

**13TH QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE CONGRESS
AND THE EAST-WEST FOREIGN TRADE BOARD
ON TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES
AND THE NONMARKET
ECONOMY COUNTRIES
DURING 1977**



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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 (NME's), 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. This report covers information through the fourth quarter of 1977.

The nonmarket economy countries for which trade statistics are included in this series of reports are Albania, Bulgaria, People's Republic of China (China), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Hungary, Mongolian People's Republic, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia. At a later date, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Vietnam, Laos, and Democratic Kampuchea 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 during the last 25 years. At the present time, only Poland, Yugoslavia, and Romania receive MFN treatment from the United States

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 made effective 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 1977, 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 1977 as well as in 3 previous years.

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH THE NONMARKET
ECONOMY COUNTRIES IN 1977

In stark contrast to the largest overall U.S. trade deficit in history, a record \$26.7 billion in 1977, the United States continued to enjoy a surplus in its trade with the NME countries, as exports to these countries exceeded imports by \$1.6 billion (table 1). This, however, represents a decline from the 1975 and 1976 surplus levels of \$2.2 billion and \$2.5 billion, respectively. Total trade between the United States and the NME countries also retreated, falling from a record \$5.4 billion in 1976 to \$4.5 billion in 1977, just short of the 1975 total of \$4.6 billion, 1/

U.S. imports from the NME countries in 1977 increased less than 1 percent over the 1976 level. As the value of U.S. imports from the world soared with the value of petroleum and manufactured goods imports, the NME share of the total shrank to less than 1 percent. U.S. exports to these countries have fluctuated irregularly since 1975, rising from \$3.4 billion in that year to a record \$3.9 billion in 1976, then falling to \$3.1 billion in 1977. This decline in the face of advancing U.S. world exports in 1977 resulted in a fall in the NME share of exports to 2.6 percent. The change in the levels of U.S. exports to the NME countries have generally paralleled changes in the levels of grain sales to these countries. U.S. noncereal exports to these countries have not varied significantly since 1975, remaining at about \$2 billion a year

The commodity composition of U.S. trade with the NME countries and with the world is presented in table 2. U.S. world imports are clearly dominated by finished manufactured goods 2/ and mineral fuels, principally petroleum based. These items accounted for over 66 percent of the total value of U.S. imports in 1977. U.S. imports from the NME countries in these categories accounted for only 42 percent of total U.S. imports from the NME's, while imports of food, beverages, tobacco, crude materials, and semimanufactures 3/ represented 53 percent. U.S. purchases of finished manufactures from the NME countries are growing, however, and in 1977 represented over 31 percent of the total, an increase of 4 percentage points from 1976. Imports of finished manufactures, including footwear, textiles and textile clothing, wood furniture, and glass and glassware, accounted for at least half of total imports from Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Yugoslavia in the last quarter of 1977 (table 3).

U.S. world exports are clearly concentrated in finished manufactures, 4/ which accounted for 52 percent of the total in 1977. Exports to the NME countries on the other hand, are equally heavily concentrated in sales of food, beverage, tobacco, and crude materials' products. Representing 59 percent of the value of U.S. shipments to NME countries, these exports consisted primarily of grains, soy products, animal hides, and woodpulp. In the last quarter of 1977, over half of U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R., Poland, Romania, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia came under the food, beverage, tobacco, and crude materials categories (table 4).

1/ Total trade is the sum of exports and imports.

2/ Schedule A group nos. 7, 8, and 9.

3/ Semimanufactures are classified as schedule A group no. 6.

4/ Schedule B group nos. 7, 8, and 9.

Table 1.--U.S. trade with the world and with nonmarket economy countries,
1975, 1976, 4th quarter 1976, 1977, 4th quarter 1977

(Value in millions of U.S. dollars)						
Item	1975	1976	4th quarter 1976	1977	4th quarter 1977	
U.S. world trade:						
Exports-----	107,130	114,807	29,867	120,163	30,290	
Imports-----	96,116	120,677	32,003	146,818	36,920	
Balance-----	+11,014	-5,870	-2,136	-26,655	-6,630	
U.S. trade with nonmarket economies:						
Exports-----	3,419	3,934	852	3,073	767	
Imports-----	1,149	1,444	357	1,454	293	
Balance-----	+2,270	+2,490	+495	+1,619	+474	
Trade turnover (exports plus imports)--	4,568	5,378	1,209	4,527	1,060	
Share of U.S. total trade with non-						
market economy countries:						
Exports-----Percent--	3.19	3.43	2.85	2.56	2.53	
Imports-----do-----	1.20	1.20	1.12	.99	.79	

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT990. Exports are from tables 5 and E-3 and include domestic and foreign merchandise and Defense Department military assistance grant-in-aid shipments. Imports are from tables 6B and I-4B and are general imports. Both imports and exports are valued on a f.a.s. basis.

Note.--General imports are used in this table to better illustrate the balance-of-trade effects of U.S.-NME trade in the context of balance-of-trade effects of U.S.-world trade. The totals for general imports in this table will not, therefore, correspond with totals for imports for consumption listed in all other tables in the report.

Table 2.--Commodity composition of U.S. trade with the world and with the nonmarket economy countries, 1976 and 1977

		U.S. trade		U.S. trade	
Schedule		with the world		with NME's	
B No.	Description	1976	1977	1976	1977
		Exports			
		(In millions of U.S. dollars)			
0, 1	Food, beverages, and tobacco-----	17,233	15,975	2,123	1,303
2, 4	Crude materials-----	11,869	14,097	360	507
3	Mineral fuels and lubricants-----	4,226	4,167	35	86
5	Chemicals-----	9,958	10,827	124	121
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief				
	material-----	11,205	11,287	211	145
7, 8, 9	Other manufactured goods and				
	miscellaneous-----	58,831	61,608	1,074	902
	Total 1/--	113,322	117,963	3,927	3,033
		Imports			
		(In millions of U.S. dollars)			
0, 1	Food, beverages, and tobacco-----	11,681	14,058	292	297
2, 4	Crude materials-----	7,357	8,334	117	130
3	Mineral fuels and lubricants-----	34,008	44,082	148	159
5	Chemicals-----	4,738	5,407	72	68
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief				
	material-----	17,531	21,287	402	336
7, 8, 9	Other manufactured goods and				
	miscellaneous-----	44,700	52,880	389	453
	Total 1/--	120,014	146,048	1,419	1,443
		Exports			
		(Percent)			
0, 1	Food, beverages, and tobacco-----	15.2	13.5	54.1	42.5
2, 4	Crude materials-----	10.5	12.0	9.2	16.6
3	Mineral fuels and lubricants-----	3.7	3.5	0.9	2.8
5	Chemicals-----	8.8	9.2	3.1	4.0
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief				
	material-----	9.9	9.6	5.4	4.7
7, 8, 9	Other manufactured goods and				
	miscellaneous-----	51.9	52.2	27.3	29.5
	Total 1/--	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Imports			
		(Percent)			
0, 1	Food, beverages, and tobacco-----	9.7	9.6	20.6	20.6
2, 4	Crude materials-----	6.1	5.7	8.2	9.0
3	Mineral fuels and lubricants-----	28.3	30.2	10.4	11.0
5	Chemicals-----	4.0	3.7	5.1	4.7
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief				
	material-----	14.6	14.6	28.3	23.3
7, 8, 9	Other manufactured goods and				
	miscellaneous-----	37.3	36.2	27.4	31.4
	Total 1/	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Figures may not add to totals shown because of rounding.

Source: Data on U.S. trade with the world from U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT990, tables 4 and 3B; data on U.S. trade with NME's from the Bureau of East-West Trade.

Table 3.--Commodity composition of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economies,
by SITC Nos., October-December 1977

(In thousands of U.S. dollars)

SITC commodity code No.	Description	Albania	Bulgaria	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	German Democratic Republic	Hungary
0	Food and live animals-----	-	95	-	499	75	5,185
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	-	5,980	-	65	7	452
2	Crude material--inedible, except fuel-----	2,054	89	-	216	49	1
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-	-	32	-
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Chemicals-----	-	51	-	188	1,482	1,453
6	Manufactured goods, classified by chief material-----	-	16	-	2,617	827	764
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	1	169	-	1,381	830	894
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	1	46	-	2,472	650	1,662
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified--	-	1	-	93	92	34
	Total 1/-----	2,056	6,447	0	7,532	4,045	10,446

1/ Figures may not add to totals shown because of rounding.

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

Note.--Total imports shown are imports for consumption and differ from the figures in table 1, which are general imports.

Table 3.--Commodity composition of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economies,
by SITC Nos., October-December 1977--Continued

(In thousands of U.S. dollars)								
SITC commodity code No.	Description	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of Mongolia	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Yugoslavia	Total 1/
0	Food and live animals-----	5,458	-	27,079	3,520	189	9,303	51,403
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	45	-	130	47	646	5,010	12,382
2	Crude material--inedible, except fuel----	6,643	345	1,613	712	9,842	3,070	24,634
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	946	-	2,689	6,210	10,695	-	20,572
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	11	-	-	-	23	-	34
5	Chemicals-----	5,415	-	2,876	828	1,565	2,279	16,137
6	Manufactured goods, classified by chief material-----	10,356	7	18,922	8,911	16,524	14,474	73,418
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	42	-	8,331	4,172	682	3,502	20,004
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	12,140	-	13,483	16,538	1,240	29,568	77,800
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	740	-	122	83	316	505	1,986
	Total 1/-----	41,794	352	75,245	41,021	41,723	67,712	298,373

1/ Figures may not add to totals shown because of rounding.

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

Note.--Total imports shown are imports for consumption and differ from the figures in table 1, which are general imports.

Table 4.--Commodity composition of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economies,
by SITC Nos., October-December 1977

(In thousands of U.S. dollars)

SITC commodity code No.	Description	Albania	Bulgaria	Cuba	Czecho- slovakia	German Democratic Republic	Hungary
0	: Food and live animals-----	-	106	-	5,266	11,698	10,054
1	: Beverages and tobacco-----	-	144	-	13	-	-
2	: Crude material--inedible, except fuel-----	-	1,090	-	7,356	533	1,929
3	: Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-	-	-	1
4	: Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	: Chemicals-----	11	1,137	28	325	89	1,382
6	: Manufactured goods, classified by chief material-----	-	307	17	258	148	2,380
7	: Machinery and transport equipment-----	-	3,643	1	3,668	483	7,516
8	: Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	66	115	-	387	106	675
9	: Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified--	-	19	4	46	34	31
	: Total 1/-----	77	6,564	50	17,319	13,091	23,967

1/ Figures may not add to totals shown because of rounding.

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

Table 4.--Commodity composition of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economies,
by SITC Nos., October-December 1977--Continued

(In thousands of U.S. dollars)

SITC commodity code No.	Description	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of Mongolia	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Yugoslavia	Total <u>1/</u>
0	: Food and live animals-----	17	-	60,231	26,289	238,076	3,448	355,185
1	: Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	445	-	428	314	1,344
2	: Crude material--inedible, except fuel----	37,981	-	10,784	21,542	4,709	18,591	104,515
3	: Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	1	-	21	14,334	4,408	4,519	23,284
4	: Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	30,847	-	869	2	-	-	31,718
5	: Chemicals-----	2,259	2	2,587	71	3,990	6,964	18,845
6	: Manufactured goods, classified by chief	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	: material-----	1,888	-	3,093	654	9,353	2,620	20,718
7	: Machinery and transport equipment-----	7,965	-	29,525	16,800	74,014	44,525	188,140
8	: Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	886	5	2,144	1,767	9,582	2,863	18,596
9	: Commodities and transactions not	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	: elsewhere classified-----	-	-	292	34	112	298	870
	: Total <u>1/</u> -----	81,844	6	109,990	81,492	344,670	84,142	763,214
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

1/ Figures may not add to totals shown because of rounding.

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

Imports for consumption from nine of the twelve NME countries covered in this report increased in value in 1977 over the previous year; only imports from Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Mongolia decreased (table 5). This reduction was particularly steep in the case of Yugoslavia, as U.S. imports of copper, zinc, lead, and aluminum from that country fell far short of 1976 levels. Imports from Yugoslavia in 1977 remained substantially higher than the 1975 amount, however, and most of the NME countries enjoyed significantly increased exports to the United States in 1977 when compared with 1975 totals.

The nearly \$900 million decline in U.S. exports to the NME countries in 1977 was not evenly distributed, but was centered in those countries which had major purchases of U.S. grain in the previous year--the U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and Bulgaria. Exports to six other NME countries increased over the 1976 amounts (table 6).

U.S. exports of cereals and cereal products to the NME countries since 1975 are shown in table 7. Consisting largely of wheat and corn, U.S. sales of these items fell nearly \$800 million, from \$1.9 billion in 1976 to \$1.1 billion in 1977. A small part of this decline was due to the falling unit values of U.S. grain exports during 1977, paralleling the decline in world grain prices. The most important factors, however, were that generally good harvests in most Eastern European countries in 1977 and adequate Soviet stocks from the record 1976 harvest in that country reduced the need for supplementary NME purchases from the United States in 1977. Only Hungary increased its imports of U.S. grain in 1977. The steep decline in sales to regular customers such as the U.S.S.R. and Poland accounted for most of the contraction, and the NME share of total U.S. cereal exports fell to 12.8 percent from the 1976 level of 17.8 percent.

Figures 1 and 2 portray the individual country shares of total U.S. trade with the NME countries. The import shares remained essentially the same in 1977 as they had been in 1976. However, the Romanian share in 1977 increased to 16 percent from 14.1 percent in 1976, primarily because of the substantial increase in U.S. purchases of manufactured goods from that country. The reduced nonferrous metal imports from Yugoslavia caused that country's share to drop to about 23 percent in 1977 from 27 percent the previous year. Increased U.S. imports for consumption of Bulgarian tobacco in 1977 are reflected in the increased percentage accounted for by the sector, "all others." The distribution of U.S. exports among the NME countries is far less even than the distribution of imports. Although the significant drop in U.S. grain exports to the Soviet Union caused its share of total exports to drop to 53.1 percent from nearly 59 percent in 1976, that country's imports from the United States still dominate U.S.-NME trade.

U.S.S.R.

Trade between the United States and the U.S.S.R., which had expanded dramatically between 1970 and 1976, fell to its lowest level in three years in 1977. Increasing from less than \$200 million in 1970 to a peak of over \$2.5 billion in 1976, total two-way trade between the two countries dropped \$700

Table 5.--U.S. imports for consumption from the individual nonmarket economies, 1975, 1976, 1977,
October-December 1976, and October-December 1977

(In thousands of U.S. dollars)						
Source	1975	1976	1977	October-December--		
				1976	1977	
U.S.S.R-----	242,411	214,556	219,448	56,961	41,723	
People's Republic of China-----	156,271	194,649	197,400	53,552	41,794	
Poland-----	241,297	314,436	326,508	82,168	75,245	
Yugoslavia-----	248,887	383,099	336,655	90,811	67,712	
Romania-----	135,057	200,118	231,020	50,933	41,021	
Czechoslovakia-----	35,567	34,802	36,392	8,608	7,500	
German Democratic Republic-----	9,996	13,421	16,863	3,354	4,045	
Hungary-----	34,966	47,559	46,800	12,868	10,446	
Bulgaria-----	4,785	11,231	26,043	3,648	6,447	
Albania-----	2,824	2,544	3,399	1,484	2,056	
Cuba-----	3	27	106	25	-	
People's Republic of Mongolia-----	1,646	2,252	2,076	409	352	
Total 1/-----	1,113,711	1,418,694	1,442,711	364,821	298,373	
Total U.S. imports from all coun- tries 1/-----	96,515,103	121,120,869	149,075,340	32,637,521	37,063,576	

1/ These figures do not agree exactly with the import figures in table 1 because these figures are imports for consumption, whereas the import figures in table 1 are general imports.

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

Table 6.--U.S. exports to the individual nonmarket economies, 1975, 1976, 1977,
October-December 1976, and October-December 1977

(In thousands of U.S. dollars)						
Market	1975	1976	1977	October-December--		
				1976	1977	
U.S.S.R-----	1,832,607	2,305,934	1,623,484	468,628	344,670	
People's Republic of China-----	303,631	135,388	171,318	10,156	81,844	
Poland-----	580,084	621,035	436,536	124,845	109,990	
Yugoslavia-----	323,499	295,413	355,436	91,788	84,142	
Romania-----	189,278	249,033	259,405	70,003	81,492	
Czechoslovakia-----	52,900	147,466	73,989	51,456	17,319	
German Democratic Republic-----	17,179	64,767	36,099	18,627	13,091	
Hungary-----	76,052	62,960	76,717	10,706	23,967	
Bulgaria-----	29,298	43,320	23,910	3,893	6,564	
Albania-----	663	1,076	2,209	0	77	
Cuba-----	35	89	588	13	50	
People's Republic of Mongolia-----	43	31	11	6	6	
Total 1/-----	3,405,268	3,926,512	3,062,701	850,120	763,214	
Total U.S. exports to all countries 1/--	106,156,726	113,323,145	117,962,750	30,008,696	29,728,907	

1/ These figures do not correspond exactly to those given in table 1 because export figures in table 1 include U.S. exports of foreign merchandise, whereas figures in this table do not. Also, in total U.S. exports, figures in this table do not include Department of Defense military-assistance shipments, whereas corresponding figures in table 1 include these figures. Exports are valued on an f.a.s. basis.

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

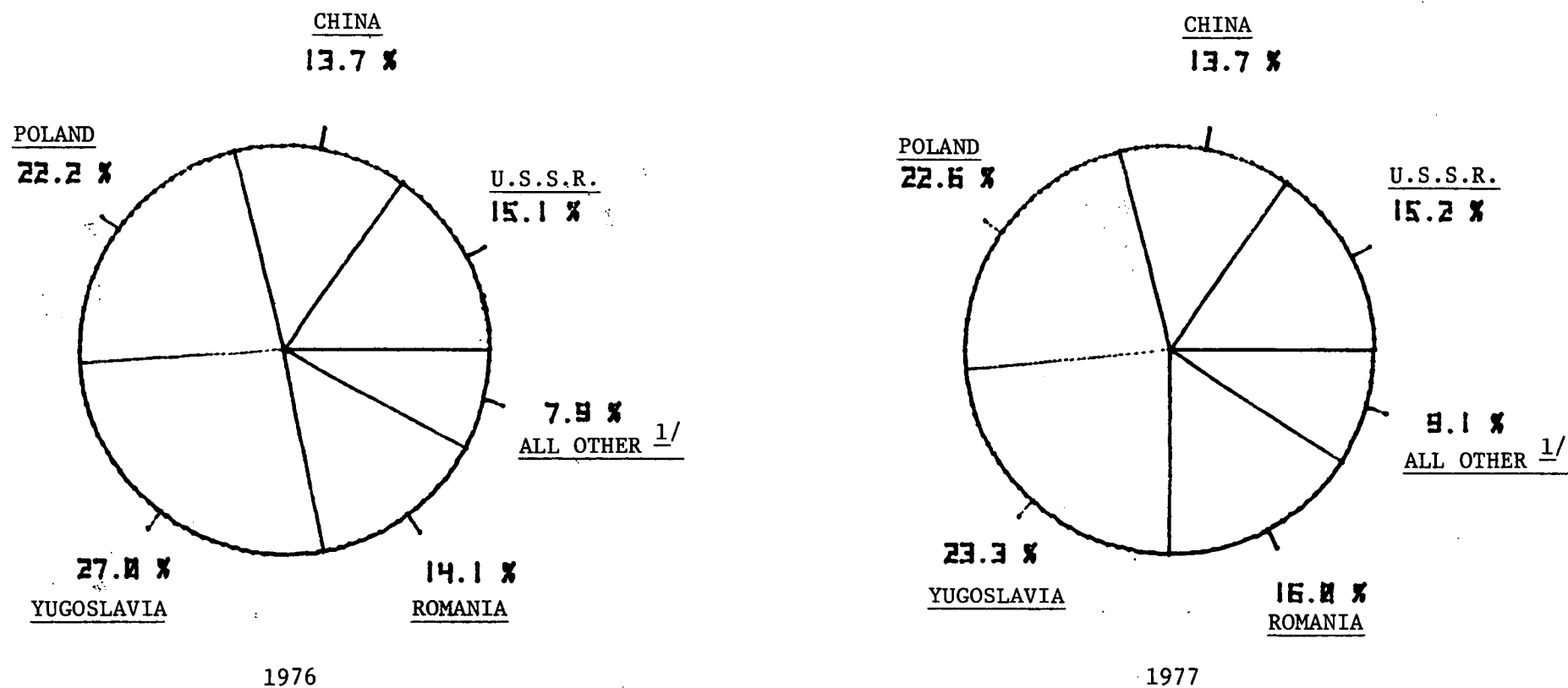
Table 7.--U.S. exports of cereals and cereal preparations to the nonmarket economies, and to the world in 1975, 1976, 1977, October-December 1976, and October-December 1977

(Value in thousands of U.S. dollars)						
Market	1975	1976	1977	October-December--		
				1976	1977	
Bulgaria-----	14,780	28,455	175	7	90	
Czechoslovakia-----	62	69,630	8,936	31,781	33	
German Democratic Republic-----	6,816	48,742	20,246	14,314	6,446	
Hungary-----	92	411	9,875	0	3,911	
Poland-----	255,243	346,737	197,686	58,787	58,359	
Romania-----	73,716	74,039	36,840	29,479	22,641	
U.S.S.R-----	1,105,488	1,346,938	848,629	198,543	236,968	
Yugoslavia-----	42	155	124	8	0	
Total-----	1,456,239	1,915,157	1,122,312	332,909	328,448	
Total U.S. cereal exports to the world-----	11,643,083	10,910,926	8,754,798	2,669,514	2,090,959	
U.S. exports of cereals to the nonmarket economies as a percent of total cereal exports-----	12.5	17.6	12.8	12.5	15.7	

1/ Based on schedule B, division 04.

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

Figure 1.--Relative shares of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries in 1976 and 1977.

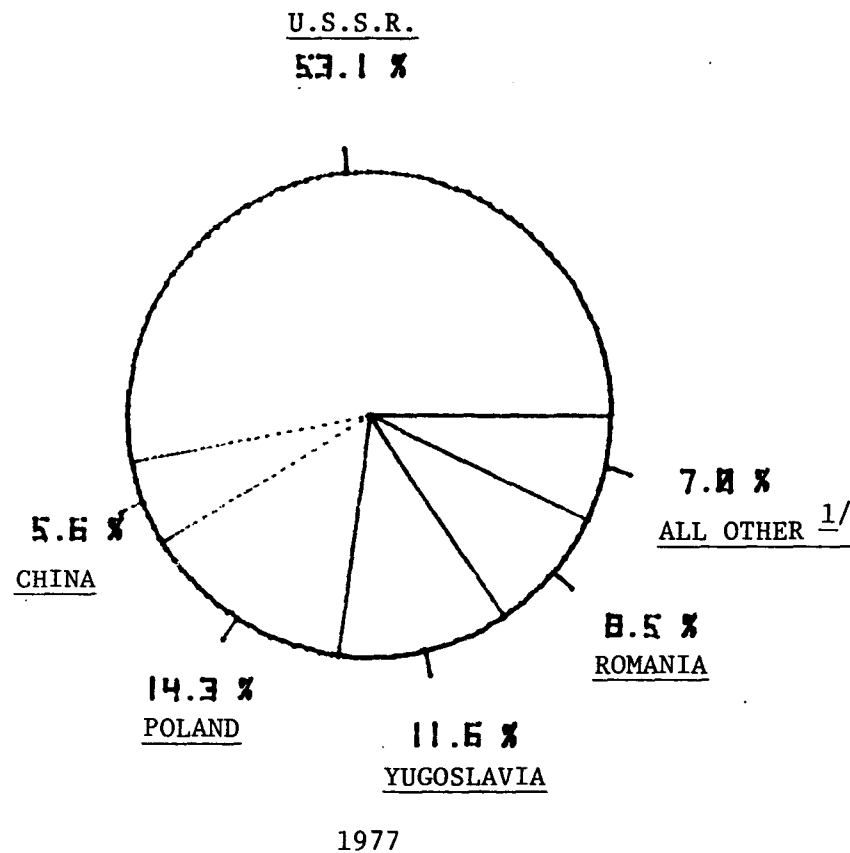
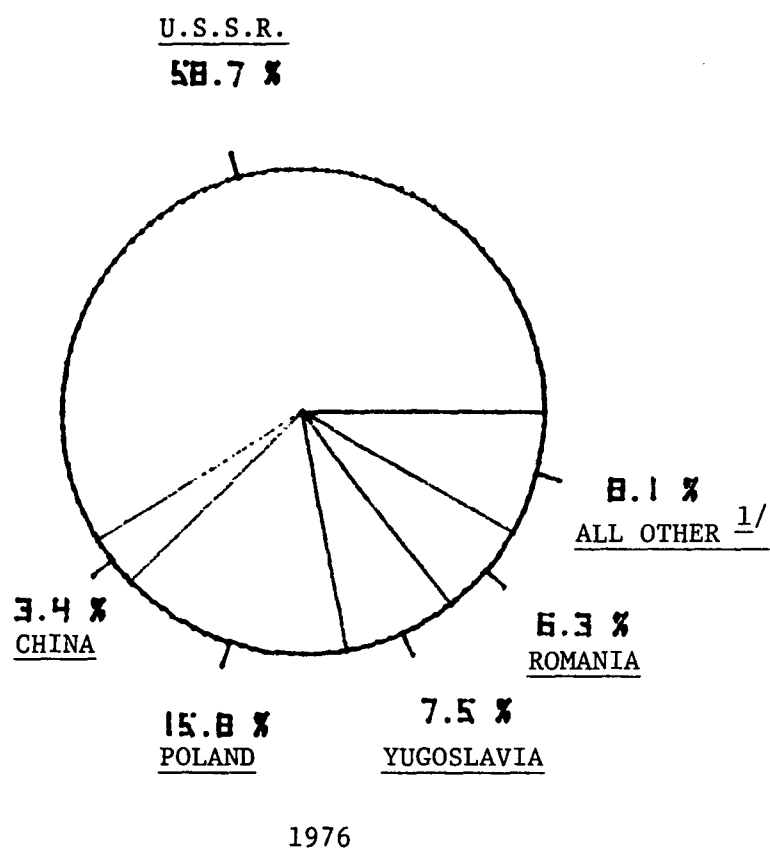


^{1/} Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, Cuba and Mongolia.

Source: Based on data in table 5.

Note.--Percentages may not add to exactly 100, because of rounding.

Figure 2.--Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries in 1976 and 1977.



^{1/} Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, Cuba, and Mongolia.

Source: Based on data in table 6.

Note.--Percentages may not add to exactly 100, because of rounding.

million to \$1.8 billion in 1977 (table 8). For the most part, this growth in trade and its subsequent decline has been based on U.S. exports, which grew from \$118 million in 1970 to \$2.3 billion in 1976, and then declined to \$1.6 billion in 1977. Grain, tractors, machine tools, and other heavy machinery made up the bulk of these export sales.

Annual U.S. imports from the Soviet Union increased from \$72 million in 1970 to a peak of \$334 million in 1974, but have not exceeded \$250 million since that year. Imports in 1977 reached \$219 million, a slight increase over imports in 1976, primarily because of the increased value of petroleum imports. The composition of imports has remained relatively stable since 1975, with petroleum and petroleum products, nonferrous metals, metal scrap and ores, diamonds, and artworks accounting for well over three-quarters of the value of imports during this period.

There are several factors that have affected U.S.-Soviet trade and will affect the development of U.S.-Soviet trade during the next few years. They fall into two broad categories: (1) the availability of hard currency in the Soviet Union and, (2) U.S. trade policy. The first of these is probably the most important, since the capacity of the U.S.S.R. to import from the United States, as well as from other developed Western nations, depends directly on the ability to earn or to borrow the hard currency to pay for the purchased goods. Although the Soviet trade deficit with the non-Communist world declined from a peak of \$6.3 billion in 1975 to less than \$4.0 billion in 1977, the overall Soviet net outstanding hard currency debt continued to increase and reached an estimated \$17 billion by the end of 1977.

Soviet trade with the United States has been chronically in deficit in the 1970's, with the shortfall growing from a relatively modest \$46 million in 1970 to over \$2.0 billion in 1976. Although the deficit declined to \$1.4 billion in 1977, this still represented one-third of the total Soviet hard-currency trade deficit in that year. If this gap cannot be narrowed by increased Soviet exports to the United States, by hard-currency surpluses with other countries or by borrowing, the future development of trade may be tightly constrained.

In recent years exports of petroleum and petroleum products to the non-Communist world have accounted for up to one-half of hard-currency export receipts. However, this may not continue to be the case. A report on Soviet petroleum production published by the Central Intelligence Agency in early 1977 projected declining petroleum output through 1985. Since Soviet economic plans will require an increasing supply for domestic use throughout this period, the report concluded that Soviet petroleum exports to the non-Communist world would decline and possibly even cease by the early 1980's. In fact, Soviet crude petroleum output did not meet 1977 planned goals. A curtailment of Soviet petroleum exports to the non-Communist world would significantly affect Soviet capacity to import from the West, unless other hard-currency exports are developed or expanded.

Soviet spokesmen are placing increased emphasis on counterpurchase agreements to help ease the credit and hard-currency constraints. Although the practice of paying for industrial goods imports with future output has been most frequently seen in raw materials development projects such as

Table 8.--U.S. trade with the U.S.S.R. in 1970, 1975-77

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

U.S. EXPORTS

Sched. B number	Commodity	1970	1975	1976	1977
0	: Food and live animals-----	967	1,112,858	1,358,562	876,009
1	: Beverages and tobacco-----	1,322	559	1,137	1,427
2	: Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	31,896	29,467	141,399	180,998
3	: Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	775	3,195	9,273	16,858
4	: Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	13,989	16	87
5	: Chemicals-----	24,683	44,423	37,423	40,469
6	: Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	8,776	52,402	116,282	89,275
7	: Machinery and transport equipment-----	44,320	546,860	604,799	373,595
8	: Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	5,287	26,430	35,581	44,036
9	: Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	190	2,423	1,465	730
	: Total 1/-----	118,215	1,832,607	2,305,934	1,623,484

U.S. IMPORTS

Sched. A number	Commodity	1970 <u>2/</u>	1975 <u>3/</u>	1976 <u>3/</u>	1977 <u>3/</u>
0	: Food and live animals-----	474	308	881	886
1	: Beverages and tobacco-----	145	711	902	1,511
2	: Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	18,313	41,381	49,347	47,031
3	: Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	2,807	95,700	54,090	64,156
4	: Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	1	188	2	45
5	: Chemicals-----	912	5,215	5,926	6,090
6	: Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	46,443	87,712	81,008	80,363
7	: Machinery and transport equipment-----	67	5,125	4,158	3,092
8	: Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	2,615	4,873	16,368	10,228
9	: Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	446	1,197	1,875	5,647
	: Total 1/-----	72,224	242,411	214,556	219,448

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

natural gas, the Soviets maintain that manufactured goods will also eventually be used in such arrangements. The counterpurchase factor in U.S.-Soviet trade is expected to reach 38 percent by 1980.

The second category that has had an important bearing on U.S.-Soviet trade, or at least has encouraged Soviet rhetoric, is that of U.S. trade policy, specifically U.S. trade and credit restrictions. It is difficult to quantify the impact on U.S.-Soviet trade of the restrictions contained in the Trade Act of 1974 and the Export Administration Act of 1969. However, it was clearly indicated in 1977 that the U.S.S.R. considers the restrictions intolerable, and will divert as much trade as possible to countries that will offer trade treatment and government-financed export credit on a nondiscriminatory basis. In May 1977, the Soviet Foreign Trade Minister, N. Patolichev, speaking before a meeting of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, announced his country's intention to slash non-agricultural imports from the United States because of these restrictions.

The current Soviet 5-year plan calls for a massive upgrading of the technological content of their industry, and this implies a continuing demand for industrial products from the West. Good credit terms, free access to high technology items, and an open market for their exports in other countries may discourage purchases from the United States. The U.S.S.R. has concluded agreements with France, Italy, the United Kingdom, and Japan for hundreds of millions of dollars in exports of plants and heavy machinery. These sales are financed by the official export credit and insurance agencies in the countries, often at concessionary rates of interest, and for long periods of time.

U.S. exports

Despite the declining value of U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R., grains, animal feed, and heavy machinery continued to be the most important export items (table 8). Grain is currently the principal U.S. export to the U.S.S.R., accounting for over 50 percent of the value of exports since 1975. Exports of unmilled wheat and corn totaled over \$823 million in 1977.

Soviet grain purchases from the United States have fluctuated widely in recent years, and problems have resulted as unexpectedly large purchases strained U.S. stocks, inducing large price increases. In order to stabilize this market, the U.S.-Soviet Grain Agreement was negotiated in 1975, calling for minimum annual Soviet purchases of U.S. wheat and corn totaling 6 million metric tons. Purchases in excess of 8 million tons (increased to 15 million tons for FY 1978) will require intergovernmental consultation. Three of the last five Soviet harvests, including this year's crop, have fallen short of planned levels, and it is believed that Soviet grain imports from the United States will reach at least 15 million tons in FY 1978. The total value of U.S. grain exports to the U.S.S.R. is expected to be about \$2.0 billion in 1978, more than twice the 1977 level.

Under provisions of the Trade Act of 1974, commercial grain and other agricultural commodity exports to the U.S.S.R. are currently ineligible to receive export credit financing through the Commodity Credit Corporation

(CCC), a federally chartered corporation administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. A bill (S. 2385) was introduced in the U.S. Senate in late 1977, that would nullify the prohibition on CCC credits to certain nonmarket economies. The bill also provides for credit terms for all countries to be extended from a three-year limit to a 10-year limit. If it becomes law, U.S. agricultural exports to the U.S.S.R. may benefit significantly.

Exports of machinery and transport equipment are the second major component of U.S. trade with the U.S.S.R. Exports in this category peaked in 1975 at \$547 million and accounted for 29 percent of the total. Although falling to \$374 million in 1977, these products still represent over one-fifth of the value of U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R. Tractors, metalworking machine tools, gas turbines, construction and mining equipment, pumps, and other heavy machinery are major exports in this category.

Tables in the appendix to this report provide data on leading trade items. Other major export items included pressure sensitive plastic tape, calcinate petroleum coke, finished iron and steel parts and pipes, compound catalysts, molybdenum ore, and almonds.

U.S. imports

In contrast to the structure of U.S. trade with most other developed countries, a substantial share of the total value of U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R. is accounted for by raw materials and semimanufactured goods. Petroleum and petroleum products, nonferrous metals, scrap, and ores, sheet glass, hardboard and plywood, diamonds, and furs represented 84 percent of the value of total imports in 1977. Paintings, coins, stamps, antiques, and other artworks brought the total to 90 percent. Machinery and transport equipment and miscellaneous manufactured goods accounted for less than 2 percent of U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.

Petroleum and petroleum products and nonferrous metals were the two largest import categories. Imports of petroleum goods increased to \$64.1 million in 1977. Although less than 0.2 percent of the value of total U.S. petroleum imports, this was still a significant increase from the 1976 level of \$54.3 million. These products accounted for roughly 30 percent of U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R. in 1977. The share of nonferrous metals, principally the platinum group metals--platinum, palladium, and rhodium, has averaged approximately one-quarter of total imports since 1975, and these products figure prominently in the list of leading items imported in 1977 (table A-1). U.S. demand for platinum group metals exists in a variety of industries, including the automobile, chemical, petroleum, electrical, glass, pharmaceutical and jewelry industries. Since 1975, the largest U.S. market for these metals has been for use in automotive catalytic converters to purify engine emissions. Although recycling of scrapped converters will recover a growing amount of these metals, the automobile market will provide a growing demand, and it is expected that Soviet output and export of these metals will increase over time in order to expand hard currency earnings. Other nonferrous metal imports include nickel and titanium metals, chrome ore, and aluminum scrap. This last item has become a major import, increasing in value from \$4.0 million in 1975 to \$25.1 million in 1977.

The value of Soviet cut diamonds imported by the United States has risen in recent years, from \$9.2 million in 1975 to \$10.6 million in 1976, and to \$14.1 million in 1977. This is due partially to a change in Soviet marketing strategy from the earlier practice of exporting the stones in a rougher, unfinished state, as cut stones provide increased export revenues. Imports of whole, raw sable furskins totaled over \$8 million in 1977, an impressive increase over the 1975 and 1976 levels of \$2.2 million and \$5.3 million, respectively. U.S. purchases of paintings, metal coins, antiques, and postage stamps from the U.S.S.R., on the other hand, declined from \$15.4 million in 1976 to \$9.5 million in 1977. These artworks account for virtually all of the imports in the miscellaneous manufactures category.

Imports of machinery and transport equipment from the U.S.S.R. have declined steadily since 1975, and totaled only \$3.1 million in 1977. The major items imported in this group are agricultural tractors, which have been marketed in the United States since 1974 by a division of the Satra Corporation. In early 1977, Belarus Machinery Inc., wholly owned by the Soviet Foreign Trade Organization (FTO), Tractoroexport, was incorporated in Wisconsin, and took over the distribution of Soviet-made Belarus tractors in the United States. These machines generally have power-ratings of less than 100 horsepower, and compete most directly with other imported tractors sold in the United States under domestic brand names. Sales since 1974 have totaled only about \$7 million, and U.S. imports in 1977 declined to \$1.3 million from the 1976 level of \$1.7 million.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

After a substantial decline in 1976, trade between the United States and the People's Republic of China rose moderately in 1977 to \$369 million (table 9). U.S. exports to China, which had been declining since a peak level in 1974 of \$820 million, grew modestly in 1977 to \$171 million, a 27 percent increase over 1976. U.S. imports from China continued to expand and reached a record \$197 million, 1 percent above the previous record of \$195 million established in 1976. Nevertheless, the United States sustained its second straight trade deficit with China, after 4 years of surpluses with an aggregate value of \$1.5 billion.

Since the purging of the "Gang of Four" in late 1976, the post-Mao leadership has directed its efforts towards modernizing and expanding China's economy. Public pronouncements of high officials have indicated that the current leadership has adopted a more flexible attitude toward foreign trade, recognizing that the acquisition of foreign technology and equipment is necessary for rapid economic growth. In 1977, China's overall foreign trade increased a record 12 percent. Exports exceeded imports in both 1976 and 1977, giving China a trade surplus of over \$1 billion in 1977 alone. Given the Chinese government's preference for paying cash for imports and a professed unwillingness to accept Western credits, this trade surplus provides the monetary resources to expand imports of foreign technology and equipment. This may have a positive impact on the U.S. balance of trade with China. In recent years, the Chinese have preferred to import from Japan and Western

Table 9.--U.S. trade with People's Republic of China in 1970, 1975-1977

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

U.S. EXPORTS					
Sched. B number	Commodity	1970	1975	1976	1977
0	: Food and live animals-----	-	15	-	27
1	: Beverages and tobacco-----	-	-	1	5
2	: Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	100,133	13,020	52,349
3	: Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	200	108	64
4	: Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	7	-	31,987
5	: Chemicals-----	-	5,278	10,443	19,595
6	: Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	-	73,751	43,300	10,837
7	: Machinery and transport equipment-----	-	118,803	65,118	51,881
8	: Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	4,974	3,380	4,541
9	: Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	471	17	32
	: Total <u>1/</u> -----	-	303,631	135,388	171,318

U.S. IMPORTS					
Sched. A number	Commodity	1970 <u>2/</u>	1975 <u>3/</u>	1976 <u>3/</u>	1977 <u>3/</u>
0	: Food and live animals-----	-	14,233	23,505	25,514
1	: Beverages and tobacco-----	-	1,240	245	200
2	: Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	-	17,709	37,603	43,970
3	: Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	1	950
4	: Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	1,905	2,429	55
5	: Chemicals-----	-	15,166	17,701	21,369
6	: Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1	79,741	63,972	47,868
7	: Machinery and transport equipment-----	-	297	906	750
8	: Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	-	24,416	46,646	55,041
9	: Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	-	1,563	1,641	1,684
	: Total <u>1/</u> -----	1	156,271	194,649	197,400

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

Europe, stating that this is because of their dissatisfaction with U.S. slowness in moving toward normalization of relations. However the United States has a competitive edge over other Western industrialized countries in petroleum technology and certain machine tools which China needs to fulfill its development plans.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports to the People's Republic of China in 1977 increased \$35.9 million to \$171.3 million (table 9). Exports of crude materials and oil and fats showed the greatest percentage increase, while exports of manufactured goods classified by chief material fell to their lowest level since 1973. Exports of machinery and transport equipment declined for the third straight year and exports of food and live animals remained at minimal levels.

In spite of a drought-plagued Chinese harvest, U.S. exports of food and live animals were only \$27,000. These exports consisted wholly of livestock feed and tropical fish. Widespread drought seriously damaged China's winter wheat and early rice crops, forcing the Chinese to contract for approximately 12 million metric tons of wheat from Australia, Canada, and Argentina. The United States did not receive any grain orders in 1977.

Exports of crude materials rose to \$52.3 million, a fourfold increase over 1976. The principal products in this group were polyester staple, cotton, soybeans, and bleached sulfite softwood pulp. The soybeans are only a small part of a 390,000-ton purchase which China announced in March 1977. Although a U.S. exporter made the sale, only 75,156 metric tons are actually to be sourced in the United States; Brazil is expected to supply most of the remainder.

Exports of manufactured products declined 40 percent to \$67.3 million in 1977. ^{1/} The largest decrease was registered in manufactured goods classified by chief material. Vastly reduced exports of unwrought aluminum and aluminum alloys accounted for most of the decrease; \$5.3 million in 1977 compared with \$25.6 million in 1976. The Chinese stockpiled aluminum in 1976 when world aluminum prices were depressed. In 1977, world aluminum prices began climbing and Chinese imports of this product from all sources fell.

Exports of machinery and transport equipment declined both absolutely and as a percentage of total U.S. exports to China. The principal item was special-purpose nonmilitary vehicles, new, not elsewhere classified. The Chinese purchased 58 of these vehicles for a total of \$28.8 million. Other items in this group were internal combustion engines, machine tools, and oil-drilling machinery. The machine tools which China has purchased from the United States have generally been large and fairly sophisticated. The Chinese are self-sufficient in the production of general purpose machine tools and have only recently begun to develop numerically-controlled machine tools. China has also shown considerable interest in importing U.S. petroleum

^{1/} Schedule B group nos. 6, 7, and 8.

technology and petro-chemical feedstocks technology. An eight-man petroleum delegation representing several U.S. firms went to Peking in November to conduct seminars on oil-well drilling, production, and transportation.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports from the People's Republic of China rose slightly from \$195 million in 1976 to \$197 million in 1977 (table 9). The distribution of the value of imports within the various product categories was roughly comparable between the two years. The shares of food and live animals and inedible crude materials rose slightly, but offset a 5-percentage-point decline in the share of manufactured goods. Within the manufactured goods category, a more significant shift occurred as imports of goods classified by chief materials fell by 25 percent while imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles rose by 18 percent.

Imports of food and live animals increased from \$23.5 million in 1976 to \$25.5 million in 1977. The main items in this group were tea, cashew nuts, and cassia (a variety of cinnamon). Imports of tea from China doubled in 1977, paralleling the situation in total U.S. tea imports. Although the price of tea rose in 1977, the price of coffee increased even more sharply, causing demand for tea to increase. China supplied approximately one-tenth of total U.S. imports of cashew nuts and about one-third of total imports of cassia. Tea and cassia enter free of duty; cashew nuts from China are dutiable at slightly higher rates than are imports from other sources enjoying most-favored-nation (MFN) duty treatment.

Imports of crude materials rose from \$37.6 million in 1976 to \$44.0 million in 1977. The principal products in this group were feathers not meeting Federal standards (\$12.4 million), bristles (\$8.7 million), and downs not meeting Federal standards (\$6.5 million). China accounted for 43.5 percent of total U.S. imports of these feathers, 88.4 percent of imports of bristles, and 17.4 percent of imports of downs. Although not meeting Federal specifications for cleanliness, Chinese feathers and downs are considered to be of higher-than-average quality. They are used primarily as insulation for sleeping bags and parkas. Other crude material imports from China included tungsten ore, cashmere goat hair, and raw silk. Imports of silk from China fell 39 percent, compared with a decrease in total U.S. silk imports of 46 percent. Offsetting this decline, U.S. imports of tungsten ore from China rose 89 percent, paralleling an increase in total U.S. tungsten ore imports of 97 percent. The increased value of tungsten imports can be attributed to a 45 percent rise in unit value and to the U.S. economic recovery. Since there is currently a large amount of tungsten in the production pipeline, it is expected that total imports in 1978 will level off or may even begin to decline. Feathers, downs, and silk enter free of duty; specific duties which discriminate against imports from China are assessed on the other products.

Imports of chemicals rose modestly in 1977 to \$21.4 million. Almost half of these consisted of fireworks. China is the principal source of imports of fireworks and enjoys equal tariff treatment with other countries for this product.

Imports of semimanufactured goods ^{1/} declined in 1977, while imports of miscellaneous manufactured products rose. Currently, most of the manufactured

^{1/} Schedule A group No. 6.

products which China exports are highly labor-intensive. Products imported by the United States in 1977 included textiles, clothing, bags and baskets of bamboo, unwrought tin, and antiques. The U.S. International Trade Commission is presently investigating whether market disruption exists as a result of increased imports of Chinese cotton work gloves. ^{1/} There is no difference between column 1 and column 2 tariffs on unwrought tin, antiques, or cotton work gloves; however, tariff discrimination is significant on textile and clothing items.

Poland

U.S. exports to Poland dropped 30 percent from their record high of \$621 million in 1976 to \$437 million in 1977. With imports rising only 4 percent, total trade turnover decreased 18 percent from \$935 million in 1976 to \$763 million in 1977. As a result, the Polish trade deficit with the United States of \$110 million was the smallest deficit since 1972.

This reduced trade deficit with the United States is one manifestation of Poland's progress in efforts to control its overall trade deficit with the West. Poland's 1976-80 5-year plan envisions balanced trade with the West by 1980. In 1977, Polish exports to the West increased 14 percent while imports declined 5 percent, cutting the visible Polish deficit with the West by one-third. Exports are targeted to increase another 15 percent in 1978. Imports on the other hand, will continue to be limited by a government policy stating that export quotas must be filled before ministries or foreign trade firms can sign import contracts. Nevertheless, the Poles have expressed interest in concluding industrial cooperation agreements with U.S. firms in the following sectors: coal, packaging materials, pharmaceuticals, shipbuilding, and marine technology.

The seventh session of the Joint American-Polish Trade Commission met in Warsaw in late November. This session focused on problems in business facilitation and industrial cooperation, trade relations, cooperation in agriculture, U.S. antidumping and countervailing duty laws, U.S. export control regulations, and the multilateral tariff negotiations. In addition, four commercial agreements were proposed covering economic and industrial cooperation, tourism, economic and commercial information, and the participation of small- and medium-sized firms in trade. These agreements will be negotiated in 1978.

U.S. exports

The value of U.S. exports to Poland fell from \$621 million in 1976 to \$437 million in 1977 (table 10). The value of exports of food and live animals

^{1/} This investigation, TA-406-1, was instituted on December 28, 1977. On March 7, 1978 the Commission determined by a 4-2 vote that imports of cotton work gloves from the People's Republic of China were not causing market disruption in the United States.

Table 10.--U.S. trade with Poland in 1970, 1975-1977

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

U.S. EXPORTS						
Sched. B number	Commodity	1970	1975	1976	1977	
0	Food and live animals-----	18,383	297,989	430,073	251,600	
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	1,757	4,791	6,492	11,119	
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	24,028	79,385	47,087	50,403	
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	48	238	273	242	
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	12,900	14,184	8,306	3,748	
5	Chemicals-----	6,513	20,013	16,062	16,038	
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1,211	15,707	13,835	11,083	
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	3,602	136,612	89,308	85,546	
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	1,220	8,116	8,550	7,517	
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	172	3,050	1,049	1,240	
	Total <u>1/</u> -----	69,838	580,084	621,035	436,536	

U.S. IMPORTS						
Sched. A number	Commodity	1970 <u>2/</u>	1975 <u>3/</u>	1976 <u>3/</u>	1977 <u>3/</u>	
0	Food and live animals-----	54,408	118,165	144,955	126,680	
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	315	743	529	452	
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	3,181	4,477	7,201	7,168	
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	88	2,581	9,197	18,819	
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	12	547	908	1,721	
5	Chemicals-----	3,442	15,067	22,608	16,353	
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	26,487	42,634	50,748	61,730	
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	1,934	20,949	18,435	28,316	
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	7,831	34,820	58,506	64,747	
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	176	1,316	1,349	522	
	Total <u>1/</u> -----	97,946	241,297	314,436	326,508	

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

decreased by 41 percent, but still accounted for more than half of total U.S. exports to Poland. Exports of food and live animals have represented more than 50 percent of total exports to Poland for the last three years, as Poland has had to supplement domestic production. The next largest category, machinery and transport equipment, accounted for only 20 percent of total U.S. exports to Poland in 1977. Exports in this category were down slightly as they declined from \$89.3 million in 1976 to \$85.5 million in 1977. Only two of the major categories of exports registered increases in 1977. Exports of crude materials increased from \$47.1 million in 1976 to \$50.4 million in 1977, and exports of beverages and tobacco increased from \$6.5 million to \$11.1 million.

The value of U.S. exports to Poland fell by 30 percent. The reduced value of U.S. shipments of food and live animals accounted for 97 percent of this decrease. Exports of yellow corn, wheat, and soybean oil-cake and meal, which together accounted for over half of total U.S. exports to Poland in both 1976 and 1977, decreased from \$350 million to \$225 million. Lower unit values of corn and wheat accounted for a substantial portion of the decreased value of exports. The unit value of corn shipped to Poland decreased from \$117.26 per metric ton in 1976 to \$95.06 per metric ton in 1977, while the unit value of wheat decreased from \$146.12 per metric ton in 1976 to \$92.24 per metric ton in 1977. Thus, on a quantity basis, exports of corn and wheat decreased only 14.0 and 4.5 percent, respectively.

In spite of the decreased value of corn, wheat, and soybean oil-cake and meal shipments, food and live animals still accounted for 58 percent of total U.S. exports to Poland. Other important U.S. exports in this category included grain sorghums, fresh lemons, linseed oil-cake and meal, lard and other pig fat, corn by-products, and almonds.

Heavy rains and flooding in the summer of 1977 caused Poland to have its fourth consecutive bad harvest. Agricultural output was actually 3.5 percent lower in 1977 than in 1976. These conditions made necessary a reevaluation of the official government policy of achieving self-sufficiency in the agricultural sector. Adequate supplies of grain are necessary to ensure the success of Poland's livestock development program, and meat exports are Poland's most important source of hard-currency foreign exchange. Thus, it is imperative that Poland have a dependable supply of feedgrain so as not to lose Western markets to other Eastern European producers who have been increasing their meat sales to the West. This situation, in combination with growing domestic demand for meat, has forced Poland to import large quantities of grain for the past four years. These developments were not foreseen in the economic plan. Even if Poland's harvests improve, large grain imports will be necessary to rebuild livestock herds depleted during the grain shortages and to increase inventories. Given this situation, the Poles are taking active steps to incorporate grain imports into future planning, rather than planning on harvest levels that do not materialize.

Poland currently has an agreement with the United States to purchase 2.5 million metric tons of grain annually through 1980. However, the Poles have recently expressed interest in negotiating a new grain accord with the United States for the purchase of a minimum of 5-6 million metric tons of grain annually through the mid-1980's, provided that they can obtain longer-term

credits than are currently available through the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). The granting of longer-term credits will require Congressional legislation.

Poland received \$174 million in CCC credits for FY 1977, mainly for the purchase of grains. For FY 1978, Poland has been granted \$500 million in CCC credits, of which \$200 million were approved during President Carter's December visit to Warsaw. All CCC credit is in the form of three-year loans repayable at 9 percent interest in three equal installments. Currently, the line of credit to Poland provides \$219 million for feedgrains (mainly corn), \$70 million for wheat, \$123 million for soybean meal, \$31 million for soybeans, \$24 million for tallow, \$15 million for cotton, \$10 million for vegetable oils, \$5.8 million for edible soy protein, \$5.5 million for cottonseed meal, \$4.5 million for linseed meal, and \$4.3 million for tobacco. The amount in excess of \$500 million results from some carry-over of FY 1977 funds.

The next largest export category, after agricultural products, was machinery and transport equipment which accounted for 20 percent of total U.S. exports to Poland. Demand for U.S. transport and mechanized handling equipment remained strong in 1977 as the increasing volume of goods produced by Poland's industrial sector placed added strain on transport and handling facilities. However, the value of U.S. exports in this category did decrease slightly to \$85.5 million in 1977 from \$89.3 million in 1976. Products in this group included parts and accessories for tracklaying tractors, glassworking machinery, metalworking machinery, machine tools, food processing machinery, lifting and loading machinery, and digital electronic computers.

U.S. exports of crude materials rose 7 percent in 1977 to \$50.4 million. The principal products in this category were Florida phosphate hard rock and land pebble (\$21.2 million), and whole cattle hides (\$9.1 million) which together accounted for 60 percent of the total value of these exports. Other important items included cotton, sheep and lamb skins, peanuts, bleached sulfate woodpulp, and flaxseed.

U.S. imports

The value of U.S. imports from Poland increased from \$314 million in 1976 to \$327 million in 1977 or by 4 percent (table 10). Imports of food and live animals have historically dominated U.S. imports from Poland and their share in 1977 was approximately 40 percent. The value of imports in this category decreased from \$145 million in 1976 to \$127 million in 1977 or by 13 percent. The next largest import categories in 1977 were miscellaneous manufactured articles and manufactured goods classified by chief material. The values of U.S. imports from Poland in these two groups in 1977 were \$64.7 million and \$61.7 million, respectively. The share of total imports of each group was approximately 20 percent. The next two categories in order of value of imports represented relatively small shares of total imports. However, imports in these groups, machinery and transport equipment and mineral fuels and lubricants, were the only imports of relative significance which increased substantially in 1977. Imports of machinery and transport equipment increased by 55 percent, while imports of mineral fuels and lubricants more than doubled.

Nearly 39 percent of U.S. imports from Poland consisted of food and live animals. Imports of canned hams weighing over 3 pounds accounted for 81 percent of total imports in this category. However, the \$103 million of canned ham imports represents a decline from the record of \$116 million imported in 1976. This decline reflects Poland's continuing grain crisis which has kept swine herds from being regenerated to planned levels. This has put a squeeze on the amount of meat available for export, as well as for domestic consumption. Other products imported in this group included frozen cod blocks, canned pork, frozen strawberries, frozen turbot, and frozen pollock blocks.

The next largest group of U.S. imports was miscellaneous manufactured articles. The value of merchandise entered under this category in 1977 was \$64.7 million, an increase of \$6.2 million over the 1976 level. Textile products, footwear, and furniture and parts of bentwood were the principal items in this group. Imports of certain textile products increased substantially in 1977. The tabulation below shows the three principal categories, grouped by SITC number:

SITC : number:	Description :	1977 value : (\$1,000)	Percent increase : 1977/1976
84111 :	Men's and boys' outer garments; not :	:	:
:	knitted or crocheted-----:	\$19,621 :	77
84143 :	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, :	:	:
:	not elastic nor rubberized-----:	6,792 :	41
84144 :	Outer garments, knitted or crocheted, :	:	:
:	not elastic nor rubberized-----:	4,354 :	154
:	:	:	:

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of East-West Trade.

Imports of footwear declined to \$13.9 million in 1977 from nearly \$20 million in 1976. Imports of furniture and parts of bentwood also decreased, falling from \$5.7 million in 1976 to \$5.4 million in 1977.

Imports of manufactured goods classified by chief material increased 22 percent to \$61.7 million in 1977. The most important products in this category were plates and sheets of iron or steel. The value of these imports increased 86 percent in 1977, rising to \$17.0 million from \$9.1 million in 1976. ^{1/} The principal item in this group, and the second largest item imported from Poland, was certain steel plates valued at \$16.4 million in

^{1/} Plates and sheets of iron or steel are classified under SITC number 67400. Practically all of this SITC classification is contained in TSUSA item 608.8415. In 1977, TSUSA item 608.8415 accounted for 97 percent of this SITC classification. Prior to Jan. 1, 1977, this TSUSA item was classified as number 608.8420. The former classification was replaced by two less comprehensive numbers 608.8410 and 608.8415. TSUSA item 608.8420 accounted for 97 percent of the SITC classification in 1976. The SITC classification was used to ensure comparability.

1977. 1/ However, Poland's share of total U.S. imports of this item was only 4.8 percent by value and 6.4 percent by quantity. In world trade, Poland is actually a net importer of steel, and sustained a trade deficit in steel alone of over \$1 billion in 1975. The Poles hope to lower their dependence on imported steel to an annual trade deficit of \$670 million by 1980. To this end, they invested approximately \$2.4 billion in the steel industry during the 5-year period 1971-1975. The impact of these investments has only begun to be felt since the first new steel plant came on stream late in 1976.

Mineral fuels, principally gasoline and coal, accounted for another 6 percent of U.S. imports from Poland. Poland's share of total U.S. gasoline imports was 2.7 percent on a value basis at a unit value of \$15.42 per barrel (bbl.) compared with \$16.02 per bbl. for total U.S. imports. No imports of gasoline from Poland have previously been reported, and the Polish market share of total U.S. gasoline consumption is negligible. Imports of coal from Poland rose from \$7.5 million in 1976 to \$8.9 million in 1977, an increase of 18 percent. 2/ The Poles have invested nearly \$4 billion in their coal industry in the past 10 years and intend to expand the industry further. Coal is not only an important energy source in Poland's domestic economy, but it has also provided substantial hard-currency export earnings. Poland is the fourth largest coal producer after the United States, the U.S.S.R., and China, and the second largest coal exporter after the United States. Polish technology in the coal industry is highly developed and Poland and the United States have a governmental level accord to exchange information and experience in coal gasification and liquefaction.

Yugoslavia

A sharp expansion in the value of U.S. exports to Yugoslavia and a decline in imports in 1977 reversed the large and untypical trade deficit that had characterized U.S.-Yugoslav trade in 1976. The value of U.S. exports to Yugoslavia expanded to \$355 million in 1977, a 20 percent increase over the previous year's level of \$295 million (table 11). At the same time, U.S. imports fell by \$46.4 million to nearly \$337 million, producing a modest U.S. trade surplus with Yugoslavia for 1977 of \$18.7 million.

In 1976, soaring U.S. imports from Yugoslavia and declining U.S. exports had combined to create the first U.S. trade deficit with that country in six years. The U.S. recovery from the recession revived domestic markets for the industrial raw materials and consumer goods that form the bulk of Yugoslav exports to the United States. U.S. exports, on the other hand, which had grown steadily in the period 1972-1975, faltered in 1976 in the face of stringent Yugoslav import restrictions. The most inhibiting of these import barriers were lifted in late 1976.

The abrupt turnabout in U.S.-Yugoslavia trade in 1977 was due principally to sharp changes in economic policies and growth rates in Yugoslavia.

1/ This item is classified under TSUSA 608.8415, steel plates, not alloy, not in coils, not pickled or cold rolled.

2/ Includes TSUSA 521.3120, bituminous coal and TSUSA 521.3180, coal, nes, including lignite, except peat.

Table 11.--U.S. trade with Yugoslavia in 1970, 1975-1977

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

U.S. EXPORTS

Sched. B number	Commodity	1970	1975	1976	1977
0	Food and live animals-----	22,859	2,996	28,674	28,491
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	2,496	7,276	2,132	2,807
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	17,035	17,594	15,413	48,140
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	3,897	6,140	14,418	13,033
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	14,731	34,573	-	-
5	Chemicals-----	6,400	15,667	35,297	23,044
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	31,438	14,256	15,454	16,200
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	64,601	214,350	175,694	213,312
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	2,680	9,093	7,637	9,314
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	785	1,553	694	1,095
	Total 1/-----	167,033	323,499	295,413	355,436

U.S. IMPORTS

Sched. A number	Commodity	1970 2/	1975 3/	1976 3/	1977 3/
0	Food and live animals-----	12,123	45,261	49,127	52,020
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	14,332	12,995	20,133	20,690
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	3,887	5,847	7,165	15,086
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	6,565	1,801	7
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	8	1	2	1
5	Chemicals-----	2,347	7,725	9,752	9,538
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	24,637	82,437	167,593	94,800
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	11,616	11,415	24,384	21,154
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	26,274	75,362	101,902	121,175
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	728	1,279	1,240	2,184
	Total 1/-----	95,951	284,887	383,099	336,655

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

Economic performance in most sectors of the Yugoslav economy in 1977 met or surpassed planned goals. The nearly 9 percent growth in industrial output and 3.3 percent agricultural growth were fueled by consumer and investment spending levels that greatly exceeded 1976 levels. This successful domestic economic performance in 1977 followed disappointing developments in 1975 and 1976.

In late 1975, in order to slow inflation and to reduce the alarming balance of payments deficit, the government imposed trade controls and cut back credit and investment outlays. These measures resulted in an unsatisfactory level of economic growth in 1976 of less than 4 percent, but also resulted in a desired lower inflation rate and an improved trade balance. Removal of the import controls, as well as the application of stimulative fiscal and monetary measures through mid-1977, greatly aided the renewed expansion of industrial and agricultural output that resulted in an improved 1977 growth rate of over 6 percent. But these measures also encouraged increased imports and stimulated domestic demand for output that otherwise might have been available for export. Thus, in 1977, while total Yugoslav exports increased only 8 percent over the level of 1976, the value of imports increased about 30 percent, causing a resurgence of the overall trade deficit to a record \$4.4 billion. "Invisible exports" including remittances from workers living abroad, foreign tourism, and earnings by Yugoslav consulting and construction firms operating overseas, offset this deficit to some extent. However, the overall Yugoslav balance of payments was nearly \$1.6 billion in deficit in 1977, compared to a slight surplus in 1976.

To date, no new import restrictions of the type imposed in 1975 have been announced. However, national plans are that 1978 imports be held to the 1977 level, while exports are slated for growth of about 6 percent over the previous year. Planned domestic growth rates in industry and in agriculture for 1978 are high, about equal to those reached in 1977, and it may be difficult to meet these goals while restraining imports of necessary plant and equipment. Anti-inflationary measures taken to improve export competitiveness could also have a negative impact on the rate of domestic economic growth.

U.S. exports

The value of U.S. exports to Yugoslavia increased 20 percent in 1977, from \$295 million in 1976 to \$355 million in 1977. This expansion of exports was not evenly distributed among all product categories, but was centered in exports of machinery and crude materials (table 11). The recovery was led by sales of machinery and transport equipment which increased by \$37.6 million over 1976, nearly equaling the peak of \$214 million reached in 1975. A completely new item in this category in 1977 was that of nuclear reactor parts for the nuclear power plant at Krsko. Scheduled to be in operation by the end of 1979, it is being built by Westinghouse, using both U.S. and Yugoslav materials. Exports from the United States for the plant totaled nearly \$20 million in 1977. Additional nuclear plants are planned, and if U.S. firms continue to receive the construction contracts, these exports will become a major component of U.S.-Yugoslav trade. Other major U.S. machinery exports that increased in 1977 were large tractors, power generators, digital computers, aircraft, and parts for all of these goods.

The value of U.S. exports of inedible crude materials increased more than threefold in 1977, from only \$15.4 million in 1976 to \$48.1 million. Soybean exports of \$23.5 million accounted for most of the increase; the last U.S. soybean exports to Yugoslavia were in 1975 and totaled only \$313,000. Sales of soybean oil-cake and meal declined slightly in 1977, but there is great potential for soybean and soy product exports. The Yugoslav 1976-1980 5-year plan calls for increased livestock production, meat consumption, and meat exports, and soy products are a major ingredient in high quality animal feed. Exports of whole cattle hides also expanded sharply, from \$5.1 million in 1976 to \$10.9 million in 1977. Together with soybeans they accounted for 90 percent of the increased value of U.S. exports of crude materials.

U.S. imports

The value of U.S. imports from Yugoslavia declined from \$383 million in 1976 to \$337 million in 1977. This decrease was almost entirely the result of a sharp reduction in imports of unwrought nonferrous metals. Yugoslav exports in this category declined overall in 1977, but the fall in the U.S. share was particularly acute. U.S. imports by volume of unwrought copper from Yugoslavia declined over 60 percent between 1976 and 1977, zinc imports were down 90 percent and lead imports fell nearly 50 percent. Imports of unwrought aluminum dropped from 26 million pounds in 1976 to none at all in 1977. In this same period, total U.S. world imports of copper, lead and aluminum actually increased and zinc imports fell only about 20 percent.

There are several possible explanations for the decline in U.S. imports of copper and copper products from Yugoslavia. Yugoslav trade sources indicated that increased competitiveness in the U.S. market and the removal of copper and copper products from the list of GSP-eligible products from Yugoslavia contributed heavily to the decline. But Yugoslavia has one of the highest rates of price inflation in Europe, and many Yugoslav products are becoming uncompetitive even in European markets. Increased domestic consumption of these industrial raw materials due to healthy growth in the Yugoslav industrial sector also cut into stocks available for export in 1977. It is unlikely that the withdrawal of GSP duty-free treatment in the last half of 1977 could have accounted for such an overall massive decline, but may have contributed to it. The ad valorem equivalent of the specific duty on unwrought copper imports from MFN countries is less than 1.4 percent.

U.S. imports of food products, beverages, and tobacco increased slightly from a combined value of \$693 million in 1976 to \$727 million in 1977. Canned hams and oriental leaf tobacco accounted for over 90 percent of the value of imports from Yugoslavia of these products. Imports of miscellaneous manufactured articles rose more dramatically, maintaining their decade-long growth pattern despite the lackluster performance of other import categories in 1977. Major imports in this group include wood furniture, leather footwear, textile clothing, toys, and sporting goods. The increased value of imports of these items over 1976 totaled approximately \$17 million and accounted for nearly 90 percent of the increase in imports of miscellaneous manufactures in 1977.

Relatively new products to become major U.S. import items from Yugoslavia are down and feathers not meeting Federal standards. Imports of these items

rose from less than \$1.0 million in 1975 to \$3.8 million in 1976, reaching \$10.4 million in 1977. These imports accounted for virtually the entire increase in value in 1977 of crude, inedible materials, excluding fuels imported from Yugoslavia.

Romania

Total trade between the United States and Romania reached a record high of \$490 million in 1977, exceeding the previous record of \$449 million attained in 1976 (table 12). This expansion was based primarily on a 15.4 percent increase in the value of U.S. imports; exports to Romania rose only 4.2 percent over 1976. Although total trade between the United States and Romania did not reach the \$500 million mark predicted for 1977, both countries remain committed to expand and diversify their trade with each other. It is still hoped that total two-way trade will reach \$1 billion by 1980.

Relations between the United States and Romania have developed and deepened since Romania began pursuing a more independent foreign policy vis-a-vis the U.S.S.R. in the early 1960's. Prospects for an acceleration in the growth of U.S.-Romanian trade improved with the decision by the U.S. Congress in mid-1977 to continue Presidential authority granting most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff treatment to U.S. imports from Romania. Granted MFN status in August 1975, Romania is the only Communist country thus far to have received MFN treatment under the Trade Act of 1974. Section 402 of the Act prohibits the granting of MFN treatment, government-supported export credits or investment guarantees, or the negotiation of a commercial agreement with any Communist country if that country does not allow its citizens the freedom to emigrate. However, section 402 also permits the President to waive this prohibition for limited periods of time if he determines that doing so will promote freedom of emigration. On June 2, 1977, the President asked Congress to renew for twelve months the authority to waive the freedom of emigration requirements of the Trade Act in the case of Romania. Since no Congressional action was taken by August 31, 1977, the waiver authority was automatically extended until July 3, 1978.

Several meetings between businessmen and government officials from the United States and Romania occurred in 1977. The Romanian-U.S. Economic Council, a private group dedicated to the expansion of trade between the two countries, held its fourth session in New York in July 1977. Over 70 senior U.S. business executives and representatives and 21 Romanian foreign trade and industrial leaders attended the session. Among the topics discussed were business facilitation, contract fulfillment, market access, and barriers to trade. The participants also explored prospects for increased trade and cooperation in the machine building, electronics, chemical, petrochemical, and agricultural sectors.

The Joint American-Romanian Economic Commission is an official committee founded in 1973 to periodically review economic and commercial relations between the two countries. It is chaired jointly by U.S. Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps and Romanian Minister of Foreign Trade Ion Patan. In early August, the U.S. vice-chairman of the Commission was received by

Table 12.--U.S. trade with Romania in 1970, 1975-1977

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

U.S. EXPORTS

Sched. B number	Commodity	1970	1975	1976	1977
0	Food and live animals-----	16,188	75,603	91,988	46,340
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	57	-	-	-
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	15,731	38,590	96,828	98,154
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	15,492	17,557	10,787	53,610
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	2
5	Chemicals-----	1,460	4,897	2,763	5,053
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	11,269	5,899	16,846	9,662
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	5,525	42,371	25,964	40,584
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	460	3,758	3,715	5,726
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	93	603	142	274
	Total <u>1/</u> -----	66,274	189,278	249,033	259,405

U.S. IMPORTS

Sched. A number	Commodity	1970 <u>2/</u>	1975 <u>3/</u>	1976 <u>2/</u>	1977 <u>3/</u>
0	Food and live animals-----	654	9,645	15,700	18,693
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	33	21	179	704
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	646	3,578	5,440	5,158
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	5,546	85,652	81,869	74,516
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	-
5	Chemicals-----	1,362	1,996	8,424	4,267
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1,229	7,651	21,197	31,952
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	7	9,622	15,920	21,640
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	3,914	15,344	51,063	73,915
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	33	1,548	327	174
	Total <u>1/</u> -----	13,424	135,057	200,118	231,020

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

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest. The two discussed the need to insure durable and long-term prospects for carrying out and developing trade and economic cooperation between their respective countries. These discussions were continued later in the month when Foreign Minister Patan, who is also Deputy Prime Minister of Romania, conferred with U.S. Department of State representatives on problems concerning the development of economic relations and commercial exchanges between the United States and Romania. In November, the Fourth Session of the Joint Commission met in Washington with both chairmen in attendance. The Romanians proposed a number of projects in which they are seeking participation and cooperation by U.S. firms. The list of projects includes: gearboxes for heavy road equipment; cooperation in the production of installations in the petrochemical, chemical, metallurgical, and mining industries; micromotors, servomotors, and tachogenerators; piezo-ceramic filters for the electronics industry; connectors and switches for electronic equipment; nickel-cadmium storage batteries; integrated circuits, including assembly and testing operations (these would require specific U.S. export license approval); production of machines and equipment for the manufacture of synthetic fibers and yarns; heavy off-road dump vehicles; and a U.S.-based joint venture for marketing Romanian equipment and tools.

The ability of Romania to meet its domestic and foreign economic goals was seriously threatened by a major earthquake which struck on March 4, 1977. In spite of the devastating impact of the earthquake, the Romanian economy made respectable progress during 1977. Industrial output rose 11.6 percent, exceeding the planned target of 10.5 percent. Total agricultural output increased 9.0 percent even though the grain harvest of 18 million tons was two million tons short of the 1976 harvest. This increase in agricultural production exceeded the 1976-80 5-year plan target of 4.1-7.0 percent average annual growth. Labor productivity, with 8.3 percent growth, fell short of the 9.2 percent growth target for 1977.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports to Romania rose more modestly than imports in 1977, from \$249 million in 1976 to \$259 million. Large increases in the value of mineral fuel exports, principally coal, and of machinery and transport equipment, compensated for a rather sharp decline in the value of U.S. grain and soybean oil-cake exports (table 12). Exports of soybeans remained high, however, for the second year in a row.

U.S. exports of agricultural products amounted to \$118 million in 1977 or nearly 46 percent of total U.S. exports to Romania. ^{1/} The principal products in this group were soybeans (\$38.6 million), cattle hides (\$26.7 million), wheat (\$16.0 million), corn (\$15.8 million), and soybean oil-cake and meal (\$9.4 million). Since 1970, Romania has purchased \$161 million worth of U.S. agricultural products through the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC).

^{1/} In addition to Schedule B groups 0 and 1, "food and live animals" and "beverages and tobacco," agricultural products include such items as soybeans, cattle hides, cotton, and bull semen, which are classified under Sched. B group 2, as "crude materials," and fatty acids, which are classified under group 4, "oil and fats."

Although no credit lines were authorized in FY 1977, slightly over \$1 million of CCC credits were disbursed to Romania for the purchase of soybean meal. This money came from unused lines of credit established in FY 1976. On February 22, 1978, the CCC established a \$23 million line of credit for Romania for the purchase of soybeans during FY 1978.

U.S. exports of coal to Romania decreased from \$17.5 million in 1975 to \$10.7 million in 1976, and then increased to \$53.6 million in 1977. ^{1/} The Romanian press has emphasized that country's growing need for coke and metallurgical coal as the production of steel, pig iron, and rolled goods increases. Romanian steel output is targeted to rise from approximately 11.6 million tons in 1977 to over 18 million tons by 1980, implying a growing demand for coal.

In June 1977, a division of Occidental Petroleum Corporation and a Romanian FTO signed the first U.S.-Romanian coal agreement. The agreement provides for the advance payment of \$53 million over two years for an estimated 14 million tons of coal. Deliveries are scheduled to begin in 1980 and could stretch for a period of 35 years. Under the terms of the agreement, the Romanians will buy 400,000 tons of coal annually and will have an option to buy another 13.3 million tons at prevailing market prices. The company expects that approximately 500 U.S. jobs will be generated by the Romanian contract.

U.S. exports of manufactured goods amounted to \$56.0 million in 1977, up from \$46.5 million in 1976. Principal products in this group were electrolytic tin plate, parts and accessories of motor vehicles, parts for industrial instruments, molding machines, and machine tools.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports from Romania posted a healthy increase in 1977, rising from \$200 million in 1976 to \$231 million. This was the result of increased imports of Romanian manufactured goods, semimanufactures, and machinery and transport equipment (table 12). The composition of U.S. imports from Romania has changed significantly since 1970. The tabulation below shows the declining importance of mineral fuels as a percent of total U.S. imports, and the considerable rise in the share of imports of manufactured items.

Year	:Percent of total U.S. imports from Romania	
	: Mineral fuels	: Manufactured items ^{1/}
1970-----:	41	38
1974-----:	61	26
1975-----:	63	24
1976-----:	41	44
1977-----:	32	55

^{1/} Schedule A group nos. 6, 7, and 8.

^{1/} See footnote, table A-10.

The past few years have seen a massive upsurge in U.S. imports of clothing and footwear from Romania. Imports of these two commodities rose from \$12.5 million in 1975 to \$45.0 million in 1976, and to \$63.4 million in 1977. Although these two products are not eligible for duty-free preferences, there is substantial column 2 tariff discrimination so that imports from Romania gained a distinct advantage over their previous situation after the granting of MFN status in 1975.

With respect to U.S. imports of welt work footwear from Romania, the Commission conducted an antidumping investigation in 1975. 1/ In a previous East-West Trade Report, the following passage appeared:

Romanian welt work shoes are marketed primarily in large discount houses and retail chain stores. While some domestically-made work shoes are produced for this market, most U.S. producers sell directly to independent retailers and consumers or carry on a mail order business. Hence, the bulk of domestically produced work shoes do not compete directly with the Romanian shoes. 2/

The conclusion of the final sentence above is not consistent with the Commission's decision in the 1975 investigation, where Romanian welt work footwear was found to be like and directly competitive with the domestic product, even though the Romanian footwear does reach the U.S. consumer through somewhat different outlets than those used primarily by domestic producers. There has been a large increase (of approximately 50 percent) in imports of welt work footwear in 1977. 3/

Under the terms of the Multifiber Arrangement signed in Geneva on December 20, 1973, the United States is permitted to limit imports of textile products from suppliers and to prevent further disruption of the U.S. market. Parts of this arrangement, relating to trade in wool and man-made fiber textiles, excluding yarn, were renegotiated in mid-1977 and limits on these articles were set through December 31, 1981. Early in 1978, Romania agreed to limit its exports of cotton textiles to the United States through 1982 following a further round of bilateral negotiations relating to the Multifiber Arrangement.

In January 1976, Romania became eligible for preferential tariff treatment under the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). Imports from Romania of commodities eligible for GSP amounted to \$9 million in 1975 and \$20 million in 1976. During these two years, the principal items imported under this category were PVC resins, wooden furniture, and machine tools. In 1977, \$28.8 million worth of imports from Romania were eligible to receive GSP. However,

1/ Investigation AA1921-144, Welt Work Footwear from Romania.

2/ Eleventh Report to the Congress and the East-West Foreign Trade Board on Trade between the United States and the Nonmarket Economy Countries, USITC Pub. 836, Sept. 1977., p. 21.

3/ Annual data available in this report, appendix table A-9, indicate that imports of leather welt work footwear from Romania increased from \$2,489,206 in 1976 to \$3,715,743 in 1977.

because of additional restrictive conditions attached to GSP treatment, only \$25.2 million worth of commodities actually received the tariff preferences. A large portion of these commodities were manufactured items. The main beneficiary items were: wooden furniture (\$6.6 million), machine tools (\$2.9 million), pecorino cheese (\$1.6 million), office machines (\$1.5 million), hardboard, not face-finished (\$1.5 million), rubber or plastic articles 1/ (\$1.3 million), aluminum bars, plates, sheets, and strips (\$1.2 million), synthetic rubber (\$1 million), solid-state radio receivers (\$0.8 million), cheese from sheep's milk (\$0.7 million), unsweetened cocoa and cocoa-cake (\$0.7 million), wool noils, not advanced (\$0.6 million), synthetic vitamins (\$0.4 million), glass strips (\$0.3 million), glass Christmas ornaments (\$0.3 million), baskets and bags of willow (\$0.3 million), leather wearing apparel (\$0.3 million), and PVC resins (\$0.1 million).

Although the share of mineral fuels in total U.S. imports from Romania has been falling since 1975, the two largest single import products in 1977 were certain heavy fuel oils (oils having a Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100 F. of more than 125 seconds) and gasoline. Imports of these two items were valued at \$71.5 million in 1977, or 31 percent of total U.S. imports from Romania.

Imports of food, beverages, and tobacco accounted for 8.4 percent of total U.S. imports from Romania in 1977. In contrast with the total for all nonmarket economy countries where imports of these commodities accounted for an average 20.2 percent of total imports, this is a relatively small share (table 2). Canned hams, canned pork products, canned bacon, and pork sausage accounted for 76 percent of the food, beverage, and tobacco imports.

Czechoslovakia

Total trade between the United States and Czechoslovakia dropped precipitously from \$182 million in 1976 to \$110 million in 1977. Most of the decline can be attributed to a steep drop in U.S. exports of grain and animal feeds; a good Czech harvest substantially reduced demand for U.S. agricultural products. In contrast, U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia had a banner year in 1976 as a result of that year's disastrous crops which forced the importation of large quantities of agricultural products, including U.S. grains. U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia in 1977 rose modestly, a 4.6 percent increase over the 1976 total of \$34.8 million, reversing the downward trend which had persisted since 1974, when imports were a record \$43.9 million (table 13).

Czechoslovakia's capacity to produce and market the manufactured goods that make up the bulk of that country's export trade has been negatively affected in recent years by problems in the industrial sector. The 1976-80 annual average growth rate target for industrial output of 5.9 percent is the lowest of all CEMA countries. ^{2/} Czechoslovakia must cope with an aging industrial plant, a low labor productivity growth rate, and a shrinking growth in the labor force. Western demand for manufactured products from Czechoslovakia has been reduced because of the world recession and slow

1/ Including some shoe components.

2/ The Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) includes the U.S.S.R., Poland, Hungary, East Germany, Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, and Cuba.

Table 13.--U.S. trade with Czechoslovakia in 1970, 1975-1977

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

U.S. EXPORTS					
Sched. B number	Commodity	1970	1975	1976	1977
0	Food and live animals-----	4,360	19,207	99,240	27,252
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	54	3,601	5,841	3,166
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	10,095	13,424	19,973	24,905
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	158	16	25
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	1	14	-	13
5	Chemicals-----	813	1,536	2,721	2,787
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1,645	1,785	2,340	1,964
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	3,848	10,405	13,660	11,257
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	920	2,447	3,255	2,382
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	139	324	420	239
	Total <u>1/</u> -----	21,883	52,900	147,466	73,989

U.S. IMPORTS					
Sched. A number	Commodity	1970 <u>2/</u>	1975 <u>3/</u>	1976 <u>3/</u>	1977 <u>3/</u>
0	Food and live animals-----	2,314	1,229	3,026	3,588
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	146	361	404	334
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	513	585	596	1,556
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-	-
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	-
5	Chemicals-----	324	1,054	1,249	1,205
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	6,987	9,221	10,514	10,244
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	5,137	9,496	7,456	7,218
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	8,251	13,123	10,927	11,889
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	239	499	631	358
	Total <u>1/</u> -----	23,912	35,567	34,802	36,392

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

recovery, and because these goods have become less competitive in world markets in terms of quality, design, delivery time, marketing strategy, and the availability of spare parts. Czechoslovak export prices have also risen because of that country's relatively heavy dependence on imports of raw materials, including fuels and capital goods; all of which have become increasingly expensive.

In order to upgrade and expand its industrial base, Czechoslovakia needs to import technologically advanced capital goods from the industrial West that will help solve some of the above mentioned problems. The capacity to do so, however, depends to a large extent on earning hard currency through exports of manufactures and the absence of bad harvests that divert scarce hard-currency reserves to emergency grain purchases. Another alternative is to borrow, but Czechoslovakia is generally unwilling to borrow heavily from Western financial institutions and governments. Because of this apparent dilemma, the Czechoslovak government must closely control its hard currency expenditures. Imports of Western manufactured goods are permitted only when comparable items are unavailable domestically or from sources in other CEMA countries. The same policy applies to technology transfers. Czechoslovak spokesmen have stated that the United States could become a major supplier of technology to their country, but for the limited availability of hard currency. U.S. restrictions on technology exports have also inhibited development of this trade.

U.S. exports

Czechoslovakia enjoyed a record grain harvest of 10.4 million metric tons in 1977, and imports of grain dropped to an estimated 0.5-0.7 million tons, compared with 2.7 million tons in 1976. The Soviet Union and Hungary, traditional suppliers to the Czechoslovak market, were the source for most of the necessary imports in 1977. As a result, U.S. exports of food and live animals, principally grains and animal feeds, decreased substantially. Total U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia fell approximately 50 percent from \$147.5 million in 1976 to \$74.0 million in 1977. Exports of soybean oil-cake and meal decreased from \$27.3 million in 1976 to \$17.1 million in 1977, while exports of corn fell from \$55.3 million in 1976 to \$8.8 million in 1977. There were no exports of wheat in 1977 compared with \$14.3 million in 1976. Since the Czech 5-year plan calls for self-sufficiency in grain production by 1980, it is possible that U.S. exports will continue to decline in future years. However, given unpredictable weather conditions, the United States will likely continue to supply grain to this country in years when local production and other imports are insufficient.

Exports of crude materials to Czechoslovakia increased 25 percent in 1977, or to nearly \$25 million. The major items exported in this category were cattle hides, sunflower seed, muskrat furskins, hardwood pulp sulfate, and rough walnut logs. Manufactured exports ^{1/} declined from a total of \$19.3 million in 1976 to \$15.6 million in 1977. There were no single "big-ticket" export sales; instead, exports were scattered across a broad range of products. The most important item in the group was "parts and

^{1/} Schedule B group nos. 6, 7, and 8.

accessories for electronic computers" with exports valued at less than \$1 million. Other computer equipment, unworked glass, cranes, conveyors, instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and pencil slats were representative of the types of products exported.

Declining Czech demand for U.S. manufactures in 1977 may have resulted in part from efforts by Czech authorities to reduce piecemeal equipment purchases from foreign suppliers. On January 1, 1977, the Czech ministries of foreign trade and of technology and investment issued a joint decree encouraging imports of complete investment sets. Entire systems are to be purchased from a single foreign supplier whenever possible. This supplier will provide the technology, engineering, training, installation, and product testing, allowing the Czechoslovaks to reap the full benefit possible from the new machinery and production process.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia edged upward in 1977 to \$36.4 million from \$34.8 a year earlier (table 13). In both years, over 80 percent of these imports were manufactured items, reflecting Czechoslovakia's position as one of the more industrialized countries in Europe. The largest item imported was footwear, with slightly over 1 million pairs valued at \$6.7 million entering in 1977 compared, with 973,000 pairs valued at \$5.8 million in 1976. Czechoslovakia produces approximately 125 million pairs of shoes annually, 1/ exporting about half of these to some 90 countries. Almost two-thirds of these exports go to the Soviet Union.

U.S. imports of Czechoslovak glassware rose from \$4.6 million in 1976 to \$5.1 million in 1977, while imports of machine tools fell from \$3.8 million in 1976 to \$3.4 million in 1977. 2/ Other major manufactured items imported in 1977 were steel wire rods, textile machinery, oilwell casings, furniture and parts of bentwood, imitation gemstones, and certain textile products. There is substantial Column 2 tariff discrimination on all of these products.

Imports of food and live animals, valued at \$3.6 million, accounted for only 10 percent of total U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia. The principal items were canned hams, hops, and Bryndza cheese which made up 97 percent of the imports in this group. Imports of canned hams from Czechoslovakia have grown significantly in the past several years, from \$0.4 million in 1975 to \$2.0 million in 1976 and \$2.1 million in 1977. There is no column 2 tariff discrimination on canned hams.

Czechoslovakia and West Germany are the major suppliers of premium quality hops. These hops are used by two U.S. producers of premium beer as U.S. produced hops are generally of average quality. In recent years there has been some shift in the United States toward the production of higher quality hops in an effort to lessen import dependence. However, U.S. imports

1/ By comparison, U.S. nonrubber footwear production in 1977 was 383.5 million pairs.

2/ For an extended discussion of machine tool trade, see the Tenth Quarterly Report, June 1977.

of hops from Czechoslovakia rose in 1977 to \$1.1 million, from the 1976 level of \$700,000. 1/ Czechoslovakia was the sole import source of Bryndza cheese in 1977 and imports were virtually unchanged from the 1976 level. Both products have significantly higher duty rate levels because of Column 2 tariff treatment.

German Democratic Republic

Reflecting a sharp reduction in U.S. exports, total U.S. trade with East Germany as recorded in official U.S. trade statistics fell to less than \$53 million in 1977, a significant decrease from the record high of \$78.2 million registered in 1976 (table 14). U.S. exports dropped from \$64.8 million in 1976 to \$36.1 million in 1977, or by \$28.7 million. Over 94 percent of this decline was due to a reduction in U.S. exports of grain and other agricultural products shipped directly to East Germany. 2/ In contrast, imports from East Germany rose to a record \$16.9 million, a 25.6 percent increase over 1976. As a result, the U.S. trade surplus with East Germany decreased from \$51.4 million in 1976 to \$19.2 million in 1977.

Monitoring of trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries has revealed a situation which is not uncommon in U.S.-NME trade, but which is more notable in trade between the United States and East Germany than in trade with any other NME country. It has become clear that a large amount of trade between the two countries is not reflected in the standard reporting of U.S. trade statistics, but, rather, that a substantial proportion of the U.S. exports which ultimately reach East Germany are recorded as U.S. exports to Canada, the Netherlands, and West Germany. These U.S. exports, primarily agricultural products, are then transshipped through these countries to East Germany. Therefore, the value of direct shipments of U.S. exports to East Germany recorded in official statistics is significantly less than the actual value of total U.S. exports to East Germany, inclusive of transshipments of goods of U.S. origin through third countries. The tabulation below compares shipments to East Germany of U.S. agricultural

1/ For an extended discussion of trade in hops, see the Seventh Quarterly Report, September 1976.

2/ Agricultural products include all items classified under Schedule B, group 1, "food and live animals," as well as such products as sunflower seed, cottonseed oil, alfalfa seed, and cattle hides classified in groups 2 and 4, "crude materials" and "oils and fats."

Table 14.--U.S. trade with the German Democratic Republic in 1970, 1975-1977

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

U.S. EXPORTS					
Sched. B number	Commodity	1970	1975	1976	1977
0	: Food and live animals-----	11,389	9,370	52,442	27,708
1	: Beverages and tobacco-----	436	-	2	-
2	: Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	3,696	2,545	2,516	3,467
3	: Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	5,942	-	-	-
4	: Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	4,190	720
5	: Chemicals-----	524	1,006	1,001	334
6	: Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1,507	469	476	979
7	: Machinery and transport equipment-----	8,430	3,021	2,974	2,234
8	: Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	561	748	1,133	572
9	: Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	47	19	34	85
	: Total <u>1/</u> -----	32,532	17,178	64,767	36,099

U.S. IMPORTS					
Sched. A number	Commodity	1970 <u>2/</u>	1975 <u>3/</u>	1976 <u>3/</u>	1977 <u>3/</u>
0	: Food and live animals-----	-	94	119	178
1	: Beverages and tobacco-----	3	17	36	39
2	: Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	149	694	844	1,670
3	: Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	654	1,095	562	452
4	: Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	-
5	: Chemicals-----	892	428	2,575	3,740
6	: Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	1,408	2,323	2,311	3,584
7	: Machinery and transport equipment-----	4,107	3,483	4,025	4,295
8	: Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	2,061	1,786	2,770	2,684
9	: Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	120	78	181	221
	: Total <u>1/</u> -----	9,394	9,996	13,422	16,863

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

products which are direct, with total agricultural shipments of U.S. origin to East Germany which include transshipments.

Year	Direct shipments	Total agricultural exports, including transshipments
	(\$1,000,000)	(\$1,000,000)
1973-----	\$24.5	\$132.4
1974-----	17.2	215.0
1975-----	10.6	343.7
1976-----	58.3	364.9
1977-----	31.2	239.8 <u>1/</u>

1/ Preliminary figure.

Source: Compiled from data supplied by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Grains are the principal agricultural products exported to East Germany, followed by soybean oil-cake and meal. Total grain sales for the five years 1973-77 including transshipments were:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> (\$1,000)
1973-----	\$101,948
1974-----	152,162
1975-----	288,024
1976-----	318,712
1977-----	155,619 <u>1/</u>

1/ Preliminary figure.

In November 1976, East Germany and the United States reached an understanding in which the East Germans expressed their intention to purchase approximately 1.5-2.0 million metric tons of grain annually from the United States. In 1977, the East Germans purchased an estimated 1.5 million metric tons, compared with purchases of approximately 2.9 million metric tons in 1976.

The decline in total U.S. grain exports to East Germany in 1977 resulted from a variety of factors. Although the East Germans had a comparatively short grain crop of 8.7 million metric tons in 1977, conditions for the production of forage were excellent, and internal supplies of hays and silage were up. These developments will lower East Germany's requirement for grain imports to some extent. Additionally, a bountiful Soviet harvest in 1976 meant the U.S.S.R. had grain available for export. The Soviet Union is a traditional supplier of grain to East Germany, and the United States only a residual supplier. It is thus likely that East Germany satisfied a large

portion of its grain requirements with imports from the Soviet Union rather than with imports from the United States, as had been the case in 1976. There are also indications that East Germany substituted purchases of European barley in place of corn from the United States in 1977. These grains would be rough substitutes when used for livestock feed.

Joint United States-East German Trade Councils were set up and met for the first time in June to promote long-term economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the two countries. The two councils, one to be based in the United States and one in East Germany, are composed of U.S. business representatives and East German government officials. The two countries have agreed to concentrate trade expansion efforts in the following industries: machine tools, electronics, chemicals, precision instruments, consumer goods, food, and animal feeds. Also, they decided to seek ways to increase opportunities for commercial contact in the two countries, to reduce or eliminate barriers to trade, to increase the exchange of commercial and technical information, and to encourage the granting of licenses. In addition, East Germany agreed to establish a special office within its Ministry of Foreign Trade to help U.S. businessmen who are dealing or wish to deal with that country. The chairman of the U.S. Council predicted that East Germany will become a major market for U.S. technology in the future. He based his prediction on the fact that East Germany presently ranks ninth in the world in terms of industrial output and is committed to continued expansion of its industrial sector in the future.

Direct U.S. exports

U.S. trade figures of exports to East Germany, which do not include transshipments, show a 44.2 percent decrease in exports to East Germany between 1976 and 1977. Reduced exports of agricultural products, principally grain, accounted for most of the decline. Direct agricultural exports to East Germany in 1977 included corn (\$11.5 million), wheat (\$8.2 million), soybean oil-cake and meal (\$5.1 million), fresh lemons (\$1.6 million), sunflower seed (\$1.1 million), cottonseed oil (\$0.7 million), cattle hides (\$0.7 million), oats (\$0.5 million), muskrat furskins (\$0.4 million), fresh grapefruits (\$0.3 million), and alfalfa seed (\$0.3 million).

U.S. exports of manufactured products decreased 17 percent, from \$4.6 million in 1976 to \$3.8 million in 1977 (table 14). Most of this decrease can be attributed to a decline in exports of plastic and rubber molding and extrusion machinery; exports of these items fell from \$1.2 million in 1976 to none at all in 1977. The principal U.S. item exported in 1977 was foundry machinery and parts, valued at \$700,000, all shipped in July. Other important export items in this category were aluminum and aluminum alloy tubes and pipes (\$0.3 million), still picture equipment (\$0.2 million), nonclay firebricks (\$0.2 million), unworked glass (\$0.2 million), well-drilling machinery parts (\$0.2 million), digital electronic computers (\$0.2 million), and oil field equipment (\$0.1 million).

Exports of crude materials amounted to \$3.5 million in 1977; however, only \$698,043 of this amount has not already been discussed as agricultural products. The major non-agricultural exports in this category were tungsten

ores and concentrates (\$0.3 million), synthetic rubber (\$0.1 million), copper-base alloy waste and scrap (\$0.1 million), and non-alloy copper waste and scrap (\$0.1 million).

The decline in U.S. non-agricultural exports to East Germany may be attributed principally to the current restricted availability of hard currency with which to purchase U.S. products. The United States offers no government-supported export credits to non-MFN countries. East German private borrowing to finance imported capital goods and projects has been extensive in Europe as well as the United States, but is not expected to continue unless hard currency exports can be expanded. East German export experience with western countries has not been encouraging in recent years.

Demand in the West for East German manufactured goods was soft during 1975 due to depressed economic conditions. The subsequent recovery has not been robust, and competition from other exporting countries is keen in the consumer and light capital goods market in which East Germany is prominent. Tariff discrimination, quotas, and other barriers to East German goods in the West have also discouraged export expansion. On the supply side, East Germany has incurred a huge trade deficit with the Soviet Union due to increasing prices for the raw materials imported from that country. Repayment of this debt is in the form of exports of goods that might otherwise be sold in hard currency markets. In sum, unless the East Germans can expand their supply of hard currency, the growth of U.S. non-agricultural exports to that country will be slow and uncertain.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports from East Germany rose for the third consecutive year, reaching \$16.9 million in 1977. The increase was spread fairly evenly among the import categories; only mineral fuels and lubricants, and miscellaneous manufactured articles showed slight decreases (table 14).

Imports of manufactured goods ^{1/} accounted for 62.6 percent of the total, reflecting East Germany's position as the leading industrial nation among the nonmarket economy countries. Principal items imported in this group were still 35-mm cameras, pig and hog leather, non-automatic portable typewriters, printing presses, glassware, articles of wood, artificial flowers, bovine leather, and skis and snowshoes. Portable typewriters enter free of duty, but Column 2 duties on the other items are substantial, ranging from 20 percent on the cameras to 90 percent on the artificial flowers.

U.S. imports of chemicals also showed significant growth in 1977, rising 45 percent to \$3.7 million. The principal item was urea, with entries of \$2.8 million. No imports of this item were recorded in 1976. Urea is mainly used as a fertilizer, but is also used as an animal feed supplement and in plastics manufacture. Imports of potassium chloride, which is also used as a fertilizer, dropped sharply from \$2.1 million in 1976 to \$0.4 million in 1977. Both urea and potassium chloride enter duty free.

^{1/} Schedule A group nos. 6, 7, and 8.

U.S. imports of crude materials from East Germany in 1977 totaled \$1.7 million, almost double their value in 1976. Mink furs were the principal item in this group; imports of the item accounted for 85 percent of the total value of this category. Mink furs also enter duty free.

Hungary

Total U.S.-Hungarian trade advanced by \$16 million in 1977, to \$127 million. U.S. exports increased 27 percent over 1976, reaching a record high level of \$79.7 million, based on sharply rising exports of agricultural products and machinery and transport equipment. U.S. imports from Hungary, however, remained essentially stable in value and composition, declining only slightly to \$46.8 million, with increased shipments of chemicals and miscellaneous manufactures compensating for a fall in exports of machinery and semi-manufactures (table 15).

Although U.S. trade with Hungary currently accounts for less than one-half of one percent of total U.S. trade, prospects for the development and diversification of U.S.-Hungarian commercial relations improved markedly in 1977. In May, Hungary issued new laws covering joint ventures between foreign companies and Hungarian enterprises that substantially improved the legal and economic environment for such arrangements. Majority foreign ownership is now permitted in service and financial enterprises, and joint equity in production firms is also allowed for the first time, with foreign participation not to exceed 49 percent. At the same time tax laws, profit remittance regulations, and other legal requirements concerning joint ventures have been simplified, giving the unmistakable impression that an increase in the level of foreign participation in the economy is desired.

Other Hungarian efforts to expand commercial contacts and trade with the United States in 1977 included the negotiation of a large trade loan with a consortium of banks managed by the Bank of America, the opening of an office of the Hungarian National Bank in New York, and the launching of an industrial seminar series in four U.S. cities by the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. In 1978, Hungarian delegations will actively participate for the first time in several U.S. industrial and technical conferences. At the U.S.-Hungarian Joint Economic Council meeting in September, representatives of both countries emphasized the opportunities for trade in agriculture, electronics, and medicine. Hungary would like to diversify its import sources, and certain technology-intensive goods are best purchased in the United States. However, the Hungarian capacity to increase imports from this country will be constrained if they are unable to expand their hard currency exports or to receive adequate financing for U.S. exports. Both these conditions will likely improve if Hungary were eligible for MFN tariff treatment.

Progress was made in 1977 toward the normalization of commercial relations between the two countries, as political barriers to the granting of MFN status to Hungary continued to fall. By the end of 1976, all outstanding U.S. financial claims on Hungary were settled. With the return to Hungary in December 1977 of the Crown of St. Stephen, a national symbol of great historic importance held by the United States since the end of World War II, it became

Table 15.--U.S. trade with Hungary in 1970, 1975-1977

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

U.S. EXPORTS					
Sched. B number	Commodity	1970	1975	1976	1977
0	Food and live animals-----	15,966	36,984	15,473	25,108
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	-	4	7	-
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	5,433	3,520	7,371	9,622
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	64	-	13	2
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	107	2	8	4
5	Chemicals-----	2,358	11,180	16,702	11,260
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	310	1,338	1,997	3,796
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	2,359	20,730	19,002	27,293
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	1,467	2,098	2,292	2,505
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	72	196	95	128
	Total <u>1/</u> -----	28,137	76,052	62,960	79,717
U.S. IMPORTS					
Sched. A number	Commodity	1970 <u>2/</u>	1975 <u>3/</u>	1976 <u>3/</u>	1977 <u>3/</u>
0	Food and live animals-----	2,949	12,838	21,675	21,679
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	289	321	582	891
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	91	437	437	522
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-	-
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	166	-	-
5	Chemicals-----	71	1,098	2,702	5,035
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	907	11,503	4,306	3,965
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	366	5,517	14,510	9,551
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	1,454	3,022	3,200	5,043
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	97	65	146	114
	Total <u>1/</u> -----	6,224	34,966	47,558	46,800

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

possible to contemplate the signing of a trade treaty with the Hungarians that would satisfy the requirements of the Trade Act of 1974. Both countries agreed that a major obstacle remaining was a formula by which section 402 of the Trade Act, the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, which denies the granting of MFN status and U.S. official financing to countries not permitting free emigration, could be reconciled with Hungarian law. Confidential discussions were initiated in late 1977 between the two countries, and a draft treaty emerged in March 1978.

Hungarian trade, national income, and industrial output expanded strongly in 1977, exceeding planned levels by 1 or 2 percentage points in each case. This was fueled by greatly increased investment spending that exceeded the planned amount by 10 percentage points. Credit was tightened in late 1977, and the planned level of investment spending is not expected to rise significantly in 1978. It was feared that the economy would not be able to efficiently absorb such a large increase in spending, and slower growth rates are targeted for most sectors in 1978. These factors will probably reduce Hungarian industrial demand for capital goods imports in 1978. Hard currency imports are scheduled to be held to a 3 to 5 percent rate of growth in any case, due to the size of the trade deficit in 1977, a large portion of which was in hard currency trade.

These low targets for import growth are contrasted with a planned 12 to 15 percent increase in hard currency exports. Hungarian trade officials have indicated that this level is somewhat dependent on continued improvement in the quality of manufactured exports to western countries and on keeping export costs down. But government price subsidies in food and export industries are to be phased out, and prices are periodically adjusted to reflect increased import costs and other changes. It is uncertain whether these measures can be taken without affecting export costs.

U.S. exports

The increase in the value of U.S. exports to Hungary in 1977 was centered in agricultural products and heavy machinery. Agricultural products accounted for over 42 percent of U.S. exports to Hungary in 1977. Soybean oil-cake and meal remained the major item exported, but the value of these exports has declined steadily since 1975, from a peak of \$34.9 million in that year to \$14.5 million in 1976 and to \$12.3 million in 1977. A substantial portion of these sales has probably been lost to Brazil, which has rapidly increased its soybean and soy product exports in recent years. Exports of yellow corn, however, increased twenty-fold, from only \$400,000 in 1976 to \$8.2 million in 1977. Other major agricultural exports were dairy cattle for breeding stock, cattle hides, kip and sheep skins, oats, cornseed, bull semen, and various furskins.

The other major category in U.S. export trade with Hungary is machinery and transport equipment. These exports have grown much faster than overall exports in the last decade, rising from less than \$1 million in 1968 to \$27.3 million in 1977. In 1976 and 1977, they accounted for approximately one-third of total U.S. exports to Hungary. Industrial trucks and tractors were the largest subgroup, totaling \$6.1 million, followed by agricultural machinery at

\$5 million, calculator and computer equipment, glassworking machinery, scientific measuring and testing equipment, and metalworking machinery. Exports of chemicals, which had shown promise in 1976 when they reached a record value of \$16.7 million, declined to \$11.3 million in 1977, barely above the 1975 level. This pattern was governed by fluctuating sales of concentrated superphosphate fertilizer, which comprises roughly three-fourths of the value of U.S. chemical exports to Hungary in the period 1975-77.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports from Hungary are heavily weighted toward agricultural products; over 55 percent of the value is attributable to these items. This proportion has been increasing in the 1970's, as Hungary's traditional role as an agricultural producer and exporter has received renewed emphasis. The most important U.S. import in 1977 was canned hams weighing over 3 pounds, totaling \$18.1 million. Other canned pork products imported from Hungary were valued at \$1.9 million for the year. U.S. imports of Hungarian paprika rose to \$1.1 million in 1977, compared with less than \$700,000 in the previous year. Another major agricultural product was opium alkaloids. It is imported under the chemicals category. Used as the main ingredient in many opium-based drugs, imports of this item reached \$2.5 million in 1977, and accounted for nearly the total increase in U.S. chemical imports from Hungary in that year.

Imports of manufactured goods, classified by chief material, declined slightly to \$3.0 million in 1977, due principally to reduced shipments of rubber tires. Machinery and equipment imports fell more sharply, reflecting declining U.S. purchases of motor vehicle parts and miscellaneous machinery and appliances. Partially offsetting these reductions, U.S. imports of ladies' footwear from Hungary rose from \$500,000 in 1976 to \$1.7 million in 1977.

Of the current major U.S. imports from Hungary, only household lamps suffer from any significant level of tariff discrimination due to the imposition of column 2 rates of duty. If Hungary were to enjoy MFN status, it has been estimated by the U.S. Department of Commerce that U.S. imports of several other manufactured goods might increase substantially, including electric light and power machinery and equipment, furniture, textiles, and textile and leather wearing apparel.

Bulgaria

U.S. exports to Bulgaria declined in 1977 as sales of agricultural commodities dropped to their lowest level since 1973. U.S. imports for consumption, in contrast, showed a marked increase over 1976, rising about \$11.2 million to \$26.0 million (table 16). However, almost 85 percent of these imports from Bulgaria consisted of cigarette leaf tobacco which was withdrawn from bonded warehouses. In 1975 and 1976, U.S. importers had taken advantage of the relatively low price of Bulgarian tobacco to stockpile large quantities in bonded warehouses in the United States. In 1977, \$21.9 million of this tobacco was withdrawn from these warehouses and recorded in the trade

Table 16.--U.S. trade with Bulgaria in 1970, 1975-1977

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)

U.S. EXPORTS

Sched. B number	Commodity	1970	1975	1976	1977
0	Food and live animals-----	5,293	19,273	30,502	980
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	242	22	275	529
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	135	364	3,080	2,296
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	7,755	-	2	5
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	-
5	Chemicals-----	1,063	975	1,581	2,190
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	11	566	203	777
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	531	6,868	6,498	15,916
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	210	1,125	1,113	1,169
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	39	104	67	49
	Total <u>1/</u> -----	15,279	29,298	43,320	23,910

U.S. IMPORTS

Sched. A number	Commodity	1970 <u>2/</u>	1975 <u>3/</u>	1976 <u>3/</u>	1977 <u>3/</u>
0	Food and live animals-----	921	1,718	1,439	1,004
1	Beverages and tobacco-----	5	1,867	8,473	21 930
2	Crude materials--inedible, except fuel-----	270	291	220	234
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc-----	-	-	-	-
4	Oil and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	-
5	Chemicals-----	786	595	601	490
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material-----	186	95	132	1,458
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	159	84	179	511
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles-----	98	61	125	107
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified-----	5	76	63	309
	Total <u>1/</u> -----	2,431	4,785	11,231	26,043

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

statistics as imports for consumption. General imports of Bulgarian cigarette leaf amounted to \$13.9 million in 1977, all of these imports occurring in the spring.^{1/} In 1977, the average ad valorem equivalent for Bulgarian cigarette leaf was 26.5 percent compared with 10.8 percent for all countries (including column 2 countries).

Total U.S. exports to Bulgaria declined from \$43.3 million in 1976 to \$23.9 million in 1977, as exports of food and live animals plunged from \$30.5 million in 1976 to less than \$1 million in 1977. The Bulgarians enjoyed a relatively good harvest in 1976 and were able to build up grain reserves. The 1977 harvest was expected to be equally as good and few orders were placed for U.S. grains. However, late in the year, Bulgaria was hit by numerous natural catastrophes--drought, hail storms, drizzly weather, and cold spells. The result was a harvest 450,000 metric tons less than planned and 500,000 metric tons less than in 1976. In addition, a substantial portion of the fruit trees and vines were damaged while in bloom. It is possible that the Bulgarians did place orders for grain and other agricultural commodities after the harvest results were known, but because of the lag time between placing orders and delivery, these orders will not be shipped until spring 1978.

The reduced value of U.S. exports of food and live animals was partially offset by greatly increased exports of machinery and transport equipment. Almost \$10 million worth of rolling mill machinery was exported in 1977. Other leading exports included telecommunications equipment (such as electric search apparatus, radar, and electronic navigational aids), integrated circuits, physical properties testing and inspecting instruments, and storage devices for electronic computers.

Prospects for expanded U.S. exports in this area are mixed. Bulgaria's 5-year plan calls for 9.2 percent annual growth in industrial output, 7.7 percent growth in national income, and approximately 10 percent growth in foreign trade. Since Bulgaria already has a substantial number of plants, emphasis in the current 5-year period will be on modernization and diversification. In order to fulfill the plan, Bulgaria may turn to Western firms for help in the following sectors: agricultural and food processing technology, electronic and machine tool equipment, chemicals, roadbuilding and earthmoving equipment, and machinery and equipment for the metallurgical industry. Whether it will be U.S. firms which get the contracts for these goods is not easy to predict, however. One problem is that U.S. businessmen generally prefer payment in hard currency, rather than in the output of the Bulgarian industry; payment in goods is a frequent occurrence in Western trade with that country. Another problem is Bulgaria's pointed resentment over not being granted MFN status by the United States. In November 1977, the Bulgarian ministries of foreign trade and finance announced new classifications of countries by trade status for the purpose of assessing tariffs on

^{1/} General imports are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and entries into Customs bonded warehouses. These data generally reflect total arrivals of merchandise, whether such merchandise enters consumption channels immediately or is entered into warehouses under Customs' custody to be subsequently withdrawn for consumption or withdrawn for exportation. For an extended discussion of tobacco imports from Bulgaria, see the Eleventh Quarterly Report, September 1977.

imports into Bulgaria. Countries are grouped as follows: those with which Bulgaria has concluded agreements of MFN treatment, Communist countries (excluding Yugoslavia), a preferential category for LDC's (further subdivided into two subgroups, one receiving a 100 percent tariff reduction and the other receiving a 59 percent reduction), and a final new category entitled "countries which apply a discriminatory tariff regime on Bulgarian goods." The United States is the sole member of this category. The new tariff system can be expected to create disincentives for importing dutiable goods from all industrialized Western countries, but most particularly from the United States.

U.S. imports of products other than tobacco are very small, amounting to \$4.2 million in 1974, \$2.9 million in 1975, \$2.8 million in 1976, and \$4.1 million in 1977. Aside from tobacco, silver bullion was the principal import item in 1977; however, at \$1.2 million, Bulgaria's share of total U.S. imports of this product was only 0.4 percent. Bulgaria has not previously exported silver bullion to the United States, and possibly was induced to do so in 1977 by rising world prices of silver and the need for hard currency. Silver bullion enters free of duty under both column 1 and column 2 rates.

Imports of other manufactured products from Bulgaria amounted to only \$878,000 in 1977.^{1/} Over 45 percent of these consisted of portable non-automatic typewriters which enter free of duty for both column 1 and column 2. Imports of glassware accounted for another 23 percent of these products. There is significant column 2 tariff discrimination on glassware. Other manufactured products imported from Bulgaria included machine tools, pile floor coverings, footwear, postage stamps, antiques, and metal coins. There is substantial column 2 tariff discrimination on the first three items; however the latter three enter free of duty.

The remaining imports were mostly food goods or oils and fats. The principal items were pecorino cheese, paprika, apple and pear juice, rose oil, lavender and spike lavender oil, raisins, enfleurage greases and floral essences, mint leaves, and dried prunes and plums. The column 2 tariff differential was significant for pecorino cheese, apple and pear juice, and raisins.

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

In contrast to a decline of nearly 20 percent in the value of overall U.S.-NME trade in 1977, U.S. trade with the three smallest NME countries covered by this report increased to \$8.4 million in 1977, or by 139 percent over the value recorded in 1976. As a result of the traditional absence of grain and animal feeds in the composition of U.S. exports to Albania, Cuba, and Mongolia, the volume of trade was not adversely affected by the drop in U.S. sales of these items. Overall U.S. trade with Albania and Cuba increased markedly over 1976 levels, while U.S.-Mongolian trade declined only slightly.

Albania is the largest U.S. trading partner of these three NME's, with total two-way trade in 1977 of \$5.6 million, or two-thirds of the total.

^{1/} Schedule B group nos. 6, 7, and 8.

Although once a close ally, first of Yugoslavia and then the U.S.S.R., Albania sided with China in the Sino-Soviet ideological dispute and broke with its former ally in 1961. In late 1977, as power in post-Mao China passed to a more moderate group, Albania again began to declare its displeasure with a Communist ally. Since Albanian trade with China has averaged 50 percent of the total Albanian trade, including a large portion of the country's necessary food imports, a political break with China could impose significant economic hardships. It would, however, also offer opportunities for an expansion of U.S.-Albanian trade.

U.S. exports to Albania increased by nearly \$900,000 in 1977 to \$2.2 million, on the strength of sales of bituminous coal of \$1.8 million; no coal exports to Albania were recorded in 1976. Exports of cattle hides declined to \$270,000 from over \$400,000 in 1976. Other U.S. exports to Albania in 1977 were centered in video tape recorders, scientific machinery parts and instruments, and miscellaneous chemicals. U.S. imports from Albania have been dominated by purchases of chrome ore and unground sage in recent years. Purchases of these items were responsible for the increase in value of U.S. imports from Albania from \$2.5 million in 1976 to \$3.4 million in 1977. Coins, other spices, and marten furskins are other products regularly imported.

Two-way trade with Cuba, which had reached a level of over \$1.7 billion in 1959, is currently restricted by the continuing U.S. embargo on commerce with that country. Under special permits issued by the U.S. Departments of Treasury and Commerce, trade with Cuba reached only \$700,000 in 1977. However, even this relatively small amount was an enormous increase over the 1976 level of \$116,000. Although current world political conditions make it unlikely that the embargo will be lifted in the near future, several steps were taken in 1977 to encourage a gradual normalization of relations between the two countries, including the exchange of personnel for handling country affairs in lieu of formal embassy representation, and the institution of a fishing agreement to deal with problems generated by the extension of the limit on territorial waters to 200 miles. In addition, several U.S. citizens held in Cuban prisons have been returned or released, and some progress was made concerning the repatriation of U.S. citizens living in Cuba and the reunification of some families divided due to restrictive Cuban emigration policies.

U.S. exports to Cuba of \$588,000 in 1977 were centered in medical chemicals and equipment. Other exports included telecommunications equipment, air conditioners, and typewriters. The value of U.S. imports increased nearly fourfold over the 1976 level due to purchases of fertilizers totaling \$104,000; the total value of imports was \$106,000.

U.S.-Mongolian trade is exceedingly one-sided, composed almost entirely of U.S. imports of cashmere and camel hair, and furskins. Imports from Mongolia declined to \$2.1 million in 1977 from \$2.3 million the previous year. U.S. exports fell from \$31,000 in 1976 to \$11,000 in 1977, and consisted only of scientific materials and typewriters.

APPENDIX

Table A-1.--Leading items imported from the U.S.S.R., by TSUSA items, January-December 1977, October-December 1977, and January-December 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item No.	Description	January- December 1977	October- December 1977	January- December 1976
475.0535 1/	Fuel oils, under 25 degrees A.P.I., Saybolt Universal viscosity			
	at 100°F of more than 125 seconds (heavy fuel oils)-----	\$42,094,068	\$10,695,169	\$42,024,278
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap-----	25,069,454	8,384,483	16,392,329
605.0260	Palladium-----	24,196,252	4,316,721	17,818,109
475.3500	Naphthas derived from petroleum, etc., n.e.s-----	11,118,895	-	-
605.0290	Platinum group metals amd combinations, n.e.s-----	10,529,054	163,299	23,412,644
520.3200	Diamonds, not over 1/2 carat, cut, not set-----	9,850,043	1,923,632	8,073,901
475.1010	Crude petroleum, 25 degrees A.P.I. or over-----	7,930,440	-	11,399,075
605.0270	Rhodium-----	7,822,146	2,537,392	3,220,729
601.1560	Chrome ore, 46 percent or more chromic oxide-----	6,684,184	-	16,083,942
765.0300	Paintings, etc., by hand-----	6,594,211	253,589	1,628,090
620.0300	Unwrought nickel-----	6,540,227	1,316,816	4,083,866
124.1045	Sable furskins, whole, raw-----	6,093,583	169,915	5,349,823
520.3300	Diamonds, over 1/2 carat, cut, not set-----	4,239,213	1,108,177	2,532,653
862.1000	Articles imported for exhibition (agriculture, arts, education or science)-----	4,000,000	-	100,000
629.1500	Unwrought titanium and waste and scrap-----	3,783,477	1,574,941	1,288,840
475.1015 2/	Fuel oils, 25 degrees A.P.I. or more Saybolt Universal viscosity			
	at 100°F of less than 45 seconds (light fuel oils)-----	3,011,457	-	-
245.1000	Hardboard, valued \$48.33-1/3 to \$96.66-2/3 per short ton-----	2,470,396	605,412	954,669
423.0060	Inorganic oxides, hydroxides, and peroxide-----	2,368,690	487,220	2,595,551
601.1520	Chrome ore, not over 40 percent chromic oxide-----	1,900,117	-	4,885,183
542.3320	Ordinary glass, 16-18.5 ounces per square foot, 40-60 united inches-----	1,804,869	386,026	1,904,990
	Total imports itemized above-----	188,100,776	33,922,792	163,748,692
	Total U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R-----	219,447,933	41,722,925	214,556,400

1/ Prior to January 1, 1977, this item was classified under two less comprehensive numbers, 475.0540 and 475.0550. The latter item number is represented by the figures given for trade in 1976, since in that period the U.S. imported no fuel oil categorized under 475.0540 from the U.S.S.R.

2/ Prior to January 1, 1977, this item was classified under two now-deleted numbers--475.1020 amd 475.1030. The two former numbers were replaced by the number listed above (475.1015) and a second new number--475.1025. To obtain an accurate comparison of trade in the periods before and after January 1, 1977, the sum of trade in the two new numbers should be measured against trade in the two deleted numbers.

Table A-2.--Leading items exported to the U.S.S.R., by Schedule B Nos., January-December 1977,
October-December 1977, and January-December 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B No.	Description	January- December 1977	October- December 1977	January- December 1976
041.0020	: Wheat, unmilled, except for relief-----	426,769,495	90,396,350	249,985,352
044.0060	: Yellow corn, unmilled, n.e.s-----	384,742,036	140,592,335	1,078,364,120
221.4000	: Soybeans-----	154,307,498	-	124,689,500
042.2060	: Rice milled, n.e.c., medium grain-----	25,218,563	5,979,002	15,195,362
893.0045	: Pressure sensitive tape, plastic-----	21,344,749	3,068,061	21,004,130
719.2370	: Filtering, purifying, and separating machines and parts, n.e.c., non-food-----	18,364,969	1,481,581	9,416,317
732.8930	: Parts and accessories for tracklaying tractors-----	15,751,442	6,479,735	18,548,042
715.2120	: Molding machines, and parts n.e.c-----	14,531,674	445,245	20,750,860
332.9410	: Petroleum coke, calcined-----	14,380,144	3,511,045	5,945,817
711.2020	: Heat exchangers, steam generating power boiler accessories-----	13,856,000	-	2,231,000
051.7210	: Shelled almonds, fresh or dried-----	12,370,345	6,032	2,911,739
599.9920	: Compound catalysts, except nickel-----	11,930,013	80,733	2,693,813
044.0030	: Corn seed, except sweet corn-----	11,890,088	-	-
719.2170	: Parts and attachments, n.e.c., for pumps for liquid-----	11,743,872	3,724,965	8,235,566
711.6000	: Gas turbines, n.e.c., and parts, for mechanical drives-----	9,971,048	2,055,387	14,468,572
283.9340	: Molybdenum ores and concentrates-----	9,777,068	2,100,366	-
655.4510	: Rubber and friction tape, except surgical-----	8,841,759	145,270	3,675,204
091.1015	: Fabricated structural iron and steel-----	8,819,089	432,700	13,197,293
715.1020	: Gear cutting machines, n.e.c., valued \$1,000 and over, new-----	8,309,803	304,470	511,503
712.5068	: Tracklaying tractors, 200 net engine horsepower and over-----	7,960,292	-	105,884,569
	: Total exports itemized above-----	1,190,879,947	260,803,277	1,697,708,759
	: Total U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R-----	1,623,483,717	344,670,441	2,305,934,311

Table A-3.--Leading items imported from the People's Republic of China, by TSUSA items, January-December 1977, October-December 1977, and January-December 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item No.	Description	January- December 1977	October- December 1977	January- December 1976
186.1560	: Feathers not meeting Federal standards-----	\$12,399,434	\$1,313,380	\$11,040,253
755.1500	: Fireworks-----	10,000,459	2,955,659	6,565,282
186.3000	: Bristles, crude or processed-----	8,719,215	280,457	8,049,100
320.2032	: PC white cotton shirting n.e.s. (average yarn number 20)-----	8,142,199	2,223,919	12,675,595
766.2560	: Antiques, n.s.p.f-----	7,280,341	1,516,865	9,438,887
186.1565	: Downs not meeting Federal standards-----	6,479,826	1,201,636	3,060,465
360.1500	: Floor coverings of pile, etc., valued over 66-2/3 cents per : square foot-----	5,611,910	1,296,288	3,041,198
160.5000	: Tea, crude or prepared-----	5,185,544	1,059,834	2,874,177
222.4000	: Baskets and bags of bamboo-----	5,064,066	1,207,788	4,229,184
145.4400	: Cashew nuts, shelled, etc-----	4,809,742	1,658,556	3,340,099
320.1038	: ABC white cotton sheeting, carded (average yarn number, 10)-----	4,440,626	558,034	6,940,284
622.0200	: Tin, other than alloys, unwrought-----	4,345,340	759,615	13,195,279
601.5400	: Tungsten ore-----	4,255,665	406,317	2,255,567
306.6200	: Cashmere goat hair, sorted, etc-----	3,205,479	1,064,308	1,913,395
452.1200	: Cassia oil-----	3,181,558	1,035,626	1,139,430
380.2787	: Men's cotton sport shirts, flannel, not knit-----	2,683,312	577,800	2,289,790
161.1300	: Cassia, cassia buds, and cassia vera, unground-----	2,366,124	489,731	1,984,060
308.0440	: Raw silk, in skeins, etc., n.e.s-----	2,245,184	644,279	3,682,773
222.5700	: Floor covering of unspun vegetable material, n.e.s-----	2,105,124	353,967	1,611,555
748.4000	: Ornamental articles of feathers, n.e.s-----	1,827,420	926,673	673,497
	: Total imports itemized above-----	104,348,568	21,530,732	99,999,870
	: Total U.S. imports from the People's Republic of China-----	197,400,043	41,794,123	194,648,501
	:	:	:	:

Table A-4.--Leading items exported to the People's Republic of China, by Schedule B Nos., January-December 1977, October-December 1977, and January-December 1976

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule No.	Description	January- December 1977	October- December 1977	January- December 1976
732.0340	: Special-purpose nonmilitary vehicles, n.e.c., new-----	28,847,904	-	3,066,174
421.2010	: Soybean oil, crude, degummed-----	28,297,313	28,297,313	-
200.2120	: Polyester staple, not carded or combed, etc-----	18,907,288	5,907,309	7,482,673
205.1031	: Raw cotton, upland domestic, 1 to 1-1/8 inches-----	14,501,671	14,501,671	-
221.4000	: Soybeans-----	14,385,752	14,385,752	-
501.1005	: Urea, fertilizer material-----	8,075,997	1,678,836	-
084.0120	: Aluminum and aluminum alloys, unwrought, n.e.c-----	5,311,341	-	25,641,310
411.3210	: Tallow, inedible-----	3,689,785	2,549,785	-
641.3025	: Kraft container board liners, unbleached-----	3,397,364	900,000	-
711.5024	: Diesel engines, n.e.c., valued \$1,000 to 1,500-----	3,104,307	3,049,662	-
512.0250	: Cyclic chemical intermediates, except acids, n.e.c-----	3,102,932	386,558	-
205.1021	: Raw cotton, upland domestic, 1-1/8 inches and over-----	3,017,378	3,017,378	-
801.9999	: Parts and accessories, n.e.c., for instruments (except industrial process), : n.e.c-----	2,368,421	220,150	134,657
711.5004	: Parts and accessories, n.e.c., for automobile, truck, and bus engines, : for replacement-----	2,312,266	-	-
514.0040	: Sodium bichromate and chromate-----	2,080,215	-	684,689
714.5007	: Digital electronic computers-----	1,683,709	-	265,345
715.1001	: Horizontal boring-drilling-milling machines, new-----	1,542,345	1,110,298	-
599.9920	: Compound catalysts, except nickel-----	1,493,035	-	2,489,747
719.9242	: Nonautomatic valves, etc., and parts, n.e.c., of iron and steel-----	1,485,407	374,024	2,315,073
251.6220	: Pulp, sulphite, softwood, bleached-----	1,294,211	-	1,302,057
	: Total exports itemized above-----	148,958,641	76,378,796	43,381,725
	: Total U.S. exports to the People's Republic of China-----	171,318,108	81,844,393	135,388,147

Table A-5.--Leading items imported from Poland, by TSUSA items, January-December 1977,
October-December 1977, and January-December 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item No.	Description	January- December 1977	October- December 1977	January- December 1976
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	\$102,502,980	\$22,061,594	\$116,049,806
608.8415 1/	Steel plates, not alloy, not in coils, not pickled or cold : rolled-----	16,449,844	9,062,022	8,857,310
475.2520	Gasoline-----	9,924,312	-	-
646.2620	Brads, nails, etc., smooth shank, round wire, over 1 inch in : length, over 0.065 inch in diameter-----	7,596,722	1,259,083	6,980,202
700.3550	Men's leather footwear n.e.s., cement soles-----	7,289,238	1,967,478	9,712,342
380.1240	Men's and boys' corduroy suit-type coats, valued over \$4 each----	5,571,219	784,671	2,668,689
727.1500	Furniture and parts of bentwood-----	5,391,007	1,181,028	5,683,672
521.3120	Bituminous coal-----	5,188,212	-	2,934,512
692.1090	Motor vehicles, n.e.s-----	4,975,908	1,089,330	4,607,998
335.9500	Other woven fabrics of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., over 4 ounces : per square yard-----	4,882,796	797,462	5,810,715
110.4710	Cod blocks, frozen, over 10 pounds each-----	4,059,921	181,411	5,458,054
107.3560	Pork, n.e.s., canned, boned, cooked-----	3,889,022	931,256	8,433,206
521.3180	Coal, n.e.s., including lignite, but not including peat-----	3,692,125	2,674,745	4,594,550
146.7530	Strawberries, frozen, containers over 40 ounces-----	3,369,368	398,058	3,047,044
380.6650	Men's and boys' wool coats, valued over \$4 per pound-----	3,172,876	848,339	1,779,481
110.7038	Turbot, filleted, frozen-----	2,922,454	1,223,709	627,663
692.3020	New wheel agricultural tractors, 35 belt horsepower and over----	2,888,513	463,267	-
672.1540	Sewing machines valued over \$10 each, n.e.s-----	2,816,478	859,344	1,289,613
382.1206	Women's raincoats n.e.s., 3/4 length or longer, valued over \$4 : each-----	2,620,829	336,935	4,685,769
380.1260	Men's and boys' cotton suit-type coats, n.e.s., valued over : \$4 each-----	2,581,986	225,512	1,329,439
	Total imports itemized above-----	201,785,810	46,345,244	194,550,065
	Total U.S. imports from Poland-----	326,508,162	75,244,664	314,436,048

1/ Prior to January 1, 1977, this item was classified under number 608.8420. Trade figures listed for 1976 represented this old classification, which was replaced by two less comprehensive numbers, 608.8410 and 608.8415. U.S. imports from Poland under item number 608.8410 in 1977 totaled \$42,211. Therefore, in order to make the data given above for steel plate imports from Poland in January-December 1977 and January-December 1976 exactly comparable, it is necessary to add the value of imports under 608.8410 and 608.8415 for 1977 before making a comparison with the 1976 figure.

Table A-6.--Leading items exported to Poland, by Schedule B Nos., January-December 1977,
October-December 1977, and January-December 1976

(In U.S. dollars)					
Schedule B No.	Description	January- December 1977	October- December 1977	January- December 1976	
044.0000	: Yellow corn, unmilled, n.e.c-----	128,385,161	48,365,961	184,161,487	
041.0020	: Wheat, unmilled, except for relief-----	55,772,244	3,433,920	92,494,884	
081.3030	: Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	41,262,298	-	73,852,677	
271.3010	: Florida phosphate hard rock and land pebble-----	21,150,784	4,131,217	6,328,480	
045.9015	: Grain sorghums, unmilled-----	13,026,765	6,152,420	60,719,556	
752.8930	: Parts and accessories for tracklaying tractors-----	12,632,874	1,713,806	11,631,777	
710.5220	: Glass-working machines, n.e.c., and parts, n.e.c-----	9,565,724	9,530,482	142,295	
211.1010	: Cattle hides, whole-----	9,106,339	1,609,852	6,292,164	
719.1975	: Machinery and parts, n.e.c., for treatment of material by temperature change--	6,480,107	827,900	184,796	
121.0010	: Tobacco, flue-cured leaf, stemmed-----	6,392,557	277,426	2,373,030	
051.2010	: Fresh lemons-----	4,209,953	-	4,020,888	
263.1031	: Raw cotton, upland domestic, 1 to 1-1/8 inches-----	3,948,854	842,104	9,841,875	
599.5800	: Vegetable proteins-----	3,925,578	715,573	3,849,694	
411.3220	: Tallow, inedible-----	3,737,359	669,231	3,570,343	
081.3040	: Linseed oil-cake and meal-----	3,601,838	937,246	142,555	
211.6000	: Sheep and lamb skins, with wool on, undressed-----	3,298,430	782,133	1,674,778	
715.1087	: Metalworking machines, n.e.c., valued \$1,000 and over, new-----	3,061,658	2,923,550	824,829	
221.1010	: Peanuts, shelled, green-----	2,967,000	775,902	1,520,775	
251.7220	: Pulp, sulfate, softwood, bleached-----	2,367,829	-	2,224,207	
121.0090	: Unmanufactured tobacco, n.e.c., including stems, etc-----	2,342,167	47,606	1,952,767	
	: Total exports itemized above-----	337,235,519	83,936,329	467,803,857	
	: Total U.S. exports to Poland-----	436,535,928	109,990,145	621,035,216	

Table A-7.--Leading items imported from Yugoslavia, by TSUSA items, January-December 1977, October-December 1977, and January-December 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item No.	Description	January- December 1977	October- December 1977	January- December 1976
107.3525	: Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	\$47,112,273	\$8,899,155	\$43,145,055
727.3040	: Wood chairs, n.s.p.f-----	31,531,802	5,431,531	25,838,141
700.3515	: Men's and boys' leather athletic footwear, n.e.s-----	27,657,417	7,609,724	23,983,012
612.0640	: Unwrought copper, not alloy, n.e.s-----	20,030,421	2,655,096	51,946,039
170.2800	: Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches-----	19,953,657	4,792,462	19,616,098
607.3100	: Ferrochrome, over 3 percent carbon-----	10,761,880	-	10,021,140
727.3500	: Wood furniture, n.s.p.f-----	9,107,694	2,328,429	8,983,915
605.2040	: Silver bullion, refined-----	9,006,127	1,541,435	10,633,663
186.1565	: Downs not meeting Federal standards-----	8,289,115	1,289,964	1,972,387
688.0440	: Insulated copper conductors, without fittings, 32 A.W.G. and : larger-----	7,646,546	1,810,998	11,527,429
618.2560	: Aluminum sheets, strips, and plate, not clad-----	5,846,337	1,490,574	5,835,054
727.4000	: Wood furniture parts, n.s.p.f-----	5,515,475	1,680,410	4,804,797
727.1000	: Furniture of unspun vegetable material, and parts-----	3,710,771	681,129	2,171,680
624.0350	: Unwrought lead, unalloyed, except bullion-----	3,576,413	188,834	6,749,277
618.1540	: Wrought aluminum rods, 0.375 inches and over in diameter-----	3,216,952	640,969	4,696,491
646.2620	: Brads, nails, etc., smooth shank, round wire, over 1 inch in : length, over 0.065 inch in diameter-----	2,971,581	552,039	2,685,921
380.1260	: Men's and boys' cotton suit-type coats, n.e.s., valued over : \$4 each-----	2,373,146	343,338	3,078,207
674.3504	: Engine lathes, metal-cutting-----	2,352,797	186,452	1,703,503
380.6650	: Men's and boys' wool suits, not knit, valued over \$4 per pound---	2,334,563	919,066	446,632
607.3700	: Ferromanganese, 4 percent and over carbon-----	2,167,592	-	439,600
	: Total imports itemized above-----	225,162,559	43,041,605	240,278,041
	: Total U.S. imports from Yugoslavia-----	336,654,668	67,711,634	383,098,539

Table A-6.--Leading items exported to Yugoslavia, by Schedule B Nos., January-December 1977,
October-December 1977, and January-December 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B No.	Description	January- December 1977	October- December 1977	January- December 1976
221.4000	Soybeans-----	23,476,004	11,474,900	-
081.3030	Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	22,834,492	2,849,574	27,056,592
711.7000	Nuclear reactors and parts, n.e.c-----	19,854,382	2,859,839	10,326
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole-----	10,925,429	3,461,695	5,080,002
734.9230	Parts and accessories, n.e.c., for aircraft, airships, and balloons-----	9,458,267	2,920,982	6,162,980
734.1050	Aircraft, passenger transports, n.e.c., 33,000 lbs. and over, nonmilitary, : new-----	8,859,570	-	14,537,623
512.0978	Vinyl chloride monomer-----	8,350,772	4,192,841	8,990,574
715.2259	Parts, n.e.c., for metalworking rolling mill machinery-----	8,049,716	75,343	2,098,912
714.3005	Digital electronic computers-----	7,678,066	1,899,675	1,445,632
712.5018	Wheel tractors n.e.c., 100 maximum horsepower and over-----	7,489,904	2,020,206	5,136,847
718.4264	Well drilling machine parts and accessories, n.e.c-----	7,431,688	1,991,362	10,387,739
722.1018	Parts, n.e.c., for turbine generator sets-----	7,267,609	2,208,573	15,308
722.1006	Steam turbine generator sets, 10,000 kilowatts and over-----	6,065,469	-	-
715.2240	Cold rolling mill machinery for ferrous metals, except tube rolling-----	5,730,773	-	5,812,621
712.5068	Tracklaying tractors, 200 net engine horsepower and over-----	5,561,750	1,199,689	3,768,134
732.8948	Parts and accessories, n.e.c., new, for replacement, for nonmilitary motor : vehicles-----	5,183,595	870,825	2,618,006
251.6000	Woodpulp, chemical dissolving-----	5,104,681	843,913	4,324,338
321.4030 1/	Metallurgical-grade bituminous coal-----	4,503,490	3,006,021	-
321.4020 2/	Bituminous coal-----	4,491,777	-	9,758,124
715.2254	Rolling mill metalworking machinery, n.e.c-----	4,231,097	475,908	11,226,293
	Total exports itemized above-----	182,548,531	42,351,346	118,430,052
	Total U.S. exports to Yugoslavia-----	355,435,516	84,142,042	295,413,395

1/ Prior to Sept. 1, 1977, this item and item number 321.4040 were classified under a more comprehensive number, 321.4020. There were no exports under 321.4040 in 1977. To obtain an accurate comparison of exports of bituminous coal between 1977 and 1976, the sum of trade in 321.4020 and 321.4030 should be measured against trade in the original number in 1976.

2/ This number was discontinued on Sept. 1, 1977. On that date, trade data previously recorded under this number was listed under two new numbers, 321.4030, metallurgical-grade bituminous coal, and 321.4040, bituminous coal not of metallurgical grade. To obtain a figure for total exports of bituminous coal in 1977, the sum of trade in 321.4020 and 321.4030 should be taken.

Table A-9.--Leading items imported from Romania, by TSUSA items, January-December 1977, October-December 1977, and January-December 1976

(In U.S. dollars)								
TSUSA	:		:	January-	:	October-	:	January-
item	:	Description	:	December	:	December	:	December
No.	:		:	1977	:	1977	:	1976
475.0535 1/	:	Fuel oils, under 25 degrees A.P.I., Saybolt Universal viscosity	:		:		:	
	:	at 100°F of more than 125 seconds (heavy fuel oils)-----	:	\$53,020,837	:	-	:	\$79,292,257
475.2520	:	Gasoline-----	:	18,500,079	:	\$6,209,632	:	2,577,075
107.3525	:	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	:	10,722,712	:	2,527,630	:	8,872,634
692.3020	:	New wheel agricultural tractors, 35 belt horsepower and over-----	:	10,071,898	:	1,140,477	:	9,667,481
700.4540	:	Women's leather footwear, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per	:		:		:	
	:	pair-----	:	6,852,799	:	995,162	:	4,709,716
360.1500	:	Floor coverings of pile, etc., valued over 66-2/3 cents per	:		:		:	
	:	square foot-----	:	4,144,894	:	823,630	:	1,695,118
380.0645	:	Men's and boys' cotton knit sport shirts-----	:	3,779,469	:	1,194,542	:	1,492,417
700.2940	:	Leather welt work footwear, valued over \$6.80 per pair-----	:	3,715,743	:	359,571	:	2,489,206
380.8450	:	Men's and boys' suits, not knit, man-made fiber-----	:	3,506,067	:	461,106	:	2,590,638
610.4225	:	Oil well casing, seamless, other than alloy steel, advanced-----	:	3,361,717	:	1,813,363	:	-
380.1260	:	Men's and boys' cotton suit-type coats, n.e.s., not knit, valued	:		:		:	
	:	over \$4-----	:	3,315,949	:	794,381	:	2,974,160
107.3560	:	Pork n.e.s., canned, boned, and cooked-----	:	3,181,623	:	492,437	:	2,824,132
700.2690	:	Men's leather welt footwear n.e.s., valued over \$6.80 per pair---	:	2,986,874	:	127,993	:	2,111,539
546.5400	:	Glassware n.e.s., valued 30¢-\$1 each-----	:	2,795,382	:	678,690	:	2,220,369
382.7873	:	Women's and girls' sweaters, knit, man-made fibers-----	:	2,689,498	:	273,457	:	102,418
727.3040	:	Wood chairs, n.s.p.f-----	:	2,439,079	:	534,363	:	1,209,811
175.1015 2/	:	Fuel oils, 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, Saybolt Universal	:		:		:	
	:	viscosity at 100°F of less than 45 seconds (light fuel oils)---	:	2,312,593	:	-	:	-
700.3550	:	Men's leather footwear, n.e.s., cement soles-----	:	2,226,132	:	646,225	:	1,736,539
727.3500	:	Wood furniture, n.s.p.f-----	:	2,116,005	:	530,541	:	1,602,772
380.6650	:	Men's and boys' wool suits, not knit, valued over \$4 per pound---	:	2,075,222	:	547,250	:	3,201,129
	:	Total imports itemized above-----	:	143,814,572	:	19,970,450	:	131,369,411
	:	Total U.S. imports from Romania-----	:	231,019,883	:	41,021,161	:	200,117,855
	:		:		:		:	

1/ Prior to January 1, 1977, this item was classified under two less comprehensive numbers, 475.0540 and 475.0550. The latter item number is represented by the figures given for trade in 1976, since in that period the United States imported no fuel oil categorized under 475.0540 from Romania.

2/ Prior to January 1, 1977, this item was classified under two now-deleted--475.1020 and 475.1030. The two former numbers were replaced by the number listed above (475.1015) and a second new number--475.1025. To obtain an accurate comparison of trade in the periods before and after January 1, 1977, the sum of trade in the two new numbers should be measured against trade in the two deleted numbers.

Table A-10.--Leading items exported to Romania, by Schedule B Nos., January-December 1977,
October-December 1977, and January-December 1976

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B No.	Description	January- December 1977	October- December 1977	January- December 1976
221.4000	: Soybeans-----	38,646,173	8,367,669	45,282,040
321.4020 1/	: Bituminous coal-----	31,118,976	-	10,734,774
211.1010	: Cattle hides, whole-----	26,658,128	4,940,240	26,516,617
321.4030 2/	: Metallurgical-grade bituminous coal-----	22,431,918	14,329,315	-
041.0020	: Wheat, unmilled, except for relief-----	15,969,432	10,059,637	48,453,294
044.0060	: Yellow corn, unmilled, n.e.c-----	15,765,567	10,314,946	7,500,726
251.6000	: Wood pulp, chemical dissolving-----	9,816,806	1,772,337	7,120,898
081.3030	: Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	9,403,192	3,637,200	17,701,979
271.3040	: Natural phosphate fertilizer-----	8,359,353	3,958,810	1,844,936
271.3010	: Florida phosphate hard rock and land pebble-----	6,590,314	2,471,275	4,925,546
263.1031	: Cotton, upland domestic, 1 to 1 1/8 inches-----	6,548,065	-	-
574.7030	: Electrolytic tin plate, primary-----	6,118,320	504,284	12,795,000
045.9015	: Grain sorghums, unmilled-----	5,098,063	2,266,898	18,075,506
732.8938	: Parts and accessories, n.e.c., new, for assembly, for nonmilitary			
	: motor vehicles-----	2,699,511	4,638	158,586
861.9946	: Parts, n.e.c., for industrial instruments, n.e.c-----	2,385,390	419,064	2,079,175
732.0311	: Nonmilitary cranes, multiengine, rubber mounted, hydraulic operated, new-----	2,189,178	2,189,178	220,752
512.0632	: Herbicides, n.e.c-----	1,929,627	-	25,047
714.9207	: Storage devices, except random access, for electronic computers; and parts,			
	: n.e.c-----	1,843,216	543,443	350,767
714.9216	: Parts and accessories for basic electronic computers-----	1,764,002	660,456	2,393,174
715.2256	: Parts, n.e.c., for hot rolling mill machinery, except tube mill-----	1,705,000	1,705,000	-
	: Total exports itemized above-----	217,040,231	68,144,390	206,179,485
	: Total U.S. exports to Romania-----	259,405,338	81,492,464	249,032,549

1/ This number was discontinued on Sept. 1, 1977. On that date, trade data previously recorded under this number was listed under two new numbers, 321.4030, metallurgical-grade bituminous coal, and 321.4040, bituminous coal not of metallurgical grade. There were no exports under 321.4040 in 1977. To obtain a figure for total exports of bituminous coal in 1977, the sum of trade in 321.4020 and 321.4040 should be taken.

2/ Prior to Sept. 1, 1977, this item and item number 321.4040 were classified under a more comprehensive number, 321.4020. To obtain an accurate comparison of exports of bituminous coal between 1977 and 1976, the sum of trade in 321.4020 and 321.4030 in 1977 should be measured against trade in the original number in 1976.

Table A-11.--Leading items imported from Czechoslovakia, by TSUSA items, January-December 1977,
October-December 1977, and January-December 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item No.	Description	January- December 1977	October- December 1977	January- December 1976
700.2940	: Leather welt work footwear, valued over \$6.80 per pair-----	\$2,233,749	\$1,016,891	\$667,946
107.3525	: Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	2,107,036	442,110	1,960,058
700.2960	: Men's leather welt footwear, n.e.s., valued over \$6.80 per pair--	1,658,264	582,319	892,554
546.5400	: Glassware, n.e.s., valued 30¢-\$1 each-----	1,567,689	496,183	1,020,769
608.7100	: Steel wire rods, not tempered or treated, valued over 4¢ per : pound-----	1,401,175	415,328	3,154,749
192.2500	: Hops-----	1,147,941	-	702,965
670.1436	: Weaving machines, jet type-----	1,119,034	250,200	360,024
610.4225	: Oil well casing, seamless, unalloyed-----	1,045,756	694,309	-
674.3504	: Engine lathes, metal-cutting-----	1,007,710	144,559	963,401
727.1500	: Furniture and parts of bentwood-----	887,942	113,408	792,398
546.5600	: Glassware, n.s.p.f., valued \$1-\$3 each-----	856,937	91,645	779,417
674.3280	: Boring, drilling, and milling machines, except numerically : controlled, n.e.s-----	856,904	16,328	1,385,479
700.3550	: Men's leather footwear, n.e.s., cement soles-----	817,037	-	2,489,852
186.1565	: Downs not meeting Federal standards-----	790,253	-	-
700.2718	: Leather welt work footwear, valued \$5-\$6.80 per pair-----	769,457	26,828	182,754
741.3500	: Imitation gemstones, except beads-----	735,331	111,726	961,334
700.3515	: Men's leather athletic footwear, n.e.s-----	711,750	30,397	223,483
335.9500	: Other woven fabrics of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over : 4 ounces per square yard-----	534,052	73,816	660,552
546.5800	: Glassware, n.s.p.f., valued over \$3 each, cut or engraved-----	521,355	103,305	571,582
437.3000	: Antibiotics, natural and not artificially mixed-----	521,118	115,758	526,800
	: Total imports itemized above-----	21,290,490	4,725,110	18,296,117
	: Total U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia-----	36,392,465	7,532,421	34,802,239

Table A-12.--Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia, by Schedule B Nos., January-December 1977,
October-December 1977, and January-December 1976

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B No.	Description	January- December 1977	October- December 1977	January- December 1976
081.3030	: Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	17,125,965	5,217,560	27,330,866
211.1010	: Cattle hides, whole-----	13,048,604	2,152,648	11,115,586
044.0060	: Yellow corn, unmilled, n.e.c-----	8,845,406	-	55,300,218
221.0530	: Sunflower seed-----	8,116,486	4,597,441	5,944,683
121.0005	: Tobacco, flue-cured leaf, unstemmed-----	2,569,298	-	4,336,533
212.0010	: Muskrat fur skins, undressed-----	1,428,811	-	158,550
714.9216	: Parts and accessories for basic electronic computers-----	978,878	359,738	1,563,788
051.2010	: Fresh lemons-----	951,335	-	966,974
714.9201	: Input devices for electronic computers, and parts, n.e.c-----	891,367	742,240	52,692
212.0050	: Fur skins, undressed, n.e.c-----	847,710	567,750	20,338
714.9207	: Storing devices, random access, for electronic computers-----	681,335	309,390	27,580
664.1300	: Glass, unworked, in balls, etc-----	554,454	185,721	230,306
719.3194	: Cranes, crawler-mounted, cable-operated, new-----	530,452	-	-
121.0090	: Unmanufactured tobacco, n.e.c., including stems, etc-----	495,250	-	498,080
513.6932	: Inorganic bases, etc., n.e.c-----	460,707	-	796,525
251.7210	: Pulp, sulfate, hardwood, bleached-----	441,223	-	453,796
719.3170	: Conveyors, n.e.c-----	416,553	-	-
599.2080	: Herbicidal preparations-----	395,170	-	69,748
729.5262	: Electro-optical instruments, laboratory or scientific, for physical or : chemical analysis-----	379,780	34,795	329,787
632.8920	: Pencil slats-----	378,261	27,754	392,544
	: Total exports itemized above-----	59,537,045	14,195,037	109,588,594
	: Total U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia-----	73,989,469	17,318,932	147,466,437

Table A-13.--Leading items imported from the German Democratic Republic, by TSUSA items, January-December 1977, October-December 1977, and January-December 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item No.	Description	January- December 1977	October- December 1977	January- December 1976
480.3000	: Urea, n.e.s-----	\$2,770,661	\$1,424,036	-
124.1025	: Mink furskins, except Japanese, undressed-----	1,423,124	-	\$667,335
722.1620	: Still 35--millimeter cameras, valued over \$10-----	841,074	315,908	1,088,290
121.5000	: Pig and hog leather-----	662,933	185,050	549,205
676.0510	: Portable typewriters, nonautomatic, electric-----	645,468	24,640	33,119
668.2035	: Offset printing presses, weighing 3,500 pounds or more, : sheet-fed type-----	572,837	291,529	1,093,523
494.2000	: Montan wax-----	452,415	32,324	561,732
546.5900	: Glassware, n.s.p.f., values over \$3 each, except cut or : engraved-----	403,858	43,063	68,354
480.5000	: Potassium chloride, crude-----	388,327	-	2,070,773
546.5800	: Glassware, n.s.p.f., valued over \$3 each cut or engraved-----	366,703	35,421	331,514
546.5600	: Glassware, n.s.p.f., valued \$1-\$3 each-----	334,575	33,090	331,802
207.0050	: Articles of wood, n.s.p.f-----	296,340	82,330	156,261
676.0530	: Portable typewriters, nonautomatic, nonelectric-----	289,529	63,512	135,749
668.2045	: Printing presses, n.e.s-----	278,940	-	1,374
748.2100	: Artificial flowers, etc., n.e.s-----	210,555	24,163	132,397
121.5715	: Bovine upper leather, n.s.p.f-----	197,250	-	-
668.5060	: Parts of printing presses-----	188,867	50,731	104,415
421.4200	: Sodium sulfate, crude-----	175,995	-	-
734.9600	: Skis and snowshoes-----	171,449	31,138	151,064
420.1400	: Potassium Ferricyanide-----	146,351	35,152	112,291
	: Total imports itemized above-----	10,817,251	2,672,087	7,589,197
	: Total U.S. imports from the German Democratic Republic-----	16,862,797	4,044,826	13,421,529
	:	:	:	:

Table A-14.--Leading items exported to the German Democratic Republic, by Schedule B Nos., January-December 1977, October-December 1977, and January-December 1976

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B No.	Description	January- December 1977	October- December 1977	January- December 1976
044.0060	: Yellow corn, unmilled, n.e.c-----	11,510,450	-	16,299,296
041.0020	: Wheat, unmilled, except for relief-----	8,219,049	5,929,307	14,863,434
081.3030	: Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	5,117,753	5,117,753	-
051.2010	: Fresh lemons-----	1,624,000	-	1,356,264
221.0530	: Sunflower seed-----	1,079,891	-	840,000
421.3020	: Cottonseed oil, once-refined-----	719,938	-	-
715.2140	: Foundry machines, n.e.c., and parts, n.e.c-----	700,000	-	-
211.1010	: Cattle hides, whole-----	654,514	423,384	159,375
045.2000	: Oats, unmilled-----	516,600	516,600	-
212.0010	: Muskrat fur skins, undressed-----	430,796	-	240,850
051.2030	: Fresh grapefruit-----	315,846	-	-
292.5010	: Alfalfa seed, certified-----	311,399	-	-
283.9200	: Tungsten ores and concentrates-----	265,334	-	-
684.2540	: Aluminum and aluminum alloy tubes and pipes, n.e.c-----	253,247	65,074	-
861.6940	: Still picture equipment, parts and accessories, etc., n.e.c-----	245,838	-	195,073
263.2011	: Linters, chemical grade-----	205,422	31,330	239,187
662.3270	: Nonclay firebrick and similar firebrick shapes, except plastic or infusorial : earth, n.e.c-----	199,323	18,245	-
664.1300	: Glass, unworked, in balls, etc-----	191,850	64,223	333,291
718.4264	: Well drilling machine parts and accessories, n.e.c-----	184,834	53,409	90,054
011.6040	: Pork livers, fresh or frozen-----	172,605	-	851,075
	: Total exports itemized above-----	32,918,689	12,219,325	35,467,899
	: Total U.S. exports to the German Democratic Republic-----	36,098,634	13,090,689	64,766,675

Table A-15.--Leading items imported from Hungary, by TSUSA items, January-December 1977,
October-December 1977, and January-December 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item No.	Description	January- December 1977	October- December 1977	January- December 1976
107.3525	: Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	\$18,102,675	\$4,407,658	\$16,510,695
692.3060	: Parts of agricultural tractors-----	4,022,610	31,344	6,698,749
686.9030	: Other lamps, including households-----	3,618,829	517,065	3,476,294
437.1400	: Opium alkaloids-----	2,496,866	862,168	-
107.3540	: Pork bacon, boned, cooked, and canned-----	1,910,789	420,996	3,093,483
161.7100	: Paprika, ground or unground-----	1,066,418	252,902	578,350
700.4560	: Women's leather footwear, n.s.p.f., valued over \$2.50 per pair---	870,192	485,392	54,525
437.2000	: Alkaloids and compounds, n.s.p.f., synthetic-----	820,064	395,545	679,142
772.5105	: Automobile tires, new-----	815,348	191,829	800,444
700.4540	: Women's leather footwear, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per : pair-----	814,468	558,123	241,224
439.3060	: Natural drugs, n.e.s, advanced-----	804,298	-	1,624,224
772.5115	: Pneumatic truck and bus tires, new-----	716,902	50,841	1,066,248
692.3040	: New agricultural tractors, n.e.s-----	440,814	-	267,660
686.9010	: 3-way lamps, 150 watts and under-----	427,332	92,136	333,457
546.5400	: Glassware n.e.s., valued 30¢-\$1 each-----	422,649	80,790	505,620
222.6400	: Articles, n.e.s., of unspun fibrous vegetable materials-----	384,730	36,386	134,141
542.3120	: Ordinary glassm 16-18.5 ounces per square foot, not over 40 : united inches-----	380,931	91,021	380,122
170.2800	: Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches-----	380,538	380,538	13,718
167.3040	: Wine, over 14 percent alcohol, valued over \$4 per gallon, : containers not over 1 gallon-----	341,463	56,685	375,598
790.3900	: Inflatable articles, n.s.p.f-----	318,547	11,027	451,162
	: Total imports itemized above-----	39,156,463	8,922,446	37,284,856
	: Total U.S. imports from Hungary-----	46,800,088	10,446,197	47,559,002

Table A-16.--Leading items exported to Hungary, by Schedule B Nos., January-December 1977,
October-December 1977, and January-December 1976

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B No.	Description	January- December 1977	October- December 1977	January- December 1976
081.3030	: Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	12,254,864	5,166,000	14,521,231
561.2910	: Concentrated super phosphate-----	8,501,800	-	13,637,732
044.0060	: Yellow corn, unmilled, n.e.c-----	8,193,609	2,790,301	-
732.8920	: Parts and accessories, n.e.c., for wheel tractors-----	5,711,912	182,860	5,421,880
211.1010	: Cattle hides, whole-----	4,349,314	869,309	3,485,552
001.1010	: Dairy cattle, for breeding-----	2,715,210	977,040	538,500
718.5220	: Glass-working machines, and parts, n.e.c-----	2,346,827	318,951	19,990
714.9202	: Output devices for electronic computers, and parts-----	2,101,379	652,776	470,375
712.2050	: Parts and accessories, n.e.c., for haying machines-----	2,068,165	1,445,950	2,539
211.2020	: Kip skins-----	1,958,334	592,661	738,920
674.7030	: Electrolytic tin plate, primary-----	1,657,623	1,657,623	-
664.1300	: Glass, unworked, in balls, etc-----	1,490,284	603,353	1,331,596
211.6000	: Sheep and lamb skins, with wool on, undressed-----	1,187,012	110,401	661,152
045.2000	: Oats, unmilled-----	1,120,699	1,120,699	-
512.0659	: Organic phosphate insecticides, n.e.c-----	927,309	900,162	600,109
712.1005	: Planters and transplanters-----	861,251	-	940,114
729.9205	: Industrial melting and refining furnaces for metal, electric-----	815,042	815,042	-
541.3042	: Erythromycin, bulk-----	736,167	345,136	302,881
715.1087	: Metal working machines, n.e.c., valued \$1,000 and over, new-----	702,895	645,591	-
729.5266	: Physical properties testing and inspecting instruments, electric or : electronic-----	656,867	102,139	164,610
	: Total exports itemized above-----	60,356,563	19,295,994	42,837,181
	: Total U.S. exports to Hungary-----	79,716,760	23,967,310	62,959,656

Table A-17.--Leading items imported from Bulgaria, by TSUSA items, January-December 1977,
October-December 1977, and January-December 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item No.	Description	January- December 1977	October- December 1977	January- December 1976
170.2800	: Cigaretts leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches-----	21,928,681	5,980,211	8,460,185
605.2040	: Silver bullion, refined-----	1,198,315	-	-
676.0530	: Portable typewriters, nonautomatic, nonelectric-----	400,510	165,626	14,956
117.6700	: Pecorino cheese, not for grating-----	377,708	79,211	888,831
161.7100	: Paprika, ground or unground-----	270,861	15,739	349,652
165.1500	: Apple and pear juice, not over 1 percent alcohol-----	248,189	-	68,193
439.1040	: Natural crude drugs of vegetable origin-----	161,810	73,528	78,758
546.5400	: Glassware, n.e.s., valued 30¢-\$1 each-----	157,495	-	55,283
452.6000	: Rose oil and attar of roses-----	129,813	-	505,977
452.3200	: Lavender and spike lavender oil-----	116,786	16,128	53,919
147.6800	: Sultana raisins, no seeds-----	91,701	-	-
460.0500	: Enfleurage greases, floral essences, etc-----	85,732	25,000	350
460.8000	: Aromatic or odoriferous substances, n.e.s., not artificial : mixture-----	58,974	-	-
766.2560	: Antiques, n.s.p.f-----	50,500	41,000	-
674.3232	: Drilling machines, upright, single spindle, except numerically : controlled-----	48,220	3,084	5,322
360.1500	: Floor coverings of pile, etc., valued over 66-2/3 cents per : square foot-----	41,778	14,340	30,284
161.5500	: Mint leaves, crude, not manufactured-----	33,648	12,969	11,206
546.5200	: Glassware, n.e.s., valued not over 30¢ each-----	32,846	-	37,616
408.6020	: Aromatic or odoriferous benzenoid compounds, n.e.s-----	30,955	-	-
674.3552	: Metal-cutting machine tools, n.e.s-----	26,480	-	123,133
	: Total imports itemized above-----	25,491,002	6,426,836	10,683,665
	: Total U.S. imports from Bulgaria-----	26,042,806	6,446,844	11,231,147

Table A-18.--Leading items exported to Bulgaria, by Schedule B Nos., January-December 1977,
October-December 1977, and January-December 1976

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B No.	Description	January- December 1977	October- December 1977	January- December 1976
715.2254	: Rolling mill metalworking machinery, n.e.c-----	7,342,176	-	-
715.2235	: Hot rolling mill machinery, nonferrous-----	2,473,075	-	-
724.9975	: Electronic search and detection apparatus, including radar-----	2,114,120	2,114,120	-
251.6000	: Woodpulp, chemical dissolving-----	1,371,770	985,289	137,999
599.9920	: Compound catalysts, except nickel-----	989,233	989,233	-
054.2015	: Great northern beans, dried, except seed, not donated for relief-----	772,745	-	-
211.1010	: Cattle hides, whole-----	583,175	105,000	746,471
729.3075	: Integrated circuits, semiconductor, monolithic, digital-----	581,936	-	841,642
121.0010	: Tobacco, flue-cured leaf, stemmed-----	528,820	144,420	274,168
891.1135	: Magnetic tape recorders, video-----	501,560	-	455,540
729.5266	: Physical properties testing and inspecting instruments, electric or : electronic-----	330,546	266,020	15,747
221.4000	: Soybeans-----	284,548	-	1,595
541.7036	: Preparations acting primarily on the digestive system, etc., dosage or : retail sales, n.e.c-----	255,633	60,000	208,080
512.0380	: Synthetic organic medicinal chemicals, n.e.c., in bulk-----	253,620	82,118	510
641.3020	: Kraft shipping sack paper-----	250,201	-	-
861.9920	: Parts for testing apparatus, n.e.c-----	245,147	24,871	72,921
719.9120	: Molds for forming plastic or rubber articles-----	242,090	138,380	-
718.3960	: Fruit- and vegetable-processing machines, n.e.c., and parts-----	240,050	146,168	82,028
689.5005	: Antimony and antimony alloys, wrought or unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	232,898	232,898	-
722.1023	: Fractional horsepower motors, 1/3 hp. and under except hermetic-----	232,253	144,918	204,715
	: Total exports itemized above-----	19,825,596	5,433,435	3,041,416
	: Total U.S. exports to Bulgaria-----	23,909,897	6,563,788	43,320,113

Table A-19.--Leading items imported from Albania, by TSUSA items, January-December 1977,
October-December 1977, and January-December 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA item No.	Description	January- December 1977	October- December 1977	January- December 1976
601.1540	: Chrome ore, chromium content 41 to 60 percent chromic oxide-----	2,488,433	1,922,580	1,857,728
161.9400	: Unground sage-----	829,075	131,599	666,994
668.2045	: Printing presses, n.e.s-----	34,532	-	-
470.5500	: Myrobalan and sumac-----	15,562	-	12,002
653.2260	: Metal coins, n.e.s-----	14,970	1,049	689
124.1020	: Marten furskins, undressed, whole-----	9,717	-	1,655
161.2500	: Coriander-----	5,307	-	-
674.2000	: Metal rolling mills and parts-----	972	972	-
601.1520	: Chrome ore, chromium content not over 40 percent chromic oxide--	591	-	-
:	: Total imports itemized above-----	3,399,159	2,056,200	2,539,068
:	: Total U.S. imports from Albania-----	3,399,159	2,056,200	2,543,761
:	:	:	:	:

Table A-20.--Leading items exported to Albania, by Schedule B Nos., January-December 1977,
October-December 1977, and January-December 1976

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B No.	Description	January- December 1977	October- December 1977	January- December 1976
321.4020	: Bituminous coal-----	1,811,222	-	-
221.1010	: Cattle hides, whole-----	270,265	-	419,374
891.1135	: Magnetic tape recorders, video-----	65,920	65,920	346,715
729.7000	: Electron and proton accelerators, and parts, n.e.c-----	30,324	-	-
512.0993	: Miscellaneous organic chemicals, except cyclic, n.e.c-----	25,074	10,968	-
581.2062	: Polymerization and copolymerization sheets-----	2,878	-	-
861.9938	: Parts and accessories, n.e.c., for nuclear radiation detection and : measuring instruments-----	1,210	-	-
541.7058	: Broad and medium spectrum antibiotics, except penicillins-----	1,120	-	-
861.9999	: Parts and accessories, n.e.c., for instruments n.e.c. (except industrial : process)-----	827	-	-
	: Total exports itemized above-----	2,208,840	76,888	766,089
	: Total U.S. exports to Albania-----	2,208,840	76,888	1,075,817

Table A-21.--Leading items imported from Cuba, ^{1/} by TSUSA items, January-December 1977,
October-December 1977, and January-December 1976

(In U.S. dollars)				
TSUSA item No.	Description	January- December 1977	October- December 1977	January- December 1976
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude-----	101,640	-	-
480.8090	Other fertilizer material-----	2,590	-	-
724.1025	Feature film, 35-millimeter and over-----	1,100	-	-
653.2260	Metal coins, n.e.s-----	426	-	-
190.4500	Live fish, not for human consumption-----	344	-	-
	Total imports itemized above-----	106,100	0	0
	Total U.S. imports from Cuba-----	106,100	0	27,133

^{1/} U.S. trade with Cuba has been under an embargo since Feb. 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 No. 3447 that declares the embargo. Under Section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 the Secretary of Commerce is directed to carry out the prohibition of exports, while the Secretary of the Treasury enforces the prohibition of 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 extremely limited.

Table A-22.--Leading items exported to Cuba, by Schedule B Nos., January-December 1977,
October-December 1977, and January-December 1976

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B No.	Description	January- December 1977	October- December 1977	January- December 1976
512.0380	Synthetic organic medicinal chemicals, n.e.c., in bulk-----	177,280	-	-
724.9985	Parts and accessories, n.e.c., for telecommunications equipment-----	125,000	-	-
893.0060	Articles for artificial plastic materials, n.e.c-----	46,660	-	-
861.7125	Dental equipment, n.e.c-----	45,168	-	-
541.8000	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products, donated for relief-----	32,800	6,400	20,300
541.7076	Pharmaceutical preparations, except biologic, for human use, n.e.c-----	32,100	13,000	-
931.0050	Special transactions, not classified-----	23,200	-	-
719.1514	Air conditioners, year-round-----	14,332	-	-
861.7150	Medical, surgical, etc., and veterinary instruments and apparatus, n.e.c-----	11,380	-	-
691.1080	Finished structures and structural parts, of iron and steel, n.e.c-----	11,000	11,000	-
678.5050	Iron and steel electrical conduit fittings-----	11,000	-	-
931.0020	Commodities donated for relief-----	9,628	3,528	1,208
719.6445	Sprayers and spraying equipment, n.e.c-----	6,580	-	-
533.3230	Exterior water-type trade sales emulsion paint and other water-thin paint, including dry type-----	5,829	-	-
541.7003	Medicinal chemical preparations, or mixtures of two or more products; antibiotics-----	5,000	5,000	-
841.1247	Outer garments, n.e.c., man-made fibers, women's, not knit or crocheted-----	4,400	-	-
242.8020	Utility line poles, wood-----	3,975	-	-
533.3280	Industrial product finishes, except lacquers-----	3,670	3,670	-
691.1015	Fabricated structural iron and steel-----	3,500	3,500	-
533.3220	Exterior oil-type trade sales paints, enamel and varnish, ready-mixed and in tint base form-----	3,180	-	-
	Total exports itemized above-----	575,682	46,098	21,508
	Total U.S. exports to Cuba-----	588,209	49,987	88,641

Table A-23.--Leading items imported from the People's Republic of Mongolia, by TSUSA items, January-December 1977, October-December 1977, and January-December 1976

(In U.S. dollars)					
TSUSA item No.	Description	January- December 1977	October- December 1977	January- December 1976	
306.6200	: Cashmere goat hair, sorted, etc-----	997,360	-	664,445	
306.4293	: Camel hair, sorted, etc-----	606,422	40,040	1,453,527	
306.6100	: Cashmere goat hair, not sorted, etc-----	277,599	277,599	-	
124.1018	: Lynx furskins, whole, raw-----	142,973	27,247	1,201	
124.1057	: Whole furskins, n.e.s., raw-----	40,508	-	42,330	
337.2050	: Fabrics wholly of silk, weighing over 1.46 ounces per square : yard-----	6,690	6,690	-	
124.1010	: Fox furskins, except silver and black, undressed-----	5,100	-	-	
	: Total imports itemized above-----	2,076,652	351,576	2,161,503	
	: Total U.S. imports from People's Republic of Mongolia-----	2,076,652	351,576	2,252,054	
	:	:	:	:	

Table A-24.--Leading items exported to the People's Republic of Mongolia, by Schedule B Nos., January-December 1977, October-December 1977, and January-December 1976

(In U.S. dollars)								
Schedule	:	:	January-	:	October-	:	January-	
B	:	Description	:	December	:	December	:	December
No.	:	:	:	1977	:	1977	:	1976
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
861.9810	:	Instruments, laboratory or scientific, for physical or chemical analysis-----	:	3,867	:	3,867	:	-
599.7700	:	Prepared culture media-----	:	3,217	:	1,608	:	-
512.0380	:	Synthetic organic medicinal chemicals, n.e.c., in bulk-----	:	1,512	:	-	:	1,476
714.1010	:	Typewriters, standing, electric, new-----	:	1,330	:	-	:	-
862.4320	:	Paper, paperboard and cloth, sensitized, not developed except silver	:		:		:	
	:	halide type-----	:	1,013	:	1,013	:	1,476
	:	Total exports itemized above-----	:	10,939	:	6,488	:	1,476
	:	Total U.S. exports to the People's Republic of Mongolia-----	:	10,939	:	6,488	:	31,307
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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- (1) a summary of developments in U.S.-NME trade for that calendar quarter, with the summary of the fourth quarter as an annual review;
- (2) seven summary tables and two figures describing the value, direction, composition, and individual country trade shares of U.S.-NME trade through that calendar quarter;
- (3) a series of appendix tables describing the leading items traded by the United States with each of the 12 NME countries covered, disaggregated to the 7-digit level of the respective import and export schedules, through the end of that calendar quarter.

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

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