-	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	36	36	8
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	28	5	2
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	9	6	-
Total	77	46	10
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	35	-	201
1. Beverages and tobacco	8	-	5
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	1,006	341	354
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	-	-	-
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	17	-	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	15	-	5
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	3
Total	1,081	341	567

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, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1986	January-March 1986	January-March 1987
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	20,278	1,620	19,014
1. Beverages and tobacco	5,429	243	1,340
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	12,686	4,550	3,145
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	1,493	8	7
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	2,610	74	701
5. Chemicals	29,483	8,103	8,551
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	7,525	1,487	2,608
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	30,235	6,400	7,156
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7,115	2,166	2,484
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	28,302	7,813	7,586
Total	145,155	32,463	52,592
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	134,224	32,688	43,973
1. Beverages and tobacco	2,343	522	62
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	508	134	537
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	372	372	-
5. Chemicals	6,966	1,901	1,543
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	34,731	7,788	9,001
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	20,480	5,986	5,035
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	29,138	5,194	5,679
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	2,192	403	871
Total	230,953	54,986	66,702

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, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1986	January-March 1986	January-March 1987
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	40,790	23,631	3,049
1. Beverages and tobacco	373	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	75,605	39,127	34,878
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	47,379	14,033	14,289
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	729	729	-
5. Chemicals	22,686	8,771	4,560
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	2,381	299	155
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	55,683	19,751	5,631
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,141	1,110	1,440
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	458	110	244
Total	249,226	107,560	64,248
U.S. imports:			
0. Food and live animals	8,935	1,317	1,742
1. Beverages and tobacco	1,445	505	400
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	3,018	602	863
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	375,618	109,130	97,380
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	95,145	64,562	1,052
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	111,741	17,135	17,401
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	22,632	5,285	6,987
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	129,830	25,739	35,100
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	1,656	467	261
Total	750,018	224,742	161,186

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, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Section	1986	January-March 1986	January-March 1987
U.S. exports:			
0. Food and live animals	176	176	-
1. Beverages and tobacco	-	-	-
2. Crude materials--inedible, except fuel	236	181	-
3. Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	-	-	-
4. Oils and fats--animal and vegetable	-	-	-
5. Chemicals	176	2	12
6. Manufactured goods classified by chief material	269	52	4
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	11	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	396	122	2
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	28,722	6,293	5,957
Total	29,986	6,826	5,975
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	31	-
7. Machinery and transportation equipment	-	-	-
8. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	170	40	-
9. Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	-	-	-
Total	201	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, 1986, JANUARY-MARCH 1986, AND JANUARY-MARCH 1987

Table B-1.--Leading items exported to nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by Schedule B Nos., 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

Schedule B No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
694.4062	Nonmilitary airplanes, new, multiple engine, over 33,000 pounds empty weight, passenger transports, n.s.p.f	$148,554	$73,945	$202,818
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	404,668	68,382	106,142
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	354,941	265,377	67,660
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	395,368	256,505	61,467
252.7810	Unbleached kraft linerboard	48,540	6,013	23,714
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers and copolymers	81,691	13,966	19,333
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough	111,647	52,486	19,054
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s	94,276	27,197	18,007
676.2700	Digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the central processing unit and input and output capability	97,016	19,313	16,727
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	50,819	14,562	15,907
404.2280	Polycarboxylic acids, anhydrides, and their derivatives, n.s.p.f	45,308	12,629	15,883
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	13,548	6,033	15,317
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal	51,047	17,308	14,278
420.8400	Sodium carbonate, calcined (soda ash)	20,851	-	13,658
684.6210	Telephone switching and switchboard equipment and parts and components thereof	15,803	1,591	13,121
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	54,169	13,066	13,067
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	119,368	48,791	12,449
441.9000	Artificial mixtures for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, with neither antibiotics nor vitamins, not packaged for retail	938	264	12,228
200.3514	Western hemlock logs and timber, rough	60,829	16,417	9,900
177.5640	Tallow, inedible	18,932	7,767	8,508
	Total	2,188,314	921,611	679,239
	Total, U.S. exports to NME's	5,072,596	1,757,452	1,200,260

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

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

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

Table B-2.--Leading items imported from nonmarket economy countries (NME's), 1/ by TSUSA items, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

TSUSA item No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
475.2528	Unleaded gasoline	$118,665	$402	$94,072
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more	464,724	233,215	85,318
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	151,289	34,455	38,751
381.6240	Men's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit	33,636	9,414	30,133
384.4765	Women's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit	42,021	15,577	27,719
384.5317	Women's, girls', or infants' knit sweaters, of vegetable fibers except cotton, not assembled in Hong Kong from components	2/ 77,870	2/	27,202
389.6100	Artificial flowers, of silk, not ornamented	69,212	14,882	26,891
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool	79,178	24,748	26,553
653.2210	Gold coins	86,207	14,061	26,255
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29	65,420	25,209	23,910
114.4545	Shrimp, shell on	48,457	15,848	23,834
381.4130	Men's or boys' cotton shirts n.s.p.f., knit, not ornamented	37,313	8,954	20,676
384.9115	Women's blouses and shirts n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	55,507	15,763	20,485
384.5316	Women's, girls', or infants' knit sweaters, of vegetable fibers except cotton, assembled in Hong Kong from components	2/ 17,942	2/	20,303
384.5697	Women's, girls', or infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers except cotton, not knit	26,982	12,591	19,314
755.1500	Fireworks	43,155	15,485	18,964
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia	79,641	25,806	17,742
706.3640	Handbags n.s.p.f. of cotton	22,122	7,871	16,979
384.9000	Women's trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	19,573	5,887	15,358
475.1015	Light fuel oils, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees F of less than 45 seconds	13,165	-	14,809
	Total	1,552,078	480,168	595,269
	Total, U.S. imports from NME's	6,656,044	1,702,009	2,005,002

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 items 384.5317 and 384.5316 were created on Aug. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 384.5315. The values reported for 1986 represent imports during August-December.

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., 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

Schedule B No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
694.4062	Nonmilitary airplanes, new, multiple engine, over 33,000 pounds empty weight, passenger transports, n.s.p.f	$148,554	$73,945	$202,818
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	96,138	-	38,533
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	4,241	-	35,890
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	19,374	12,823	30,591
252.7810	Unbleached kraft linerboard	48,540	6,013	23,714
444.1700	Polypropylene resins, excluding amorphous or atactic polymers and copolymers	81,691	13,966	19,332
200.3510	Douglas-fir logs and timber, rough	111,647	52,486	19,054
694.6507	Parts designed for use in civil aircraft, n.e.s	93,433	26,907	17,925
676.2700	Digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the central processing unit and input and output capability	96,718	19,089	16,587
404.2280	Polycarboxylic acids, anhydrides, and their derivatives, n.s.p.f	45,308	12,629	15,883
420.8400	Sodium carbonate, calcined (soda ash)	20,851	-	13,658
684.6210	Telephone switching and switchboard equipment and parts and components thereof	15,461	1,591	13,121
441.9000	Artificial mixtures for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, with neither antibiotics nor vitamins, not packaged for retail	827	257	12,220
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	104,953	46,870	11,748
200.3514	Western hemlock logs and timber, rough	60,829	16,417	9,900
155.2045	Crystalline or dry amorphous sugars, sirups, and molasses from cane or beets, n.s.p.f	-	-	8,281
674.3598	Other new (including container making) metal-forming machine tools valued at least $2,500 each, n.e.s	12,041	3,333	8,087
309.3270	Grouped filaments and strips (in continuous form), n.e.s	39,436	8,384	8,028
607.0810	Carbon steel and iron waste and scrap, No. 1 heavy melting	3,661	854	7,639
660.4930	Aircraft jet and gas turbines, non-piston-type engines, nonmilitary, new	23,006	6,638	7,107
	Total	1,026,708	302,200	520,115
	Total, U.S. exports to China	3,076,023	915,342	859,255

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, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

TSUSA item No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
475.1010	Crude petroleum, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more	$464,724	$233,215	$85,318
381.6240	Men's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit	33,536	9,361	30,122
384.5317	Women's, girls', or infants' knit sweaters, of vegetable fibers except cotton, not assembled in Hong Kong from components	1/ 77,870	1/	27,194
389.6100	Artificial flowers, of silk, not ornamented	69,212	14,882	26,891
384.4765	Women's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit	40,912	14,720	26,682
653.2210	Gold coins	85,383	13,980	26,220
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool	68,647	21,821	24,091
114.4545	Shrimp, shell on	48,183	15,626	23,834
320.2927	Printcloth, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, not napped and not of yarns of different colors, of number 29	65,389	25,177	23,739
384.5316	Women's, girls', or infants' knit sweaters, of vegetable fibers except cotton, assembled in Hong Kong from components	1/ 17,942	1/	20,303
384.9115	Women's blouses and shirts n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	54,330	15,692	20,264
381.4130	Men's or boys' cotton shirts n.s.p.f., knit, not ornamented	35,381	8,281	19,856
755.1500	Fireworks	43,155	15,485	18,964
384.5697	Women's, girls', or infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers except cotton, not knit	26,514	12,441	18,414
706.3640	Handbags n.s.p.f. of cotton	22,122	7,871	16,979
384.9000	Women's trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	19,219	5,688	15,244
734.2040	Game machines, n.s.p.f	14,064	2	14,798
384.2305	Women's blouses and shirts, of man-made fibers, not knit	29,172	6,520	13,574
384.3777	Women's cotton coats n.s.p.f., valued over $4 each, not knit, not ornamented	24,285	4,683	12,893
381.9575	Men's trousers and slacks, of man-made fibers, not knit	18,238	5,476	12,886
	Total	1,258,277	430,921	478,265
	Total, U.S. imports from China	4,671,469	1,224,073	1,585,021

1/ TSUSA items 384.5317 and 384.5316 were created on Aug. 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 384.5315. The values reported for 1986 represent imports during August-December.

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., 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

Schedule B No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	$261,478	$57,513	$55,666
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	280,589	217,157	21,788
145.4300	Shelled almonds, not blanched	37,611	28,286	8,241
177.5640	Tallow, inedible	15,468	6,664	8,202
790.5510	Pressure-sensitive tape having a plastic backing	54,290	9,182	6,229
678.5002	Oil and gas field wire line and downhole equipment and parts thereof	13	12	3,734
517.6100	Electrodes, in part of carbon or graphite, for electric furnace or electrolytic purposes	9,282	2,568	3,596
475.4520	Automotive, diesel, and marine engine lubricating oil	14,562	4,048	3,392
517.5120	Petroleum coke, calcined	13,898	3,703	3,077
692.3820	Parts of tracklaying tractors	7,044	105	2,464
660.5440	Parts of tractor engines	-	-	2,361
422.3009	Titanium compounds, except pigment-grade	-	-	2,264
475.4580	Lubricating oils, n.s.p.f., except white mineral oils	5,106	1,485	1,597
711.8750	Electrical (including electronic) physical analysis equipment, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	4,442	2,703	1,553
475.4555	Insulating or transformer oils	18,462	1,106	1,548
475.4510	Aviation engine lubricating oil, except jet engine lubricating oil	3,252	-	1,504
711.8066	Industrial process display and control receiver-type instruments which operate from pneumatic transmission signals, and parts	-	-	1,428
661.9880	Parts, n.s.p.f., of filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus for liquids or gases	2,364	586	1,329
674.3590	Mechanical presses, metal-forming, other	-	-	1,042
790.5570	Pressure sensitive tape having a rubberized textile backing, except surgical or medicated tape and tape of unwoven fiber	3,795	-	965
	Total	731,656	335,118	131,979
	Total, U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R	1,246,831	582,498	150,326

1/ Includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

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

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

Table B-6.--Leading items imported from the U.S.S.R., 1/ by TSUSA items, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

TSUSA item No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
480.6540	Anhydrous ammonia	$79,641	$25,806	$17,742
475.1015	Light fuel oils, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees F of less than 45 seconds	-	-	9,876
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap	18,571	4,479	9,274
605.0270	Rhodium	29,226	7,621	7,110
605.0260	Palladium	23,254	5,650	6,469
124.1045	Sable furskins, whole, undressed	13,307	2,372	5,865
605.0750	Semimanufactured palladium, not gold-plated or silver-plated	6,995	1,284	3,449
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)	-	-	3,408
401.1000	Benzene	2,807	-	2,843
606.3546	Ferrosilicon, containing 30 to 60 percent by weight of silicon, not containing over 2 percent by weight of magnesium	1,993	726	2,071
480.3000	Urea, n.e.s	58,209	21,570	2,027
169.3700	Vodka, not over 1 gallon, valued not over $7.75 per gallon	8,271	1,862	1,730
401.7420	Para-xylene	2,625	-	1,492
169.3800	Vodka, in containers holding not over 1 gallon, valued over $7.75 per gallon	4,567	662	1,324
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude	1,457	-	1,217
601.1520	Chrome ore, chromium content not over 40 percent chromic oxide	897	-	879
605.0220	Platinum sponge, unwrought	7,833	1,807	751
401.7415	Ortho-xylene	11,628	6,948	672
423.0030	Rare-earth oxides	1,810	685	650
475.1035	Heavy fuel oils, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees F of more than 125 seconds	-	-	628
	Total	273,090	81,473	79,476
	Total, U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R	554,923	93,089	87,296

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., 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

Schedule B No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	$63,013	$40,101	$30,875
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	50,819	14,562	15,907
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	7,136	-	15,317
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal	46,622	14,033	14,278
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	47,052	10,869	11,942
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	70,111	48,220	9,983
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	24,482	6,400	7,048
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	51,896	15,885	5,336
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines	45,798	16,095	3,649
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors	4,543	1,275	2,948
130.4040	Grain sorghum, other than seed for planting purposes	-	-	2,900
170.8140	Smoking tobacco, in bulk	2,952	-	2,860
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s	4,374	3,090	2,545
415.4500	Sulfur, native elemental or recovered, in any physical form	-	-	2,110
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity	2,856	463	1,754
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f	4,876	1,330	1,753
678.5065	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts	5,362	471	1,697
694.4032	Nonmilitary airplanes, rotary wing, new, less than 2,200 pounds empty weight	-	-	1,640
435.3300	Corticosteroids, n.s.p.f. (bulk)	3,185	464	1,562
486.1900	Herbicides, unmixed, n.s.p.f	-	-	1,549
	Total	435,078	173,257	137,652
	Total, U.S. exports to Eastern Europe	713,621	249,060	184,367

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

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

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

Table B-8.--Leading items imported from Eastern Europe, 1/ by TSUSA items, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

TSUSA item No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
475.2528	Unleaded gasoline	$92,378	-	$91,544
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	151,289	34,455	38,751
110.4740	Pollock blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds	10,118	3,762	12,254
170.2800	Cigarette leaf tobacco, not stemmed, leaf, oriental or Turkish type, not over 8.5 inches in length	17,803	3,259	6,895
692.3295	Parts of motor vehicles, n.s.p.f	17,513	6,419	5,277
475.1015	Light fuel oils, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees F of less than 45 seconds	13,165	-	4,933
165.1500	Apple and pear juice, not containing over 1 percent alcohol	7,617	3,776	4,131
412.0200	Autonomic drugs n.s.p.f., provided for in the Chemical Appendix to the Tariff Schedules	19,468	4,934	3,627
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f	12,979	3,275	3,544
480.6550	Nitrogen solutions n.s.p.f. used for fertilizers	11,945	1,187	3,240
700.4544	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for women, over $2.50 per pair	13,114	1,920	3,073
607.8390	Sheets n.s.p.f. of iron or steel, pickled or cold rolled	2/	2/	2,752
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard	8,881	3,932	2,637
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool	10,482	2,919	2,456
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household	21,615	5,629	2,249
546.6020	Glass tumblers, goblets, and other stemware n.s.p.f., valued over $0.30 but not over $3 each	7,229	1,828	2,207
727.3555	Wall systems, bookcases, shelf units, credenzas, buffets servers china closet	7,924	1,715	2,159
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude	3,417	915	1,900
381.9568	Men's or boys' suits n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	5,459	2,393	1,560
772.5109	Passenger car tires, radial	4,790	1,686	1,544
	Total	437,185	84,002	196,734
	Total, U.S. imports from Eastern Europe	1,425,142	384,038	331,461

1/ Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.
2/ TSUSA item 607.8390, along with six other TSUSA items, was created on Jan. 1, 1987, from former TSUSA item 607.8360.

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., 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

Schedule B No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
661.7620	Centrifuges	-	-	$7
	Total	-	-	7
	Total, U.S. exports to Albania	4,506	3,348	7

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, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

TSUSA item No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
161.9400	Sage, unground	$3,010	$358	$650
274.7040	Photographs, engravings, etc., n.s.p.f., printed not over 20 years at time of importation, other than lithographs on paper	-	-	5
192.2192	Fresh cut flowers n.s.p.f., and bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other plant parts	10	-	2
999.9500	Low value shipments, valued not over $1,000, estimated	-	-	1
	Total	3,020	358	657
	Total, U.S. imports from Albania	3,194	368	657

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., 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

Schedule B No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	$22,295	$22,295	$1,575
486.1900	Herbicides, unmixed, n.s.p.f	-	-	1,547
486.6900	Agricultural insecticide preparations, n.s.p.f	2,168	1,978	615
678.5065	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts	1,382	-	468
170.8140	Smoking tobacco, in bulk	675	-	435
678.3560	Parts of machines used for molding or otherwise forming rubber or plastics articles, other than tire-building machines	41	28	365
674.9002	Parts, for appliances, other	-	-	224
711.8710	Electrical (including electronic) chemical analysis equipment, and parts thereof	234	28	198
192.4200	Licorice root and extract	-	-	196
612.3370	Strip, of copper alloys	-	-	164
683.9040	Electric welding machines and apparatus n.s.p.f., including resistance welders	-	-	161
678.5090	Other machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	529	148	159
676.2700	Digital data processing machines comprising in one housing the central processing unit and input and output capability	12	12	138
666.2510	Meat- and poultry-processing machinery and equipment and parts thereof	-	-	135
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f	81	1	130
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	456	91	120
661.1255	Air compressors, stationary, over 100 horsepower	-	-	119
612.4620	Bars, rods, angles, shapes, and sections of alloyed copper	-	-	113
486.9500	Agricultural pesticide preparations n.s.p.f., including growth regulators, fumigants, pest repellents, and rodenticides	-	-	107
687.6047	Mos (metal oxide silicon) monolithic integrated circuits, other than linear, n.s.p.f	84	84	103
	Total	27,957	24,665	7,070
	Total, U.S. exports to Bulgaria	95,865	65,603	8,101

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, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

TSUSA item No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
170.2800	Cigarette leaf tobacco, not stemmed, leaf, oriental or Turkish type, not over 8.5 inches in length	$17,803	$3,259	$6,895
480.6510	Ammonium nitrate	922	-	1,409
480.6550	Nitrogen solutions n.s.p.f. used for fertilizers	-	-	694
437.3000	Antibiotics, natural and not artificially mixed	1,368	776	240
167.3045	Still wine produced from grapes, not over 14 percent alcohol, in one gallon containers, valued over $4 per gallon, white	315	44	237
461.3500	Perfumes, colognes and toilet waters containing alcohol	288	100	212
676.0560	Typewriters, nonelectric, nonautomatic, other than portable	1,044	313	191
384.2806	Women's cotton knit tank tops	176	10	191
117.6700	Pecorino cheeses, in original loaves, not suitable for grating	2,001	454	189
167.3030	Red wine over 14 percent alcohol valued over $4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon	213	28	180
167.3005	Red wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over $4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon	572	173	117
167.3015	White wine not over 14 percent alcohol, valued not over $4 per gallon, in containers not over 1 gallon	508	106	98
384.8073	Women's or girls' knit sweaters, of man-made fibers, not ornamented	566	-	86
676.0530	Typewriters, nonelectric, nonautomatic, portable	-	-	81
381.5020	Men's or boys' cotton dressing gowns, bathrobes, and beach robes n.s.p.f., valued over $2.50 each, not knit	-	-	77
301.3000	Yarns wholly of cotton, not bleached, not mercerized, not colored, not combed, and not plied, of number 30	-	-	64
999.9500	Low value shipments, valued not over $1,000, estimated	122	32	60
170.2000	Filler tobacco when mixed or packed with over 35 percent wrapper tobacco, not stemmed	-	-	54
727.2900	Chairs n.s.p.f., of wood	40	21	54
335.4024	Woven fabrics wholly of jute, not bleached, not colored, and not flame-resistant, over 50 but not over 100 inches wide	12	-	51
	Total	25,949	5,315	11,183
	Total, U.S. imports from Bulgaria	49,684	6,564	11,427

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., 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

Schedule B No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity	$1,013	$269	$181
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	286	11	104
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over $1,000, estimated	130	25	26
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity	67	27	10
	Total	1,496	332	321
	Total, U.S. exports to Cuba	1,553	332	321

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, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

TSUSA item No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
700.2946	Leather work footwear n.s.p.f., welt, valued over $6.80 per pair	$28	$28	-
	Total	28	28	-
	Total, U.S. imports from Cuba	31	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 B-15.--Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia, by Schedule B Nos., 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

Schedule B No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	$18,963	$3,733	$2,806
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	15,908	2,241	2,703
170.8140	Smoking tobacco, in bulk	-	-	1,189
416.5500	Inorganic acids, n.s.p.f	110	-	793
711.8710	Electrical (including electronic) chemical analysis equipment, and parts thereof	187	62	314
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing	290	27	257
207.0035	Wooden pencil slats	730	195	245
486.6900	Agricultural insecticide preparations, n.s.p.f	42	-	167
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over $1,000, estimated	390	59	152
404.1870	Alcohols, phenols, and their derivatives, n.s.p.f	282	139	143
520.2410	Powder or dust of industrial diamonds, natural or synthetic, not set or suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry	4	-	122
433.1056	Laboratory reagent preparations, organic and inorganic	212	149	113
682.9520	Primary cells and primary batteries	263	-	112
688.4060	Electrical articles and electrical parts of articles, n.s.p.f	56	-	108
664.0584	Parts, n.e.s., of oil and gas field drilling machines	189	119	101
674.7201	Chain saws	94	-	100
795.0000	Nonenumerated products	86	2	96
123.0000	Whole skins of sheep and lamb, not dressed, if suitable for use as furs	-	-	90
712.1520	Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations	143	109	70
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s	681	340	70
	Total	38,628	7,175	9,751
	Total, U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia	67,535	11,481	11,048

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, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

TSUSA item No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
546.6020	Glass tumblers, goblets, and other stemware n.s.p.f., valued over $0.30 but not over $3 each	$1,185	$352	$861
335.7500	Woven fabrics n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, weighing not over 4 ounces per square yard	263	75	851
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	2,446	842	678
192.2520	Hops, not in pellets	8,707	5,955	647
692.3415	Riding tractors suitable for agricultural use, wheel type	3,483	159	580
700.2966	Men's welt footwear n.s.p.f., of leather, valued over $6.80 per pair	546	73	574
437.3000	Antibiotics, natural and not artificially mixed	1,740	467	555
607.1710	Wire rods of iron or steel, n.s.p.f., valued over 4 cents per pound, with a carbon content not more than 0.25 percent	1/	1/	550
546.5220	Glass tumblers, etc., valued not over $0.30 each	925	241	493
741.3500	Imitation gemstones, except imitation gemstone beads	1,965	461	481
381.8359	Men's or boys' wool suits n.s.p.f., valued over $4 per pound, not ornamented, not knit	1,155	430	465
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard	1,924	820	434
740.3800	Jewelry, valued over 20 cents per dozen pieces or parts, other than watch bracelets	1,170	288	433
741.3000	Beads, bugles, and spangles, n.e.s	2,018	424	412
772.5138	Truck and bus tires, other than radial	1,619	531	392
700.2946	Leather work footwear n.s.p.f., welt, valued over $6.80 per pair	3,172	1,115	334
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood	1,104	263	270
999.9500	Low value shipments, valued not over $1,000, estimated	1,434	391	264
668.2345	Printing presses, not letter or offset	333	-	199
607.8390	Sheets n.s.p.f. of iron or steel, pickled or cold rolled	2/	2/	186
	Total	35,188	12,888	9,658
	Total, U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia	85,284	22,525	15,674

1/ TSUSA item 607.1710, along with TSUSA items 607.1720 and 607.1730, was created on Jan. 1, 1987, from former TSUSA item 607.1700.
2/ TSUSA item 607.8390, along with six other TSUSA items, was created on Jan. 1, 1987, from former TSUSA item 607.8360.

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., 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

Schedule B No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
130.3465	Yellow corn, not donated for relief or charity	$27,014	$10,347	$8,408
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	22,561	4,919	6,076
660.2400	Gas generators and parts	-	-	1,003
678.5065	Machines n.s.p.f. for production and assembly of semiconductor devices, diodes, transistors, and circuits, and parts	1,176	297	998
300.3021	Cotton linters, n.e.s	1,068	238	754
670.1700	Circular knitting machines, other than hosiery	376	-	512
722.9540	Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures), other than microfilm and microfiche equipment	1,394	146	468
184.6620	Fresh, chilled, or frozen meat, including meat offal, not fit for human consumption (animal feed)	184	184	436
692.3150	Tracklaying tractors, new, with a net engine horsepower rating of at least 260 horsepower, but less than 345 horsepower	-	-	226
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over $1,000, estimated	318	117	223
106.9200	Swine (pork) livers, fresh, chilled or frozen	924	85	183
687.6089	Parts n.s.p.f. of transistors and related electronic crystal components	8	-	153
438.1090	Blood and blood derivatives, except for passive immunization, n.e.s	179	18	150
474.2824	Lithographic and offset printing inks, other than news ink	487	271	116
474.2828	Printing inks, n.s.p.f	-	-	94
124.1527	Muskrat furskins, whole, not dressed	105	8	53
774.5025	Articles n.s.p.f., of rubber or plastics	-	-	48
711.8710	Electrical (including electronic) chemical analysis equipment, and parts thereof	265	10	47
685.8017	Fixed electrical capacitor chips, ceramic	206	43	45
724.4575	Magnetic recording discs suitable for use with computers, prepared but not recorded	82	-	43
	Total	56,346	16,684	20,036
	Total, U.S. exports to East Germany	67,624	18,432	20,362

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

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

Table B-18.--Leading items imported from East Germany, by TSUSA items, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

TSUSA item No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
607.8390	Sheets n.s.p.f. of iron or steel, pickled or cold rolled	1/	1/	$2,566
480.6550	Nitrogen solutions n.s.p.f. used for fertilizers	3,272	-	2,256
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude	3,282	915	1,899
772.5109	Passenger car tires, radial	4,476	1,586	1,272
610.4955	Pipes and tubes and blanks therefor, n.s.p.f., of iron or steel, diameter not over 4.5 inches, valued under $0.225 per pound	509	31	865
401.1000	Benzene	1,134	-	786
772.5112	Passenger car tires, other than radial	2,044	553	747
608.1335	Sheets n.s.p.f. of iron or steel, zinc coated or plated, valued over 10 cents per pound	2/	2/	743
668.5060	Parts of printing presses	1,690	292	663
607.1730	Wire rods of iron or steel, n.s.p.f., valued over 4 cents per pound, with a carbon content of 0.6 percent or higher	3/	3/	635
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness	1,418	-	590
708.7600	Compound optical microscopes, other	842	171	369
772.5136	Truck and bus tires, radial	1,539	266	344
678.5097	Machines n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	4/ 145	4/	333
608.1315	Sheets n.s.p.f. of iron or steel, zinc coated or plated, valued over 10 cents per pound, painted or varnished	5/	5/	287
124.1025	Mink furskins, except "Japanese mink," undressed	118	110	275
772.5127	Radial tires for light trucks	794	183	236
737.2425	Dolls, with or without clothing, not stuffed, 13 inches and under in height	157	14	205
772.5129	Tires for light trucks, other than radials	979	188	187
668.2100	Offset printing presses, weighing 3,500 pounds or more, sheet-fed type	1,318	-	166
	Total	23,719	4,309	15,423
	Total, U.S. imports from East Germany	85,265	20,062	20,023

1/ TSUSA item 607.8390, along with six other TSUSA items, was created on Jan. 1, 1987, from former TSUSA item 607.8360.
2/ TSUSA item 608.1335, along with TSUSA item 608.1331, was created on Jan. 1, 1987, from former TSUSA item 608.1330.
3/ TSUSA item 607.1730, along with TSUSA items 607.1710 and 607.1720, was created on Jan. 1, 1987, from former TSUSA item 607.1700.
4/ TSUSA item 678.5097, along with TSUSA items 678.5090 and 678.5091, was created on July 1, 1986, from former TSUSA item 678.5095. The value reported for 1986 represents imports during July-December.
5/ TSUSA item 608.1315, along with TSUSA item 608.1305, was created on Jan. 1, 1987, from former TSUSA item 608.1310.

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., 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

Schedule B No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	$18,615	-	$7,076
692.3840	Parts of tractors, other than tracklaying tractors	3,025	1,086	2,861
694.4032	Nonmilitary airplanes, rotary wing, new, less than 2,200 pounds empty weight	-	-	1,640
435.3300	Corticosteroids, n.s.p.f. (bulk)	3,123	464	1,562
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	1,578	-	1,474
710.2820	Electrical (including electronic) geophysical instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof	626	182	1,364
170.8140	Smoking tobacco, in bulk	1,644	-	1,236
540.4200	Glass rods, tubes, and tubing	3,074	1,089	950
692.1660	Trucks mounted with derrick assemblies, and similar drilling equipment	-	-	564
692.2903	Axles for motor vehicles other than truck trailers	-	-	503
772.6217	Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f., of rubber, suitable for conducting gases or liquids, with or without attached fittings	-	-	411
692.2901	Axles, for truck trailers	330	-	405
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over $1,000, estimated	221	47	384
676.2820	Digital central processing units consisting of arithmetical, logical and control elements	584	-	381
140.3100	Beans, seed	-	-	337
610.4545	Alloy iron or steel oil well tubing, seamless, n.s.p.f	-	-	321
444.1210	Polyamide resins, nylon type	994	287	317
191.1520	Bull semen (bovine)	1,194	466	301
660.9430	Centrifugal pumps, single-stage-single-suction, close-coupled, with discharge outlet under 2 inches in diameter	542	207	293
423.1090	Inorganic chemical compounds, n.s.p.f	588	256	265
	Total	36,137	4,084	22,646
	Total, U.S. exports to Hungary	88,216	13,520	28,016

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, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

TSUSA item No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	$32,627	$7,519	$7,786
692.3295	Parts of motor vehicles, n.s.p.f	17,030	6,251	5,240
165.1500	Apple and pear juice, not containing over 1 percent alcohol	7,603	3,776	4,117
412.0200	Autonomic drugs n.s.p.f., provided for in the Chemical Appendix to the Tariff Schedules	19,468	4,934	3,627
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household	16,551	4,230	1,753
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f	6,334	2,364	1,563
107.3040	Bacon, not boned and cooked	3,509	678	907
612.3982	Brass strips under 1/16 inch in thickness	1,348	132	770
700.4544	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for women, over $2.50 per pair	5,121	1,428	766
107.3560	Pork, n.e.s., boned, cooked, canned	1,810	173	688
381.6964	Men's or boys' suit-type coats and jackets, of vegetable fibers except cotton, not knit, subject to man-made fiber restraints	957	342	589
186.1560	Feathers, n.s.p.f	1,285	57	540
644.1200	Aluminum foil, not backed or cut to shape, over .00035 inch in thickness, valued over 55 cents per pound	1,365	542	528
607.6610	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils	1,346	376	507
688.4280	Electrical articles and electrical parts of articles, n.s.p.f	2,488	647	493
607.6730	Sheets of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, in coils, n.s.p.f	1,223	260	481
666.0075	Parts n.s.p.f. for agricultural and horticultural machinery and implements	-	-	479
534.9400	Chinaware or subporcelain of nonbone	971	206	479
381.8357	Men's or boys' wool suits n.s.p.f., having jacket with single back panel, not knit, valued over $4 per pound	42	42	420
439.5030	Anti-infective agents	931	224	415
	Total	122,009	34,181	32,149
	Total, U.S. imports from Hungary	223,938	55,158	56,449

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., 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

Schedule B No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
678.2018	Mineral-crushing, mineral-pulverizing, and mineral-grinding machines, stationary	-	-	$8
709.3000	Medical, dental, surgical, and veterinary instruments and apparatus, n.s.p.f., and parts thereof	2	2	2
	Total	2	2	10
	Total, U.S. exports to Mongolia	77	46	10

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, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

TSUSA item No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
160.1020	Coffee, crude	-	-	$186
306.4192	Camel hair, in the grease or washed, not sorted	516	212	183
306.4293	Camel hair, in the grease or washed, sorted	195	-	171
132.2000	Barley and other malts	-	-	15
170.3520	Cigarette leaf tobacco, stemmed, other than flue-cured	-	-	5
381.4010	Men's or boys' cotton knit T-shirts, except all white	-	-	4
999.9500	Low value shipments, valued not over $1,000, estimated	-	-	3
222.6000	Articles, n.s.p.f., of unspun fibrous vegetable materials of one or more of the materials bamboo, rattan, willow, or chip	1	-	1
	Total	712	212	567
	Total, U.S. imports from Mongolia	1,081	341	567

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., 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

Schedule B No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
	Total, U.S. exports to North Korea	-	-	-

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

Table B-24.--Leading items imported from North Korea, by TSUSA items, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

TSUSA item No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
790.2500	Hand fans	2	-	-
	Total	2	-	-
	Total, U.S. imports from North Korea	2	-	-

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

Table B-25.--Leading items exported to Poland, by Schedule B Nos., 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

Schedule B No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
130.6540	Wheat, unmilled, not donated for relief or charity	$7,136	-	$15,317
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	24,479	6,400	7,048
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	17,945	6,616	6,145
130.4040	Grain sorghum, other than seed for planting purposes	-	-	2,900
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity	2,831	463	1,754
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	6,319	2,747	1,545
664.0588	Parts, n.e.s., of excavating machinery, n.e.s	7,241	983	1,524
170.6500	Cigarettes	3,244	243	1,340
121.0515	Bovine leather, rough, russet, and crust, wet blue, not split	502	348	832
381.1620	Men's and boys' suit-type coats, including suit-type sport coats and suit-type sport jackets, of cotton, not knit	-	-	730
176.5260	Soybean oil, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	2,536	-	701
818.4000	Used wearing apparel and other used articles, of textile materials, exported in bulk	1,746	338	668
678.3055	Glass-working machines	-	-	641
674.3523	Vertical lathes n.s.p.f., new, valued at least $2,500 each, with numerical controls or facings for numerical controls	-	-	617
818.3400	Wearing apparel donated for relief or charity	874	554	462
692.1650	Mobile cranes, hydraulic operated, other than truck mounted	-	-	460
310.0032	High tenacity multifilament polyester yarns, other than textured	997	337	449
310.0027	Nylon yarns, high tenacity	1,360	-	424
157.1040	Candy and other confectionery, n.s.p.f., containing cocoa or chocolate	-	-	421
692.3820	Parts of tracklaying tractors	668	193	395
	Total	77,878	19,221	44,370
	Total, U.S. exports to Poland	145,155	32,463	52,592

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, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

TSUSA item No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	$110,515	$25,604	$29,054
110.4740	Pollock blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds	10,118	3,762	12,254
692.3510	Track-laying tractors (including half-track), not used for agricultural use	4,027	1,360	1,395
335.9500	Woven fabrics, n.s.p.f., of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 ounces per square yard	4,228	1,999	1,197
493.1200	Casein	5,285	1,232	1,089
336.6260	Woven fabrics n.s.p.f., worsted wool, valued over $2 per pound but not over $9 per pound, 6 ounces and over per square yard	1/ 501	1/	861
146.7630	Strawberries in containers holding more than 40 ounces	2,049	553	746
646.2620	Brads, nails, spikes, staples, and tacks, of iron or steel, one inch or longer, smooth shank, not coated, plated, or painted	2/	2/	738
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood	3,476	914	731
381.8359	Men's or boys' wool suits n.s.p.f., valued over $4 per pound, not ornamented, not knit	1,502	505	598
692.1090	Motor vehicles n.s.p.f., for the transport of persons or articles	2,103	428	581
607.6625	Plates of iron or steel, not pickled and not cold rolled, other than alloy iron or steel, over 6 inches in thickness	2,216	-	566
608.1335	Sheets n.s.p.f. of iron or steel, zinc coated or plated, valued over 10 cents per pound	3/	3/	522
107.3515	Canned hams and shoulders, less than 3 pounds	1,402	402	514
686.9030	Lamps n.e.s., including standard household	4,314	1,134	484
646.2640	Brads, nails, spikes, staples, and tacks, of iron or steel, one inch or longer, smooth shank, vinyl, resin, or cement coated	2/	2/	466
609.8020	Wide flange shapes or sections of iron or steel, weighing 25-60 pounds per linear foot, with web depth measuring 8-18 inches	760	209	424
694.4143	Airplanes, single engine	93	-	395
546.6020	Glass tumblers, goblets, and other stemware n.s.p.f., valued over $0.30 but not over $3 each	846	213	383
381.4715	Men's or boys' raincoats, 3/4-length or longer, of cotton, not knit	1,535	139	362
	Total	154,969	38,454	53,361
	Total, U.S. imports from Poland	230,953	54,986	66,702

1/ TSUSA item 336.6260, along with TSUSA items 336.6265, 336.6270 and 336.6275, was created on July 1, 1986, from seven former TSUSA items. The value reported for 1986 represents imports during July-December.
2/ TSUSA items 646.2620 and 646.2640, along with seven other TSUSA items, were created on Jan. 1, 1987, from eight former TSUSA items.
3/ TSUSA item 608.1335, along with TSUSA item 608.1331, was created on Jan. 1, 1987, from former TSUSA item 608.1330.

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., 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

Schedule B No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
175.4100	Soybeans, other than seed for planting	$49,489	$30,393	$30,875
521.3110	Low volatile bituminous coal	46,622	14,033	14,278
660.3040	Parts, n.s.p.f., of steam turbines	45,798	16,095	3,649
184.5260	Soybean oil cake and oil-cake meal	6,655	6,655	2,755
486.2900	Insecticides, unmixed, n.e.s	2,884	2,417	2,325
415.4500	Sulfur, native elemental or recovered, in any physical form	-	-	2,110
480.1000	Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	6,940	2,013	1,620
676.5560	Parts of automatic data processing machines and units thereof, n.s.p.f	4,177	1,206	1,599
120.1400	Cattle hides, whole	24,401	8,360	986
711.2420	Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles under compression, tension, etc., electrical	492	262	938
250.0281	Wood pulp, sulphate and soda, bleached, softwood, n.e.s	835	141	907
433.1035	Compound catalyst preparations, other than of nickel	539	539	283
818.3100	Food products, n.s.p.f., donated for relief or charity	1,241	315	244
416.5500	Inorganic acids, n.s.p.f	1,487	-	199
745.7300	Slide fasteners	177	141	198
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over $1,000, estimated	155	57	128
682.4510	Electric motors, over 1/10 horsepower but less than 1 horsepower, direct current	159	-	113
818.8000	Shipments valued $10,000 and under, not identified by kind	186	36	92
772.3030	Wearing apparel (including rainwear) n.s.p.f., of rubber or plastics	50	-	85
404.1240	Halogenated hydrocarbons, other than dichlorobenzenes	-	-	74
	Total	192,286	82,662	63,459
	Total, U.S. exports to Romania	249,226	107,560	64,248

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, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

TSUSA item No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
475.2528	Unleaded gasoline	$92,378	-	$91,544
475.1015	Light fuel oils, testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 degrees F of less than 45 seconds	13,165	-	4,933
360.1200	Floor coverings with pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot of wool	10,348	2,808	2,455
700.4544	Leather cement footwear n.s.p.f., for women, over $2.50 per pair	5,424	211	2,132
618.2563	Aluminum sheets and strip, not clad, n.s.p.f	6,567	911	1,981
727.3555	Wall systems, bookcases, shelf units, credenzas, buffets servers china closet	5,962	1,225	1,711
107.3525	Canned hams and shoulders, 3 pounds and over	5,701	489	1,233
381.9568	Men's or boys' suits n.s.p.f., of man-made fibers, not ornamented, not knit	4,174	1,705	1,212
680.3712	Ball bearings, radial ball bearings, outside diameter over 30-millimeters but not over 52-millimeters	4,569	1,216	1,090
727.2900	Chairs n.s.p.f., of wood	5,041	1,275	1,036
381.9035	Men's knit sweaters, of man-made fibers, not ornamented	3,669	469	983
384.4765	Women's cotton trousers and slacks n.s.p.f., not ornamented, not knit	926	845	931
727.3535	Tables n.s.p.f., of wood	5,078	1,166	863
680.3938	Tapered roller bearings and parts, cone assemblies imported separately	2,039	200	862
310.5049	Yarns wholly of noncontinuous man-made fibers, plied, of acrylic	5,266	1,008	859
546.6020	Glass tumblers, goblets, and other stemware n.s.p.f., valued over $0.30 but not over $3 each	4,455	1,040	818
610.3242	Pipes and tubes and blanks therefor, n.s.p.f., of iron or steel, not galvanized, valued less than 16 cents per pound	2,681	340	815
381.4120	Men's or boys' cotton knit tank tops	78	8	792
384.3777	Women's cotton coats n.s.p.f., valued over $4 each, not knit, not ornamented	1,242	144	774
252.6725	Book paper and printing paper n.s.p.f., containing not more than 10 percent by weight mechanical wood pulp	680	-	772
	Total	179,442	15,059	117,795
	Total, U.S. imports from Romania	750,018	224,742	161,186

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., 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

Schedule B No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
818.3900	Products, n.e.s., donated for relief or charity	$28,398	$6,230	$5,872
818.9000	General merchandise, valued not over $1,000, estimated	157	35	73
818.3300	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products donated for relief or charity	169	2	12
818.8000	Shipments valued $10,000 and under, not identified by kind	114	28	12
256.7190	Paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape; and other articles of pulp, papier-mache, paper, or paperboard, n.s.p.f	-	-	4
270.3080	Technical, scientific, and professional books	-	-	2
	Total	28,839	6,295	5,975
	Total, U.S. exports to Vietnam	29,986	6,826	5,975

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, 1986, January-March 1986, and January-March 1987

TSUSA item No.	Description	1986	January-March-- 1986	January-March-- 1987
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
381.9400	Men's or boys' sport shirts not having two or more colors in the warp or the filling, of man-made fibers, not knit	$45	-	-
	Total	45	-	-
	Total, U.S. imports from Vietnam	201	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.

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
EEP	Export Enhancement Program
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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Each Quarterly Report to the Congress and the Trade Policy Committee on Trade between the United States and the Nonmarket Economy Countries contains:

(1) summary of developments in U.S.-NME trade for that calendar quarter, with the summary of the fourth quarter as an annual review;

(2) summary tables and figures describing the value, direction, composition, and individual country trade shares of U.S.-NME trade in that calendar quarter;

(3) a series of appendix tables describing the leading items traded by the United States with each of the NME countries covered, disaggregated to the 7-digit level of the respective export and import schedules, through the end of that calendar quarter.

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