

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

**FIFTH REPORT TO THE CONGRESS AND
THE EAST-WEST FOREIGN TRADE BOARD**

ON

**TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES
AND THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES**



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March 1976**

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE CONGRESS AND THE
EAST-WEST FOREIGN TRADE BOARD
NO. 5

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Introduction

This report 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 the nonmarket economy countries, to provide data on the effect (if any) of such imports on U.S. production and employment, and to publish a summary report of the data not less frequently than once each calendar quarter for Congress and the East-West Foreign Trade Board.

The nonmarket economy countries for which trade statistics are included in this series of reports are Albania, Bulgaria, People's Republic of China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolian People's Republic, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Yugoslavia. At a later date, North Korea and North Vietnam may be included in this series of reports, pending the development of trade. Most of the countries have not been accorded most-favored-nation (MFN) treatment by the United States over most of the last 25 years. At the present time only Poland, Yugoslavia, and Romania receive MFN treatment from the United States. 1/

In the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), the unconditional MFN rates are set forth in rate of duty column 1. The rates applicable to products of designated Communist nations or areas are set forth in rate of duty column 2; for the most part these rates are the original statutory rates enacted in 1930. The rate policy involved was

1/ The MFN duty rates on goods from Romania became effective on August 3, 1975.

made effective by action initially taken by the President in 1951 and 1952 pursuant to section 5 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, which directed the President as soon as practicable to take such action as was necessary to deny the benefit of trade-agreement concessions to imports from certain Communist nations or areas. An examination of the individual items or rate provisions of the TSUS reveals that the rate discrimination involved varies considerably from item to item and sometimes is not present at all, as where imports from all sources have been historically free of duty or dutiable at the same rates. It is important, therefore, to look at the particular rate treatment in the TSUS when interest is to be focused on the actual or potential trade in specific imports.

This report examines the volume of U.S. imports and exports with each of the nonmarket economy countries and the commodity composition of that trade, as well as the balance of U.S. trade with these countries. Detailed data are included on the most important U.S. imports and exports in trade with each of the nonmarket economy countries. One objective of the analysis of detailed U.S. import data is to identify items produced in the United States with which the imported products compete and to assess the economic impact, if any, of such imports on the relevant U.S. industry and on employment within that industry.

This quarterly report contains a country-by-country summary of United States trade with the nonmarket economies during 1975, including a review of important changes in the commercial relations that may

impact on future U.S.-NME trade. The analysis for each country contains data on trade in broad product categories during 1975 as well as in three prior years.

United States Trade with the Nonmarket Economy Countries in 1975

In the year just past, U.S. trade with the nonmarket economies (NME's) resulted in a positive trade balance of \$2.3 billion, equivalent to 50 percent of the total trade turnover with those countries. The surplus was more than twenty percent of the record \$11.1 billion total trade surplus in the United States last year (see table 1). Falling U.S. import values, owing to the sluggish U.S. economy and lower raw material prices, and expanded U.S. exports of agricultural as well as manufactured goods, produced the large surpluses in both U.S. total trade and in U.S. trade with the NME's. The importance of these factors was more pronounced, however, in U.S. trade with the NME's. For example, the value of food, beverage, and tobacco exports to the NME's was 48 percent larger in 1975 than in 1974, whereas total U.S. exports of these same products grew by only 10 percent. The very large amount of grain shipped to the Soviet Union was the most important ingredient in the surge of food exports to the NME's. On the other hand, U.S. imports from the NME's declined by 10 percent in 1975 compared with the previous year, while total U.S. imports fell by only 4 percent.

Table 2 presents data on U.S. grain exports to the individual NME's during the last three years. As can be seen in the table, grain exports to the Soviet Union topped \$1.1 billion dollars in 1975. This figure is nearly 300 percent larger than the amount shipped in the previous year and 32 percent larger than the 1973 shipments. Table 2 also shows that over one-half of the 1975 shipments to the Soviet Union occurred in the

Table 1.--U.S. trade with the world and with nonmarket economies,
1968, 1973-1975, and fourth quarter 1975

(Millions of U.S. dollars)					
Item	1968	1973	1974	1975	Fourth quarter 1975
U.S. world trade:					
Exports-----	33,840	70,798	97,908	107,191	28,022
Imports-----	33,114	69,121	100,251	96,140	25,258
Balance-----	+726	+1,677	-2,343	+11,050	+2,764
U.S. trade with non- market economies:					
Exports-----	307	2,711	2,550	3,419	1,341
Imports-----	303	751	1,272	1,149	328
Balance-----	+4	+1,960	+1,278	+2,270	+1,013
Percent of U.S. total trade with non- market economies:					
Exports-----	0.90	3.82	2.60	3.18	4.79
Imports-----	0.91	1.08	1.26	1.19	1.30

Source; U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT990, Tables 1, E-3, and I-4B. Imports and exports valued on an f.a.s. basis. Imports are "General Imports" rather than "Imports for Consumption."

Table 2.--U.S. exports of cereals and cereal preparations to nonmarket economies and to the world in 1973, 1974, 1975, and the fourth quarter of 1975 ^{1/}

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)				
Country	1973	1974	1975	Fourth quarter 1975
Bulgaria-----	-	9,964	14,780	-
Czechoslovakia-----	7,150	-	62	29
German Democratic Republic-----	10,226	12,556	6,816	4,060
Hungary-----	1,595	-	92	-
People's Republic of China-----	410,084	329,686	-	-
Poland-----	134,967	103,097	255,243	124,327
Romania-----	8,084	67,765	73,716	-
U.S.S.R-----	836,692	281,934	1,105,448	630,054
Yugoslavia-----	45,055	30,620	42	11
Total U.S. cereal exports to the nonmarket economies-----	1,453,853	835,622	1,456,199	758,481
Total U.S. cereal exports to the world-----	8,495,124	10,330,855	11,643,083	4,085,689
U.S. exports of cereals to the nonmarket economies as a percent of total cereal exports-----	17.1	8.1	12.5	18.6

^{1/} Based on Schedule B, Division 04.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT410 and the Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

fourth quarter. These fourth quarter exports are part of the large purchases made by the Soviet Union in mid-summer. Poland was the other NME to substantially increase its purchases of U.S. grain during the past year. Other NME's made grain purchases at approximately the same or lower levels as in 1974. In this latter category, the People's Republic of China (henceforth China) is notable because in 1975 U.S. grain exports to China came to an abrupt halt after substantial sales in the two prior years.

There were major shifts in the commodity composition of U.S. trade with the NME's in 1975, but only minor changes in U.S. trade with the world as a whole. Table 3, which shows the percentage distribution of U.S. trade, indicates that food, beverages, and tobacco comprised an increasing share of the U.S. exports to the NME's in 1975 compared with 1974 but an unchanged share of total U.S. exports; the share of crude materials exports dropped precipitously to the NME's but only slightly to the world as a whole; and the share of manufactured exports increased to the NME's but dropped to the world as a whole. On the import side, also, changes with the NME's were greater than changes in total U.S. imports, as shown in Table 3.

U.S. exports of manufactured goods to the NME's are generally more sophisticated than similar goods that the United States imports from the NME's. SITC groups 7, 8, and 9 in Table 3 contain more complex products than SITC group 6. In 1975, 34.3 percent of U.S. exports to the NME's were in the more sophisticated groups (7, 8, and 9), and only 4.9 percent

Table 3.--The percentage distribution of commodities in U.S. trade with the world and with the nonmarket economies in 1975 and in three prior years

SITC number	Product description	U.S. trade with world				U.S. trade with nonmarket economies			
		Exports				Exports			
		1968	1973	1974	1975	1968	1973	1974	1975
0,1	Food, beverages, and tobacco-----	13.5	18.4	15.7	15.8	32.0	61.2	41.7	46.7
2,4	Crude materials-----	11.1	12.9	12.7	10.1	24.1	16.3	23.0	10.2
3	Mineral fuels and lubricants-----	3.1	2.4	3.5	4.2	2.6	0.4	0.4	0.8
5	Chemicals-----	9.7	8.2	9.1	8.2	10.6	1.9	3.0	3.1
6	Manufactured goods, classified by								
	chief material-----	11.0	10.2	11.5	10.3	4.6	2.5	4.0	4.9
7,8,9	Other manufactured goods and mis-								
	cellaneous-----	51.6	47.9	47.5	51.4	26.1	17.2	27.9	34.3
	Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Imports				Imports			
0,1	Food, beverages, and tobacco-----	16.1	13.2	10.5	10.1	25.7	19.4	13.4	20.2
2,4	Crude materials-----	10.6	7.5	6.3	6.1	9.6	5.4	4.4	7.5
3	Mineral fuels and lubricants-----	7.6	11.8	25.2	27.4	0.3	12.6	15.6	18.8
5	Chemicals-----	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.6	4.6	5.6	4.3
6	Manufactured goods, classified by								
	chief material-----	24.5	19.1	17.9	15.4	40.3	34.0	39.7	29.3
7,8,9	Other manufactured goods and mis-								
	cellaneous-----	38.0	44.9	36.2	37.2	20.5	23.9	21.7	19.8
	Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

were in group 6. For trade going the other way, 29.3 percent of U.S. imports from the NME's were in group 6, while 19.8 percent were in groups 7, 8, and 9. Even within the respective groupings, the generality can be stated that goods exported are more elaborate than goods imported. For example, in SITC group 6 U.S. exports to the NME's are often fabricated metal products and specialty metal alloys while U.S. imports are ingots of metal only one or two production steps beyond the raw material stage. 1/

This contrast in the composition of manufactured goods traded is useful in explaining the changes that occurred in 1975 regarding the amounts of the goods traded. The slack U.S. economy and growing excess capacity of basic industry during 1975 reduced the need for the semi-processed materials that were imported in large amounts in 1974. Table 4 shows that U.S. imports from the NME's of goods in category 6 fell by 28 percent, from \$487 million to \$351 million. Likewise, reduced consumer spending by U.S. citizens lowered the amount of consumer products, such as footwear and clothing, in SITC categories 7, 8, and 9 that were imported from the NME's. On the other hand, the need for U.S. capital goods to complete projects in the last year of the five-year plans of most NME's and the higher prices for these goods resulted in the increased amounts of U.S. exports in SITC groups 6, 7, 8, and 9. In the cases of both increasing U.S. exports and decreasing U.S. imports, the percentage changes in manufactured goods was greater with respect to trade with the NME's than to total U.S. trade.

1/ See the Appendix tables of leading items imported and exported to the individual NME's for a detailed description of the products traded.

Table 4.--The commodity composition of U.S. trade with the world and with non-market economies in 1974 and 1975

(Millions of U.S. dollars)

Sch.A Nos.	Description	Total U.S. trade ^{1/}		U.S. trade with non-market economies ^{2/}	
		Exports		Exports	
		1974	1975	1974	1975
0,1	Food, beverages, and tobacco-----	15,230	16,797	1,072	1,590
2,4	Crude materials-----	12,357	10,728	590	349
3	Mineral fuels and lubricants-----	3,442	4,465	10	27
5	Chemicals-----	8,822	8,705	77	105
6	Manufactured goods, classified by				
	chief material-----	11,166	10,918	102	166
7,8,9	Other manufactured goods and mis-				
	cellaneous-----	46,126	54,544	718	1,168
	Total-----	97,143	106,157	2,569	3,405
Sch.B Nos.		Imports		Imports	
0,1	Food, beverages, and tobacco-----	10,497	9,753	164	242
2,4	Crude materials-----	6,321	5,875	55	90
3	Mineral fuels and lubricants-----	25,232	26,477	191	226
5	Chemicals-----	3,917	3,668	66	52
6	Manufactured goods, classified by				
	chief material-----	17,951	14,835	487	351
7,8,9	Other manufactured goods and mis-				
	cellaneous-----	36,209	35,907	266	238
	Total-----	100,127	96,515	1,229	1,199

^{1/} Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publication, FT 990.

^{2/} Source: Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The apparently greater sensitivity to changing economic conditions of U.S. trade with the NME's than with the world as a whole can be explained by the following factors. First, the NME countries were marginal suppliers in 1974 of many items that could not be obtained domestically or from Western economies owing to the short supply situation. As supplies eased in 1975, these products could easily be obtained in the U.S. or from traditional partner countries, and therefore these imports from the NME's declined rapidly. Second, the faster growth of U.S. exports of manufactured goods to the NME's compared to total U.S. exports of these same products was caused by the combined effects of a slowdown in the economies of Western countries and the sustained delivery of goods to the NME's for which contracts had been signed earlier. During that period after the US-USSR trade agreement of October 1972 and prior to the introduction of restrictive amendments to the Trade Act of 1974, East-West trade was being optimistically sanctioned and many business contacts and deals were made. The expanded exports of manufactured goods to the NME's in 1975, and especially to the Soviet Union, reflect in part the fruition of those contracts made a year earlier. Since the signing of the Trade Act in January 1975 and the subsequent rejection by the Soviet Union of the 1972 trade agreement, the optimism for U.S.-NME trade has fallen, and indications are that contracts for the export of manufactured goods are not being made as readily now as in 1974.

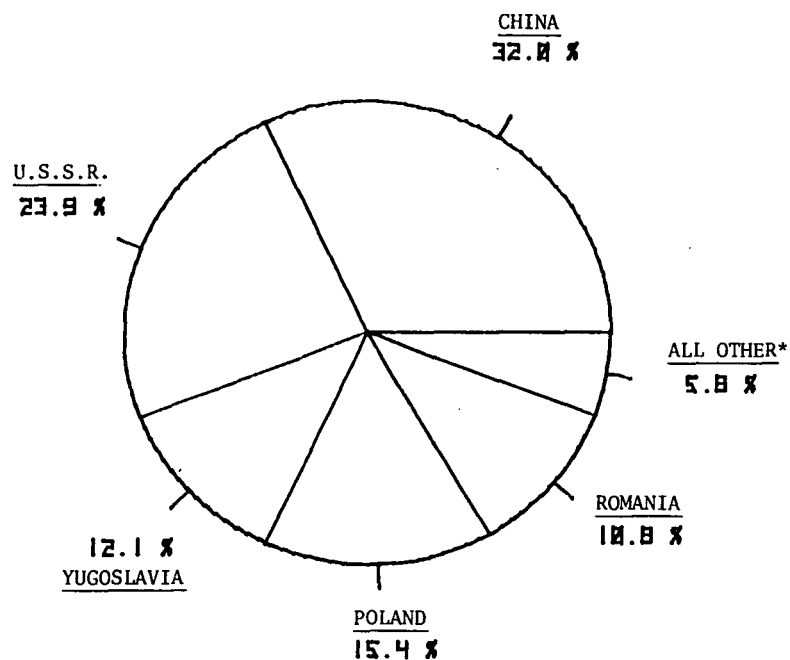
The structure of trade with respect to the individual nonmarket economies underwent some changes in 1975. The large amount of grain and

manufactured goods exported to the Soviet Union pushed that country's share of U.S. exports to the NME's to 53.8 percent, far above the 23.9 percent share of a year earlier (see figure 1). China, on the other hand, saw its position among the NME's fall from number one in 1974, when it received 32.0 percent of U.S. exports, to number four in 1975. The value of U.S. exports to China fell from \$820 million in 1974 to \$304 million in 1975 (see table 5). Of this \$516 million drop, \$330 million can be accounted for by the complete elimination of grain exports to China in 1975. The changes in the share of exports going to the remaining NME's were not nearly as drastic, as Poland increased its share slightly while Yugoslavia, Romania, and the other NME's saw their importance decrease to a small extent.

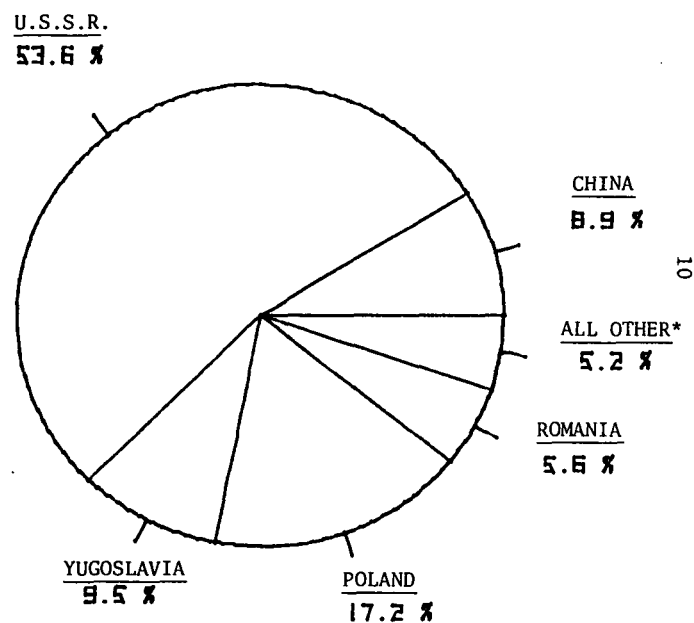
On the import side the changes in the shares were very minor (see figure 2). The Soviet Union narrowly maintained its position as number one, accounting for 22.1 percent of U.S. imports from the NME's, although its share fell five percentage points from a year earlier. Both China and Romania saw moderate increases in their shares of the U.S. market relative to the other NME's. The changes in import shares were made against a background of decreased U.S. imports from the NME's (see table 6).

The huge surplus in U.S. trade with the NME's during 1975 marks the third successive billion dollar surplus in trade with these countries. In the period 1972-74 the total U.S. surplus with the NME's was \$3.9 billion, and the 1975 surplus of \$2.2 billion pushed the surplus during the last four years to \$6.1 billion. During this period the only U.S.

FIGURE 1.--Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economies in 1974 and 1975



1974

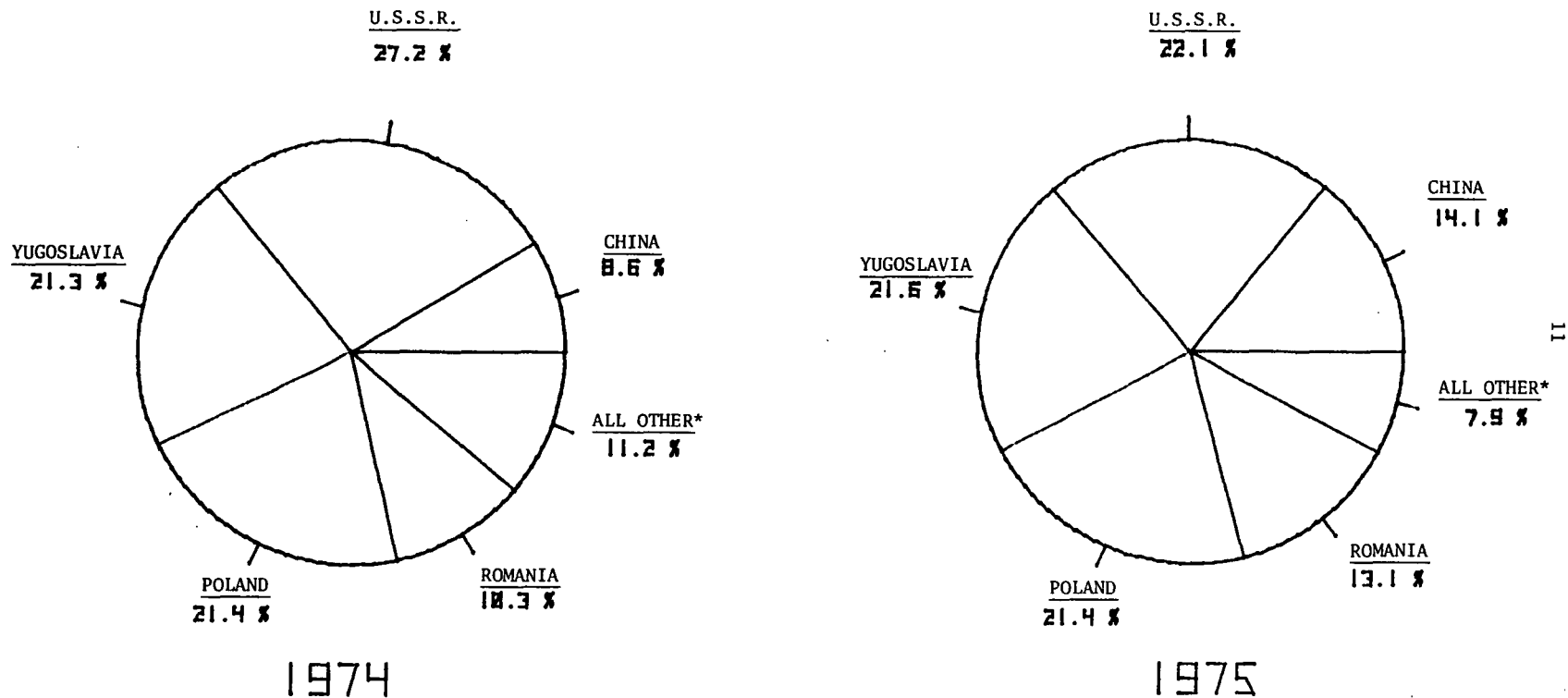


1975

* - Czechoslovakia, G.D.R., Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, Cuba, Mongolia.

Source: Table 5.

FIGURE 2.--Relative shares of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economies in 1974 and 1975



* - Czechoslovakia, G.D.R., Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, Cuba, Mongolia.

Source: Table 6.

Table 5.--U.S. exports to the individual nonmarket economies, selected years, 1950-75

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)								
Country	1950 <u>1/</u>	1960 <u>1/</u>	1968 <u>2/</u>	1970 <u>2/</u>	1972 <u>2/</u>	1973 <u>2/</u>	1974 <u>3/</u>	1975 <u>3/</u>
Albania-----	169	3	8	4	217	221	485	663
Bulgaria-----	857	72	4,025	15,279	3,202	6,473	21,965	29,298
Cuba-----	461,430	223,728	1	43	8	32	71	35
Czechoslovakia-----	10,516	4,473	14,091	21,883	48,883	71,854	48,582	52,900
German Democratic Republic-----	*(440,058)	4,042	29,175	32,532	14,787	28,014	20,882	17,179
Hungary-----	3,476	1,650	11,016	28,137	22,405	32,798	56,172	76,052
People's Republic of China-----	45,383	-	-	-	60,205	689,104	820,479	303,631
People's Republic of Mongolia--	-	-	-	1	19	31	9	43
Poland-----	8,986	143,091	82,174	69,838	111,527	349,317	394,588	580,084
Romania-----	2,009	1,260	18,186	66,274	69,050	116,510	277,116	189,278
U.S.S.R.-----	752	38,440	57,403	118,215	546,616	1,187,099	611,888	1,832,607
Yugoslavia-----	42,362	85,979	87,144	167,033	168,369	235,255	309,793	323,499
Total-----	1,015,998	502,738	303,223	519,239	1,045,299	2,716,708	<u>4/2</u> ,562,030	<u>4/3</u> ,405,268

1/ Statistical Abstract of the United States, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

2/ Department of Commerce publication FT-455.

3/ Department of Commerce, Bureau of East-West Trade.

4/ Because of timing differences in the correcting and updating of various Department of Commerce publications, the figures here and in Table 1. are not exactly equivalent.

* Represents combined trade with East and West Germany.

Table 6.--U.S. imports for consumption from the individual nonmarket economy countries, selected years, 1950-75

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)								
Country	1950 <u>1/</u>	1960 <u>1/</u>	1968 <u>2/</u>	1970 <u>2/</u>	1972 <u>2/</u>	1973 <u>2/</u>	1974 <u>3/</u>	1975 <u>3/</u>
Albania-----	44	65	283	151	470	473	484	2,824
Bulgaria-----	1,805	719	4,106	2,237	2,698	4,240	4,374	5,212
Cuba-----	403,366	342,472	617	159	34	11	2	3
Czechoslovakia-----	26,485	11,946	23,685	23,352	29,859	33,343	43,852	36,575
German Democratic Republic-----	-	3,043	5,423	8,583	10,248	10,265	13,377	10,508
Hungary-----	1,919	1,701	3,897	6,154	12,835	15,968	74,063	36,044
People's Republic of China-----	148,051	262	Z	1	31,065	60,838	105,756	168,696
People's Republic of Mongolia--	-	2,253	2,564	703	1,040	1,162	1,360	1,901
Poland-----	11,113	38,650	96,913	97,602	139,227	180,590	263,173	257,338
Romania-----	274	1,386	5,560	13,184	29,201	55,685	125,820	156,628
U.S.S.R.-----	40,268	22,764	56,677	64,154	87,778	197,380	334,020	265,708
Yugoslavia-----	17,511	40,159	103,522	92,803	135,596	176,623	268,385	258,574
Total <u>4/</u> -----	1,232,504	457,993	303,244	309,082	480,049	736,577	1,234,662	1,200,011

1/ U.S. Department of Commerce publications FT-120 and FT-155.

2/ U.S. Department of Commerce microfilm IA236.

3/ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of East-West Trade.

4/ The figures in this table are "Imports for Consumption" and they differ slightly from the figures in Table 1 which are "General Imports."

Z - Less than one-half of rounded unit.

deficits in trade with the individual NME's, excluding the three very small trade partners (Mongolia, Albania, and Cuba), occurred in 1972 trade with Poland and in 1974 trade with Hungary. 1/

The United States is not the only Western country with which the NME's have had balance of trade difficulties. Through the first six months of 1975, the combined trade deficit of the twelve NME's with fourteen Western industrial nations, including the United States, totaled \$7.3 billion. 2/ This figure represents over one-half of the trade deficit of \$14.0 billion that these NME's recorded during 1972 to 1974 in trade with these same industrial countries. Estimates are that for the whole year 1975, the deficits of the NME's may be slightly less than \$14 billion owing to some tightening of imports in the last quarter. The largest of these deficits belongs to the Soviet Union which will see its 1975 deficit in trade with the West exceed \$5 billion. In 1974 the Soviet Union experienced a slight surplus with these same countries. In 1975 the only two NME's (of the nine largest countries) that were able to improve their deficit positions relative to 1974 were China and Czechoslovakia. The three most important factors that caused the deterioration in trade balances in 1975 were poor harvests, increasing raw materials costs, and reduced import demand in the West because of recession. The Soviet Union and Poland were most affected by the first item while all the NME's were affected to some extent by the Western recession.

1/ See tables 5 and 6.

2/ International Monetary Fund, Direction of Trade, I.M.F., Washington, D.C., Dec. 1975.

The huge trade deficits of the NME's in 1975 come on top of their total indebtedness to the West estimated at some \$28 billion at the end of 1974. Because very little information on this debt is available, financing details are for the most part unknown. However, during 1975 there were publicized Eurocurrency borrowings by eight of the NME's totaling \$1.9 billion, including first time borrowings by Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic. In addition Bulgaria, Poland, and Hungary issued Eurobonds during the year. 1/ IMF member countries, Romania and Yugoslavia, were able to use that institution's resources for part of their financing needs.

Despite the growing level of indebtedness, most Western financial observers retain confidence in the abilities of the NME's to meet their financial obligations. Although there may be some short run problems requiring refinancing of debt over longer payback periods, the current balance of payments problems are viewed as a short-term phenomenon. Nevertheless, Western financiers are demanding more information from the NME's than in the past. Also, the East Europeans--especially the USSR, Romania, Poland, and Hungary--are becoming more insistent that their capital equipment imports from the West be linked to some type of compensation or buy-back arrangement, making the financing of the capital equipment imports an easier proposition. As one indication of the latter trend, it is estimated that in 1975, 28 percent of Western

1/ IMF survey, International Monetary Fund, Washington, D.C. See issues of February 16, 1976 and November 10, 1975.

industrial exports of machinery and equipment to the NME's in East Europe (excluding Albania and Yugoslavia) were made under compensation agreements. 1/ In the years to come, therefore, Western imports from these NME countries will contain a growing percentage of the products that have been manufactured by the capital equipment exports.

The outlook for the near future in East-West trade, and especially in U.S. trade, remains clouded by the uncertainties governing the rate of economic recovery in the West, which will dictate the growth of imports from the NME's. This factor is also important in NME decisions on imports from the West, for without the foreign exchange earned through exports to the West, the import potential of the NME's remains limited. The agricultural situation is also a very important unknown, and while NME crop forecasts for 1976 are better than the year just past, the realization that continued grain imports will be required has led the Soviet Union and Poland to reach long-term grain purchase agreements with the U.S. Finally, the cooling in commercial relations with the USSR that began with the enactment of the Trade Bill of 1974 remains a problem whose full impact has yet to be gauged.

1/ Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Soviet Union

United States trade with the Soviet Union reached a record level of \$2.1 billion in 1975, well over 100 percent greater than in the previous year (see table 7). The record was reached on the basis of greatly expanded U.S. exports, as U.S. imports from the Soviet Union dropped by 20 percent in 1975. The advance in exports was based on large increases in the value of shipments of grain products and machinery and transport equipment.

The grain imports by the Soviet Union were necessitated by a disastrous drought which reduced grain harvest to an estimated 132-137 million metric tons, well below the target output of 208 million tons. The drought forced the Soviet Union to make purchases in the world grain markets, and estimates are that at least 26 million metric tons were purchased in the second half of 1975. Of this amount, some 13.2 million metric tons were purchased in the United States. During 1975, mainly in the last quarter, 4.1 million metric tons of wheat and 3.2 million tons of feed grain were shipped to the Soviet Union from the United States. These amounts were far smaller than the amounts shipped in 1973, but because the prices paid for these products were much higher, the value of 1975 shipments of grain were larger than the 1973 shipments. The unit value of 1975 wheat shipments was \$163.20 per metric ton while the value of 1973 shipments was only \$63.70 per ton. Similar price differences exist in comparing unit values of feed grain shipments between the two years. Shipments to be made under the grain agreement that was signed in October, imply that through 1981 the United States

will be exporting more than one billion dollars in grain to the U.S.S.R. each year. 1/

The other broad product category that saw a significant rise in exports in 1975 was machinery and transport equipment (SITC group 7), totalling over \$546 million. The types of products exported were very diverse and included nearly \$80 million of agricultural machinery (mainly tractors), \$50 million of power equipment (gas turbines), \$106 million of metalworking machinery, and \$39 million of mining and construction equipment. Other products included pumps, electric furnaces, welding apparatus, computers (\$6.5 million) and related equipment (\$3.1 million), materials handling equipment, and mineral working machinery (see Appendix tables 1a and 2a).

While 1975 was a very good year for the export of capital goods to the Soviet Union and 1976 is expected to be nearly as good, there is a growing apprehension that the sales of these U.S. products to the Soviet Union may not be as dynamic in the future. The exports of the past year and those of 1976 are based, to a large extent, on sales that were made prior to the deterioration in political and commercial relations that began in early 1975. American businessmen are complaining that the Export-Import Bank credit restrictions of the 1974 Trade Act have put them at a competitive disadvantage vis-a-vis their counterparts in Western Europe and Japan. Also, the Soviet Union is said to be

1/ The U.S.-U.S.S.R. grain agreement provides that the Soviet Union will purchase a minimum of 6 million metric tons of wheat and corn each year without consulting the U.S. Government. An additional 2 million tons may be purchased, but beyond this amount the U.S. Government must be consulted. All purchases are dependent on existing U.S. grain stocks.

re-directing many of its purchases away from the United States because of the failure of the U.S. to extend Most-Favored-Nation tariff treatment to the U.S.S.R. MFN treatment was a major point in the 1972 trade accord with the U.S.S.R. Nevertheless, in other respects commercial relations between the two countries continued to advance in 1975. For example, the U.S. Commercial Office in Moscow saw heavy use by U.S. businessmen and Soviet officials during the year. Both the Joint U.S.-U.S.S.R. Commercial Commission and the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council met during 1975. Also, Soviet commercial officers continued to visit the United States and to shop for industrial equipment.

One factor that may play an increasing role in the commercial relations between the two countries is the success of U.S. firms in negotiating compensation, or buy-back, agreements with the Soviets. The U.S.S.R. is placing more importance on these arrangements in its dealings with Western firms. For example, U.S. Department of Commerce estimates indicate that of some \$604 million in U.S. exports of machinery and equipment to the U.S.S.R. in the first eleven months of 1975, 17 percent or \$100 million, were involved in compensation agreements. 1/

The United States decreased its imports from the Soviet Union by \$68 million in 1975. Most of the decrease can be attributed to the sharp fall in imports of platinum group metals, especially palladium. The reasons for the decrease are related to the U.S. recession and to

1/ Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

technological changes. First, reduced manufacturing activity, especially in automobile manufacturing where platinum is used in catalytic converters, contributed to the fall. Second, palladium had been used in large quantities in telephone switching equipment, but newer equipment uses electronic components, and the need for palladium has been reduced.

There was only a slight increase in the value of petroleum products imported in 1975. In future years, however, there may be a marked increase of petroleum imports from the Soviet Union under the terms of an oil agreement now being discussed. If successfully concluded, the agreement would result in a tenfold increase of imports from an average of 20,000 barrels per day in 1975 to 200,000 barrels per day. Some of this oil would be shipped to the United States in tankers that are now being used to transport grain to the Soviet Union.

After petroleum and platinum metals, the next major product imported by the United States was chrome ore, valued at \$26 million in 1975 compared to \$9.4 million in 1974. In terms of quantities, the increase was only about 16 percent greater than in the earlier year owing to price increases. In both 1974 and 1975 Soviet chrome ore accounted for approximately one-fourth of total U.S. imports of this product. Because of large inventories of both chrome ore and ferrochrome metal, it is doubtful that imports in 1976 will be as large as in 1975.

The value of cut diamond imports by the United States increased from \$3.6 million in 1974 to \$10.8 million in 1975. This product, which was imported under two TSUSA classifications, is the only one in the top

twenty items imported from the Soviet Union in 1975 that was subject to column 2 tariff rates that were at least five percentage points greater than MFN tariff rates.. All other items in the twenty most important imports (see appendix table 1a) were imported with no significant tariff discrimination.

U.S. imports from the Soviet Union of unwrought nickel fell sharply from \$39.4 million in 1974 to \$9.9 million in 1975. Tight supplies in 1974 saw U.S. nickel users turn to Soviet sources, and, as a result, Soviet unwrought nickel accounted for 8.7 percent of U.S. imports by value in that year. Falling U.S. consumption and new sources in 1975 caused the Soviet share to fall to a more normal 2.4 percent.

A traditional U.S. import from the Soviet Union, licorice root, returned in 1975 after no imports of this product were recorded in 1974. Also of interest is the jump in the value of metal coin importations, from \$156 thousand in 1974 to more than \$4 million in 1975. It is believed that a high percentage of these coins represent a gold coin of a type reissued by the Soviet Union in 1975 for the first time in fifty years. The coin was reissued and sold in Western and the United States as a collectors' item in order to earn foreign exchange.

An examination of the broad product classes in table 7 reveals that nearly \$250 million of U.S. imports from the Soviet Union fell into SITC classes 2, raw materials; 3, mineral fuels; and 6, manufactured goods classified by material. Imports of machinery and transport equipment, SITC group 7, were minimal and were limited to \$3.6 million in

small tractors and \$0.8 million in machine tools. Imports of consumer goods found in SITC group 8 consisted of gold coins (\$4.1 million), stamps (\$0.9 million), art (\$0.3 million), and cameras (\$0.2 million).

Table 7.--U.S. trade with U.S.S.R. in 1968, 1973-1975

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

U.S. EXPORTS

SITC number	Commodity	1968	1973	1974	1975
0	Food and live animals-----	15	841,730	291,553	1,112,858
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	896	387	714	559
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	18,015	72,796	24,913	29,467
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.-----	15	26	1,336	3,195
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	5,586	-	13,989
5	Chemicals-----	20,636	16,785	28,017	44,423
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	685	34,654	27,429	52,402
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	14,997	204,307	224,546	546,860
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	1,916	9,132	12,529	26,430
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified----	206	1,697	852	2,423
	Total 1/-----	57,403	1,187,099	611,888	1,832,607

U.S. IMPORTS

SITC number	Commodity	1968 2/	1973 2/	1974 3/	1975 3/
0	Food and live animals-----	327	319	626	372
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	79	520	375	774
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	15,506	11,228	19,169	46,213
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.-----	5	76,416	105,814	107,914
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	2	12	2	188
5	Chemicals-----	1,017	2,285	10,103	5,596
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	39,636	118,280	192,662	92,056
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	188	142	1,732	4,935
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	1,071	4,004	2,392	6,545
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified----	195	1,371	1,146	1,115
	Total 1/-----	58,024	214,577	334,020	265,708

1/ Because of rounding the sum of the column may not equal the total.

2/ U.S. general imports

3/ U.S. imports for consumption.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Publications and Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

People's Republic of China

Two-way U.S.-China trade was slashed almost in half in 1975 after reaching a peak of \$925 million in 1974. Although imports from China increased from \$105 million in 1974 to \$169 million in 1975, U.S. exports to China dropped from \$820 million in 1974 to \$304 million in 1975, the lowest since 1972. Much of this decrease can be attributed to an abrupt cancellation of orders for American wheat and corn which accounted for 80 percent of total U.S. exports to China in 1973 and 40 percent in 1974.

United States' estimates put China's total trade in 1974 at \$13,700 million, with exports of \$6,300 million and imports of \$7,400 million. Preliminary figures for 1975 indicate exports of \$7,000 million and imports of \$7,500 million. There is reason to believe that the decrease in exports from the U.S. was an attempt both to cut the trade deficit sustained in 1974 and to conserve hard currency to meet other trade obligations.

The United States was China's fourth largest trading partner for both imports and exports in 1975. Japan, Hong Kong (including re-exports), and West Germany ranked as the most important of China's export markets, whereas Chinese imports from Japan, West Germany, and France exceeded those from the United States.

Table 4a shows that the largest single U.S. export to China in 1975 was raw cotton, followed by aluminum. Next in importance came various types of non-electric machinery, such as gas compressors, steam engines and turbines, excavating, leveling, mining, construction and

maintenance equipment, and machines which treat materials by a temperature change process. Other exports included iron and steel scrap and fittings for pipes and tubes. There were few if any U.S. exports of formerly important items such as wheat, soybeans, corn, aircraft, jet and gas turbines, and tallow.

U.S. imports from China in 1975 were concentrated in raw materials, natural chemical substances, cotton fabrics, and foodstuffs (see table 3a). Tin, woven cotton, sheeting, twill, and print and white cloth for shirting, antiques, rosin, raw silk, bristles, fireworks and tea were the top ten items imported in 1975 and accounted for 52 percent of all U.S. imports from China in that year. Of these items, only woven cotton fabrics had substantially higher Column 2 over Column 1 duty rates. Over half of total imports fell into SITC group 6 (Manufactured Goods Classified by Chief Materials) while another quarter fell into SITC groups 8 (Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles) and 2 (Crude Materials), as shown in table 8.

About one third of all United States imports from the PRC in 1975 consisted of metals and minerals. Over \$40 million of tin was imported which represents almost one-fourth of total U.S. imports from China. Other important metals and minerals were antimony oxide, cryolite, and tungsten ore.

China's tin exports to the West rose from 8,000 tons in 1974 to over 15,000 tons in 1975, of which an estimated 7,000 tons went to the United States. This represents 13.0 percent of the total value and 15.8 percent of the total quantity of tin imported by the United States in 1975.

The PRC attributed the high level of tin exports in 1975 to the fact that included in the 1975 figure is a large quantity of tin contracted for in 1974, but not actually delivered until 1975. Tin traders in New York believe that the increased exports resulted from China's need to earn foreign exchange to pay for increased imports. Although China will again be faced with the need to earn foreign exchange this year, the traders feel that Chinese tin exports in 1976 will drop at least 25 percent from 1975 levels. They claim that not only will China be using more tin internally but that much of the metal shipped out of the country in 1975 was out of inventory and was not new production. It is estimated that China's tin exports to the United States in 1976 will be about 4,000 tons.

The PRC is known to contain the world's largest tungsten reserves. The quantity and price of tungsten sold by the PRC influence the world market price. At present China exports only a small amount of tungsten; however, if and when China becomes a large volume seller of tungsten, the prices at which it would sell would greatly influence the world market price. Late in 1975, the Primary Tungsten Association was formed to increase cooperation between consumer and producer nations in regulation of prices. Although China has not joined the association, it has been a spectator at the meetings thus far and has indicated its support for the stabilization of prices at relatively high levels. In terms of value, the United States imported 5.7 percent of its tungsten in 1975 from the PRC.

Over 65 percent of total imports of raw silk to the U.S. mills in 1975 came from the PRC, the principal supplier since 1971. The value of raw silk imports from China increased almost \$1 million in 1975 over 1974. This rise is attributable, in part, to the increasing demand for silk in soft dressier fabrics for evening wear.

Although some progress was made during 1975 in normalizing trade relations by the initiation of commercial exchanges between China and the United States, a number of unresolved issues remain. Exchange of trade exhibits and normal banking and shipping relations will be impeded until resolution of the problems of PRC assets blocked in the United States and U.S. private claims against China. Most-Favored-Nation tariff status and Eximbank credits can be granted to the PRC only if a trade agreement is reached under the terms of the Trade Act of 1974. China has established working bank accounts in the United States at banks which are not American-owned. These banks have extended credit to the Chinese, mostly in connection with agricultural exports in 1973 and 1974. Credit reached a peak in early 1974 but has declined steadily since then. Recently, Chinese bankers have found that trade financing can be done more cheaply in New York with trade acceptances.

In August 1975, the People's Bank of China began making available forward rates of the renminbi (quoted in London) against the U.S. dollar. This means that traders who deal through banks with correspondent

relations with the Bank of China can determine at the time of making the contract what the exchange rates of the renminbi will be at the time of payment. This eliminates much of the previous exchange risk the traders carried. In addition, in 1975, the Chinese again began denominating contracts in terms of U.S. dollars and other Western currencies. During the early 1970's the Chinese used their own currency to denominate contracts, although prior to 1970 they had used Western currencies. Since the renminbi fluctuates greatly from day to day, the switch back to the more stable dollar means that traders minimize the exchange risk they previously carried.

Table 8 .--U.S. trade with Peoples Republic of China in 1968, 1973-1975

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

U.S. EXPORTS					
SITC number	Commodity	1968	1973	1974	1975
0	Food and live animals-----	-	410,084	329,699	15
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	-	1,359	2,718	-
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	171,903	341,432	100,133
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.-----	-	4	230	200
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	19,207	7,539	7
5	Chemicals-----	Z	7,850	10,475	5,278
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	9,078	18,587	73,751
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	-	68,756	106,754	118,803
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	863	2,706	4,974
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	-	319	471
	Total 1/-----	Z	689,104	820,480	303,631

U.S. IMPORTS					
SITC number	Commodity	1968 2/	1973 2/	1974 3/	1975 3/
0	Food and live animals-----	-	5,973	13,465	15,645
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	-	653	576	2,022
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	14,622	16,194	19,303
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.-----	-	419	11	-
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	734	373	1,907
5	Chemicals-----	-	8,227	16,975	15,145
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	21,008	38,993	88,778
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	Z	373	91	297
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	11,157	17,966	24,107
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	786	1,109	1,492
	Total 1/-----	Z	63,952	105,756	1/ 168,696

1/ Because of rounding the sum of the column may not equal the total.

2/ U.S. general imports

3/ U.S. imports for consumption.

Z - Amount less than smallest rounded unit.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Publications and Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Poland

While U.S. imports from Poland were off slightly in 1975 compared to 1974, U.S. exports registered new gains, continuing the trend begun in 1972. As shown in table 9, U.S. exports to Poland increased from \$394 million in 1974 to \$580 million in 1975, a rise of 47 percent. U.S. imports dropped by 2.2 percent to \$257 million. As a result, the United States recorded a trade surplus of \$323 million in 1975.

Table 9 shows that half of U.S. imports from Poland in 1975 fell into SITC group 0 (Food and Live Animals), and that imports in this group increased 58 percent over the value in 1974. Canned ham, valued at \$106 million, is by far the leading item and accounts for 41 percent of total imports. After a dramatic jump in 1974, the value of imports in SITC group 6 (Manufactured Goods Classified by Chief Materials), dropped significantly, both absolutely and in relative importance to total imports. Principal imports in this group were steel plate and wire rods, brads, nails, harvesting machines, tractors, and other motor vehicles. Other significant items imported in 1975 included cyclic organic chemical products, men's leather footwear, certain woven fabrics, bentwood furniture, frozen cod blocks, and coal.

Leading U.S. exports to Poland in 1975 were agricultural products, with corn, wheat, soybean oil-cake and meal, grain sorghums, soybeans, cattle hides, barley, rice, oats, and peanuts accounting for 57 percent of total exports. Machinery and transport equipment accounted for another 24 percent of exports, and their value increased 68 percent

over 1974. Principal exports in this group were parts for metalworking rolling mill machinery, tracklaying tractors, lifting and loading machines, and air conditioners. Other important exports consisted of Florida phosphate hard rock and land pebble, linseed oil, concentrated superphosphate, and lead and zinc ore concentrates (see table 6a in the Appendix).

Polish grain production in 1975 was 11.8 percent under 1974 levels, the downturn attributable to unfavorable weather conditions. In addition, Polish press reports indicate that farmers held back on their contract deliveries of grain to state collection points because of the uncertainties surrounding the future supply/price situation and because they were concerned about requirements for their own livestock.

Partly as a result of these problems, an understanding on long-term grain trade between the United States and Poland was announced on November 27, 1975, by Secretary of Agriculture Butz and Polish Minister of Agriculture Barcikowski. Under the terms of the agreement, Poland intends to purchase 2.5 million metric tons of grain from the United States each year for at least the next five years. Actual purchases may vary by as much as 20 percent from the 2.5 million ton figure. Secretary Butz reaffirmed the intention of the United States to meet Poland's present and future import demand, subject to U.S. supply availabilities. The understanding will at least double the present market in Poland for U.S. grain.

On November 19, 1975, the Treasury Department published a formal finding of dumping of Polish electric golf cars in the U.S. market. Special dumping duties are to be assessed on a case-by-case basis on Polish golf cars imported at less than fair value after March 14, 1975. Imports at fair value are not subject to dumping duties. Total U.S. imports of golf cars in 1975 amounted to 8,600 vehicles valued at \$4.9 million.

During the fourth quarter of 1975, three CCC credit disbursements amounting to \$7.6 million were made to Poland for wheat and tallow. In addition, on December 13, 1975, a new line of CCC credit of \$25.3 million for exports of wheat to Poland was approved by the U.S. Agriculture Department under the 36-month repayment terms. Poland requested \$205 million of CCC credits to finance U.S. agricultural commodities during fiscal year 1976. A total of \$42 million has been approved so far.

Export-Import Bank loans of \$19,836,252 to Poland were authorized during the fourth quarter of 1975. These will be used to finance plant construction and to purchase various types of heavy machinery.

Table 9.--U.S. trade with Poland in 1968, 1973-1975

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

U.S. EXPORTS					
SITC number	Commodity	1968	1973	1974	1975
0	Food and live animals-----	40,867	214,680	171,543	297,989
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	1,243	3,630	7,772	4,791
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	26,753	71,029	73,424	79,385
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.-----	4	174	130	238
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	4,178	13,575	10,036	14,184
5	Chemicals-----	1,748	5,425	11,412	20,013
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1,661	8,673	28,567	15,707
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	4,131	26,551	81,315	136,612
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	1,310	4,466	9,268	8,116
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	279	1,114	1,122	3,050
	Total 1/-----	82,174	349,317	394,588	580,084
U.S. IMPORTS					
SITC number	Commodity	1968 2/	1973 2/	1974 3/	1975 3/
0	Food and live animals-----	45,982	82,803	82,108	129,809
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	328	891	454	814
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	6,080	4,753	4,736	4,990
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.-----	228	131	7,057	2,581
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	41	-	1,589	547
5	Chemicals-----	5,502	13,494	18,510	16,969
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	32,147	50,380	102,754	46,581
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	905	7,238	16,292	19,726
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	5,344	21,795	28,859	34,025
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	314	419	816	1,295
	Total 1/-----	96,871	181,904	263,173	257,338

1/ Because of rounding the sum of the column may not equal the total.

2/ U.S. general imports

3/ U.S. imports for consumption.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Publications and Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia's trading experience with the United States during 1975 paralleled the country's experiences with other Western industrial countries: rising imports from the West coupled with lower exports to the West. U.S. exports to Yugoslavia were 4.4 percent larger in value in 1975 than in the prior year while imports from Yugoslavia declined 3.7 percent. Given inflation, however, in real terms both imports and exports declined. Nevertheless, the trade produced a positive balance of \$64.9 million for the United States (see table 10). Since Yugoslavia's trade deficits with other Western countries were even larger than its deficit with the United States, Yugoslavia felt obliged to take action to restrict imports in mid-year when the deficits threatened to outstrip those of 1974. Strict new rules for Yugoslavia's trading companies limited import spending to the foreign exchange earned by the companies, a move that held the trade deficit to an estimated \$3.5 billion. Most of this trade deficit was covered, moreover, by earnings on tourism and remittances from Yugoslavian workers in Western Europe. Tourism soared to new records in 1975 after a lackluster year in 1974, and remittances were also up slightly despite the slowdown in Western European economies.

Although the changes in the aggregate trade levels were very small in 1975, there were important changes in the composition of the trade. First, and most notably, U.S. exports of foodstuffs were down sharply--96 percent below 1974 levels--while U.S. imports of foodstuffs from Yugoslavia were nearly twice as high as a year earlier. Both of these

events can be attributed to the excellent Yugoslav grain harvest of 1974 and the good harvest of 1975. The good harvests resulted in the elimination of grain imports from the United States in 1975, after rather large imports in 1974. Record harvests of corn in Yugoslavia allowed the expansion of the hog industry which in turn resulted in a nearly 100 percent jump in the value of canned hams exported to the United States. 1/ (See the detailed trade tables in the Appendix.)

While food items in U.S. imports from Yugoslavia increased both absolutely and relatively, other major product areas did not do as well. The most important product line imported in 1974--Manufactured Goods Classified by Chief Material, SITC 6--was also most important in 1975, but the share fell from 44.4 percent to 34.3 percent of imports as the sluggish U.S. economy experienced a reduced demand for many of the semi-manufactured products in this group, including unwrought copper, unwrought zinc, and ferroalloys. There were some increases in products in this SITC group, however, as the United States imported more Yugoslav refined silver and unwrought lead in 1975 than in 1974. All of the above named products were among the leading items imported from Yugoslavia in the last year.

1/ The Yugoslav canned ham exports were aided, as were the ham exports from Poland, Romania, and Hungary, by a decline in hams exported to the U.S. from Denmark and the Netherlands. These two countries are believed to have restricted their ham exports to the United States after countervailing duty action was threatened by the United States. Meanwhile, ham exports to the United States, while always important to Poland, have also become important items in the exports to the United States of the other three countries. See the Appendix tables for details on the value of this trade.

Miscellaneous manufactured goods, mainly consumer products in SITC group 8, increased their share of U.S. imports from Yugoslavia slightly. The increase is attributable to a large jump in the value of footwear imports, while imports of furniture (mainly wooden chairs) and clothing fell. Most of the footwear imported from Yugoslavia was of a leather, athletic type which has had a growing popularity in the United States in recent years. Additionally, many of these shoes bore the trademark of a well-known Western European athletic shoe manufacturer and, therefore, had a wide market acceptance.

U.S. mineral fuel imports from Yugoslavia jumped from less than \$0.5 million in 1974 to \$8.1 million in 1975. These imports were in the form of naphtha and are noteworthy because Yugoslavia is a net petroleum importer. For this reason there is cause to believe that these products were transshipped from elsewhere.

On the export side, besides the drop in U.S. agricultural products, the most exceptional item was the 50 percent increase in exports of machinery and transport equipment. Currently the United States ranks fourth behind West Germany, the Soviet Union, and Italy in the shipment of these products to the Yugoslav economy. In 1975 some of the important product areas included aircraft and parts (\$53.2 million), road motor vehicles--mainly trucks--(\$22.6 million), metal rolling machinery (\$16.2 million), and electronic computers and related equipment (\$10.2 million). These capital goods products are related to the growth areas of the planned Yugoslav economy.

Table 10.--U.S. trade with Yugoslavia in 1968, 1973-1975

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

U.S. EXPORTS					
SITC number	Commodity	1968	1973	1974	1975
0	Food and live animals-----	11,578	81,869	83,514	2,996
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	2,673	5,481	6,722	7,276
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	15,668	9,437	14,609	17,594
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.-----	5,638	4,030	2,259	6,140
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	1	10,977	26,450	34,573
5	Chemicals-----	6,445	13,079	12,600	15,667
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	6,671	6,045	12,963	14,256
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	35,761	98,876	141,101	214,350
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	2,564	4,190	7,970	9,093
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified----	144	1,043	1,609	1,553
	Total <u>1/</u> -----	87,144	235,255	309,793	323,499
U.S. IMPORTS					
SITC number	Commodity	1968 <u>2/</u>	1973 <u>2/</u>	1974 <u>3/</u>	1975 <u>3/</u>
0	Food and live animals-----	11,832	26,448	26,547	48,895
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	10,963	11,236	15,048	13,907
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	4,998	4,821	7,365	6,299
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.-----	-	341	468	8,093
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	2
5	Chemicals-----	2,164	7,107	11,695	8,715
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	40,995	43,785	119,109	88,849
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	10,880	17,450	18,603	11,610
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	19,948	54,748	68,566	71,026
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified----	668	860	984	1,179
	Total <u>1/</u> -----	102,448	166,794	268,385	258,574

1/ Because of rounding the sum of the column may not equal the total.2/ U.S. general imports3/ U.S. imports for consumption.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Publications and Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

United States trade with Romania experienced a slight decline in 1975, after three years of very strong growth that saw total trade turnover increase from \$66.2 million in 1971 to \$402.9 million in 1974. The 1975 value of total trade was \$345.9 million. Although total trade declined, U.S. imports from Romania reached a record level of \$156.6 million (see table 11). More than half of these imports were concentrated in the last quarter as large shipments of Romanian petroleum products entered the United States during the last three months.

During 1975, the most notable development in U.S.-Romanian commercial relations was the removal of U.S. tariff discrimination against Romanian goods. The MFN duty rates became effective on August 3, 1975, as Romania became the third of the nonmarket economies to receive MFN treatment. 1/ MFN status allows Romania to sell goods more easily in the United States, although it is too early to gauge what impact MFN duties will have. The extension of MFN treatment to Romania was the culmination of a trade agreement between the two countries that was signed on April 2, 1975.

Another move designed to ease the flow of Romanian goods into the United States was the inclusion of Romania on a list of developing countries eligible to receive generalized tariff preferences. Under title V of the Trade Act of 1974, certain goods from the specified

1/ The other two countries are Yugoslavia, which never lost such treatment, and Poland, which received MFN treatment in 1960.

beneficiary countries may be imported duty-free beginning on January 1, 1976. ^{1/} Romania qualified for the tariff preferences by its standing as a developing nation and its membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The record level of U.S. imports from Romania in 1975 was based on an increase in the value of petroleum imports of nearly 40 percent. This increase, coupled with mild decreases in other major product areas, propelled the share of petroleum imports from Romania to over two thirds of total imports. Although Romania is largely self-sufficient in petroleum, the country's reserves of oil are believed to be limited, and the increased petroleum exports to the United States probably reflects the country's need for hard currency more than its desire to expand exports of this product.

Nineteen-seventy-five marked the second straight year of serious trade deficits for Romania. The need for capital imports, coupled with a poor market for its exports, hurt Romania as it did other NME's, but Romania's trade position also deteriorated because of severe mid-year flooding which destroyed large quantities of Romania's important export crops. The recovery of Western economies in 1976 should benefit Romania's trade balance through the expansion of exports of Romania's raw materials, chemicals, and consumer goods.

^{1/} Executive Order 11888, dated November 24, 1975, designated the beneficiary countries and eligible articles for the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

United States imports from Romania in 1975 were concentrated in petroleum, canned ham, small agricultural tractors, footwear, cheese, glass, and sheet metal (see Appendix table 9a). The import of sheet steel is somewhat unusual, since none of this product was imported from Romania in 1974, and imports of steel products from other NME's suffered sharp declines in 1975. Since all of this product was imported during the last quarter, the removal of tariff discrimination may have been a factor. The level of discrimination, however, was a modest six percentage points above the four percent ad valorem column 1 rate.

Besides the steel, other leading items among the top twenty products imported benefited from MFN. Imports of footwear, glass, pecorino cheese, and the monoamines from Romania are now all subject to significantly lower column 1 rates.

One product that may have benefited from another type of tariff reduction was flatglass. This product had been subject to increased escape-clause action duties for several years until they were ended in 1974. Although total U.S. imports of flatglass have remained rather stable, the share of the imports supplied by Romania (and to a lesser extent the Soviet Union) increased from 23 percent in 1971 to 41 percent in 1974. In 1975 these two countries supplied over one-half of U.S. flatglass imports.

U.S. exports to Romania were down in 1975, especially in agricultural goods, raw materials, and machinery. In agriculture, there

was a decrease in the amounts of corn and soybean cake shipped. In transport equipment and machinery, 1974 saw large shipments of aircraft and rubber-making machinery that were not repeated in 1975. On the other hand, U.S. coal sales to Romania increased from \$5.5 million in 1974 to \$17.5 million in 1975. Decreased exports of cotton helped reduce the amount of raw materials shipped. (See Appendix table 10a.)

Table 11.--U.S. trade with Romania in 1968, 1973-1975

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

U.S. EXPORTS					
SITC number	Commodity	1968	1973	1974	1975
0	Food and live animals-----	483	38,203	93,351	75,603
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	11	-	133	-
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	2,584	40,586	69,160	38,590
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.-----	966	5,894	5,540	17,557
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	-
5	Chemicals-----	1,197	5,691	7,939	4,897
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	2,610	4,952	10,723	5,899
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	7,830	20,408	83,238	42,371
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	2,485	634	1,650	3,758
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	20	143	383	603
	Total <u>1/</u> -----	18,186	116,510	277,116	189,278
U.S. IMPORTS					
SITC number	Commodity	1968 <u>2/</u>	1973 <u>2/</u>	1974 <u>3/</u>	1975 <u>3/</u>
0	Food and live animals-----	882	7,721	11,146	10,318
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	5	36	192	21
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	582	991	1,025	3,825
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.-----	848	15,763	76,407	106,250
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	-
5	Chemicals-----	31	548	3,639	2,004
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	679	7,233	5,816	10,555
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	94	6,258	8,553	7,711
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	2,633	16,801	18,691	14,521
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	66	353	351	1,424
	Total <u>1/</u> -----	5,520	55,704	125,820	156,628

1/ Because of rounding the sum of the column may not equal the total.2/ U.S. general imports3/ U.S. imports for consumption.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Publications and Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Czechoslovakia

Two-way trade between the United States and Czechoslovakia decreased from \$92.4 million in 1974 to \$89.5 million in 1975. The decline resulted from a 16.6 percent drop in U.S. imports from \$43.9 million in 1974 to \$36.6 million in 1975. U.S. exports in 1975 amounted to \$52.9 million, compared with \$48.6 million in 1974 and \$71.9 million in 1973. Overall, the United States increased its trade surplus from \$4.7 million in 1974 to \$16.3 million in 1975.

Although manufactures (SITC groups 6-8; see table 12) accounted for 89 percent of total U.S. imports, the value of these imports in 1975 decreased \$7.6 million from 1974 levels. This decline is attributable to the poor economic situation in the United States.

Table 11a in the Appendix shows that the leading U.S. imports (all manufactures) in 1975 were paintings; steel wire rods and steel pipe; spinning and textile machines; men's leather footwear; imitation gemstones; boring, drilling, and milling machines; motorcycles; and printing presses. Except for paintings which are duty-free, all the items in this group have a Column 2 duty rate substantially higher (at least double) than the Column 1 rate. The Czechs are able to sell many of these manufactured goods, despite the discriminatory tariff, because they are established world leaders in the production of these goods. The only major U.S. import besides manufactured goods is canned ham.

As shown in table 12a, agricultural products are the principal U.S. export commodity. Soybean oil-cake and meal, used as animal feed for

the expanding livestock industry, is the major export, followed by cattle hides, tobacco, and sunflower seeds. Other leading agricultural exports are peanuts, flaxseed, and hops. The demand for feed-grain will probably decline in the future as Czechoslovakia is working toward self-sufficiency in animal feed production. Manufactured goods (SITC groups 6-8) comprise another important export group. Electronic computers, recorders, tracklaying tractors, pencil slats, microwave communication systems, and well-drilling machines fall into his broad export category.

Czechoslovakia is now entering its Sixth Five-Year-Plan which stresses growth in the areas of machine tools, petrochemicals, and energy. Opportunities for U.S. business in the future will probably be greatest in petrochemical processing and computer control systems and measuring instruments for coal extraction and fuel processing.

Table 12.--U.S. trade with Czechoslovakia in 1968, 1973-1975

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

U.S. EXPORTS					
SITC number	Commodity	1968	1973	1974	1975
0	Food and live animals-----	4,666	38,609	15,967	19,207
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	245	1,072	2,448	3,601
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	4,124	21,399	12,170	13,424
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.-----	7	7	362	158
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	14
5	Chemicals-----	945	1,037	1,919	1,536
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	854	1,298	1,722	1,785
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	1,875	6,251	11,771	10,405
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	1,340	1,737	1,946	2,447
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	31	444	278	324
	Total 1/-----	14,091	71,854	48,582	52,900

U.S. IMPORTS					
SITC number	Commodity	1968 2/	1973 2/	1974 3/	1975 3/
0	Food and live animals-----	1,973	706	1,600	1,347
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	130	189	252	405
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	439	384	395	585
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.-----	-	355	-	-
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	27	-	-	-
5	Chemicals-----	829	481	1,041	1,212
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	6,247	10,523	19,657	9,908
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	6,316	11,576	11,380	9,868
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	7,397	10,398	9,126	12,778
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	397	543	402	471
	Total 1/-----	23,756	35,154	43,852	36,575

1/ Because of rounding the sum of the column may not equal the total.

2/ U.S. general imports

3/ U.S. imports for consumption.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Publications and Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Hungary

After a dramatic surge in 1974, U.S. imports from Hungary dropped 51 percent in 1975, from \$74 million to \$36 million. The decrease resulted from a severe drop in imports of gold coins which occurred after a January 1975 ruling permitting Americans to own gold bullion. Prior to this, Americans were allowed to own gold only in the form of "dated" gold coins. Before January 1975, the Hungarian government, using some 1915 and 1916 dies from the Austro-Hungarian empire, struck new gold coins which were then imported into the United States and sold for their bullion content rather than for any numismatic value. Since the ruling, U.S. imports of the gold coins have virtually ceased.

U.S. exports to Hungary were at their highest level ever, increasing 35 percent from \$56.1 million in 1974 to \$76.1 million in 1975. The increase resulted from rising exports of agricultural products, chemicals, and machinery and transport equipment (see table 13). As a consequence, the United States recorded a trade surplus with Hungary of \$40 million in 1975.

As shown in table 13a, leading imports from Hungary in 1975 were canned ham, bacon, and pig iron, up substantially from 1974 levels. Over three-fourths of the pig iron entered in the first quarter of 1975 and the remainder in the second quarter. Thus, the high level of pig iron imports probably results from contracts made during the steel shortage of 1974 but not delivered until 1975. Other principal imports from Hungary were parts of agricultural tractors, electric filament lamps, ordinary glass and glassware, alkaloids and compounds, postage

stamps, brooms, metal coins, pecorino cheese, cryolite, and wine. Column 2 duty rates were substantially higher than the Column 1 rate for electric filament lamps, glass, and wine.

Table 14a shows that the leading U.S. exports to Hungary were soybean meal, agricultural machinery, livestock for breeding purposes, and instruments with a technological content. Since all of these are key elements in top priority development programs, sales of these products can be expected to hold up and possibly expand in the future. Other important exports were concentrated superphosphate, organic chemicals, hides and skins, pressure sensitive tape, and glass.

The largest obstacle to increased U.S.-Hungarian trade ties is the fact that Hungary as yet does not benefit from Most-Favored-Nation (MFN) tariff treatment, and in retaliation levies a special tariff against imports from the United States. Accordingly, MFN for Hungary will almost certainly result in a quantum leap in American-Hungarian commerce. Since Hungary is not eligible for Eximbank programs, U.S. firms may find it profitable to transact business with Hungary through Western European subsidiaries, which are not subject to Hungary's high retaliatory tariff, to obtain preferential financing arrangements.

Table 13.--U.S. trade with Hungary in 1968, 1973-1975

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

U.S. EXPORTS					
SITC number	Commodity	1968	1973	1974	1975
0	Food and live animals-----	7,950	17,864	29,145	36,984
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	2	3	4	4
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	655	2,738	8,952	3,520
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.-----	3	5	7	-
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	2	2
5	Chemicals-----	629	586	3,220	11,180
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	515	703	1,362	1,338
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	915	9,808	11,700	20,730
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	333	991	1,628	2,098
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified----	12	100	151	196
	Total 1/-----	11,016	32,798	56,172	76,052
U.S. IMPORTS					
SITC number	Commodity	1968 2/	1973 2/	1974 3/	1975 3/
0	Food and live animals-----	233	5,684	8,683	13,809
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	208	584	915	353
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	128	182	540	457
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.-----	-	108	-	-
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	166
5	Chemicals-----	100	1,098	1,086	1,098
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1,241	2,283	5,976	11,725
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	410	2,866	2,752	5,418
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	1,455	3,484	54,001	2,955
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified----	74	127	110	65
	Total 1/-----	3,848	16,420	74,063	36,044

1/ Because of rounding the sum of the column may not equal the total.

2/ U.S. general imports

3/ U.S. imports for consumption.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Publications and Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

German Democratic Republic

Two-way trade between the GDR and the United States decreased from \$34.3 million in 1974 to \$27.7 million in 1975. U.S. exports to the GDR decreased from \$20.9 million in 1974 to \$17.2 million in 1975, while imports from the GDR decreased from \$13.4 million in 1974 to \$10.5 million in 1975. As a result the U.S. trade surplus dropped from \$7.5 million in 1974 to \$6.7 million in 1975. The trade surplus is attributable to U.S. agricultural exports which account for about 60 percent of total U.S. exports. In addition, the traditional U.S. deficit with the GDR on trade in manufactures (SITC groups 6-8; see table 14) dropped from \$6.9 million in 1974 to \$3.7 million in 1975. These figures do not reflect the large amounts of U.S. agricultural products transshipped each year to the GDR through Western Europe (which are listed by the GDR as imports from the United States). Because of a drought last summer, these grain shipments should continue at a substantial rate into 1976.

Despite the fact that the GDR now ranks as the world's 11th largest industrial producer, U.S. trade with the GDR is extremely small, even relative to other NME's. The GDR accounts for .88 percent of U.S. imports from NME's and .50 percent of U.S. exports to NME's.

The major import items from the GDR making up 36 percent of total imports fell into SITC group 7 (Machinery and Transport Equipment). These included offset printing presses; boring, drilling, and milling machines; wrapping and packaging machines; turret lathes; and portable radio-phonographs. Other principal import commodities consisted of

montan wax, glassware, mink fur, ceramic statues, steel sheet, artificial flowers, and pig and hog leather (see table 15a in the Appendix).

As shown in table 16a, the leading items exported to the GDR were agricultural, although the value of these exports decreased substantially from 1974 levels. Corn, wheat, and fresh oranges, the top three export items, accounted for 50 percent of total exports. Other important agricultural exports were pork livers, calf skins, cattle hides, and undressed furskins. There were no exports of grain sorghums and almonds -- two major export items in 1974. The next largest category of exports fell into SITC group 7 (Machinery and Transport Equipment) and included gas turbines, oil field equipment, output devices for electronic computers, and construction, maintenance and excavating machines. Other principal exports consisted of concentrated superphosphate, woodpulp, stainless steel scrap, linters, cobalt, and motion picture equipment.

Although foreign trade officials of the GDR plan a 9.7 percent growth rate in GDR foreign trade for 1976, increased prices of raw material imports from the Soviet Union for petroleum, natural gas, hard coal and iron ore, make it questionable to what extent the country will be able to increase its trade with the West, including the United States. Indications are that the GDR 1976-80 Five-Year-Plan, scheduled to be approved at the Party Congress in May, will stress a stable raw

material and energy base for the GDR, development of mechanical engineering, an upswing in the construction industry, and an increase in the efficiency of agricultural production. Because it is a labor and resource-scarce country, the GDR is dependent upon advanced technology to increase labor productivity. It is in this sector that U.S. exports may have their greatest market.

Table 14.--U.S. trade with Germany, Democratic Republic in 1968, 1973-1975

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

U.S. EXPORTS					
SITC number	Commodity	1968	1973	1974	1975
0	Food and live animals-----	22,319	23,493	16,091	9,370
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	1,374	-	2,007	-
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	794	1,450	-	2,545
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.-----	1,171	-	-	-
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	-
5	Chemicals-----	101	231	135	1,006
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	677	894	176	469
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	2,374	1,248	1,856	3,021
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	363	680	597	748
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	2	19	19	19
	Total 1/-----	29,175	28,014	20,882	17,178

U.S. IMPORTS					
SITC number	Commodity	1968 <u>2/</u>	1973 <u>2/</u>	1974 <u>3/</u>	1975 <u>3/</u>
0	Food and live animals-----	55	-	17	94
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	12	20	24	17
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	527	527	905	694
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.-----	545	1,020	1,352	1,226
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	8	15	-	-
5	Chemicals-----	343	275	1,433	467
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	817	1,929	2,204	2,445
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	1,232	3,929	5,070	3,750
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	2,242	2,657	2,204	1,739
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	152	144	167	76
	Total 1/-----	5,934	10,516	13,377	10,508

1/ Because of rounding the sum of the column may not equal the total.

2/ U.S. general imports

3/ U.S. imports for consumption.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Publications and Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Pulgaria

United States exports to Bulgaria jumped 33 percent to \$29.3 million in 1975, giving the U.S. a record trade surplus of \$24.1 million (see table 15). This increase is attributable to rising exports of agricultural products, particularly corn, and manufactured articles. U.S. imports from Bulgaria rose 19 percent from \$4.4 million in 1974 to \$5.2 million in 1975. In contrast to these figures on "imports for consumption," general imports from Bulgaria were \$20.5 million in 1975. The discrepancy results mainly from the fact that while \$17.2 million of cigarette leaf were imported, only \$2.1 million of this was for consumption (see table 17a). The remainder, according to the U.S.-Bulgarian Trade Council, was placed in bonded warehouses.

Two-thirds of the U.S. exports consisted of agricultural products--corn, animal feeds, cattle, swine, and hides. As shown in table 18a, the remaining exports were mainly manufactured articles, including rubber processing and manufacturing machines, geophysical prospecting apparatus, electronic computer parts, machines for preparing tape or punched cards, machines for treatment of food products, recorders, kraft paper, integrated circuits, and drilling machines.

U.S. imports from Bulgaria were also dominated by agricultural products. Almost 40 percent of total imports for consumption consisted of cigarette leaf. Other leading agricultural imports were paprika, pecorino cheese, canned ham and bacon, flax and hemp fibers, mint leaves, cashew nuts, and apple and pear juice. The Column 2

tariff discrimination was nonexistent or minimal for all these items except pecorino cheese (12 percent ad valorem for Column 1 versus 35 percent ad valorem for Column 2). A significant number of natural chemical substances (SITC group 5) entered in 1975. The most important of these were selenium, lavender oil, rose oil, natural crude drugs, sodium silicofluoride, and other essential and distilled oils. Except for the last named, where Column 2 duty was 25 percent ad valorem versus 3 percent for Column 1, all these items entered either duty-free or with insignificant tariff discrimination.

Preliminary reports of the Seventh Five-Year-Plan indicate that the Bulgarians will place heavy emphasis on modernization of existing plant and equipment with 40 percent of total capital investment earmarked for modernization in the agricultural sector. Particular interest has been expressed for U.S. equipment in the construction, chemical, and agricultural and food-processing sectors.

Passage of the Trade Act of 1974 may have decreased the prospects for U.S.-Bulgarian commercial relations. While Bulgarian reaction to the Trade Act was milder than that of the USSR, Bulgarian leaders took the position that the Act constituted interference in internal matters and was not a basis on which a trade agreement could be concluded. In practice, indications are that trade relations with the United States will continue as they have in the past; however, U.S. firms without Eximbank financing for future contracts with Bulgaria may be at a disadvantage compared with firms in the other major industrial countries.

Table 15.--U.S. trade with Bulgaria in 1968, 1973-1975

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

U.S. EXPORTS					
SITC number	Commodity	1968	1973	1974	1975
0	Food and live animals-----	2,416	1,783	15,028	19,273
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	49	1,045	80	22
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	90	173	719	364
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.-----	-	19	214	-
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	-
5	Chemicals-----	538	675	1,405	975
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	28	734	48	566
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	862	1,555	3,875	6,868
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	37	454	528	1,125
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified----	4	33	69	104
	Total 1/-----	4,025	6,473	21,965	29,298
U.S. IMPORTS					
SITC number	Commodity	1968 2/	1973 2/	1974 3/	1975 3/
0	Food and live animals-----	2,721	2,251	1,847	1,874
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	1	60	177	2,081
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	138	247	294	291
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.-----	-	-	-	-
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	-
5	Chemicals-----	602	1,163	1,738	644
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	175	545	125	105
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	-	49	168	84
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	78	112	24	63
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified----	16	32	1	70
	Total 1/-----	3,731	4,458	4,374	5,212

1/ Because of rounding the sum of the column may not equal the total.

2/ U.S. general imports

3/ U.S. imports for consumption.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Publications and Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Cuba, Albania, and the People's Republic
of Mongolia

One similarity of these three diverse countries, besides the nonmarket nature of their economies and their status as developing countries, is the very small amount of trade that they have with the United States. The combined total trade turnover of the three countries in commerce with the United States was only \$5.4 million in 1975.

The reasons for the small amount of trade are as diverse as the countries themselves. Beginning with Cuba, the absence of meaningful trade is attributable to the poor political relations which have resulted in a U.S. embargo on trade with Cuba since February 1962. Only a very small amount of trade, \$38 thousand, occurred in 1975 under special permits issued by either the Treasury or Commerce Departments. Relations with Cuba improved throughout much of 1975 and at one point there were indications that the embargo might be lifted. However, participation by Cuban military forces in the Angolan civil war quickly brought renewed discord, and support for the removal of the trade embargo disintegrated. Nevertheless, there was one important change in the commercial status quo during 1975. Foreign subsidiaries of U.S. corporations were permitted to begin trading with Cuba. Also during 1975, a delegation of U.S. businessmen became the first U.S. business group to visit Cuba in fifteen years. The businessmen were representatives of the U.S. agricultural industry, and they visited a number of Cuban farming operations and discussed trade possibilities, including the fact that the Cubans are interested in importing U.S. feed products and rice.

The second country in this group, Albania, is a Southern European country whose only socialist neighbor, Yugoslavia, is in ideological disharmony with Albania's politics. Albania, in fact, eschews the political-economic philosophies and policies of all of the East European nonmarket economies and instead aligns itself with China. Somewhat surprisingly, Albania's trade with the United States grew substantially in 1975. Exports to the United States grew from \$0.5 million in 1974 to \$2.8 million in 1975. Most of the increase came as the result of expanded exports from Albania of chromic ore. On the import side, Albania's leading item imported from the United States was again calf skins, but a sampling of other products were also included. 1/

Mongolia, the most remote nonmarket economy, is an Asian country under the influence of the Soviet Union. For years, U.S. trade with Mongolia has been in deficit as the United States imported raw material products while exporting little. This trend continued in 1975 as U.S. imports of Mongolian goat hair, camel hair, and other animal products increased to \$1.9 million while U.S. exports to Mongolia were set at \$40 thousand.

1/ See the Appendix tables for a complete list of all products traded with Albania (Tables 19a and 20a) as well as tables on U.S. trade with Cuba (21a and 22a) and Mongolia (23a and 24a).

APPENDIX

Leading U.S. Imports and Exports
in Trade with the Nonmarket Economy Countries

Table 1A.--Leading items imported from the USSR in 1975 with corresponding figures for the fourth quarter of 1975 and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	1975	Fourth Quarter 1975	1974
475.0550	Fuel oil, Saybolt Universal viscosity 145 seconds or more, NES, under 25 degrees A.P.I.	\$62,452,939	\$34,372,437	\$7,344,434
605.0290	Platinum group metals and combinations	28,569,062	10,236,571	20,091,360
475.3520	Naphthas from petroleum, etc., for refinement	22,242,983	10,675,657	19,110,710
475.1030	Fuel oil, Saybolt Universal viscosity under 145 seconds, NES, 25 degrees A.P.I. and over	21,793,834	-	32,591,674
601.1560	Chrome ore, 46% or more chromic oxide	21,555,319	7,213,570	8,175,305
605.0270	Rhodium	18,223,411	2,023,693	17,472,676
620.0300	Unwrought nickel	9,884,263	-	39,379,552
520.3200	Diamonds, not over 1/2 carat, cut, not set	6,729,379	3,312,361	2,621,976
605.0750	Palladium bars, plates, etc	6,139,821	23,299	56,236,164
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap	5,705,324	3,425,396	-
605.0710	Platinum bars, plates, etc	5,490,867	621,602	15,215,373
601.1520	Chrome ore, not over 40% chromic oxide	4,560,929	2,615,642	1,263,037
629.1500	Titanium, unwrought, and waste and scrap	4,380,345	1,549,498	7,410,071
653.2260	Metal coins NES	4,118,165	3,926,081	156,942
520.3300	Diamonds, over 1/2 carat, cut, not set	4,113,462	1,931,442	986,684
124.1045	Sable furskins, whole, raw	2,219,560	-	3,558,927
601.2450	Iron ore NES	2,205,600	-	137,597
692.3020	New wheel agricultural tractors, 35 belt horsepower and over	2,024,692	519,789	266,081
493.1500	Casein	1,973,645	803,174	2,039,309
192.4000	Licorice root	1,650,903	1,342,290	-
	Total imports itemized above	\$236,034,503	\$84,592,502	\$234,057,872
	Total U.S. imports from the USSR	\$265,708,043	\$93,006,963	\$334,020,059

Table 2A.--Leading items exported to the USSR in 1975 with corresponding figures
for the fourth quarter of 1975 and all of 1974

(in U.S. dollars)

Schedule B : number :	Description :	1975 :	Pourth Quarter 1975 :	1974 :
041.0020 :	Wheat, unmilled, except for relief-----	\$ 666,569,780	\$305,994,241	\$124,129,826
044.0060 1/ :	Yellow corn, unmilled, NEC-----	424,123,810	314,445,151	145,513,099
712.5068 :	Tracklaying tractors, 200 net engine horsepower and over-----	75,312,561	32,774,832	2,786,882
711.6000 :	Gas turbines NEC, and parts for mechanical drives-----	47,161,840	23,660,565	5,023,497
715.1068 :	Multi-station machines, metal-cutting, new, valued \$1000 and over-----	43,579,150	13,563,456	29,726,017
718.5150 :	Machines for forming foundry molds of sand, and parts-----	23,807,030	7,945,945	10,449,624
729.9225 :	Parts and attachments for electric industrial furnaces and ovens-----	16,693,115	6,872,098	2,093,762
411.3220 :	Tallow, inedible-----	13,987,958	-	-
719.1442 :	Metal processing and heat treating furnaces, nonelectric-----	12,438,257	1,075,047	3,397,868
718.4250 :	Parts and accessories, NEC, for construction, etc., machines-----	12,320,830	3,021,890	181,367
719.2162 :	Oil well and oil-field pumps, for liquids-----	11,657,404	2,158,912	4,489,737
715.1080 :	Mechanical and manual presses, valued \$1000 and over-----	10,638,173	3,417,879	16,801,161
698.9180 :	Articles of iron or steel, NEC-----	10,424,528	8,947,788	367,800
629.9860 :	Unhardened vulcanized rubber articles, except for vehicles and aircraft-----	10,383,473	2,210,892	7,115,520
719.8095 :	Machines and mechanical appliances, NEC, and parts-----	9,947,856	2,473,261	3,268,248
715.2120 :	Molding machines, and parts, NEC-----	9,889,861	5,650,486	2,100,489
251.6000 :	Woodpulp, chemical dissolving-----	9,839,949	-	5,152,468
042.2050 :	Rice, milled, NEC, long grain-----	9,186,360	4,399,848	-
719.3170 :	Conveyors NEC-----	8,833,897	3,285,860	242,691
512.0993 :	Miscellaneous organic chemicals, except cyclic, NEC-----	8,684,114	2,248,905	856,686
:	Total exports itemized above-----	\$1,435,479,946	\$744,147,056	\$363,696,742
:	Total U.S. exports to the USSR-----	\$1,832,606,649	\$892,451,331	\$611,888,427

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1/ The 1974 value for Schedule B number 044.0060 actually represents a former more comprehensive category (044.0020, which included both yellow and white milled corn). Due to this change in the Schedule B code as of January 1, 1975, there cannot be an exact correspondence between 1974 and 1975 figures describing U.S. exports of yellow milled corn. However, the actual exports under the former category did consist primarily of yellow corn.

Table 3A---Leading items imported from The People's Republic of China in 1975 with corresponding figures for the fourth quarter of 1975 and all of 1974

(U.S. dollars)

TSUSA Number	Description	1975	Fourth Quarter 1975	1974
622.0200	Tin, other than alloys, unwrought-----	\$40,606,750	\$10,849,683	\$9,395,564
320.2032	PC shirting, NES, white cotton-----	16,246,858	12,581,614	9,396,447
320.1038	ABC sheeting, white cotton, carded-----	10,008,241	7,215,213	3,927,741
766.2560	Antiques, NSPF-----	4,433,650	1,479,934	6,673,799
188.5040	Rosin-----	3,935,101	538,741	7,876,325
308.0440	Silk, raw, in skeins, etc., NES-----	3,497,251	1,940,952	2,576,034
186.3000	Bristles, crude or processed-----	3,480,895	1,178,812	5,925,012
755.1500	Fireworks-----	2,904,185	795,553	966,587
320.1058	Twill NES, white cotton, carded-----	2,277,457	1,045,491	2,099,667
160.5000	Tea, crude or prepared-----	2,154,911	594,269	1,017,477
222.4400	Baskets and bags of unspun vegetable materials, NES-----	2,125,515	767,507	575,375
417.5000	Antimony oxide-----	1,973,989	290,585	311,393
186.1560	Feathers, not meeting Federal Standard-----	1,970,544	1,158,050	-
521.9100	Cryolite or kryolith-----	1,915,679	-	273,541
320.3032	PC shirting, NES, white cotton-----	1,911,599	1,453,346	398,375
170.3220	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, flue-cured and burley-----	1,879,504	1,535,094	429,539
380.2787	Men's cotton sport shirts, flannel knit-----	1,855,850	685,676	565,151
601.5400	Tungsten ore-----	1,799,643	253,985	1,094,613
222.4000	Baskets and bags of bamboo-----	1,746,747	803,655	576,531
176.6000	Tung oil-----	1,580,470	1,139	101,946
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$108,304,839	\$45,169,299	\$54,181,117
	Total U.S. imports from the People's Republic of China-----	\$168,695,808	\$66,361,250	\$105,756,439

(In U.S. dollars)

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Table 5A.--Leading items imported from Poland in 1975 with corresponding figures for the fourth quarter of 1975 and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA Number	Description	1975	Fourth Quarter 1975	1974
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	\$106,559,659	\$32,777,000	\$62,272,100
608.8420	Steel plate, neither shaped, cold rolled nor coated-----	10,002,543	1,155,519	19,381,692
403.6000	Other cyclic organic chemical products-----	7,459,888	3,025,213	4,157,986
700.3550	Men's leather footwear NES, cement soles-----	5,999,970	1,343,256	3,003,727
107.3560	Pork NES, canned, boned, and cooked-----	5,569,871	1,817,774	6,027,780
646.2620	Brads, nails, etc., smooth shank, round wire, over 1 inch in length, over 0.065 inches in diameter-----	5,278,693	2,190,505	8,273,842
692.1090	Motor vehicles NES-----	4,890,980	811,470	3,389,276
335.9040	Other woven fabric of vegetable fiber, NES, over 4 ounces per square yard-----	4,502,149	1,760,327	4,683,982
727.1500	Furniture and parts of bentwood-----	4,450,541	806,055	4,913,843
110.4710	Cod blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds each-----	3,847,145	1,673,394	3,550,918
608.7100	Steel wire rods, not alloy, not tempered, etc., valued over 4¢/pound-----	2,899,873	525,234	22,455,542
521.3120	Bituminous coal-----	2,581,297	-	7,039,903
666.0040	Harvesting machines NES-----	2,414,460	-	10,385
493.1500	Casein-----	1,966,777	657,699	3,883,950
692.3020	New wheel agricultural tractors, 35 belt horsepower and over-----	1,943,716	-	844,778
146.7530 1/	Frozen strawberries, containers over 40 ounces-----	1,941,850	492,103	1,854,041
382.1206	Women's raincoats NES, 3/4 length, not knit, valued over \$4-----	1,838,390	903,520	51,903
437.3200	Antibiotics NSPF-----	1,814,705	388,197	2,589,211
791.7500	Other leather wearing apparel, NES-----	1,702,017	273,610	1,706,562
117.8540	Cheese NES, valued over 25¢/pound-----	1,605,121	812,181	1,340,261
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$179,269,645	\$51,013,057	\$161,431,682
	Total U.S. imports from Poland-----	\$257,338,021	\$74,522,282	\$263,172,677

1/ This is a new category number as of January 1, 1975. The 1974 value does not correspond exactly to the 1975 value because the old category, TSUSA number 146.7520, was more inclusive.

Table 6A.--Leading items exported to Poland in 1975 with corresponding figures for the fourth quarter of 1975 and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	1975	Fourth Quarter 1975	1974
044.0060	1/ Yellow corn, unmilled, NEC-----	\$142,456,055	\$66,508,985	\$63,945,041
041.0020	: Wheat, unmilled, except for relief-----	65,328,391	47,688,844	18,589,265
081.3030	: Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	33,173,402	7,705,607	58,587,255
045.9015	: Grain sorghums, unmilled-----	32,714,707	4,386,480	2,699,496
221.4000	: Soybeans-----	31,666,307	3,023,997	36,151,083
271.3010	: Florida phosphate hard rock and land pebble-----	19,661,912	7,055,796	4,944,611
715.2259	: Parts, NEC, for metalworking rolling mill machinery-----	15,094,714	3,093,104	9,926
422.1000	: Linseed oil, raw-----	11,113,487	1,562,651	6,058,162
561.2910	: Concentrated superphosphate-----	8,684,168	-	1,647,093
732.8930	: Parts and accessories for tracklaying tractors-----	7,851,950	3,316,330	5,674,713
211.1010	: Cattle hides, whole-----	7,425,364	1,326,406	9,709,897
714.3005	: Digital electronic computers-----	5,839,416	289,446	2,151,308
712.5068	: Tracklaying tractors, 200 horsepower and over-----	5,742,837	2,726,289	1,180,012
043.0000	: Barley, unmilled-----	5,707,079	5,707,079	5,517,405
719.3180	: Lifting and loading machines, and parts, NEC-----	5,127,227	129,980	4,969,708
042.2060	: Rice, milled, NEC, medium grain-----	4,789,853	-	12,345,524
283.8000	: Lead and zinc ore concentrates-----	4,614,320	811,500	-
045.2000	: Oats, unmilled-----	4,246,970	-	-
719.1240	: Air conditioners NEC, over 60,000 BTU/hour-----	3,742,005	3,635,380	49,681
221.1010	: Peanuts, shelled, green-----	3,415,559	1,310,438	1,504,383
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$418,395,723	\$160,278,312	\$235,734,563
	Total U.S. exports to Poland-----	\$580,083,586	\$207,337,910	\$394,587,615

Table 7A.--Leading items imported from Yugoslavia in 1975 with corresponding figures for the fourth quarter of 1975 and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	1975	Fourth Quarter 1975	1974
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	\$ 37,146,962	\$ 12,903,017	\$ 19,805,355
700.3515	Men's, youths', and boys' leather athletic footwear, NES-----	23,229,326	3,088,125	9,616,558
612.0640	Unwrought copper, not alloy, NES-----	17,992,755	7,760,814	27,214,934
605.2040	Silver bullion, refined-----	16,844,050	5,956,124	1,938,704
727.3040	Wood chairs, NSPF-----	14,749,500	3,396,781	20,687,401
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches-----	13,030,375	4,175,859	12,737,657
607.3100	Ferrochrome, over 3% carbon-----	9,219,266	2,272,172	10,877,464
475.3520	Naphthas from petroleum, etc., for refinement-----	7,893,078	3,055,088	-
626.0200	Unwrought zinc, except alloyed-----	5,712,381	4,013,838	14,268,617
192.2500	Hops-----	4,997,448	1,674,856	3,653,135
727.3500	Wood furniture NSPF-----	4,623,832	1,128,641	4,960,482
130.3000	Corn or maize certified seed-----	3,978,362	-	-
380.1260	Men's and boys' cotton suit-type coats, NES, not knit, valued over \$4-----	3,914,631	1,590,583	3,726,420
624.0350	Unwrought lead, unalloyed, except bullion-----	3,555,772	3,409,167	-
688.0420	1/ Insulated copper conductors, without fittings, 33 A.W.G. or finer-----	3,230,231	1,042,639	-
618.2560	Aluminum sheets, strip, and plate, not clad-----	3,108,615	1,264,145	1,251,593
612.3140	Copper sheets, unalloyed-----	3,091,284	1,169,030	2,266,753
688.0440	1/ Insulated copper conductors, without fittings, 32 A.W.G. and larger-----	2,519,879	-	-
618.1540	Wrought aluminum rods, 0.375 inches or more in diameter-----	2,354,969	874,464	3,811,032
121.5000	Pig and hog leather-----	2,146,552	490,357	4,141,038
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$183,339,268	\$ 59,265,700	\$140,957,143
	Total U.S. imports from Yugoslavia-----	\$258,573,572	\$83,672,704	\$268,384,914

1/ New category as of Jan. 1, 1975. The value for 1974 does not correspond exactly to the 1975 value. The former category, TSUSA number 688.0400, included both the new numbers. In 1974 \$ _____ was imported under the old number.

Table 8A.--Leading items exported to Yugoslavia in 1975 with corresponding figures
for the fourth quarter of 1975 and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B number	Description	1975	Fourth Quarter 1975	1974
734.1050	Aircraft, passenger transport, 33,000 pounds and over-----	\$ 36,324,568	-	\$ 24,151,220
421.2010	Soybean oil, crude, dogummed-----	34,568,030	\$ 4,686,234	24,963,067
732.0320	Trucks and trailers, off-highway-----	12,700,736	3,184,765	1,595,243
719.8060	Metal treating machines and machines for molding metal powders, and parts, NEC----	9,667,891	7,238,280	-
715.2256	Parts, NEC, for hot rolling mill machinery, except tube mill machinery-----	7,906,232	2,324,254	2,637,307
734.9230	Parts and accessories, NEC, for aircraft, airships and balloons-----	6,672,718	1,204,615	4,961,150
734.1065	Aircraft, used, rebuilt, or converted, nonmilitary-----	6,395,833	-	14,400,000
712.5018	Wheel tractors, NEC, 100 maximum horsepower and over-----	5,740,715	1,564,751	2,352,770
711.6000	Gas turbines, NEC, and parts for mechanical drives-----	5,624,733	-	-
122.2000	Cigarettes-----	5,607,380	2,584,525	5,486,710
715.2245	Cold rolling mill machinery, for nonferrous metals-----	5,540,280	533,751	-
722.2041	Special purpose controls (alternating/direct current)-----	5,463,539	904,191	126,153
251.6000	Woodpulp, chemical dissolving-----	5,259,379	743,158	5,804,235
332.9410	Petroleum coke, calcined-----	4,564,688	933,450	1,873,200
714.3005	Digital electronic computers-----	4,328,923	1,149,215	6,236,316
718.4264	Parts, etc., NEC, for well drilling machines-----	4,134,584	1,873,364	2,331,899
512.0978	Vinyl chloride monomer-----	4,108,652	1,618,440	4,763,510
732.8948	Parts and accessories, new, for replacement, for nonmilitary motor vehicles, NEC-----	3,473,839	890,594	2,318,307
724.9935	Communication equipment, and parts, NEC-----	3,354,169	150,183	166,584
734.1020	Aircraft, personal and utility type, multiple engine, 3,000 pounds and over-----	3,264,384	1,038,614	-
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$174,701,273	\$32,622,384	\$104,167,671
	Total U.S. exports to Yugoslavia-----	\$323,499,103	\$68,691,029	\$310,018,432

Table 9A.--Leading items imported from Romania in 1975 with corresponding figures for the fourth quarter of 1975 and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	1975	Fourth Quarter 1975	1974
475.0550	Fuel oil, Saybolt Universal viscosity 145 seconds or more, NES, under 25 degrees A.P.I.	\$69,186,971	\$57,445,357	\$22,133,948
475.2520	Gasoline-----	18,886,360	1,991,106	39,213,107
475.3520	Naphthas from petroleum, etc., for refinement-----	10,385,171	6,501,758	2,991,088
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	7,274,502	2,541,434	8,345,454
692.3020	New wheel agricultural tractors, 35 belt horsepower and over-----	6,172,225	252,092	7,044,481
608.8744	Steel sheet, pickled or cold rolled, not shaped or coated-----	3,761,966	3,761,966	-
475.1030	Fuel oil, Saybolt Universal viscosity under 145 seconds, NES, 25 degrees A.P.I. or more-----	2,940,000	-	6,653,280
475.0530	Fuel oil, Saybolt Universal viscosity under 145 seconds, NES, under 25 degrees A.P.I.	2,318,857	-	-
475.1050	Fuel oil, Saybolt Universal viscosity 145 seconds or more, NES, 25 degrees A.P.I. or more-----	2,233,800	-	-
700.4540	Women's leather footwear, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per pair-----	2,015,501	230,717	1,547,294
425.2000	Mono-, di-, tri-monoamines-----	1,474,004	167,256	1,347,144
175.5100	Sunflower seed-----	1,317,192	-	36,900
700.2718	Leather welt work footwear, valued \$5-6.80 per pair-----	1,187,207	211,860	3,165,540
542.3320	Ordinary glass, 16-18.5 ounces per square foot, 40-60 united inches-----	1,182,996	520,875	740,893
700.3550	Men's leather footwear, NES, cement soles-----	983,701	197,002	799,033
700.4340	Women's leather footwear, cement soles, valued not over \$2.50/pair-----	947,457	44,874	940,304
546.5400	Glassware NES, valued 30¢-\$1 each-----	901,890	358,523	657,176
107.3560	Pork NES, canned, boned, and cooked-----	792,035	258,660	881,368
117.6700	Pecorino cheese, not for grating-----	781,496	336,503	546,294
700.2738	Men's leather welt footwear, NES, valued \$5-6.80 per pair-----	751,146	326,080	74,618
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$135,494,477	\$75,146,063	\$97,117,922
	Total U.S. imports from Romania-----	\$156,628,447	\$82,944,404	\$125,819,852

Table 10A.---Leading items exported to Romania in 1975 with corresponding figures
for the fourth quarter of 1975 and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B number	Description	1975	Fourth Quarter 1975	1974
044.0060 1/	Yellow corn, unmilled, NEC-----	\$ 58,613,222	-	\$63,033,155
321.4020	Bituminous coal-----	17,521,278	\$10,751,750	5,527,549
263.1031	Cotton, upland domestic, 1 to 1 1/8 inches-----	12,205,552	-	38,818,265
041.0020	Wheat, unmilled, except for relief-----	11,792,877	-	-
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole-----	9,693,496	5,293,622	24,080,529
271.3010	Florida phosphate hard rock and land pebble-----	6,216,050	1,366,667	677,347
251.6000	Woodpulp, chemical dissolving-----	5,824,898	1,556,505	3,031,879
719.2230	Gas compressors, centrifugal and axial-----	5,587,725	2,091,858	-
734.1065	Aircraft, used, rebuilt, or converted, nonmilitary-----	5,300,000	-	-
719.2245	Gas compressors, reciprocating and rotary, over 1,000 horsepower-----	3,937,276	-	-
221.4000	Soybeans-----	3,505,646	-	-
045.9015	Grain sorghums, unmilled-----	3,310,394	-	-
714.9216	Parts and accessories for basic electronic computers-----	3,285,481	844,855	899,118
512.0620	Herbicides, 2, 4-D, and 2, 4, 5-T-----	2,112,288	-	102,410
719.8045	Rubber processing and manufacturing machines, NEC, and parts-----	1,974,063	8,344	7,318,404
081.3030	Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	1,886,102	-	25,454,855
674.7030	Electrolytic tin plate, primary-----	1,793,517	-	7,136,915
861.9946	Parts, NEC, for industrial instruments, NEC-----	1,571,528	849,860	-
719.8095	Machines and mechanical appliances, NEC, and parts NEC-----	1,560,534	791,283	404,484
734.9230	Parts and accessories, NEC, for aircraft, airships, and balloons-----	1,547,086	390,964	3,275,355
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$159,239,013	\$23,945,708	\$179,760,265
	Total U.S. exports to Romania-----	\$189,277,590	\$28,999,309	\$277,115,603

1/ See footnote 1/ on Table 2A.

(In U.S. dollars)

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Table 12A.--Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia in 1975 with corresponding figures for the fourth quarter of 1975 and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B : number :	Description :	1975 :	Fourth : Quarter 1975 :	1974 :
081.3030	: Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	\$18,149,126	\$ 4,212,173	\$15,134,909
211.1010	: Cattle hides, whole-----	8,031,326	2,038,696	9,626,306
121.0005	: Tobacco, flue-cured leaf, unstemmed-----	2,575,209	-	1,196,840
221.0530	: Sunflower seed-----	1,538,796	1,538,796	1,749,901
714.9206	: Input/output devices for electronic computers, and parts-----	1,311,922	965,032	588,464
221.1010	: Peanuts, shelled, green-----	1,244,078	452,548	333,177
122.3030	: Smoking tobacco, in bulk-----	885,400	-	1,071,677
221.5000	: Flaxseed-----	882,799	882,799	-
891.1135	: Recorders, magnetic tape, video-----	881,611	608,938	145,488
712.5068	: Tracklaying tractors, 200 net engine horsepower and over-----	759,825	319,931	226,440
714.3005	: Digital electronic computers-----	700,429	4,500	537,177
632.8920	: Pencil slats-----	640,213	47,961	477,489
714.9216	: Parts and accessories for basic electronic computers-----	614,349	123,035	336,483
251.6000	: Woodpulp, chemical dissolving-----	446,342	-	-
054.8400	: Hops, fresh or dried-----	432,945	296,945	-
714.9209	: Storing devices (except random access) for electronic computers, and parts-----	394,019	36,616	158,283
053.9055	: Peanuts, prepared or preserved, NEC-----	392,068	-	-
724.9925	: Microwave communication systems and equipment-----	390,681	389,851	192,474
729.5292	: Industrial process type instruments, electric or electronic, NEC-----	376,253	289,686	7,443
718.4264	: Well drilling machine parts, etc.-----	296,337	81,888	98,991
	: Total exports itemized above-----	\$40,943,728	\$12,289,395	\$31,881,542
	: Total U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia-----	\$52,899,534	\$16,006,021	\$48,582,189

Table 13A.--Leading items imported from Hungary in 1975 with corresponding figures for the fourth quarter of 1975 and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	1975	Fourth Quarter 1975	1974
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	\$12,793,227	\$3,959,735	\$7,324,460
607.1500	Pig iron, no dutiable alloy-----	9,225,480	-	2,732,980
692.3060	Parts of agricultural tractors-----	2,345,920	812,356	
686.9000	Electric filament lamps, not under 100 volts-----	1,984,162	289,574	1,791,598
542.3120	Ordinary glass, 16-18.5 ounces per square foot, not over 40 united inches-----	663,293	201,091	697,742
678.5060	Machines, NSPF, and parts-----	658,124	657,364	1,200
437.2000	Alkaloids and compounds, synthetic, NSPF-----	613,319	249,854	328,691
546.5400	Glassware NES, valued 30¢-\$1 each-----	598,676	235,384	438,361
107.3540	Pork bacon, boned, cooked and canned-----	491,640	364,225	55,620
274.4000	Postage stamps, envelopes, etc., with official printing only-----	456,375	97,158	1,096,640
750.2900	Brooms, valued not over 96¢ each, under quota-----	258,603	31,345	68,219
653.2260	Metal coins NES-----	251,455	126,850	50,614,849
750.2600	Whiskbrooms, valued not over 32¢ each, under quota-----	222,231	-	296,476
117.6700	Pecorino cheese, not for grating-----	216,892	216,892	130,112
790.3900	Inflatable articles NSPF-----	202,411	-	223,938
521.9100	Cryolite or kryolith-----	198,930	198,930	161,425
167.3040	Wine, over 14% alcohol, valued over \$4 per gallon, containers not over 1 gallon--	190,135	56,875	437,826
176.6000	Tung oil-----	166,183	-	-
167.3020	Wine, not over 14% alcohol, valued not over \$4 per gallon, containers not over 1 gallon-----	150,336	32,385	477,263
222.6400	Articles, NES, of unspun fibrous vegetable materials-----	143,436	80,674	22,076
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$ 31,830,828	\$ 7,610,692	\$ 66,899,476
	Total U.S. imports from Hungary-----	\$ 36,044,284	\$ 8,722,311	\$ 74,063,430

Table 14A.--Leading items exported to Hungary in 1975 with corresponding figures for the fourth quarter of 1975 and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	1975	Fourth Quarter 1975	1974
081.3030	: Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	\$34,906,589	\$ 2,673,825	\$25,625,210
561.2910	: Concentrated superphosphate-----	6,988,830	6,988,830	1,037,970
712.5018	: Wheel tractors, NEC, 100 maximum horsepower and over-----	6,525,357	-	2,942,859
512.0993	: Miscellaneous organic chemicals, except cyclic, NEC-----	2,756,709	58,797	1,200,441
711.6000	: Gas turbines NEC, and parts for mechanical drives-----	2,369,536	1,000	-
732.8920	: Parts and accessories, NEC, for wheel tractors-----	2,359,008	159,649	608,225
211.1010	: Cattle hides, whole-----	1,432,368	107,892	4,213,105
001.1010	: Dairy cattle, for breeding-----	1,356,000	100,000	2,134,725
714.9206	: Input/output devices for electronic computers, and parts-----	1,142,345	192,805	788,568
712.1060	: Plows, etc., and parts and attachments, NEC-----	1,016,566	45,394	278,478
893.0045	: Pressure sensitive tape, plastic-----	682,711	-	730,769
664.1300	: Glass, unworked, in balls, etc.-----	663,135	181,955	694,675
732.0346	: Special-purpose nonmilitary vehicles, NEC, new-----	652,454	-	-
211.6000	: Sheep and lamb skins, with wool on, undressed-----	604,465	-	323,588
211.2020	: Kip skins-----	542,307	65,122	2,464,480
001.1040	: Cattle, except for breeding-----	458,500	95,000	-
718.4264	: Well drilling machine parts, etc.-----	382,118	355,491	36,806
512.0672	: Insecticides and agricultural chemicals, NEC-----	375,008	-	-
714.9216	: Parts and accessories for basic electronic computers-----	362,688	35,368	353,294
291.0085	: Bull semen-----	344,267	222,180	175,705
	: Total exports itemized above-----	\$65,920,961	\$11,283,308	\$43,608,898
	: Total U.S. exports to Hungary-----	\$76,051,947	\$13,493,703	\$56,172,163

(In U.S. dollars)

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Table 16A.--Leading items exported to the German Democratic Republic in 1975 with corresponding figures for the fourth quarter of 1975 and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B : number	Description	1975	Fourth Quarter 1975	1974
044.0060 1/	Yellow corn, unmilled, NEC-----	\$ 4,060,000	\$4,060,000	\$ 9,633,359
041.0020	Wheat, unmilled, except for relief-----	2,755,609	-	-
051.1010	Oranges, fresh-----	1,855,939	645,489	1,051,834
711.6000	Gas turbines, NEC, and parts for mechanical drives-----	995,328	-	-
719.3150	Oil field equipment, NEC, and parts, NEC-----	940,534	940,534	-
561.2910	Concentrated superphosphate-----	721,771	169,651	-
251.6000	Woodpulp, chemical dissolving-----	721,300	470,700	-
011.6040	Pork livers, fresh or frozen-----	544,616	170,729	575,289
282.0060	Stainless steel scrap-----	451,342	32,390	88,356
211.2010	Calf skins-----	444,366	40,818	413,833
263.2011	Linters, chemical grade-----	332,944	154,576	217,005
689.5025	Cobalt and cobalt alloys, unwrought, and scrap-----	231,034	-	-
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole-----	195,189	35,061	44,748
861.6950	Motion picture equipment, and parts, etc., NEC-----	151,210	-	3,363
515.2000	Stable isotopes and compounds-----	149,042	-	-
714.9202	Output devices for electronic computers, and parts-----	147,412	-	10,333
212.0050	Furskins, undressed, NEC-----	144,503	-	341,474
718.4237	Construction, maintenance, and excavating machines, NEC, new-----	141,840	141,840	-
891.2040	Tape, magnetic, video-----	136,185	36,000	179,648
284.0220	Copper-base alloy, waste and scrap-----	130,144	-	189,225
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$15,250,308	\$6,897,788	\$12,748,467
	Total U.S. exports to the German Democratic Republic-----	\$17,178,907	\$7,704,543	\$20,881,884

1/ See footnote 1/ on Table 2A.

Table 17A.--Leading items imported from Bulgaria in 1975 with corresponding figures for the fourth quarter of 1975 and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)				
TSUSA number	Description	1975	Fourth Quarter 1975	1974
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches-----	\$2,077,321	\$944,123	\$39,138
161.7100	Paprika, ground or unground-----	1,009,198	313,170	821,474
117.6700	Pecorino cheese, not for grating-----	381,502	-	400,247
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	325,519	-	284,145
632.4000	Selenium, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	248,600	58,400	-
452.3200	Lavender and spike lavender oil-----	149,183	-	14,152
250.0420	Flax and hemp fibers for paper manufacture-----	100,091	29,630	-
452.6000	Rose oil or attar of roses-----	86,941	30,000	1,294,900
439.1040	Natural crude drugs of vegetable origin-----	86,211	2,183	96,639
452.8040	Other essential and distilled oils-----	80,000	-	36,000
674.3552	Metal-cutting machine tools, NES-----	69,030	29,274	93,637
161.5500	Mint leaves, crude, not manufactured-----	40,383	-	46,520
546.5400	Glassware NES, valued over 30¢, not over \$1 each-----	39,788	13,823	15,917
439.1060	Natural crude drugs NES-----	39,109	1,154	3,516
107.3540	Pork bacon, boned, cooked, and canned-----	34,110	-	-
145.1600	Cashew nuts, not shelled-----	33,600	33,600	-
421.3600	Sodium silicofluoride-----	31,250	-	62,500
546.5200	Glassware NES, valued not over 30¢ each-----	28,413	-	35,573
274.4000	Postage stamps, envelopes, etc., with official printing only-----	26,655	24,538	4,186
165.1500	Apple and pear juice, not over 1% alcohol-----	23,286	-	32,899
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$4,910,190	\$1,479,895	\$3,281,443
	Total U.S. imports from Bulgaria-----	\$5,212,131	\$1,552,884	\$4,373,789

Table 18A--Leading items exported to Bulgaria in 1975 with corresponding figures for the fourth quarter of 1975 and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B number	Description	1975	Fourth Quarter 1975	1974
044.0060 <u>1/</u>	Yellow corn, unmilled, NEC-----	\$14,779,595	-	\$ 9,963,759
081.3030	Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	3,543,660	-	3,180,946
719.8045	Rubber processing and manufacturing machines, NEC, and parts-----	1,200,000	-	-
729.5255	Geophysical prospecting apparatus-----	1,136,113	\$ 1,306	301,545
719.8095	Machines and mechanical appliances, NEC, and parts-----	677,504	614,489	74,578
081.9920	Poultry feeds, prepared-----	387,970	-	-
714.9209	Storing devices (except random access) for electronic computers, and parts-----	381,885	-	-
719.1910	Machines for treatment of food products by temperature change-----	378,608	-	-
891.1135	Recorders, magnetic tape, video-----	355,682	-	88,022
001.1010	Dairy cattle, for breeding-----	345,200	-	697,200
641.3020	Kraft shipping sack paper-----	310,899	-	-
714.3020	Machines for preparing tape or punched cards-----	285,692	-	-
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole-----	274,567	121,327	621,560
729.3083 <u>2/</u>	Integrated circuits, semiconductor, hybrid, containing any active elements-----	237,594	221,250	468,000
715.1008	Vertical drilling machines, valued \$1,000 and over-----	235,035	-	-
641.3055	Kraft paperboard NEC-----	233,873	233,873	-
714.9206	Input/output devices for electronic computers, and parts-----	224,086	9,030	181,855
541.7036	Preparations acting primarily on digestive system, etc., dosage or retail sale, NEC-----	210,188	52,704	6,042
714.9216	Parts and accessories for basic electronic computers-----	200,890	130,226	21,862
541.3060	Antibiotics, NEC, bulk-----	194,359	191,253	-
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$25,593,400	\$1,575,458	\$15,605,369
	Total U.S. exports to Bulgaria-----	\$29,297,949	\$2,342,164	\$21,964,974

1/ See footnote 1/ on Table 2A.

2/ This is a new category as of January 1, 1975. Due to this change in the Schedule B code, there is only an approximate correspondence between its 1975 value and the figure listed for 1974 (under the former category 729.3068).

Table 19A.--Leading items imported from Albania in 1975 with corresponding figures for the fourth quarter of 1975 and all of 1974

[illegible]

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	1975	Fourth Quarter 1975	1974
306.4293	Camel hair, sorted-----	\$1,174,074	\$398,129	\$616,239
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, sorted-----	542,152	236,922	386,153
306.6300	Cashmere goat hair, scoured-----	41,729	-	22,156
124.1057	Whole furskins NES, raw-----	32,080	11,126	7,502
306.4394	Camel hair, scoured-----	27,917	-	18,327
124.1018	Lynx furskins, whole, raw-----	17,797	2,162	-
306.0004	Wool, not merino, scoured, duty free-----	16,637	-	-
124.1025	Mink fur, except Japanese, undressed-----	12,987	-	7,141
186.5520	Horse mane and tail hair, NES-----	11,844	-	-
124.1010	Fox fur, except silver and black, undressed-----	11,023	-	-
306.0014	Wool NES, scoured, duty free-----	9,094	-	-
124.2000	Plates, mats, etc., not dyed-----	3,500	-	-
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$1,900,834	\$648,339	\$1,057,518
	Total U.S. imports from the People's Republic of Mongolia-----	\$1,900,834	\$648,339	\$1,360,063

Table 22A.--Leading items exported to the People's Republic of Mongolia in 1975 with
corresponding figures for the fourth quarter of 1975 and all of 1974

(in U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B number	Description	1975	Fourth Quarter 1975	1974
729.5248	Nuclear monitoring instruments, NEC-----	\$20,537	\$20,537	-
931.0020	Commodities donated for relief-----	14,474	10,307	\$1,812
861.9810	Laboratory or scientific instruments for physical or chemical analysis-----	5,018	5,018	-
891.2080	Other prepared media for recording, NEC-----	1,374	-	-
719.6315	Industrial scales, NEC-----	1,040	1,040	-
541.7012	Preparations primarily affecting the endocrine system, etc.-----	574	-	-
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$43,017	\$36,902	\$1,812
	Total U.S. exports to the People's Republic of Mongolia-----	\$43,017	\$36,902	\$8,580

(In U.S. dollars)

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1/ U.S. trade with Cuba has been under an embargo since February 7, 1962, when President Kennedy, acting under the authority of Section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, issued Presidential Proclamation 3447 that declared the embargo. Under Section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Secretary of Commerce is directed to carry out the prohibition on exports, while the Secretary of the Treasury enforces the prohibition on imports. In both cases exceptions may be granted when determined to be appropriate by the respective Secretaries. To date, the number of exceptions granted has been minimal so that trade between the two countries is almost nil.

Table 24A.--Leading items exported to Cuba in 1975 with corresponding figures for the fourth quarter of 1975 and all of 1974 ^{1/}

(in U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B : number :	Description :	1975 :	Fourth : Quarter 1975 :	1974 :
931.0050 :	Special transactions, not classified according to kind----- :	\$15,000 :	- :	\$24,000
541.8000 :	Medicinal and pharmaceutical supplies, for relief----- :	11,200 :	- :	-
714.3040 :	Statistical machines, used with punched cards or tape----- :	4,153 :	- :	-
861.7150 :	Medical, surgical, opthalmic, and veterinary instruments and apparatus, NEC----- :	1,690 :	- :	-
714.1010 :	Typewriters, standing, electric, new----- :	1,296 :	- :	-
726.1000 :	Electro-medical and electro-therapeutic apparatus, except X-ray----- :	1,100 :	\$1,100 :	-
821.0806 :	Household furniture, wood, not upholstered----- :	816 :	- :	-
:	Total exports itemized above----- :	\$35,255 :	\$1,100 :	\$24,000
:	Total U.S. exports to Cuba----- :	\$35,255 :	\$1,100 :	\$71,265

^{1/} See footnote ^{1/} on Table 23A.

SEC. 410. EAST-WEST TRADE STATISTICS MONITORING SYSTEM.

The International Trade Commission shall establish and maintain a program to monitor imports of articles into the United States from nonmarket economy countries and exports of articles from the United States to nonmarket economy countries. To the extent feasible, the Commission shall coordinate such program with any relevant data gathering programs presently conducted by the Secretary of Commerce. The Secretary of Commerce shall provide the Commission with any information which, in the determination of the Commission, is necessary to carry out this section. The Commission shall publish a detailed summary of the data collected under the East-West Trade Statistics Monitoring System not less frequently than once each calendar quarter and shall transmit such publication to the East-West Foreign Trade Board and to Congress. Such publication shall include data on the effect of such imports, if any, on the production of like, or directly competitive, articles in the United States and on employment within the industry which produces like, or directly competitive, articles in the United States.

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