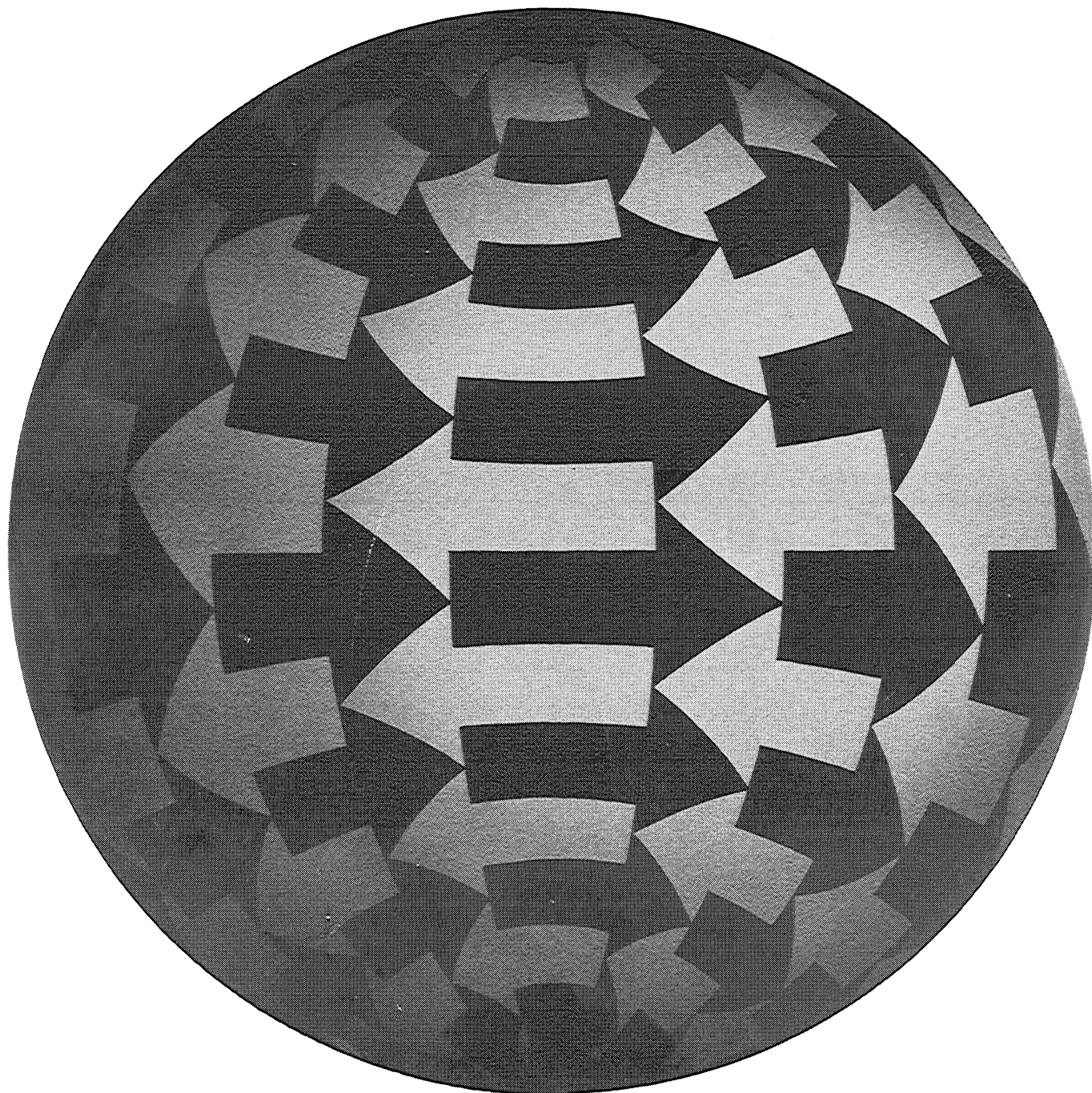


Annual 1982

# U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas



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# UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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## PREFACE

This report is a byproduct of the U.S. International Trade Commission's Trade Monitoring Information Support System. This system consists of a comprehensive and standardized data base designed to provide the Commission with the basic data required in its analytical and monitoring responsibilities and to serve as a starting point for more detailed trade analysis. The system improves the Commission's capability to anticipate issues which are of concern in the exercise of its various roles under U.S. trade statutes including monitoring and understanding trade shifts which are likely to affect future trade policy.

The basic components of the system are the tailor-made trade tables, which consist of computer-generated import/export tables for key commodity areas or aggregations for which data have not generally been available on a routine, machine-generated basis. The system at present includes over 2,500 key commodity groups composed of one or more individual TSUS items and comparable export classifications.

The tailor-made trade tables serve as the vehicle for a Commission trade-monitoring or early-warning system, which can alert the Commission to shifts in trade patterns and focus on areas for further Commission study. The tailor-made trade tables are automatically tested quarterly and annually by computer against predetermined criteria or "gates" designed to detect aberrant trade behavior. These criteria include significant changes in (1) the value and/or quantity and/or unit value for exports and imports, and (2) the pattern of countries supplying U.S. imports and/or the markets for U.S. exports.

Because of the interest in shifting trade patterns, the Commission, while viewing the system primarily as an internal analytical tool, is making this report available to the concerned congressional committees, the United States Trade Representative, other executive departments, and the public. This report provides brief analyses of significant trade shifts and possible reasons for the shifts for the following sectors:

- Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products
- Forest products
- Textiles, apparel, and footwear
- Chemicals, petroleum, natural gas, and related products
- Minerals and metals
- Machinery and equipment
- Miscellaneous manufactures.

Following each sector analysis is a statistical table summarizing trade for the major commodity groups within the sector and a summary of the monitoring gates triggered for the most recent period. Appendix A contains a listing of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's system.

Trade data indicating the origin of U.S. imports by country and the market countries for U.S. exports are available for each of the 650 commodity groupings covered in the sector tables. 1/ In addition, the Commission has similar data available on a more detailed product basis within these groupings.

Appendix B contains data for U.S. trade in articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement; appendix C contains data for U.S. trade in motor-vehicle parts and accessories. Both are areas of current interest in U.S. trade policy; and these data are the only comprehensive trade data available for the respective areas.

This issue of U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas includes estimated data on 1981 domestic consumption, production, employment and import penetration ratios for the approximately 650 commodity groups covered in this report (app. E). These data have been estimated by the Commission's commodity-industry analysts based on primary and secondary data sources including discussions with various Government and industry contacts. These estimated data are subject to change either from future secondary sources or from the detailed surveys the Commission often conducts in the course of its statutory investigations or other work.

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1/ App. D contains an alphabetical index of the commodity groupings covered in the sector tables.

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## Overview of 1982 U.S. Merchandise Trade

During 1982 the U.S. merchandise trade deficit reached a level of \$32.1 billion, a 13-percent increase over the 1981 deficit of \$28.4 billion and an increase of 46 percent over the 1980 deficit of \$22.0 billion (table 1). <sup>1/</sup> On a sector basis, merchandise trade deficits were experienced in 1982 for petroleum, natural gas, and related products (\$59.0 billion), minerals and metals (\$14.5 billion), textiles and apparel (\$4.8 billion), footwear (\$3.3 billion) and forest products (\$0.5 billion). Trade surpluses continued in 1982 for agricultural, animal, and vegetable products (\$18.1 billion), chemicals and related products (\$15.8 billion), machinery and equipment (\$14.9 billion), and miscellaneous manufactures (\$1.2 billion).

The \$3.7 billion increase in the U.S. merchandise trade deficit reflects significant declines in the net U.S. trade position in machinery and equipment, agriculture, textiles, and chemicals, which were in large part offset by an \$18.1 billion decline in the U.S. trade deficit for petroleum, natural gas, and related products. Significant declines in both U.S. exports and imports occurred in 1982, as discussed below.

### U.S. export developments

U.S. exports declined to \$204.5 billion in 1982, a decrease of 9 percent from the 1981 level. The decline in U.S. exports is generally attributed to recessions abroad and the stronger U.S. dollar making U.S. exports less competitive in foreign markets. Major changes in the value of U.S. exports occurred in 1981 in a number of specific commodity areas within the major industrial sectors.

In the agricultural sector, U.S. exports of sugar fell by \$483 million in 1982 due partly to the high price of U.S. sugar relative to the world price. U.S. exports of grain were \$13.4 billion in 1982, down 25 percent from 1981, reflecting the worldwide recession, the general situation of oversupply of grain and resulting low prices, and the strength of the U.S. dollar.

In the forest products sector, U.S. exports of paper and printed matter declined by \$0.6 billion with the greatest declines in chemical wood pulp used for the manufacture of packaging.

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<sup>1/</sup> The trade data provided in this report are based on trade in schedules 1 through 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (imports) and Schedule B (exports); trade under schedule 8 and other special provisions is not included. In 1982, imports in the excluded provisions amounted to \$5.8 billion and exports amounted to \$2.7 billion. Import values used in the report are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.



Table 1.--U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major commodity sectors, 1980, 1981, and 1982 1/

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item 2/	1980	1981	1982	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	40,732,884	43,679,477	37,141,668	
Forest products-----	9,608,788	9,217,577	8,482,079	
Textiles and apparel-----	8,713,978	8,207,461	6,519,283	
Footwear-----	130,765	140,564	119,579	
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products-----	2,328,958	3,193,054	5,716,850	
Chemicals and related products-----	29,003,717	30,749,127	29,173,819	
Minerals and metals-----	25,089,793	19,953,230	14,759,960	
Machinery and equipment-----	84,306,921	95,536,029	87,291,151	
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	13,720,391	14,893,751	15,290,409	
Total-----	213,636,200	225,570,275	204,494,803	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	20,022,617	20,260,723	19,037,957	
Forest products-----	9,251,856	9,647,202	9,020,612	
Textiles and apparel-----	9,082,231	10,843,122	11,270,161	
Footwear-----	2,957,081	3,141,218	3,433,638	
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products-----	78,376,835	80,337,109	64,721,415	
Chemicals and related products-----	12,490,363	13,506,035	13,340,607	
Minerals and metals-----	31,750,921	34,386,404	29,246,777	
Machinery and equipment-----	60,078,120	68,542,029	72,360,071	
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	11,583,188	13,297,782	14,132,986	
Total-----	235,593,216	253,961,628	236,564,228	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products-----	20,710,267	23,418,753	18,103,711	
Forest products-----	356,931	-429,624	-538,532	
Textiles and apparel-----	-368,252	-2,635,660	-4,750,878	
Footwear-----	-2,826,315	-3,000,654	-3,314,058	
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products-----	-76,047,877	-77,144,054	-59,004,564	
Chemicals and related products-----	16,513,354	17,283,092	15,833,212	
Minerals and metals-----	-6,661,127	-14,433,174	-14,486,816	
Machinery and equipment-----	24,228,800	26,993,999	14,931,079	
Miscellaneous manufactures-----	2,137,202	1,595,969	1,157,423	
Total-----	-21,957,015	-28,391,353	-32,069,425	

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

2/ The product coverage of each of the sectors presented is identified (in terms of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) later in this report on the first page of the textual analysis for each sector.

In the textiles, apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. exports of fibers and textile mill products dropped 20 percent from \$7.0 billion in 1981 to \$5.6 billion in 1982, primarily in the areas of raw fibers, spun and filament yarns, broadwoven fabrics, and home furnishings.

In the chemicals and energy sectors, U.S. exports of petroleum products more than doubled between 1981 and 1982, rising from \$2.2 billion to \$4.8 billion. At least part of this increase resulted from the lifting of U.S. export controls on petroleum products late in 1981. Exports of fertilizers were down 9 percent from \$2.7 billion in 1981 to \$2.3 billion in 1982.

In the minerals and metals sector, U.S. exports of gold bullion decreased by \$1.9 billion to a level of \$591 million in 1982. Depressed prices and curtailed domestic production were behind the decrease.

In the machinery and equipment sector, U.S. exports of office machines increased from \$9.7 billion in 1981 to \$10.1 billion in 1982, as the United States continues to be a leader in technology and production. U.S. exports of automobiles dropped from \$4.0 billion in 1981 to \$2.9 billion in 1982, with exports to every major U.S. export market declining. U.S. exports of new civil airplanes decreased from 3,325 units in 1981 to 1,320 units in 1982; the value of these exports fell 45 percent to \$4.6 billion in 1982. Exports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories decreased from \$11.3 billion in 1981 to \$10.6 billion in 1982 as exports to Mexico's assembly plants dropped because of the economic recession in Mexico.

#### U.S. import developments

U.S. imports decreased to \$236.6 billion in 1982, a drop of 7 percent from the 1981 level, reflecting the continued slow U.S. economy in 1982 and in particular a \$15.6 billion decline in U.S. imports of petroleum, natural gas, and related products. There were significant changes in 1982 in the value of U.S. imports for specific commodity groups in the various sectors.

In the agricultural sector, U.S. imports of raw sugar fell by \$1.4 billion to a level of \$0.8 billion in 1982 as world sugar prices fell and U.S. imports of sugar were limited beginning in May 1982 by quota and import fees.

In the textiles, apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. imports of apparel increased by approximately \$0.7 billion in 1982, with most of the increased imports coming from Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, and China. Imports of nonrubber footwear rose by \$603 million to a level of \$3.1 billion in 1982 following the expiration of the 4-year orderly marketing agreements with Taiwan and Korea in June 1981 and the repeal of the American selling price method of customs valuation.

In the chemicals and energy sectors, U.S. imports of crude petroleum decreased by 26 percent from \$61.5 billion in 1981 to \$45.7 billion in 1982. The decrease was a direct result of the decrease in U.S. consumption and lower import unit values (\$35.10 per barrel in 1981 compared with \$32.27 per barrel in 1982).

In the minerals and metals sector, U.S. imports of steel mill products in 1982 amounted to \$9.0 billion, a decrease of \$1.3 billion from 1981, with imports dropping in pipe and tubing, steel plates, structural shapes, and steel sheet and strip. U.S. imports of iron ore dropped from \$948 million in 1981 to \$497 million in 1982 as demand from the steel industry declined. Imports of precious metals were valued at \$3.4 billion in 1982, representing a decrease of \$632 million from the \$4.0 billion imported during 1981. This decline reflects import decreases in platinum group metals, gold bullion, and silver bullion as trade in these metals slowed with price declines. Imports of nickel ore and metal declined by \$466 million to \$687 million in 1982, reflecting depressed market conditions and worldwide production cutbacks.

In the machinery and equipment sector, U.S. imports of office machines increased from \$3.5 billion in 1981 to \$4.2 billion in 1982, in large part due to increased U.S. demand for small computers from Japan. U.S. imports of semiconductors were valued at \$4.2 billion in 1982, or 16 percent higher than in 1981, as imports of Japanese computer-memory devices escalated and U.S. producers continued to operate assembly plants in developing countries. U.S. imports of passenger automobiles increased from \$18.0 billion in 1981 to \$20.5 billion in 1982, or 13.9 percent, and the number of units rose from 3.0 million units in 1981 to 3.1 million in 1982, or 3.3 percent. The average unit value of automobiles increased from about \$6,000 in 1981 to about \$6,600 in 1982, or 10 percent. U.S. imports of motor vehicles and accessories increased from \$8.5 billion in 1981 to \$9.1 billion in 1982.

In the miscellaneous manufactures sector, U.S. imports of watches, clocks, and clockwork-operated devices declined from \$1.3 billion in 1981 to \$993 million in 1982. Intense price competition in the low end of the watch market contributed significantly to the decline. Imports of game machines in 1982 advanced by 70 percent over those in 1981, from \$561 million to \$955 million, a combination of the increased popularity of a particular Japanese-made arcade game and the shifting of domestic manufacturing to Hong Kong and Taiwan.

#### U.S. bilateral trade

The United States experienced significant changes in net trade balances during 1982 with Canada, the European Community (EC), Mexico, and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) nations (table 2). The U.S. deficit with Canada rose by \$5.7 billion in 1982 to a level of \$12.8 billion, almost entirely accounted for by trade shifts in the machinery and equipment sector. The U.S. trade surplus with the EC dropped by \$5.5 billion in 1982 to a level of \$4.5 billion, with particularly noticeable declines in U.S. exports of aircraft and gold bullion. The U.S. trade balance with Mexico went from a surplus of \$3.7 billion in 1981 to a deficit of \$4.2 billion in 1982, with petroleum imports rising and exports of grains and machinery and equipment falling. The U.S. deficit with OPEC dropped by \$17.8 billion in 1982 to \$10.7 billion as petroleum imports dropped.

Table 2.--All merchandise sectors: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1980, 1981, and 1982 <sup>1/</sup> 2/

(In thousands of dollars)			
Item	1980	1981	1982
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>			
Canada	33,035,003	37,037,449	31,564,006
Japan	20,399,305	21,250,771	20,295,017
EC	52,623,115	50,192,409	45,371,243
Brazil	4,276,179	3,718,189	3,352,603
Hong Kong	2,535,569	2,477,508	2,273,338
India	1,639,539	1,705,591	1,555,184
Korea	4,378,875	4,978,384	5,308,687
Mexico	14,584,019	16,982,986	10,858,344
Taiwan	4,165,333	4,121,402	4,073,154
OPEC	16,817,632	20,518,322	20,206,134
NMES	7,618,252	7,835,896	6,448,690
China	3,747,918	3,596,687	2,902,418
All Other	51,563,374	54,751,363	53,188,397
Total	213,636,200	225,570,275	204,494,803
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>			
Canada	39,417,364	44,091,765	44,411,018
Japan	30,413,787	37,216,679	37,045,610
EC	35,342,775	40,131,743	40,835,804
Brazil	3,643,630	4,284,307	4,113,756
Hong Kong	4,504,427	5,191,799	5,392,568
India	1,059,157	1,194,440	1,390,406
Korea	4,186,055	5,133,514	5,600,736
Mexico	12,158,675	13,260,717	15,037,527
Taiwan	6,815,660	8,001,601	8,797,619
OPEC	51,855,038	48,985,497	30,917,991
NMES	2,433,924	3,371,238	3,249,167
China	1,036,263	1,824,190	2,194,707
All Other	43,762,717	43,098,323	39,772,021
Total	235,593,216	253,961,628	236,564,228
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>			
Canada	-6,382,360	-7,054,316	-12,847,011
Japan	-10,014,482	-15,965,908	-16,750,593
EC	17,280,339	10,060,665	4,535,438
Brazil	632,549	-566,118	-761,152
Hong Kong	-1,968,858	-2,714,290	-3,119,229
India	580,381	511,151	164,777
Korea	192,819	-155,130	-292,049
Mexico	2,425,343	3,722,269	-4,179,182
Taiwan	-2,650,326	-3,880,198	-4,724,464
OPEC	-35,037,405	-28,467,174	-10,711,857
NMES	5,184,328	4,464,658	3,199,523
China	2,711,654	1,772,496	707,711
All Other	7,800,657	11,653,039	13,416,376
Total	-21,957,015	-28,391,353	-32,069,425

<sup>1/</sup> Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

<sup>2/</sup> Data provided for selected countries and country groups.

The continuing U.S. trade deficit stems in part from the appreciation of the U.S. dollar in 1982 relative to other major currencies. The International Monetary Fund's weighted average foreign currency value of the U.S. dollar was up 12 percent in 1982 from the 1981 level. This increase suggests a continuing decrease in U.S. competitiveness in export markets. The appreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to other major currencies is shown in the following tabulation (average currency units per U.S. dollar):

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>Percentage change</u>
Yen (Japan)-----	220.54	249.05	13
Pound (United Kingdom)-----	.4972	.5723	15
Franc (France)-----	5.4346	6.5724	21
Dollar (Canada)-----	1.1989	1.2337	3
Lira (Italy)-----	1136.77	1352.50	19
Mark (West Germany)-----	2.2600	2.4266	7

U.S. bilateral trade balances with certain major trading partners are discussed below.

Canada.---The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Canada in 1982 was \$12.8 billion, reflecting U.S. imports of \$44.4 billion and exports of \$31.6 billion. The 1982 trade deficit represented an 82-percent increase over the 1981 deficit following an 11-percent increase between 1980 and 1981 from \$6.4 billion to \$7.1 billion. On a sector basis, the largest deficits are seen in the forest products sector (\$5.6 billion in 1982), in the petroleum, natural gas, and related products sector (\$7.1 billion in 1982), and in the minerals and metals sector (\$2.4 billion in 1982), reflecting high U.S. imports of softwood lumber, natural gas, petroleum, and various metals and metal products. Significant trade surpluses with Canada have consistently appeared in the machinery and equipment sector (\$805 million in 1982), reflecting U.S. exports of motor vehicles, various machinery, machine tools, and aircraft.

Japan.---The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Japan in 1982 was \$16.8 billion, reflecting U.S. imports of \$37.0 billion and exports of \$20.3 billion. The 1982 trade deficit represented a 5-percent increase over the 1981 deficit, following a 59-percent increase between 1980 and 1981 from \$10.0 billion to \$16.0 billion. On a sector basis, high deficits are consistently seen in the machinery and equipment sector (\$21.3 billion in 1982) and in the minerals and metals sector (\$4.3 billion in 1982), reflecting high U.S. imports in passenger automobiles, radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus, office machines, and iron and steel mill products. Large trade surpluses with Japan have consistently appeared in the agricultural sector (\$5.4 billion in 1982) and the chemicals sector (\$3.0 billion in 1982), reflecting U.S. exports of grains, soybeans, meat and fish, coal, uranium, and various chemical compounds.



European Community.---The U.S. merchandise trade surplus with the EC in 1982 was \$4.5 billion, reflecting U.S. imports of \$40.8 billion and exports of \$45.4 billion. The 1982 trade surplus represented a 55-percent decrease from the 1981 surplus following a 42-percent decrease between 1980 and 1981 from \$17.3 billion to \$10.1 billion. On a sector basis, the largest deficits are seen in the petroleum sector (\$5.4 billion in 1982) and in the minerals and metals sector (\$3.4 billion in 1982), reflecting high U.S. imports in petroleum and petroleum products and iron and steel mill products. The largest trade surpluses with the EC have consistently appeared in the agriculture sector (\$5.4 billion in 1982), the chemicals sector (\$3.8 billion in 1982), and the machinery and equipment sector (\$2.8 billion in 1982), reflecting U.S. exports of oilseeds, animal feeds, grains, woodpulp, paperboard, certain commodity chemicals, and aircraft.

Brazil.---The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Brazil in 1982 was \$761 million, reflecting U.S. imports of \$4.1 billion and exports of \$3.4 billion. The 1982 trade deficit represented a 34-percent increase over the 1981 deficit of \$566 million following a trade surplus of \$633 million in 1980. On a sector basis, the largest deficits were seen in the agriculture sector (\$1.1 billion in 1982) and the petroleum sector (\$566 million in 1982), reflecting U.S. imports of coffee, fruit juices, cocoa and confectioneries, sugar, shellfish, and petroleum and petroleum products. The largest trade surpluses with Brazil appeared in the chemicals sector (\$717 million in 1982) and the machinery and equipment sector (\$945 million in 1982), reflecting U.S. exports of coal, fertilizers, earth-moving machines, office machines, and aircraft.

Hong Kong.---The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Hong Kong in 1982 was \$3.1 billion, reflecting U.S. imports of \$5.4 billion and exports of \$2.3 billion. The 1982 trade deficit represented a 15-percent increase over the 1981 deficit following a 38-percent increase between 1980 and 1981 from \$2.0 billion to \$2.7 billion. On a sector basis, the largest deficits are seen in the textiles and apparel sector (\$2.0 billion in 1982) and in the miscellaneous manufactures sector (\$1.1 billion in 1982), reflecting U.S. imports in apparel, footwear, dolls, toys, games, and horological devices. The largest trade surpluses with Hong Kong appeared in the agriculture sector (\$376 million in 1982) and the chemicals sector (\$226 million in 1982), reflecting U.S. exports of tobacco and tobacco products, fresh fruit, poultry, and fabricated rubber and plastics products.

India.---The U.S. merchandise trade surplus with India in 1982 was \$165 million, reflecting U.S. imports of \$1.4 billion and exports of \$1.6 billion. The 1982 trade surplus represented a 68-percent decrease from the 1981 surplus following a 12-percent decrease between 1980 and 1981 from \$580 million to \$511 million. On a sector basis, the largest deficits are seen in the textiles and apparel sector (\$296 million in 1982) and in the petroleum sector (\$306 million in 1982), reflecting high U.S. imports in cotton apparel, woven fabrics, and crude petroleum. The most significant trade surplus with India appeared in the machinery and equipment sector (\$600 million in 1982), reflecting U.S. exports of aircraft and parts and motor vehicles and parts.

Korea.---The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Korea in 1982 was \$292 million, compared with a deficit of \$155 million in 1981 and a surplus of \$193 million in 1980. U.S. imports in 1982 were \$5.6 billion, compared with exports of \$5.3 billion. On a sector basis, the largest deficits appear in the textiles and apparel sector (\$1.1 billion in 1982) and the footwear sector (\$744 million in 1982), reflecting U.S. imports of wearing apparel and footwear, particularly nonrubber footwear. The largest U.S. surplus appears in the agricultural sector (\$1.1 billion in 1982) where U.S. exports of grains, cattle hides, and soybeans were large.

Mexico.---The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Mexico in 1982 was \$4.2 billion, reflecting U.S. imports of \$15.0 billion and exports of \$10.9 billion. The 1982 trade deficit followed 1981 and 1980 surpluses of \$3.7 billion and \$2.4 billion, respectively. On a sector basis, the major deficit is seen in the petroleum sector (\$7.4 billion in 1982), reflecting high U.S. imports of crude petroleum. The largest trade surplus with Mexico is in the machinery and equipment sector (\$2.4 billion in 1982), reflecting U.S. exports of motor vehicles and parts; lifting, handling, and earthmoving machinery; metalworking machine tools; and office machine parts.

Taiwan.---The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Taiwan in 1982 was \$4.7 billion, reflecting U.S. imports of \$8.8 billion and exports of \$4.1 billion. The 1982 trade deficit represented a 22-percent increase over the 1981 deficit following a 46 percent increase between 1980 and 1981 from \$2.7 billion to \$3.9 billion. On a sector basis, the largest deficits are seen in the textiles and apparel sector (\$2.4 billion in 1982) and in the miscellaneous manufactures sector (\$1.8 billion in 1982), reflecting high U.S. imports of apparel, footwear, furniture, dolls and toys, and games. The largest trade surplus with Taiwan appeared in the agriculture sector (\$713 million in 1982), reflecting U.S. exports of grains and oilseeds.

OPEC.---The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with OPEC in 1982 was \$10.7 billion, reflecting U.S. imports of \$30.9 billion and exports of \$20.2 billion. The 1982 trade deficit represented a 62-percent decrease from the 1981 deficit following a 19-percent decrease between 1980 and 1981 from \$35.0 billion to \$28.5 billion. On a sector basis, the only deficit was in the petroleum sector (\$29.1 billion in 1982), reflecting high U.S. crude petroleum imports. The major trade surplus with OPEC appeared in the machinery and equipment sector (\$11.4 billion in 1982), reflecting U.S. exports of motor vehicles and parts, earthmoving machinery, and aircraft.

Nonmarket economy countries (NME's). 1/--The U.S. merchandise trade surplus with all NMEs in 1982 was \$3.2 billion, reflecting U.S. imports of \$3.2 billion and exports of \$6.4 billion. The 1982 trade surplus represented a 28-percent decrease from the 1981 surplus following a 14-percent decrease

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1/ The NME's include Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Estonia, North Korea, the U.S.S.R., Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, Hungary, China, Poland, Romania, Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam.

between 1980 and 1981 from \$5.2 billion to \$4.5 billion. On a sector basis, the largest deficits are seen in the textiles and apparel sector (\$572 million in 1982) and in the petroleum sector (\$632 million in 1982), reflecting high U.S. imports of apparel, broadwoven fabrics, textile household furnishings, petroleum, and petroleum products. The largest trade surplus with the NME's appeared in the agriculture sector (\$3.5 billion in 1982), reflecting U.S. exports of grains, oilseeds, animal and vegetable oils, and hides.

The U.S. merchandise trade surplus in 1982 with China, a major NME, was \$707 million, reflecting U.S. imports of \$2.2 billion and exports of \$2.9 billion. The 1982 trade surplus represented a 60-percent decrease from the 1981 surplus following a 35-percent decrease between 1980 and 1981 from \$2.7 billion to \$1.8 billion. On a sector basis, the largest deficits are seen in the petroleum sector (\$580 million in 1982) and in the textiles and apparel sector (\$448 million in 1982), reflecting U.S. imports of petroleum, petroleum products, apparel, broadwoven fabrics, and textiles household furnishings. The largest trade surplus with China appeared in the agriculture sector (\$1.2 billion in 1982), reflecting U.S. exports of grains, leather, and oilseeds.



**ANALYSES OF TRADE SHIFTS, BY SECTORS**





### Agricultural, Animal, and Vegetable Products 1/

In 1982, the United States had a favorable balance of trade in agricultural, animal, and vegetable products of \$18.1 billion, compared with \$23.4 billion in 1981 (table 3, fig. 1). Between the 2 years, exports dropped from \$43.7 billion to \$37.1 billion and imports declined from \$20.3 billion to \$19.0 billion. The decline in the U.S. trade surplus reflects the general decline in worldwide economic activity and a strong U.S. dollar.

The value of U.S. exports of sugar, oilseeds and oilseed products, citrus fruit, wrapper tobacco, grain, dried vegetables, dried fruit, pork, furskins, poultry, eggs, and shellfish declined significantly between 1981 and 1982 as did the value of imports of sugar and cocoa. The value of imports of fruit juice, dried fruit, live cattle, pork, canned tuna, and shellfish and exports of butter and beef increased significantly between 1981 and 1982.

#### U.S. bilateral trade

U.S. agricultural trade covers a large number of foreign market and supplier countries. However, only a small number of these markets or countries account for the major part of the trade. In 1982, seven markets took about two-thirds of U.S. exports of agricultural products and four suppliers accounted for nearly one-half of U.S. imports of such products. The major export markets in 1981 and 1982 were the European Community (EC), Japan, nonmarket economy countries (NME's), members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Canada, Korea, and Mexico. Major sources of farm product imports were the EC, Canada, Mexico, and Brazil. Between 1981 and 1982 significant declines occurred in U.S. farm exports to Mexico, Japan, the EC, and the NME's. During the same period, imports of agricultural products from Brazil registered a significant decline, and imports from Canada rose substantially. The following discussion presents U.S. bilateral trade information covering selected trading partners of the United States.

Canada.---The United States was a net importer of agricultural products from Canada in 1981 and 1982. The U.S. trade deficit with Canada in agricultural products increased from \$182 million to \$587 million. The increase reflects a 7-percent decline in exports to \$1.9 billion and an 11-percent increase in imports to \$2.5 billion.

The major agricultural products exported from the United States to Canada were fresh fruits and vegetables, animal feeds, and fruit juices; in 1982, these four commodity groups accounted for nearly 40 percent of total farm exports to that market. Fresh or frozen fish, meat except poultry, distilled spirits, live animals, and shellfish accounted for nearly two-thirds of the agricultural products imported from Canada in 1982.

Significant shifts in U.S.-Canadian agricultural trade between 1981 and 1982 occurred in U.S. exports of corn and in U.S. imports of cattle, swine, and fresh, chilled, or frozen pork. U.S. exports of corn fell from \$78 million in 1981 to \$38 million in 1982, primarily because of large supplies <sup>3of</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> Included here are the commodities classified in schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Animal and vegetable products.

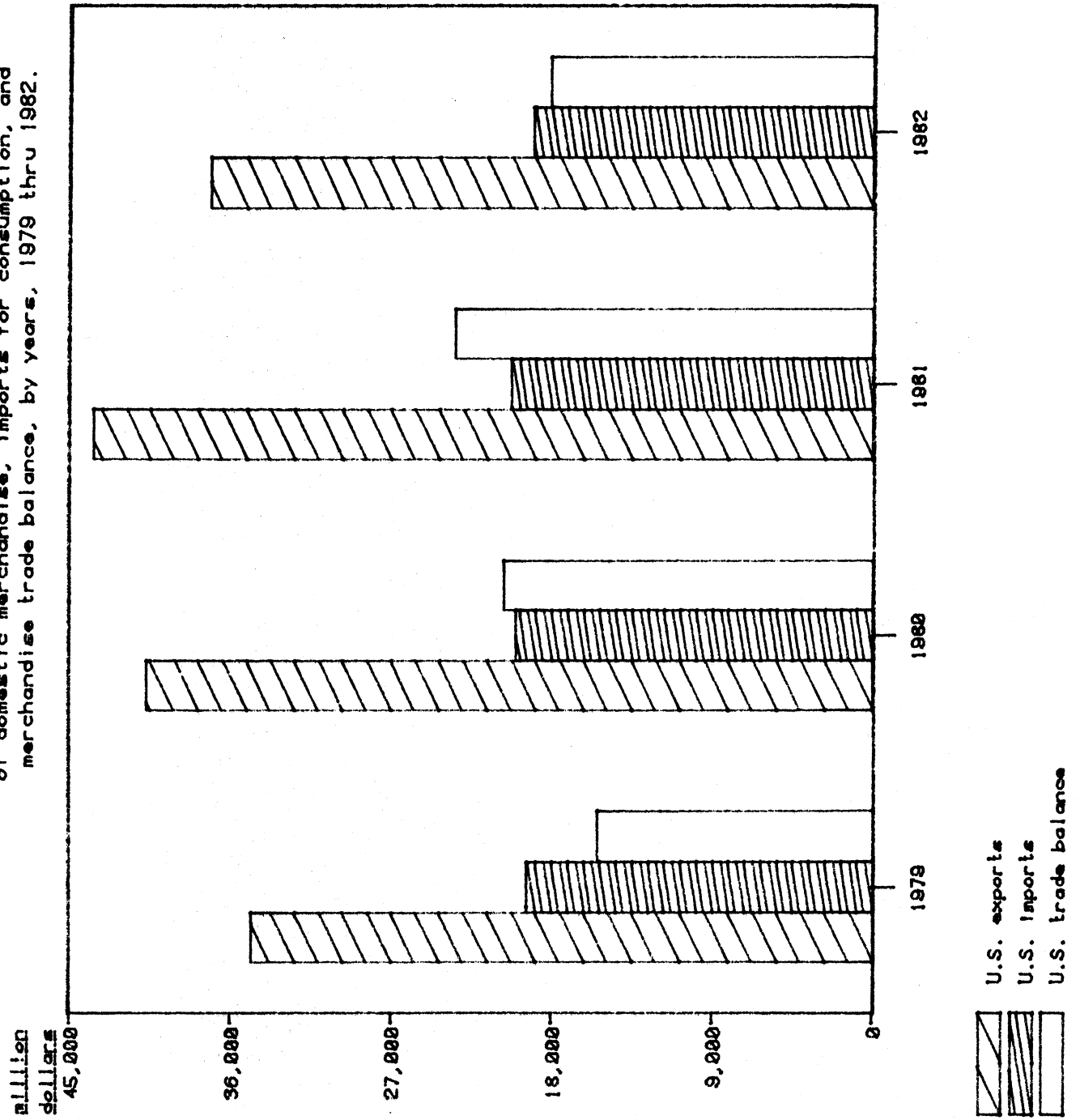
Table 3.--Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups 1980, 1981, and 1982 1/ 2/

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1980	1981	1982	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	1,944,337	2,082,634	1,928,130	
Japan	6,036,170	6,696,964	5,717,126	
EC	9,641,277	9,493,572	8,622,846	
Brazil	684,537	716,409	527,389	
Hong Kong	396,753	443,402	436,112	
India	317,332	475,864	350,751	
Korea	1,386,915	1,597,334	1,245,429	
Mexico	2,503,633	2,460,025	1,168,884	
Taiwan	911,772	1,053,228	962,520	
OPEC	2,707,414	3,377,343	2,685,765	
NMES	4,388,760	4,745,264	3,887,150	
China	1,557,320	1,557,494	1,386,034	
All Other	9,813,978	10,537,433	9,609,561	
Total	40,732,884	43,679,477	37,141,668	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	1,950,670	2,264,411	2,515,302	
Japan	303,336	311,046	324,480	
EC	2,803,810	3,103,643	3,272,169	
Brazil	2,104,053	2,037,970	1,604,630	
Hong Kong	58,629	69,793	59,640	
India	221,104	327,131	248,250	
Korea	115,770	137,488	120,295	
Mexico	1,451,999	1,481,716	1,609,226	
Taiwan	217,019	219,123	249,097	
OPEC	909,891	767,567	763,866	
NMES	391,398	540,256	345,322	
China	116,753	301,129	151,675	
All Other	9,494,932	9,000,573	7,925,675	
Total	20,022,617	20,260,723	19,037,957	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	-6,332	-181,777	-587,171	
Japan	5,732,834	6,385,918	5,392,646	
EC	6,837,467	6,389,928	5,350,677	
Brazil	-1,419,516	-1,321,560	-1,077,240	
Hong Kong	338,124	373,609	376,472	
India	96,227	148,732	102,500	
Korea	1,271,145	1,459,845	1,125,133	
Mexico	1,051,634	978,309	-440,341	
Taiwan	694,753	834,105	713,423	
OPEC	1,797,522	2,609,775	1,921,898	
NMES	3,997,362	4,205,007	3,541,827	
China	1,440,566	1,256,365	1,234,379	
All Other	319,046	1,536,860	1,683,886	
Total	20,710,267	23,418,753	18,103,711	

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

2/ Data provided for selected countries and country groups.

Figure 1.--Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1979 thru 1982.



feed-quality wheat being available in Canada following the record 1982 Canadian wheat harvest. U.S. imports of pork, cattle, and swine all increased. Imports of pork increased by 71 percent to \$231 million from 1981 to 1982 mainly due to the favorable U.S.-Canadian exchange rate and to large supplies of pork in Canada being available for export. Imports of cattle increased from \$123 million in 1981 to \$183 million in 1982 and imports of swine increased from \$19 million in 1981 to \$42 million in 1982. The strength of the U.S. dollar in relation to the Canadian dollar and increased demand for feeder cattle and swine by feedlot operators are believed to be the principal reasons for the increased imports.

Japan.---The United States was a net exporter of agricultural products to Japan. The favorable U.S. trade balance in such products amounted to about \$5.4 billion in 1982, compared with \$6.4 billion in 1981. The agricultural sector had the most favorable trade balance among the major commodity sectors. U.S. imports of agricultural products from Japan were valued at \$324 million in 1982, up only slightly from \$311 million in 1981. At the same time, exports dropped 15 percent to \$5.7 billion in 1982. Thus, most of the downward movement in the trade balance over the 2 years was attributable to exports.

The principal farm products exported from the United States to Japan were grains and oilseeds; these two groups of products accounted for 54 percent of the exports in 1982. Other exported products of note were fish (including shellfish), meat, tobacco, and cattle hides. Fresh and canned fish and shellfish were the major agricultural sector products imported from Japan.

Significant shifts in U.S.-Japanese agricultural trade occurred in U.S. exports of corn, soybeans, fish, certain meats, and cattle hides. A 28-percent reduction in the value of corn exports between 1981 and 1982, from \$1.8 billion to \$1.3 billion, largely reflected a drop in the unit value of the exported grain, from \$3.85 to \$2.86 per bushel, because the volume declined only 3 percent. Similarly, a drop in the unit value of soybean exports in 1982 resulted in a 15-percent decline to \$1.0 billion in the value of exports of that oilseed to Japan, but the quantity rose 3 percent.

In 1982, the value of U.S. exports of fresh or frozen fish to Japan was \$491 million, compared with \$429 million in 1981, an increase of 14 percent. Indeed, exports in 1982 were nearly double those in 1980. The increased exports reflected, in part, an easing of Japanese import restrictions (quotas, import permits, and other restrictive measures) in late 1980. The Japanese action was partly in response to the United States' granting of fishing rights within the U.S. 200-mile fishing zone to Japan.

U.S. exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen beef and veal to Japan in 1982 were valued at \$230 million, 47 percent above those in 1981; this increase reflected Japan's agreement under the Multilateral Trade Negotiations to increase its imports of high-quality beef.

A 20-percent drop in the value of cattle hide exports to Japan from \$258 million in 1981 to \$208 million in 1982 reflected a draw-down on Japanese hide stocks and a reduction in the unit value. A 23-percent decline in fresh, chilled, or frozen pork exports to Japan between 1981 and 1982, from \$142 million to \$109 million, was due primarily to relatively high prices for



U.S. pork and increased competition from other sources, such as Taiwan, Canada, and some Scandinavian countries.

EC.---The United States was a net exporter of agricultural products to the EC in 1981 and 1982 but the favorable balance of trade between the 2 years declined from \$6.4 billion to \$5.4 billion. The drop in the positive trade balance resulted from a 9-percent decline in exports to \$8.6 billion and a 5-percent rise in imports to \$3.3 billion.

The major agricultural products exported from the United States to the EC were oilseeds, animal feeds, grains, tobacco, nuts, and animal and vegetable oils. In 1982, these commodity groups accounted for 83 percent of the farm exports to that market. Distilled spirits, wines, fermented beverages, meat except poultry, cocoa and confectionery, and fresh or frozen fish accounted for 70 percent of the agricultural products imported from the EC in 1982.

The major shifts in U.S.-EC agricultural trade between 1981 and 1982 occurred in U.S. exports of corn, sunflowerseed, cattle hides, and muskrat furskins and in imports of canned hams and fermented beverages. U.S. exports of corn declined from \$1.2 billion in 1981 to \$788 million in 1982 and exports of sunflowerseed declined from \$277 million to \$117 million. These declines reflected, in part, the international strength of the U.S. dollar, which placed U.S. agricultural products at a relative price disadvantage in world markets. U.S. exports of muskrat furskins declined from \$38 million in 1981 to \$17 million in 1982 primarily because of the reduced muskrat catch in the United States. Exports of cattle hides increased from \$30 million in 1981 to \$90 million in 1982, in part because exports of cattle hides from Argentina, a traditional exporter, virtually ceased during the Falkland Islands crisis. Hence, the United States became a more significant supply source for cattle hides. U.S. imports of canned hams and fermented beverages increased from 1981 to 1982. Imports of canned hams increased from \$131 million in 1981 to \$182 million in 1982 largely because of the EC promotion of exports of ham to the U.S. market in the absence of competition from Poland. The increase in imports of fermented beverages from \$252 million in 1981 to \$299 million in 1982 reflected, in part, the U.S. consumer's image of imported fermented beverages being premium products.

Brazil.---The United States was a net importer of agricultural products from Brazil in 1981 and 1982. The U.S. trade deficit declined from \$1.3 billion in 1981 to \$1.1 billion in 1982. The decrease in the negative trade balance reflected a 26-percent decline in exports to \$527 million and a 21-percent decline in imports to \$1.6 billion.

The major agricultural products exported from the United States to Brazil were grains and oilseeds; in 1982, these two commodity groups accounted for over 90 percent of the total farm exports to that market. Coffee, fruit juices, cocoa and confectionery, sugar, and shellfish accounted for over 80 percent of the agricultural sector products imported from Brazil in 1982.

Significant shifts in U.S.-Brazilian agricultural trade between 1981 and 1982 occurred in U.S. exports of wheat, corn, and soybeans and in U.S. imports of coffee, orange juice, semiprocessed cocoa, and sugar. U.S. exports of corn and wheat declined and exports of soybeans increased. Exports of corn dropped from \$88 million in 1981 to \$17,000 in 1982; those of wheat declined from \$551 million in 1981 to \$429 million in 1982. These declines reflected, in part,

the international strength of the U.S. dollar. Also, abundant supplies of wheat for export in Canada, a traditional Brazilian supplier, most likely displaced U.S. corn and wheat. U.S. exports of soybeans to Brazil increased from \$25 million in 1981 to \$51 million in 1982. The increased exports reflected increased demand in Brazil because of a significant drop in that country's production in 1982.

U.S. imports of crude coffee, coffee extracts, semiprocessed cocoa, and raw sugar from Brazil declined, and imports of orange juice increased. U.S. imports of crude coffee declined from \$670 million in 1981 to \$558 million in 1982, those of coffee extract declined from \$178 million to \$111 million, and those of semiprocessed cocoa products declined from \$195 million to \$133 million. The decline in the value of U.S. imports of these three commodities was due primarily to lower unit values. U.S. imports of raw sugar also declined, from \$388 million in 1981 to \$89 million in 1982, largely because the United States placed quantitative import restrictions on sugar imports in May 1982.

Hong Kong.--The United States was a net exporter of agricultural products to Hong Kong in 1981 and 1982, with the favorable U.S. balance of trade between the 2 years increasing slightly from \$374 million to \$376 million. The increase reflected a 15-percent decline in imports to \$60 million and a 2-percent decline in exports to \$436 million.

The major agricultural products exported from the United States to Hong Kong were tobacco and tobacco products (primarily cigarettes), fresh fruit (primarily citrus), and poultry and poultry meat; in 1982, these three commodity groups accounted for nearly three-fifths of the total farm exports to that market. Mushrooms and truffles (primarily canned mushrooms), shellfish, and edible preparations accounted for nearly two-thirds of the imports in this sector from Hong Kong in 1982.

U.S. trade in agricultural products with Hong Kong was relatively unimportant compared with such trade with other countries, and no significant shifts in the farm products trade occurred between the two countries in 1981 and 1982.

India.--The United States was a net exporter of agricultural products to India in 1981 and 1982, but the favorable U.S. balance of trade between the 2 years declined from \$149 million to \$103 million. This drop reflected a 26-percent decline in exports to \$351 million and a 24-percent reduction in imports to \$248 million.

The major agricultural products exported from the United States to India were grains (mostly wheat), milled grain products, and animal and vegetable oils; in 1982, these three commodity groups accounted for 92 percent of the total U.S. farm exports to India. Natural gums and resins, shellfish, coffee and coffee substitutes, and leather accounted for over three-fourths of the agricultural sector products imported from India in 1982.

A significant shift in U.S.-Indian agricultural trade between 1981 and 1982 occurred in imports of peanuts, as imports dropped from \$52 million in 1981 to about \$400,000 in 1982. An enlargement of the import quota on peanuts in 1981, owing to a poor 1980 U.S. crop, allowed an increase in imports in 1981.

Korea.---The United States was a net exporter of agricultural products to Korea in 1981 and 1982, but the favorable U.S. balance of trade between the 2 years declined from \$1.5 billion to \$1.2 billion. The decline reflected a 22-percent decline in exports to \$1.2 billion and a 13-percent reduction in imports to \$120 million.

The major agricultural products exported from the United States to Korea were grains (primarily corn and wheat), cattle hides, and oilseeds (mostly soybeans); in 1982, these three commodity groups accounted for more than four-fifths of the total farm exports to that market. Fresh or frozen fish and shellfish accounted for nearly two-thirds of the agricultural sector products imported from Korea in 1982.

Significant shifts in U.S.-Korean agricultural trade between 1981 and 1982 occurred in U.S. exports of rice and cigarette leaf tobacco. U.S. exports of rice (paddy and milled rice) dropped from \$419 million in 1981 to \$65 million in 1982 largely because of a good crop and large carryover stocks in Korea in the latter year. A decline in exports of cigarette leaf tobacco to Korea from \$40 million to \$4 million reflected, in part, that country's aim to use more domestic tobacco and to reduce its stocks of foreign-grown tobacco.

Mexico.---The United States became a net importer of agricultural products from Mexico in 1982. A surplus of \$978 million in 1981 became a deficit of \$440 million in 1982, reflecting a 52-percent drop in exports to \$1.2 billion and a 9-percent increase in imports to \$1.6 billion.

The major agricultural products exported from the United States to Mexico were grains, oilseeds, and animal and vegetable oils; in 1982, these three commodity groups accounted for over three-fifths of the total farm exports to that market. Fresh vegetables (primarily tomatoes), shellfish, coffee and coffee substitutes, and live animals accounted for nearly three-fifths of the agricultural sector products imported from Mexico in 1982.

A significant shift in U.S.-Mexican agricultural trade between 1981 and 1982 occurred in U.S. exports of corn, grain sorghum, and wheat, which declined from \$998 million in 1981 to \$289 million in 1982. This downturn in exports to Mexico reflected, in part, that country's lack of foreign exchange to import feed, and increased livestock slaughter due to a drought.

Another significant shift in U.S.-Mexican agricultural trade occurred in U.S. imports of shrimp, which rose from \$290 million in 1981 to \$375 million in 1982 owing to a drop in U.S. landings that resulted in lower domestic supplies and higher prices.

Taiwan.---The United States was a net exporter of agricultural products to Taiwan in 1981 and 1982, but the favorable U.S. balance of trade between the 2 years declined from \$834 million to \$713 million. The decline reflected a 9-percent decrease in exports to \$963 million and a 14-percent increase in imports to \$249 million.

The major agricultural products exported from the United States to Taiwan were grains (largely corn and wheat) and oilseeds (virtually all soybeans); in 1982, these two commodity groups accounted for nearly three-fourths of the

total farm exports to that market. Fresh or frozen fish and processed vegetables accounted for over two-fifths of the agricultural sector products imported from Taiwan in 1982.

A significant shift in U.S.-Taiwan agricultural trade between 1981 and 1982 occurred in U.S. imports of processed tomatoes, which rose from 9.3 million pounds (\$2.7 million) in 1981 to 55.1 million pounds (\$18.9 million) in 1982, partly because of a poor crop and small carryover stocks in the United States in 1981 and the diversion of Taiwan's exports from Japan to the United States.

OPEC.--The United States was a net exporter of agricultural products to OPEC in 1981 and 1982, but the favorable U.S. balance of trade between the 2 years declined from \$2.6 billion in 1981 to \$1.9 billion in 1982. The decrease reflected a 20-percent decline in exports to \$2.7 billion; imports were virtually unchanged between the two periods.

The major agricultural products exported from the United States to OPEC were grains, milled grain products, tobacco, animal and vegetable oils, and animal feeds; in 1982, these five commodity groups accounted for nearly three-quarters of the total farm exports to that market. U.S. agricultural imports from OPEC consisted primarily of coffee, shellfish, fresh fruit, and cocoa and confectionery. Such imports accounted for 86 percent of the agricultural sector products imported from OPEC in 1982.

Significant shifts in U.S.-OPEC agricultural trade between 1981 and 1982 occurred in U.S. exports of wheat, milled rice, and sunflowerseed oil and in U.S. imports of shrimp. U.S. exports of wheat fell from \$976 million to \$717 million and those of milled rice fell from \$527 million in 1981 to \$443 million in 1982. These declines reflected, in part, the international strength of the U.S. dollar and record world harvests of both wheat and rice in 1982. A sharp drop in the unit value for U.S. exports of rice was also a cause for the decline in the value of U.S. exports. U.S. exports of sunflowerseed oil fell from \$90 million in 1981 to \$10 million in 1982 largely because of increased competition from palm oil. U.S. imports of shrimp increased from \$91 million in 1981 to \$150 million in 1982, reflecting an increased demand for imported shrimp because of a reduced U.S. harvest in 1982. Most of the increase was accounted for by Ecuador, which is commercially producing shrimp in ponds.

NME's.--The United States was a net exporter of agricultural products to NME's in 1981 and 1982, but the favorable balance of trade between the 2 years declined by 16 percent from \$4.2 billion in 1981 to \$3.5 billion in 1982. The decrease reflected an 18-percent decline in exports to \$3.9 billion and a 36-percent decline in imports to \$345 million.

The major agricultural products exported from the United States to NME's were grains, oilseeds, animal and vegetable oils, and hides and skins; in 1982, these four commodity groups accounted for 93 percent of total farm exports to those markets. Meat (except poultry meat), tobacco, and shellfish accounted for 41 percent of the agricultural products imported from NME's in 1982.

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Significant shifts in U.S.-NME's agricultural trade between 1981 and 1982 occurred in U.S. exports of wheat and soybeans and in U.S. imports of canned

hams. U.S. exports of wheat declined from \$2.1 billion in 1981 to \$1.9 billion in 1982 primarily because of lower unit values for U.S. exports and the international strength of the U.S. dollar. Also, abundant supplies of wheat for export in Canada most likely displaced U.S. wheat. U.S. exports of soybeans to NME's increased from \$188 million in 1981 to \$319 million in 1982 because of reduced supplies of Brazilian and Argentine soybeans. U.S. imports of canned hams declined from \$117 million in 1981 to \$81 million in 1982 primarily because of reduced imports from Poland as that country experienced food shortages and other economic problems.

The United States was a net exporter of agricultural products to China in 1981 and 1982. The favorable U.S. balance of trade between the 2 years was almost unchanged, declining only 2 percent to \$1.2 billion. U.S. exports declined by 11 percent to \$1.4 billion and U.S. imports declined by 50 percent to \$152 million.

The major agricultural products exported from the United States to China were grains, leather, and oilseeds; in 1982, these three commodity groups accounted for 98 percent of the agricultural products exported to that market. Cocoa and confectionery, coffee, meat (except poultry), and shellfish accounted for 36 percent of the agricultural products imported from China in 1982.

Significant shifts in U.S.-China agricultural trade between 1981 and 1982 occurred in U.S. exports of wheat and in U.S. imports of peanuts. Exports of wheat declined from \$1.3 billion in 1981 to \$1.0 billion in 1982 primarily because of the lower unit values of exports, the international strength of the U.S. dollar, and abundant supplies of wheat in other exporting countries. Imports of peanuts declined from \$153 million in 1981 to \$1 million in 1982 because of the section 22 quantitative restrictions limiting imports. In 1981, the import quota was substantially increased to supplement the drought- and disease-reduced U.S. crop.

### Commodity analyses

Sugar.---In 1982, U.S. imports of sugar declined by nearly one-half to 2.6 million short tons from the 1981 level of 5.1 million tons. The value of sugar imports in 1982 declined by 63 percent from the 1981 level to \$0.8 billion as world sugar prices fell. The unit value of sugar imported into the United States, reflecting the lower world price, dropped from \$418 per ton (20.9 cents per pound) in 1981 to \$303 per ton (15.2 cents per pound) in 1982.

U.S. imports of sugar were limited beginning in May 1982 by quota and import fees proclaimed by the President to protect the Government's price-support program for domestic sugar producers. World sugar prices fell in 1982 because world sugar production continued to be far in excess of consumption. However, the domestic raw sugar price was insulated by the import limitations, and in December 1982 reached about 20.7 cents per pound (c.i.f., duty-free paid, New York), compared with a world sugar price of about 6.0 cents per pound (f.o.b. Caribbean country ports).

U.S. exports of sugar fell in 1982 to less than 10 percent of their 1981 level, dropping from 988,000 short tons (valued at \$506 million) in 1981 to

78,000 tons (valued at \$23 million) in 1982. The higher price of U.S. sugar and the reduced use of drawback provisions by U.S. sugar refiners were mainly responsible for the lower exports. 1/

John Reeder  
724-1754

Oilseeds and animal and vegetable fats and oils.--Declining prices for U.S. oilseeds and oilseed products offset a record volume shipped abroad in 1982, and led to a decline in the value of exports. Aggregate U.S. exports of all oilseeds (including soybeans) and animal and vegetable fats and oils in 1982 fell to \$8.3 billion or by 3 percent from the 1981 level as exports of sunflowerseed and oil, linseed oil, peanut oil, fish oil, lard, and tallow declined. Exports of sunflowerseed oil experienced the sharpest decline, falling from \$160 million in 1981 to \$50 million in 1982. The negative effects of a strong U.S. dollar on foreign currency prices, abundant foreign supplies of soybeans and vegetable oils, and the world recession in key foreign markets were factors behind the declining prices and, for some oilseed products, lower export volumes shipped. However, soybeans, the leading oilseed export item, registered a gain in 1982. In that year, the United States exported a record 62 billion pounds (1.0 billion bushels) of soybeans, an increase of 19 percent over 1981. However, soybean prices declined 17 percent, so that the value of export sales rose by only about 1 percent to \$6.2 billion in 1982.

John Reeder  
724-1754

Citrus fruit.--U.S. exports of citrus fruit declined from 2 billion pounds, valued at \$419 million, in 1981 to 1.7 billion pounds, valued at \$386 million, in 1982. Exports to Japan, Canada, Hong Kong, France, and the Netherlands, the principal U.S. markets, accounted for almost all of the decline between the 2 years. Reduced exports of oranges accounted for most of the decline, falling from 976 million pounds, valued at \$211 million, in 1981 to 777 million pounds, valued at \$196 million, in 1982. Higher prices

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1/ On Jan. 15, 1982, the U.S. International Trade Commission initiated Investigation No. 22-45 under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, to determine whether imports of sugar were interfering with the price support program for sugar cane and sugar beets. The President, at the time he directed the Commission to conduct the investigation, used the emergency provisions of section 22 to impose a system of import fees, such system to remain in effect pending the Commission's report and subsequent Presidential action. During the course of the investigation, the President used other authorities to impose a system of import quotas on sugar. On June 8, 1982, the Commission reported to the President its findings that imports of sugar were interfering with the price-support program and recommended that the fee system be maintained and that the quota system be maintained until such time as duties and fees (which the Commission recommended as being preferable to a restrictive quota system) are adequate to protect the price-support system. The President has not yet acted on the Commission's report (USITC Pub. 1253).

and the strength of the U.S. dollar in international markets are believed to be the reasons for the decline in U.S. exports.

Steve Burket  
724-0088

Wrapper tobacco.--U.S. exports of wrapper tobacco fell from 2.5 million pounds, valued at \$19.1 million, in 1981 to 1.1 million pounds, valued at \$8.3 million, in 1982. Exports to the Dominican Republic, the principal U.S. market, dropped 60 percent between 1981 and 1982 to 647,000 pounds. Exports to nearly all other markets also declined. The 1982 decline continues a trend which began in 1980 and can be attributed to a combination of factors including a continuing substitution of homogenized tobacco sheet for leaf wrapper tobacco in cigar production, a general decline in world demand for cigars, and a poor U.S. crop of wrapper tobacco in 1982 (due to bad weather). In 1982, the Dominican Republic accounted for 61 percent of U.S. exports and the Netherlands for 23 percent, in terms of quantity.

William A. Lipovsky  
724-0097

Grain.--In 1982, overall U.S. exports of grain were \$13.4 billion, down 25 percent from 1981. Exports of wheat at \$6.7 billion in 1982 were down 15 percent from 1981 and corn exports were down about 29 percent to \$5.7 billion. Declines were also registered in exports of barley, grain sorghum, oats, paddy rice, and rye. In all cases the percentage decline in value exceeded the decline in quantity. The drop in exports reflects, in part, the worldwide recession, the general situation of oversupply of grain and resulting low prices, and the strength of the U.S. dollar. The major markets for U.S. exports of grain in 1982 were Japan (mostly corn), the U.S.S.R. (corn and wheat), the People's Republic of China (wheat), and the Republic of Korea (paddy rice). <sup>1/</sup>

John Pierre-Benoist  
724-0074

Vegetables, dried, desiccated, or dehydrated.--During 1982, U.S. exports of dried, desiccated, or dehydrated vegetables amounted to 1.6 billion pounds, valued at \$441 million, down 29 percent in quantity and 40 percent in value compared with such exports in 1981. Most of the exports consisted of dried edible beans; in 1982, exports of such beans amounted to 1.0 billion pounds, valued at \$264 million. A decline in shipments of dried beans to Mexico in

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<sup>1/</sup> On Jan. 15, 1982, the U.S. International Trade Commission initiated Investigation No. 104-TAA-6 with respect to barley from France. On Mar. 9, 1982, the Commission determined that "an industry in the United States would not be materially injured. . . by reason of imports of barley from France covered by countervailing duty order T.D. 71-177, if the order were to be revoked." The countervailing duty order was revoked by the U.S. Department of Commerce, effective Apr. 30, 1982.

1982, down 71 percent compared with 1981 (in terms of quantity), accounted for most of the drop in dried vegetable exports. Exports of dried edible beans in 1982 more closely approximate the levels of 1978 and 1979, following 2 years (1980 and 1981) of unusually large shipments to Mexico, which experienced reduced output due to poor growing conditions during those 2 years.

Tim McCarty  
724-1753

Dried fruit.---In 1982, U.S. imports of dried fruit amounted to 44.0 million pounds, valued at \$30.7 million, an increase of 62 percent in quantity and 52 percent in value over imports in 1981. Significant trade shifts occurred in imports of raisins and dates. Imports of raisins jumped from 310,000 pounds in 1981 to 7.1 million pounds in 1982. Such imports from Mexico (the principal supplier in 1982) rose to 5.3 million pounds from no entries in 1981, as that source took advantage of higher U.S. prices resulting from an expected short U.S. crop. Between 1981 and 1982, imports of dates doubled (in quantity and value), amounting to 12.9 million pounds, valued at \$7.9 million, as exports from Iran and Iraq continued to be low owing to the two suppliers' armed conflict and imports from the People's Republic of China rose substantially.

Exports of dried fruit, valued at \$204 million in 1982, were down 9 percent from \$224 million in 1981, as exports to the Economic Community declined 13 percent to \$37.5 million in 1982. The drop in exports to the EC reflected the establishment of a minimum import price for raisins from third countries, and the EC's production subsidy program for raisins, including those from Greece, one of the world's largest raisin producers and a full member of the EC effective January 1982.

Tim McCarty  
724-1753

Poultry.---U.S. poultry exports fell in value in 1982, the first such drop since 1970. Exports decreased from \$594 million in 1981 to \$403 million in 1982, or by nearly one-third. Most of the decline was accounted for by lower exports of chickens and chicken meat. The value of such U.S. exports rose steadily, from \$172 million in 1978 to \$412 million in 1981, before falling to \$249 million in 1982. A decline in the share of the Middle East broiler market accounted for the bulk of the drop in U.S. poultry exports. U.S. producers attribute this loss to export refunds provided by the European Community (EC) and export credit extended by Brazil to its poultry producers. A case under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 concerning the export refunds of the EC is pending before the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; concerning Brazil's export credit, bilateral negotiations are under way between the United States and Brazil. Also contributing to the decline in U.S. poultry exports in 1982 were a poultry import suspension by Egypt (a major market in 1981) and a strengthening of the U.S. dollar that year.

Doug Newman  
724-0087



Eggs.--The value of U.S. exports of eggs declined from \$175 million in 1981 to \$112 million in 1982; the 1982 value was also below that in 1980. U.S. shell egg exports dropped in value, from \$110 million in 1981 to \$74 million in 1982, or by one-third. A decline in the value of U.S. shell egg exports to Iran accounted for most of the total decrease. Such exports dropped from \$17 million in 1981 to \$7 million in 1982; displacement of the U.S. product by exports from the European Community was the major cause. A decline in the value of U.S. exports of shell eggs to Egypt also contributed significantly to the total value drop; the value of such exports fell from \$5 million in 1981 to \$431,000 in 1982. A suspension of poultry imports by Egypt caused this decline. U.S. exports of egg products also declined in value, from \$65 million in 1981 to \$38 million in 1982. Most of this decrease was accounted for by a drop in U.S. egg product exports to Japan, which increased its domestic output, and to Mexico, which is not a stable market for U.S. egg products.

Doug Newman  
724-0087

Shellfish.--U.S. imports of shellfish increased from 400 million pounds, valued at \$1.3 billion, in 1981 to 458 million pounds, valued at \$1.6 billion, in 1982; this representing an increase of 15 percent in quantity and 19 percent in value. Most of the increase was in shrimp, which accounted for 60 percent of both the quantity and the value of total U.S. shellfish imports in 1982. U.S. shrimp imports increased from 223 million pounds, valued at \$724 million, in 1981 to 270 million pounds, valued at \$964 million, in 1982. Increases were also registered in most other categories of shellfish except scallops. U.S. exports of shellfish declined in 1982 for the third consecutive year. Such exports decreased from 111 million pounds, valued at \$240 million, in 1981 to 91 million pounds, valued at \$214 million, in 1982. Lower exports of crabs and shrimp accounted for most of the decrease. Decreased U.S. landings of these shellfish and a strong dollar in 1982 contributed to the rise in U.S. shellfish imports and the associated drop in such exports that year.

Doug Newman  
724-0087

Cocoa and confectionery.--Lower domestic shipments of chocolate candy in the United States in 1982 led U.S. candy manufacturers to reduce their purchases of imported cocoa and other confectionery products used as ingredients. The volume of U.S. imports of cocoa beans, cocoa products, and confectionery fell 10 percent from 1 billion pounds in 1981 to 900 million pounds in 1982; the value of these products fell 21 percent from \$1 billion to \$787 million as unit values declined even more sharply. U.S. chocolate manufacturers imported 435 million pounds of cocoa beans in 1982, or 21 percent less than in 1981, despite the fact that the unit value of imported cocoa beans dropped 13 percent from 85 cents per pound in 1981 to 74 cents per pound in 1982. Declines were also registered in 1982 in both the volume and value of imports of cocoa butter, cocoa powder, and chocolate liquor.

J. Reeder 15  
724-1754

Fruit juices.---U.S. imports of fruit juices rose 59 percent from \$295 million in 1981 to \$469 million in 1982, with imported orange juice from Brazil accounting for most of the increase. The increase in orange juice from Brazil was due, in part, to a surplus of such juice in that country, and to a freeze in Florida in January 1982, which reduced production. 1/

Tim McCarty  
724-1753

Butter.---In 1982, U.S. exports of butter totaled 138 million pounds, valued at \$104 million, compared with exports of 118 million pounds, valued at \$89 million, in 1981. U.S. exports of butter historically have been small (e.g., less than 1,000 pounds annually during 1978-80) because U.S. prices of butter have been higher than those of traditional world suppliers such as New Zealand and Australia. The increased exports in 1982 mostly reflected sales of surplus butter at or below world prices from the inventories owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This butter had been purchased by the CCC in order to support the domestic price of milk as required by law.

Virtually all of the increased exports were to New Zealand (106 million pounds, including 32 million pounds erroneously reported as exported to Belgium) and Poland (29 million pounds). 2/ The exports to Poland consisted mostly of butter purchased by Catholic Relief Services for about 5 percent of the CCC original purchase price, or donated to that organization by the CCC.

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1/ On July 14, 1982, the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted a preliminary countervailing duty investigation (Inv. No. 701-TA-184) with respect to frozen concentrated orange juice imported from Brazil. On Aug. 25, 1982, the Commission found a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured or threatened with injury by reason of imports from Brazil which are allegedly being subsidized by the Government of Brazil. On Dec. 13, 1982, the Department of Commerce issued a preliminary determination that the Government of Brazil was providing benefits that constitute subsidies. On Mar. 1, 1983, Commerce decided to suspend the countervailing duty investigation based on an agreement by the Government of Brazil to offset with an export tax all benefits which are found to be subsidies by Commerce.

2/ The butter reported as exported to Belgium actually consisted of butter that was sold to New Zealand and shipped by the New Zealand Dairy Board directly from the United States to Belgium for processing into butteroil.

The exports to New Zealand reflected part of the CCC sale of 220 million pounds of butter to that country at about 60 percent of the CCC original purchase price, as discussed in previous trade shifts reports. 1/

J. Fred Warren  
724-0090

Meat.--The composition of U.S. exports of meat to Japan, the principal market, changed during 1982 from previous years. The value of U.S. exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen beef to Japan increased from \$156 million in 1981 to \$230 million in 1982, or by 47 percent. This \$74 million increase in U.S. exports to Japan more than offset reduced exports to other markets; total U.S. exports of beef to all markets increased from \$248 million in 1981 to \$320 million in 1982, or by 29 percent. The increase reflected Japan's agreement under the Multilateral Trade Negotiations to increase its imports of high-quality beef, almost all of which are supplied by the United States.

In contrast, the value of U.S. exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork to Japan decreased from \$142 million in 1981 to \$109 million in 1982, or by 23 percent. This \$33 million decrease in U.S. exports to Japan accounted for the bulk of the total decline in U.S. exports to all markets from \$205 million in 1981 to \$150 million in 1982, or by 27 percent. The decline was due primarily to relatively high prices for U.S. pork and increased competition in the Japanese market from other sources such as Taiwan, Canada, and some Scandinavian countries.

David E. Ludwick  
724-1763

Cattle.--The value of U.S. imports of live cattle increased from \$191 million in 1981 to \$298 million in 1982, representing an increase of 56 percent. The increase in imports reflected a number of factors including the strong exchange rates of the U.S. dollar in relation to the currencies of Canada and Mexico, the only significant suppliers of live cattle to the United States. Also, the relatively low grain prices in the United States encouraged the importation of feeder cattle. Relatively high grain prices and reduced grain availability in Mexico, combined with drought in large parts of the grazing areas of that country, provided a further inducement to export Mexican cattle to the United States.

David E. Ludwick  
724-1763

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1/ On Aug. 27, 1982, the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted investigation No. 104-TAA-10, Certain Dairy Products from the European Community. In that investigation (which included butter), the Commission unanimously determined in December 1982 that an industry in the United States is not materially injured, is not threatened with material injury, and that the establishment of an industry is not materially retarded by reason of imports from the European Community of certain dairy products which were subject to an outstanding countervailing duty order, but for which the imposition and collection of such duties had been waived. On Jan. 28, 1983, the U.S. Department of Commerce revoked the outstanding countervailing duty order.

Pork.--The value of U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork increased from \$158 million in 1981 to \$239 million in 1982, or by 51 percent. Canada accounted for all of the \$81 million increase in U.S. imports, with imports from that country rising from \$135 million in 1981 (85 percent of U.S. imports) to \$231 million in 1982 (97 percent of U.S. imports). Increased pork production in Canada and reduced pork production in the United States contributed to Canadian exports. Also, favorable prices for Canadian pork in U.S. markets resulted from the strong exchange rate of the U.S. dollar in relation to the Canadian dollar. U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork from Denmark, the only other significant supplier of U.S. imports, declined from \$23 million in 1981 to \$8 million in 1982. U.S. health and sanitary regulations have prevented imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork from Denmark since March 1982 because of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in that country.

David E. Ludwick  
724-1763

Canned tuna.--Imports of canned tuna increased from 71 million pounds, valued at \$110 million, in 1981 to 88 million pounds, valued at \$113 million, in 1982. The overall increase of 24 percent in terms of quantity and 3 percent in terms of value was accounted for by Japan, the Philippines, and Thailand. Together these countries supplied 83 percent of the quantity and 81 percent of the value in 1982. Foreign suppliers have been expanding their tuna-canning operations, whereas domestic suppliers have been cutting back. Imports sell in the U.S. market at prices well below those of the domestic product.

Tom Lopp  
724-1759

Furskins.--The value of U.S. exports of furskins declined from \$432 million in 1981 to \$334 million in 1982, or by 23 percent. U.S. exports to all major markets declined; the biggest drop was in exports to the Federal Republic of Germany, which fell from \$73 million in 1981 to \$50 million in 1982, or by 32 percent.

U.S. exports of all major types of furskins declined. The biggest drop was in exports of miscellaneous furskins, which fell from \$241 million in 1981 to \$177 million in 1982, or by 27 percent; muskrat furskins fell from \$47 million in 1981 to \$23 million in 1982, or by 51 percent.

Both the quantity and value of exports declined as demand in Western Europe, the leading market for U.S. furskins, was weakened by the troubled economy there. The reduced U.S. exports also reflected a ban on U.S. exports of bobcat pelts imposed as a result of U.S. endangered species regulations.

David E. Ludwick  
724-1763

Table 4.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Live animals, except birds and poultry				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	415,478	345,175	484,690	40
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	181,678	229,803	269,194	17
Cattle				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	680	659	1,004	52
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	237,008	191,053	297,720	56
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	65	87	57	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	54,566	65,466	50,096	-23
Swine				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	247	145	294	102
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,108	18,878	41,886	122
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	16	24	36	53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,732	9,125	13,885	52
Poultry and poultry meat				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,001	93,668	72,086	-23
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	487,670	594,485	403,161	-32
Feathers and downs				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	16,670	16,952	10,913	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	67,721	75,545	52,567	-30
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,324	6,239	4,995	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,153	47,456	37,029	-22
Meat, except poultry meat				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,433,647	2,083,141	2,116,441	2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	943,302	1,055,683	1,041,940	-1
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,413,855	1,199,516	1,337,675	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,562,475	1,192,108	1,206,704	1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	106,382	137,499	157,895	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	201,286	247,815	319,540	29

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Table 4.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	205,342	216,547	276,194	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	136,413	158,012	239,477	52
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	141,079	172,518	117,011	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	150,754	204,515	149,552	-27
Sausage				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	14,246	11,670	13,129	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,620	17,251	19,978	16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,266	8,419	7,505	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,516	11,395	10,356	-9
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	32,353	32,645	31,349	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,418	45,357	47,174	4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	44,584	49,894	36,153	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,585	48,448	38,933	-20
Fish, fresh or frozen				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,182,027	1,345,698	1,299,160	-3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	491,412	690,936	690,487	0
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	57,547	72,803	70,379	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	59,519	81,440	75,239	-8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,477	14,165	19,192	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,482	20,240	22,764	12
Fish, in airtight containers				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)-----	140,367	149,315	158,797	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	173,496	195,574	184,602	-6
Exports:				
Quantity (number)-----	86,585	88,666	54,084	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	165,563	157,073	77,725	-51

Table 4.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Sardines				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	51,177	55,272	50,044	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,060	51,195	41,309	-19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,838	1,730	1,049	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,370	1,699	870	-49
Tuna				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	63,552	70,851	87,578	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	97,254	110,358	113,346	3
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	25,469	23,121	21,016	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,728	33,836	29,351	-13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,741	23,442	11,879	-49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,221	26,757	10,971	-59
Shellfish				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	362,440	399,560	457,794	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,203,207	1,333,154	1,592,703	19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	129,132	110,643	91,484	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	256,654	240,180	213,582	-11
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	1,425	2,134	2,608	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,146	6,168	6,661	8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	3,041	4,371	2,603	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,081	12,031	7,466	-38
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,814	20,587	9,573	-53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,418	9,908	4,535	-54
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	378,113	397,790	424,559	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	118,354	148,028	156,035	5

Table 4.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Butter				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	567	1,785	1,683	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	734	2,120	2,197	4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	863	118,127	138,187	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	971	89,005	104,100	17
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	20	42	62	45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22	34	53	54
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,039	16,554	13,243	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,634	7,772	6,767	-13
Cheeses				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	231,151	247,662	269,343	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	301,048	332,062	367,522	11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,599	12,635	39,591	213
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,247	21,039	31,869	51
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	643	10	67	553
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,553	3,926	4,606	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	149			17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	643			0
Ice cream				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----	718	1,137	1,257	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,781	2,676	3,082	15
Eggs				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,167	5,540	4,837	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	115,553	175,219	111,660	-36



Table 4.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Hides and skins				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	87,383	100,753	70,670	-30
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	682,122	690,974	769,057	11
Cattle hides				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	884	1,039	666	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,754	28,226	15,961	-43
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	20,261	20,292	23,508	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	632,778	627,129	703,547	12
Leather				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	217,493	354,234	318,304	-10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	259,485	266,464	274,537	3
Cattle hide upper leather				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	38,108	57,322	67,695	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,658	55,016	64,179	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	46,609	26,812	21,411	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	52,650	30,753	23,614	-23
Furskins				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	165,849	193,794	149,649	-23
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	480,956	432,490	333,559	-23
Mink furskins				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	2,675	3,352	2,840	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	85,159	99,035	82,148	-17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	3,377	3,179	3,406	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	137,832	115,339	110,593	-4
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,949	41,248	42,068	2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,628	3,624	3,595	-1

Table 4.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Live plants				
Imports:				
Value	27,533	26,581	27,812	5
Exports:				
Value	26,717	35,350	35,610	1
Seeds				
Imports:				
Value	50,115	53,713	65,185	21
Exports:				
Value	163,215	167,476	164,543	-2
Grains				
Imports:				
Value	37,306	47,526	68,770	45
Exports:				
Value	16,557,549	17,900,458	13,422,105	-25
Corn				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	917	1,203	934	-23
Value	7,167	15,989	13,501	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 bushels)				
Value	2,485,378	2,158,500	1,924,115	-11
Rice (paddy and brown)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	570	2,300	1,814	-21
Value	214	848	675	-20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Value	1,700,432	2,864,500	1,267,149	-56
Wheat				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	212	34	2,093	6,056
Value	1,468	234	6,475	2,659
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 bushels)				
Value	1,313,577	1,613,339	1,498,408	-7
Milled grain products				
Imports:				
Value	4,690	10,400	16,462	58
Exports:				
Value	1,339,105	1,366,149	1,127,650	-17

Table 4.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Milled rice				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,438	15,701	38,256	144
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,819	4,348	9,110	110
Milled wheat				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,065,991	4,111,892	4,368,375	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	993,562	981,610	824,643	-16
Malts and starches				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)-----	42	157	265	69
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	643	3,016	3,038	1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,023	27,770	39,517	42
Malts				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	283,007	309,429	244,280	-21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,463	37,133	32,846	-12
Malts				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,952	45,850	45,709	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	160,091	111,234	89,659	-19
Starches				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,768	15,296	13,028	-14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	59,006	34,175	110,159	222
Starches				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,232	7,783	18,271	135
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,979	21,242	18,569	-13
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,863	37,255	27,078	-27
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,862,314	1,726,894	1,925,271	11
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	378,632	541,751	523,639	-3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,853,032	2,244,076	1,823,583	-19
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	321,739	446,062	376,479	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	316,222	374,641	304,546	-19
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,261	54,875	63,172	15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,060	40,658	31,487	-23
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,170	6,052	4,595	-24

Table 4.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	651,724	525,885	592,618	13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	131,415	238,255	174,124	-27
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	263,033	192,342	175,441	-9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	43,331	50,023	46,916	-6
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,814,670	2,282,376	1,622,382	-29
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	554,757	730,565	440,692	-40
Mushrooms and truffles				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	116,268	156,482	228,957	46
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	97,806	127,954	120,576	-6
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	119,474	90,645	52,223	-42
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	133,486	98,030	56,531	-42
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,251	2,717	2,324	-14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,423	3,043	3,153	4
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	117,303	88,634	50,189	-43
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	121,909	84,116	46,261	-45
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	578	497	256	-48
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	391	371	232	-37
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	256,856,432	690,059,389	277,733,375	-60
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	231,038	531,713	226,710	-57
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1423,966,019	933,857,018	1044,690,722	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	817,554	623,797	582,934	-7

Table 4.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Almonds				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	98,053:	69,440:	584,180:	741
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	224,372,235:	194,448,293:	196,067,838:	1
Filberts				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	430,468:	307,890:	236,934:	-23
Walnuts				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,298,182:	7,860,777:	15,807,517:	101
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,561:	5,214:	7,235:	39
Pistachio nuts				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,515,994:	19,078,287:	9,931,604:	-48
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,901:	6,946:	4,583:	-34
Macadamia nuts				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	939,414:	3,287,451:	6,440,023:	96
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,954:	8,145:	13,883:	70
Coconuts				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	943,325:	760,887:	2,753,536:	262
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,184:	1,236:	5,802:	369
Fruit, fresh				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,547,125:	6,717,512:	7,237,263:	8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	652,937:	789,559:	880,563:	12
Berries, fresh				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,400,120:	3,490,322:	3,612,555:	4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	740,864:	856,962:	799,348:	-7
Stone fruits, fresh				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,712:	33,692:	38,785:	15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,027:	14,573:	22,154:	52
Citrus fruits, fresh				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	57,156:	56,031:	62,840:	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,702:	27,596:	33,930:	23
Charries, fresh				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,483:	152:	311:	104
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	389:	194:	393:	102
Other fruits, fresh				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,561:	21,158:	620,407:	2,832
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,736:	16,605:	15,412:	-7

Table 4.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Citrus fruit				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	202,119:	203,587:	189,404:	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	52,262:	53,616:	48,874:	-9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,099,028:	2,030,608:	1,671,510:	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	384,545:	418,768:	386,229:	-8
Fruit, dried				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	39,855:	27,085:	43,966:	62
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,839:	20,183:	30,656:	52
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	274,635:	284,782:	271,012:	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	213,990:	224,282:	204,015:	-9
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	718,212:	647,376:	658,847:	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	255,195:	254,290:	273,437:	8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	412,626:	417,635:	343,969:	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	164,022:	171,742:	144,591:	-16
Olives				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	82,898:	85,610:	104,657:	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	78,708:	77,964:	96,070:	23
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,202:	5,118:	4,497:	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,347:	3,894:	3,365:	-14
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,868:	9,942:	8,043:	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,300:	9,377:	7,644:	-18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,991:	4,592:	3,549:	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,638:	1,604:	1,418:	-12
Sugar, sirups, and molasses				
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	4,190,457:	5,120,730:	2,637,862:	-48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,995,051:	2,141,287:	798,892:	-63
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	621,155:	938,450:	77,705:	-92
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	329,272:	506,786:	22,736:	-96

Table 4.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Molasses				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	1,133,407	1,161,891	1,210,925	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	95,422	117,716	63,741	-46
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	298,383	257,829	277,255	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,996	26,414	21,105	-20
Corn sweeteners				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)-----	157,966	897,179	653,096	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96	196	267	36
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)-----	83,747,982	75,843,461	36,383,168	-52
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,110	21,870	10,031	-54
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	34,726	47,612	57,318	20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,563	38,262	30,994	-19
Cocoa and confectionery				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	802,488,238	1038,466,005	900,488,524	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,001,460	999,970	787,582	-21
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	72,543,364	76,929,347	76,326,671	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	73,477	87,244	85,645	-2
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	4,320,387	3,019,422	3,034,822	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	134,395	142,248	125,388	-12
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	4,186,295	2,882,341	2,903,114	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	124,571	130,372	114,678	-12
Spices				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	147,596	136,033	137,405	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,885	22,217	20,899	-6

Table 4.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Fruit juices				
Imports:				
Value	145,593	295,294	469,057	59
Exports:				
Value	217,852	246,282	230,363	-6
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages				
Imports:				
Value	31,397	37,964	48,381	27
Exports:				
Value	91,806	49,756	49,676	0
Ale, porter, stout, and beer				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	141,588	161,848	178,387	10
Value	366,739	396,534	465,590	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	35,175	20,365	16,836	-17
Value	60,951	38,914	34,373	-12
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	102,833	115,504	122,533	6
Value	691,950	761,594	782,846	3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	7,904	10,759	9,131	-15
Value	29,881	42,209	38,344	-9
Distilled spirits				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)	113,713	117,938	106,032	-10
Value	1,021,697	1,179,957	1,159,399	-2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)	6,662	7,181	10,046	40
Value	48,271	55,806	66,472	19
Tobacco and tobacco products				
Imports:				
Value	486,589	556,144	568,913	2
Exports:				
Value	2,425,535	2,722,784	2,844,512	4
Cigarettes				
Imports:				
Quantity (thousands)	568,624	567,060	590,117	4
Value	7,210	7,653	7,912	3
Exports:				
Quantity (thousands)	81,993	82,581	73,585	-11
Value	1,055,421	1,228,514	1,234,754	1



Table 4.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Cigars				
Imports:				
Quantity (thousands)	118,833	123,599	125,544	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,276	41,266	40,768	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (thousands)	354	181	181	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,939	11,042	10,516	-5
Oilseeds				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,043	86,771	59,462	-31
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,341,737	6,732,656	6,657,716	-1
Cottonseed				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	31	349	189	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)	11	26	19	-26
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	416,792	56,171	82,809	47
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,850	10,599	9,747	-8
Flaxseed				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	67,919	260,280	112,255	-57
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,641	36,621	13,402	-63
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,623	1,176	33,171	2,719
Value (1,000 dollars)	837	64	3,077	4,691
Soybeans				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,227	18,735	14,195	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,975	2,527	1,461	-42
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	49,007,009	51,947,948	62,054,625	19
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,882,893	6,199,625	6,239,860	1
Sunflower seed				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	41,704	80,351	70,123	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,615	9,573	7,194	-25
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,385,125	3,759,642	3,218,813	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	410,923	510,656	397,307	-22

Table 4.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,567,130	1,694,651	1,554,754	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	525,383	471,266	386,042	-18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,706,906	7,235,365	6,971,728	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,986,545	1,817,912	1,598,703	-12
Corn oil				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5	44	11	-75
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3	29	9	-68
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	148,301	182,922	207,037	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,357	67,310	77,604	15
Cottonseed oil				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		93		-100
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		14		-100
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	760,320	692,389	848,940	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	218,018	196,085	204,314	4
Soybean oil				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	41	11	114	931
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	430	170	25	-85
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,352,557	1,756,445	1,920,723	9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	665,652	457,469	447,791	-2
Other vegetable oils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,522,313	1,645,541	1,517,934	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	507,912	453,878	373,194	-18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	498,709	751,115	301,660	-60
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	144,652	226,807	87,694	-61
Animal and marine-animal oils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	35,746	37,264	26,771	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,174	10,621	8,149	-23
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,720,654	3,669,615	3,431,390	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	805,554	787,281	688,241	-13

Table 4.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Shortening and cooking oils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	9,023	11,696	9,923	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,861	6,552	4,662	-29
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	226,362	182,876	261,975	43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	92,308	82,958	93,056	12
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	184,175	236,925	193,600	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	106,376	137,576	112,564	-18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	26,534	22,700	19,433	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,370	33,384	38,712	16
Edible preparations				
Bakery products, except bread				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	110,467,659	105,795,581	129,624,851	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96,463	95,228	117,986	24
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	53,526,111	62,137,196	62,715,000	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,439	39,074	41,003	5
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	44,272,927	47,219,564	58,528,300	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,840	17,609	23,597	34
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	10,273,994	10,595,277	10,598,099	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,397	3,794	4,006	6
Cereal breakfast foods				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	30,662,174	29,105,652	25,310,452	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,609	8,966	10,223	14
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	37,321,916	46,355,357	55,043,867	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,430	25,662	30,802	20
Chewing gum				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	15,387,172	12,988,315	13,093,433	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,508	9,995	10,874	9
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	14,950,520	15,132,761	8,902,300	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,240	19,735	10,940	-45

Table 4.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	83,214,460	101,921,299	118,781,965	17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,757	43,928	45,762	4
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	5,171,029	8,115,167	14,785,327	82
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,532	3,905	7,636	96
Sauces				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,634	34,126	38,439	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,159	43,694	46,902	7
Soups				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	10,431,450	11,806,267	13,339,577	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,786	20,102	23,896	19
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	35,939,351	32,516,271	32,064,032	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,374	15,795	16,479	4
Edible preparations, not specially provided for				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	141,439,027	152,349,968	156,035,567	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	82,713	102,803	103,148	0
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	794,854,982	733,345,392	722,753,441	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	355,114	413,055	451,250	9
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	696	868	870	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	108,965	132,737	138,547	4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	15,433	14,247	13,891	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,881,907	2,746,867	2,487,932	-9
Naval stores				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,285	6,709	3,324	-50
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	67,993	66,185	48,091	-27
Miscellaneous vegetable products				

Table 4.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other fresh plant parts				
Imports:				
Value	88,580	102,804	130,231	27
Exports:				
Value	7,386	9,512	9,835	3
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin				
Imports:				
Value	39,837	35,767	32,616	-9
Exports:				
Value	71,043	98,666	70,266	-29
Tonka and vanilla beans				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)				
Value	826,035	1,454,391	1,997,314	37
Miscellaneous vegetable products				
Imports:				
Value	18,834	31,374	45,384	45
Exports:				
Value	85,686	89,955	109,119	21
Value	50,846	54,851	49,612	-10

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1982

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Live animals, except birds and poultry		
Cattle	03	(05) 09
Swine	01 04	(02) 05
Poultry and poultry meat	02 05	(01)
Feathers and downs	(01)	(01) (04)
Meat, except poultry meat	(01) (04) 09	
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen		
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen	01 04	(01) (04)
Sausage	04	(04)
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams		(01) (04)
Fish, fresh or frozen		
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered		06 09
Fish, in airtight containers		(03) (06)
Sardines		(03) (06)
Tuna	04 09	
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring		(02) (05) 10
Shellfish	04	(04)
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk		(06)
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream	(03) (06) 09 10	
Butter	09	04 09
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes	01 04 09 10	(04)
Cheeses		03 06 (08) 09 10
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream	03	
Ice cream		
Eggs		(01)
Hides and skins		
Cattle hides	(01) (04)	04
Leather		
Cattle hide upper leather	04	(01) (04)
Furskins	(01) 09	(01)
Mink furskins		
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers		
Live plants		
Seeds		
Grains	01	(01)
Corn	(04)	(01) (04) (07)
Rice (paddy and brown)	(01) (04)	(01) (04) (07)
Wheat	01 04 (07)	
Milled grain products	01 09	
Milled rice	01 04	
Milled wheat	04 (07)	(07)
Malts and starches	(04)	(01) 04 (07)
Malts	09	01 04 (07) 09 10
Starches		(01)
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen	04	(04)

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1982

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen	(04)	07	(01)	(04)
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen	(01)	04	(03)	09
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated	03		(04)	07
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)	(01)	(04)	(01)	(04)
Mushrooms and truffles	(01)	(04)		09
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried				07
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved	(03)	(06)		09
Almonds	03	06		
Filberts	06	(08)	(06)	
Pistachio nuts	03	06	03	06
Fruit, fresh				
Berries, fresh	03	08		
Cherries, fresh	03	06	06	(08)
Citrus fruit				
Fruit, dried	03	06		
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)			(04)	
Olives				
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances	(04)		(04)	
Sugar, sirups, and molasses	(03)	(06)	(03)	(06)
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane	(03)	(08)		
Molasses	08	09	(03)	(06)
Corn sweeteners				
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey				
Cocoa and confectionery				
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate				
Coffee				
Spices				
Fruit juices	02			
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages				
Ale, porter, stout, and beer				
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages			06	
Distilled spirits				
Tobacco and tobacco products				
Cigarettes				
Cigars				
Oilseeds	09			
Cottonseed	(06)	09	06	(08)
Flaxseed	(03)	(06)	03	06
Soybeans	(03)		09	
Sunflower seed				
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases				
Corn oil	(03)	(06)		
Cottonseed oil	(03)	(06)	09	10
Soybean oil	(03)	06	09	09
Other vegetable oils				
Animal and marine animal oils	09		(03)	(06)
			09	10

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1982

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Shortening and cooking oils-----		
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum-----		06 09
Edible preparations-----		08
Bakery products, except bread-----		
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance-----		09
Cereal breakfast foods-----		(03) (06)
Chewing gum-----		
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes-----		03 06 09
Sauces-----		
Soups-----		
Edible preparations, not specially provided for:-----		
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor-----		
Naval stores-----	(03) 09	
Miscellaneous vegetable products-----		
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other fresh plant parts-----		
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin-----		
Tonka and vanilla beans-----	03 06	
Miscellaneous vegetable products-----		



### Forest Products 1/

The U.S. balance of trade in the forest products sector showed a deficit of \$539 million for 1982 compared with a \$430 million deficit in 1981 (table 6, fig. 2). U.S. imports totaled \$9.0 billion in 1982, a 6-percent decline from \$9.6 billion in 1981. Exports from the United States were valued at \$8.5 billion in 1982, an 8-percent decline from \$9.2 billion in 1981.

Contributing to the larger deficit in 1982 were declines in exports of all forest product commodities except roughwood, miscellaneous books, and printed matter. Although imports in most categories of forest products were higher in 1982, significant declines in the industrial paperboard and wood pulp categories resulted in an overall decline in imports.

#### U.S. bilateral trade

U.S. trade in forest products involves a large number of foreign markets and supplier countries, but the great bulk of the trade traditionally involves only a handful of countries. In 1982, Japan, the EC, Canada, the OPEC, and Mexico received 73 percent of U.S. exports. Canada supplied 77 percent of U.S. forest product imports during 1982. Between 1981 and 1982, exports to Canada and the EC declined 12 and 13 percent, respectively, and imports from Canada declined 6 percent. The following discussion presents U.S. bilateral trade information covering selected trading partners of the United States.

Canada.--During 1981 and 1982, the United States was a net importer of forest products from Canada. During this period the trade deficit declined by 4 percent, from \$5.8 billion in 1981 to \$5.6 billion in 1982. This was precipitated by a \$430 million decrease in imports from Canada during this period.

The major forest products exported from the United States to Canada are printed material, miscellaneous books, fine papers, lumber, and industrial papers; in 1982 these five commodity groups accounted for 75 percent of total forest product exports to that market. Fine papers, lumber, and wood pulp accounted for 88 percent of the forest products imported from Canada in 1982.

Between 1981 and 1982, U.S. exports of fine papers, lumber, and industrial paperboard to Canada declined 19, 38, and 26 percent, respectively. During that period exports of fine papers declined from \$203 million to \$165 million, exports of lumber fell from \$206 million to \$128 million, and exports of industrial paperboard declined from \$133 million to \$99 million. These decreases accounted for the bulk of the decline in exports. This was due to the continued slump in Canada's economy and the unfavorable exchange rate faced by U.S. exporters to Canada. Imports of chemical wood pulp and softwood lumber between 1981 and 1982 decreased 16 and 8 percent, respectively. The decrease in chemical wood pulp imports from \$1.5 billion in 1981 to \$1.3 billion in 1982 was partly due to the increase in

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<sup>1/</sup> Included here are the commodities classified in schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Wood and wood products, paper and paper products, and printed matter.

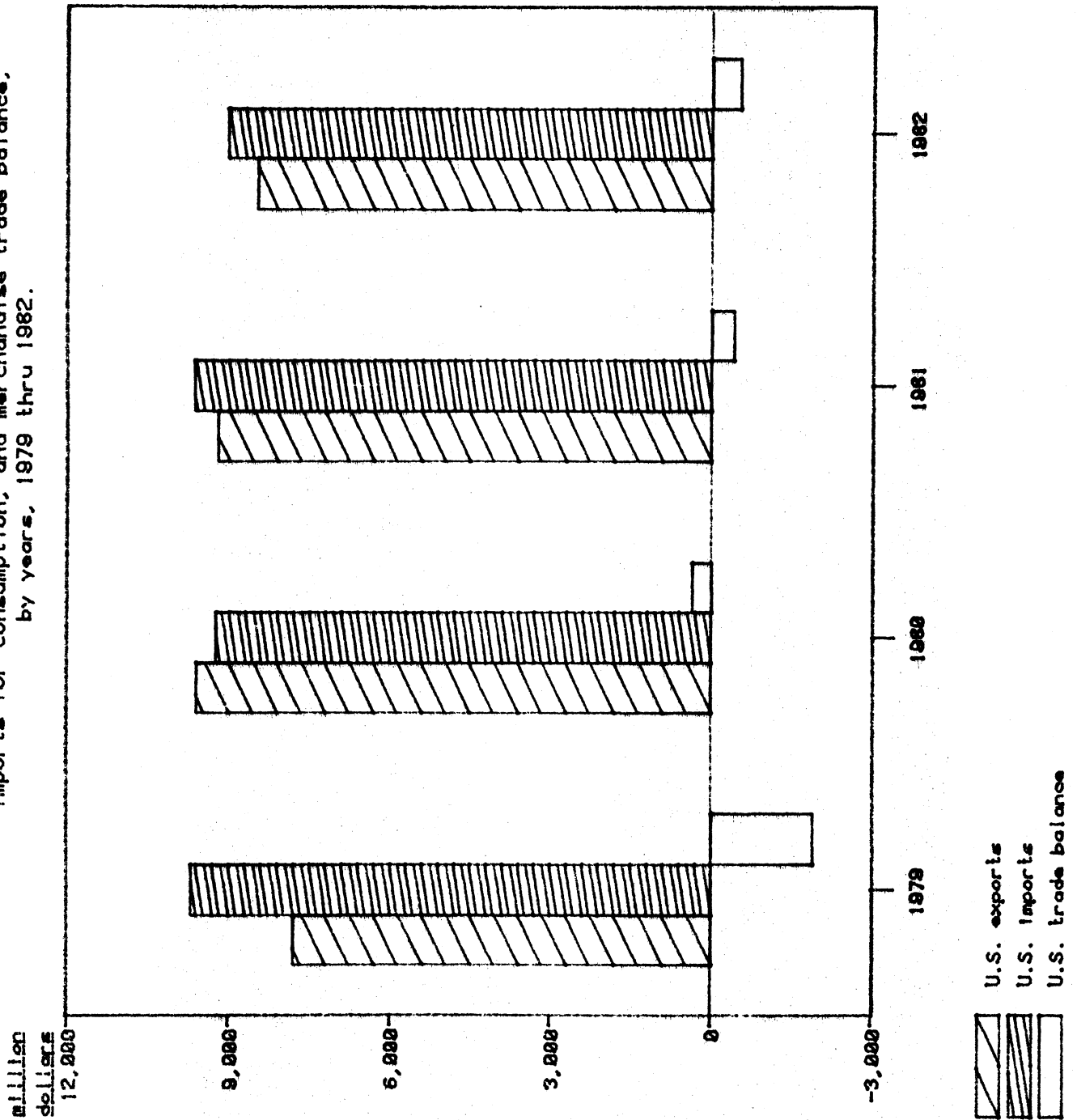
Table 6.--Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1980, 1981, and 1982 <sup>1/2/</sup>

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1980	1981	1982	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	1,336,847	1,583,437	1,395,589	
Japan	2,584,615	1,901,365	1,869,305	
EC	2,289,446	2,109,205	1,832,333	
Brazil	43,365	41,993	38,687	
Hong Kong	56,221	59,936	71,701	
India	19,892	27,082	19,528	
Korea	238,893	221,658	247,126	
Mexico	570,620	625,648	527,138	
Taiwan	100,452	101,747	105,338	
OPEC	486,602	594,098	554,412	
WNES	260,814	248,889	286,027	
China	244,650	232,730	275,161	
All Other	1,621,016	1,702,515	1,534,889	
Total	9,608,788	9,217,577	8,482,079	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	7,121,188	7,378,796	6,949,123	
Japan	181,045	200,699	182,992	
EC	475,016	445,597	463,403	
Brazil	109,173	145,830	115,927	
Hong Kong	65,574	65,126	62,699	
India	8,352	7,672	7,584	
Korea	158,209	165,911	109,145	
Mexico	161,548	190,057	204,325	
Taiwan	291,718	320,371	282,518	
OPEC	31,645	44,710	66,521	
WNES	65,623	88,383	81,986	
China	50,835	71,632	68,922	
All Other	582,758	594,044	494,383	
Total	9,251,856	9,647,202	9,020,612	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	-5,784,341	-5,795,359	-5,553,533	
Japan	2,403,570	1,700,665	1,686,313	
EC	1,814,429	1,663,607	1,368,929	
Brazil	-65,808	-103,836	-77,240	
Hong Kong	-9,353	-5,189	9,001	
India	11,539	19,409	11,944	
Korea	80,683	55,747	137,981	
Mexico	409,072	435,590	322,812	
Taiwan	-191,265	-218,624	-177,179	
OPEC	454,956	549,387	487,891	
WNES	195,190	160,506	204,041	
China	193,815	161,097	206,238	
All Other	1,038,257	1,108,471	1,040,505	
Total	356,931	-429,624	-538,532	

<sup>1/</sup> Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

<sup>2/</sup> Data provided for selected countries and country groups.

Figure 2.--Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise,  
imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance,  
by years, 1979 thru 1982.



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

operations producing such pulp in the United States. Softwood lumber imports decreased from \$1.7 billion in 1981 to \$1.6 billion in 1982, due to the continued U.S. construction slump.

Japan.---The United States was a net exporter of forest products to Japan in 1981 and 1982. The positive trade balance decreased marginally from \$1.70 billion in 1981 to \$1.69 billion in 1982. From 1981 to 1982, exports declined from \$1.90 billion to \$1.87 billion and imports declined from \$201 million to \$183 million.

The major forest products exported to Japan were softwood logs, wood pulp, softwood lumber, industrial paperboard, and fine papers, accounting for 81 percent of the value of total exports in 1982. Miscellaneous books, printed matter, industrial papers, and hardwood veneer and plywood accounted for 83 percent of all forest product imports from Japan.

Between 1981 and 1982, U.S. exports to Japan decreased marginally. Wood pulp, exports of which fell 11 percent from \$303 million in 1981 to \$270 million in 1982, accounted for the bulk of the decline, which was due to the worldwide glut in wood pulp. Most of the decline in imports of forest products from Japan was accounted for by imports of hardwood veneer and plywood, which decreased 29 percent from \$48 million in 1981 to \$34 million in 1982.

EC.---During 1981 and 1982, the United States was a net exporter of forest products to the EC. The favorable trade balance declined 18 percent from 1981 to 1982--from \$1.7 billion to \$1.4 billion. Most of the decline was accounted for by a decline in exports from \$2.1 billion in 1981 to \$1.8 billion in 1982.

The major U.S. forest products exported to the EC were chemical wood pulp, industrial paperboard, and lumber, which accounted for 57 percent of U.S. forest product exports to the EC in 1982. U.S. imports of miscellaneous books, printed matter, fine papers, and industrial papers accounted for 89 percent of U.S. forest product imports from the EC in 1982.

U.S. exports of chemical wood pulp, industrial paperboard, and lumber to the EC fell during 1981 and 1982. Chemical wood pulp exports declined 13 percent from \$621 million in 1981 to \$542 million in 1982. During the same period, industrial paperboard exports declined 12 percent from \$305 million to \$267 million and lumber exports fell 4 percent from \$236 million to \$227 million. These declines were the result of the continued slump in the EC economy. The slight rise in imports from the EC was attributable to fine papers--wallpaper, coated printing paper, and paper and paperboard cut to shape--and industrial papers--insulation, cartons, and sheets of cellulose. During 1981 and 1982, imports of fine papers rose 15 percent from \$71 million to \$82 million and imports of industrial papers rose 24 percent from \$61 million to \$76 million.

Brazil.---The United States decreased its forest products trade deficit with Brazil from \$104 million in 1981 to \$77 million in 1982. U.S. imports decreased 21 percent from \$146 million in 1981 to \$116 million in 1982, causing the decrease in the trade deficit.

Fine papers, miscellaneous books, and wood pulp accounted for 63 percent of the U.S. forest products exported to Brazil in 1982. The major U.S. forest product imports from Brazil in that year were chemical wood pulp, hardwood lumber, and plywood, which accounted for 89 percent of total U.S. forest product imports from that country in 1982.

U.S. exports of wood pulp to Brazil decreased by \$2 million (41 percent), accounting for 63 percent of the total decline in U.S. forest product exports to that country in 1982. This decrease was due in part to increased production in Brazil. U.S. imports of lumber and plywood from Brazil (primarily hardwood veneer and plywood and hardboard) decreased 43 and 23 percent, respectively, from \$47 million in 1981 to \$28 million in 1982 for lumber and from \$37 million to \$28 million for plywood during this same period. U.S. imports of hardwood lumber and plywood decreased due to the housing slump in the United States.

Hong Kong.--The United States was a net exporter of forest products to Hong Kong in 1982, showing a favorable trade balance of \$9 million. This was a reversal from 1981, when the United States had a trade deficit of \$5 million. The turnaround was due to a 20-percent increase in U.S. exports of forest products to Hong Kong, from \$60 million in 1981 to \$72 million in 1982, and a 4-percent decrease in U.S. imports of such products, from \$65 million to \$63 million.

The major U.S. forest products exported to Hong Kong in 1982 were industrial paperboard, industrial papers, fine papers, and softwood logs, which collectively accounted for 75 percent of U.S. exports of forest products to Hong Kong in that year. Miscellaneous wood manufactures and miscellaneous books accounted for 70 percent of the U.S. imports from Hong Kong in 1982.

U.S. exports of softwood logs and fine papers to Hong Kong increased by 134 and 35 percent, respectively, accounting for 76 percent of the total increase in U.S. exports of forest products to that country in 1982. From 1981 to 1982, exports of softwood logs rose from \$4 million to \$10 million and fine papers rose from \$9 million to \$13 million. The decrease in U.S. imports of forest products from Hong Kong in 1982 was due primarily to the drop in entries of miscellaneous wood manufactures (wood dowels, blinds, shutters, screens, and shades), which are closely tied to the prosperity of the U.S. housing industry. Such wood manufactures declined 24 percent from \$33 million in 1981 to \$25 million in 1982.

India.--In 1981 and 1982, the United States enjoyed a favorable forest products trade balance with India. However, the U.S. trade surplus fell 38 percent from \$19 million in 1981 to \$12 million in 1982. The major reason for this was a decline in U.S. exports of forest products to India, which were down 28 percent from \$27 million in 1981 to \$20 million in 1982, while U.S. imports of such products from India remained unchanged at \$8 million.

Major U.S. forest product exports to India during 1982 were wood pulp (chemical and special alpha and dissolving grades), miscellaneous books, and fine papers, which accounted for 83 percent of the U.S. forest products exported to India in 1982. Miscellaneous wood manufactures (jewelry and

similar wood boxes, household utensils, decorative articles, housewares, and natural cork and cork waste), waste paper, manuscripts, and miscellaneous books accounted for 97 percent of the U.S. imports of forest products from India in 1982.

The decline in U.S. exports to India was mainly due to a decline in exports of wood pulp, specifically chemical wood pulp and special alpha and dissolving grades, which declined 44 percent from \$16 million in 1981 to \$9 million in 1982. Imports of waste paper and manuscripts increased dramatically from less than \$1 million in 1981 to \$2 million in 1982, and those of miscellaneous books and miscellaneous wood manufactures decreased by a similar amount. Thus, the level of U.S. imports of forest products from India was unchanged during the period.

Korea.--In 1981 and 1982, the United States was a net exporter of forest products to Korea. The positive trade balance more than doubled from 1981 to 1982, increasing from \$56 million to \$138 million. This was caused by a \$57 million decline in U.S. imports from Korea and a \$26 million increase in U.S. exports to Korea in 1982.

Softwood logs, waste paper, and chemical wood pulp accounted for 80 percent of U.S. forest product exports to Korea in 1982. The major forest products imported from Korea in that year were hardwood veneer and plywood, albums (photographic albums, scrapbooks, and diaries) and wallpaper, which accounted for 90 percent of the total.

Between 1981 and 1982, U.S. exports of softwood logs to Korea increased 77 percent from \$48 million in 1981 to \$85 million in 1982. This increase accounted for all of the rise in exports as those of chemical wood pulp declined 15 percent during the period. The increase in softwood log exports was due to the construction slump in the United States, which drove down the demand for logs (raw material of lumber and plywood) in the United States, thus making more logs available for export. U.S. imports of hardwood veneer and plywood from Korea decreased 45 percent from \$125 million in 1981 to \$68 million in 1982, accounting for virtually all of the total decline of U.S. forest product imports from Korea. This decline was also due to the slump in construction activities in the United States.

Mexico.--In 1981 and 1982, the United States was a net exporter of forest products to Mexico though the favorable trade balance declined from \$436 million to \$323 million. The decline reflected a 16-percent decline in U.S. exports of such products to Mexico, from \$626 million in 1981 to \$527 million in 1982, coupled with an 8-percent rise in U.S. imports of forest products from Mexico, from \$190 million to \$204 million in the same period.

Major U.S. exports of forest products to Mexico during 1982 were industrial paperboard, wood pulp, and fine papers, which accounted for 68 percent of the total U.S. exports of forest products to that country. Industrial paperboards, miscellaneous wood manufactures (mostly picture frames), and millwork (wood molding and wood doors) accounted for 84 percent of U.S. forest product imports from Mexico in 1982.

The major cause of the decline in U.S. exports of forest products to Mexico was a decline of 43 percent in exports of fine papers, from \$199 million in 1981 to \$68 million in 1982. The rise in U.S. forest product

imports from Mexico is largely attributed to industrial paperboard, imports of which increased 16 percent from \$83 million in 1981 to \$97 million in 1982. These changes in exports and imports are attributed to the faltering Mexican economy and the massive devaluation of the peso.

Taiwan.---In 1982, the United States had a trade deficit with Taiwan in forest products. However, it was smaller than in 1981--dropping from \$219 million in 1981 to \$177 million in 1982. This was caused by an increase in U.S. exports of forest products of 4 percent (\$102 million in 1981 to \$105 million in 1982) and a decrease in imports of 12 percent (\$320 million in 1981 to \$283 million in 1982).

Exports of wood pulp and waste paper accounted for 59 percent of the U.S. forest products sent to Taiwan in 1982. Miscellaneous wood manufactures (household utensils, decorative articles, housewares, and jewelry and similar wood boxes) and hardwood veneer and plywood were the major U.S. imports of forest products from Taiwan in 1982, accounting for 88 percent of all forest product imports from that country.

U.S. exports to Taiwan of softwood and hardwood logs, plywood, and printed matter rose a combined 44 percent from \$12 million in 1981 to \$17 million in 1982. This accounted for most of the net increase in exports. U.S. imports of hardwood veneer and plywood from Taiwan dropped 25 percent from \$149 million in 1981 to \$112 million in 1982. This was caused by the Philippines' restriction of log exports. That country had been a leading supplier of Taiwan's raw material for manufacturing hardwood veneer and plywood. This also helped to increase U.S. exports of logs to Taiwan.

OPEC.---In 1981 and 1982 the United States was a net exporter of forest products to OPEC; however, the favorable balance slipped from \$549 million in 1981 to \$488 million in 1982, or by 11 percent. The cause of this decline was a drop of 7 percent in U.S. exports of such products to OPEC, from \$594 million in 1981 to \$554 million in 1982, and an increase in U.S. imports of forest products from OPEC from \$45 million to \$67 million in the same period.

Major U.S. exports of forest products to OPEC in 1982 were industrial papers, industrial paperboard, fine papers, and wood pulp, which together accounted for 61 percent of the total U.S. exports of forest products to OPEC. Hardwood veneer and plywood and hardwood lumber accounted for 88 percent of U.S. forest product imports from OPEC in 1982.

U.S. exports of roughwood products to OPEC declined most significantly, dropping 51 percent from \$13 million in 1981 to \$6 million in 1982, partly because of the instability of the region's economic base. Hardwood veneer and plywood imports from the United States rose 88 percent from \$26 million in 1981 to \$50 million in 1982. This was influenced by the decrease of such imports entering the OPEC countries from other countries.

NME's.---The United States increased its favorable trade balance with the NME's in forest products from \$161 million in 1981 to \$204 million in 1982. This was caused by an increase in U.S. exports of forest products to the NME's of 15 percent from \$249 million in 1981 to \$286 million in 1982, as U.S.

imports from the NME's declined 7 percent during the same period from \$88 million to \$82 million. In 1982 the People's Republic of China accounted for 96 percent of the U.S. exports of forest products to the NME's and 84 percent of U.S. imports of such products from the NME's.

The major forest product exported to the People's Republic of China from the United States in 1982 was softwood logs. Such exports accounted for 77 percent of total U.S. forest product exports to that country in 1982. Unspun fibrous vegetable materials (bamboo, rattan, etc.) accounted for 87 percent of the U.S. imports of forest products from the People's Republic of China in 1982.

U.S. softwood log exports to the People's Republic of China increased 139 percent from \$89 million in 1981 to \$212 million in 1982 due to the increased demand by that country for these products. There were no significant changes in U.S. imports of forest products from the People's Republic of China during 1982 owing to the continued slump in U.S. construction activities.

#### Commodity analyses

Wood and wood products. 1/--U.S. imports and exports of wood and wood products decreased by 12 and 6 percent, respectively, from 1981 to 1982. Imports fell from \$3.5 billion in 1981 to \$3.1 billion in 1982, and exports declined from \$3.0 billion in 1981 to \$2.8 billion in 1982.

Lumber imports decreased 10 percent from \$1.9 billion in 1981 to \$1.7 billion in 1982. This decline, as with wood products in general, was due to the depressed construction market in the United States. Most of the lumber came from Canada. The level of Canadian lumber exports to the United States is very dependent on the well-being of the U.S. construction industry.

The most notable decline in exports was in lumber and plywood, which dropped 12 and 27 percent, respectively, from 1981 to 1982 as a result of the worldwide construction slump (especially in Canada). U.S. exports of lumber to Canada declined 38 percent from \$206 million in 1981 to \$128 million in 1982. Plywood exports to Canada and the EC declined from \$273 million in 1981

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<sup>1/</sup> Wood and wood products are found in pts. 1, 2, and 3, schedule 2, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.



to \$180 million in 1982, or by 34 percent, reflecting the construction slumps in those countries. 1/

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Paper and printed matter. 2/--U.S. imports and exports of paper and printed matter declined from 1981 to 1982, a direct result of the worldwide recession. Imports declined 3 percent from \$6.2 billion in 1981 to \$6.0 billion in 1982, and exports declined 9 percent from \$6.2 billion to \$5.6 billion during the same period.

The major export decline occurred in exports of wood pulp, specifically chemical wood pulp, which decreased 13 percent from \$1.2 billion in 1981 to \$1.1 billion in 1982. This product is used in making packaging. Recessionary conditions have reduced the demand for packaging and thus the demand for chemical wood pulp. This was most evident in the EC.

U.S. imports of wood pulp, specifically chemical wood pulp, declined by 15 percent from \$1.6 billion in 1981 to \$1.4 billion in 1982. Imports from Canada accounted for the majority of this decrease. Imports of fine papers, which made up 56 percent of the U.S. paper and printed matter imports during 1982, remained stable.

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1/ On Oct. 7, 1982, the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted preliminary countervailing duty investigations on softwood lumber (Inv. No. 701-TA-197), softwood shakes and shingles (Inv. No. 701-TA-198), and softwood fence (Inv. No. 701-TA-199). On Nov. 17, 1982, the Commission determined that there was a reasonable indication that such imports from Canada are materially injuring the domestic industry. Accordingly, the Department of Commerce investigated whether the imports from Canada covered by these investigations were subsidized. On Mar. 7, 1983, Commerce determined that the total estimated net subsidies for softwood lumber, softwood shakes and shingles, and softwood fence are de minimus, and, therefore, its preliminary countervailing duty determinations are negative. Commerce is scheduled to make its final countervailing duty determinations on or before May 23, 1983.

2/ Paper and printed matter are found in pts. 4 and 5, schedule 2, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

Table 7.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
<b>Rough wood products</b>				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	283,458	275,940	247,673	-10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,060,362	1,480,478	1,554,286	5
Logs				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	127,503	101,120	117,032	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,153	19,690	26,430	34
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	3,260,913	2,534,224	3,208,149	27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,581,055	1,094,715	1,258,084	15
Softwood logs				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	114,060	87,576	98,764	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,349	16,975	22,930	35
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	3,109,108	2,377,099	3,114,988	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,451,691	1,002,847	1,174,179	17
Hardwood logs				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	13,443	13,544	18,268	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,804	2,714	3,500	29
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	151,805	157,125	93,161	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	129,364	91,867	83,905	-9
<b>Lumber</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	9,785,735	9,442,559	9,287,454	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,973,085	1,913,238	1,725,265	-10
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	2,365,474	2,317,317	1,986,186	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,026,601	907,734	802,245	-12
Softwood lumber				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	9,388,392	9,034,388	8,973,652	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,764,600	1,697,067	1,567,931	-8
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	1,977,364	1,903,809	1,622,588	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	780,913	655,543	577,633	-12

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Table 7.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Hardwood lumber				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----		279,577:	200,216:	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	279,110:	143,358:	94,604:	-34
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	358,795:	381,481:	336,651:	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	236,306:	243,025:	217,064:	-11
Millwork				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	88,668:	99,342:	91,551:	-8
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,346:	43,043:	34,912:	-19
Miscellaneous wood manufactures				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	486,662:	504,910:	464,712:	-8
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	266,296:	229,316:	183,894:	-20
Prefabricated buildings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,154:	13,199:	5,772:	-56
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	107,190:	72,568:	46,367:	-36
Plywood and building boards				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	612,477:	688,797:	533,142:	-23
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	294,774:	365,347:	265,596:	-27
Hardwood veneer and plywood				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	479,755:	551,767:	402,797:	-27
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	119,010:	91,305:	82,517:	-10
Softwood veneer and plywood				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,386:	17,294:	18,100:	5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	113,986:	189,726:	122,400:	-35
Particle board				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)-----	457:	440:	444:	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	59,185:	60,099:	53,318:	-11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)-----	127:	139:	82:	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,814:	34,942:	19,560:	-44

Table 7.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Wood pulp				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	4,050	4,086	3,655	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,683,654	1,764,233	1,493,240	-15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	3,953	3,809	3,499	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,744,705	1,746,505	1,486,883	-15
Waste paper				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	120	122	132	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,920	23,769	24,291	2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	2,664	2,212	2,224	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	322,194	268,525	238,932	-11
Building papers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	296,587	280,689	374,370	33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,560	34,851	44,099	27
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	46,751	34,171	31,138	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,315	8,311	7,993	-4
Industrial paperboard				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	170,962	187,101	152,496	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,865	27,587	23,173	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,076,777	5,821,777	5,470,259	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,298,731	1,225,001	1,060,893	-13
Containerboard (kraft linerboard)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	86,945	96,338	71,965	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,339	12,071	8,458	-30
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,100,294	3,982,545	3,818,557	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	798,540	669,160	551,969	-18
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dollars)-----	3,140,867	3,326,531	3,328,696	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dollars)-----	646,845	752,716	628,419	-17

Table 7.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Newsprint				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,279:	6,977:	6,530:	-6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	2,637,856:	2,824,776:	2,748,652:	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	699,461,528:	1081,797,648:	1230,620,076:	14
Wallpaper				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	86,402:	139,702:	142,963:	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	38,765:	43,337:	40,235:	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	80,902:	96,180:	90,438:	-6
Albums				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	8,405:	7,048:	6,036:	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,011:	13,534:	12,054:	-11
Albums				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	24,757:	27,713:	35,993:	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,308:	23,784:	28,877:	21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	6,546:	4,301:	3,330:	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,608:	8,171:	8,872:	9
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	294,872:	382,313:	406,336:	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	795,672:	875,433:	862,630:	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	16,864:	17,568:	131,386:	648
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,824:	20,031:	36,268:	81
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	306,744:	322,863:	340,388:	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	104,703:	130,444:	140,594:	8
Miscellaneous books				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	216,814:	238,040:	283,749:	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	297,207:	286,456:	305,934:	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)-----	267,050:	280,218:	294,941:	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	503,575:	592,351:	631,890:	7

Table 7.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Printed matter				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	306,557	319,176	332,494	4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	608,357	722,801	723,490	0
Newspapers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,925	50,517	63,071	25
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,057	10,930	13,385	22
Periodicals				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	67,193	51,947	45,515	-12
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	312,029	363,472	381,945	5
Decalcomanias				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,660	383	338	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,949	6,365	6,710	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,259	3,730	2,007	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,831	17,087	11,348	-34

Table 8.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1982

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
Rough wood products				
Logs				
Softwood logs	01	04		04
Hardwood logs				
Lumber				
Softwood lumber				(04)
Hardwood lumber	(01)	(04)		(04)
Millwork				(04)
Miscellaneous wood manufactures				
Prefabricated buildings	(01)			(01)
Plywood and building boards	(01)			(01)
Hardwood veneer and plywood	(01)			(01)
Softwood veneer and plywood				(01)
Particle board				(01) (04)
Wood pulp	(04)			
Waste paper				
Building papers	01	04		
Industrial paperboard	(04)			
Containerboard (kraft linerboard)	(01)	(04)		
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)				
Newsprint				04
Wallpaper				(04)
Albums	01	04		(04) 07
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers				
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)	01	04 (07)		09
Miscellaneous books	04			
Printed matter				
Newspapers	01	04		01 04
Periodicals	04	07		04 07
Decalcomanias	(04)			(01) (04) 07





### Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear Sector 1/

The textiles (including fibers) and apparel sector (excluding footwear) experienced a record \$4.8 billion deficit during 1982, almost doubling the \$2.6 billion deficit in 1981 (table 9, fig. 3). The entire deficit for this sector came from apparel, for which the trade balance went from a negative \$6.2 billion in 1981 to a negative \$7.2 billion in 1982.

The deficit marked a continuation of trends that have characterized the sector's foreign trade since 1980--exports of textiles continue to decrease while imports of apparel increase. Exports of textiles decreased by about 20 percent, from \$7.0 billion in 1981 to \$5.6 billion in 1982. The strong U.S. dollar along with weak economic activity abroad resulting from the worldwide recession have been the primary factors contributing to decreased exports and are the only significant factors affecting exports of some individual articles. Apparel imports, on the other hand, increased almost 10 percent, from \$7.4 billion in 1981 to \$8.1 billion in 1982.

The textile, apparel, and footwear items that showed significant increases in imports during 1982 compared with 1981 were filament yarns of manmade fibers, towels, women's suits and coats, men's and boys' shirts and trousers, fur apparel and articles, leather apparel, and nonrubber footwear. Imports of cordage, broadwoven fabrics, coated, filled, and laminated fabrics, and rubber footwear showed the most significant decreases. There were significant increases in exports of raw cotton, although exports of manmade fibers, filament yarns of manmade fibers, broadwoven fabrics, men's and boys' shirts and trousers, fur apparel and articles, and leather apparel declined.

### U.S. bilateral trade

During 1981 and 1982, the major source of U.S. imports of textiles and apparel was Hong Kong, followed by Taiwan, Korea, the European Community (EC), and the nonmarket economy countries (NME's) (particularly China) and Japan. Together imports from these countries provided over 70 percent of the total value of textile and apparel imports in each year. Total U.S. textile and apparel imports were valued at \$10.8 billion in 1981 and \$11.3 billion in 1982. The bulk of imports--approximately 70 percent in both 1981 and 1982--consisted of apparel items, primarily shirts, blouses, coats, sweaters, and trousers. Imports from Taiwan showed the most significant increase--a little over 13 percent--from \$1.5 billion in 1981 to \$1.7 billion in 1982.

The leading source of U.S. imports of footwear was Taiwan, which supplied \$861 million in 1981 and \$921 million in 1982, or about 27 percent of the total value in both years. Following Taiwan were the EC and Korea. Together they accounted for about 70 percent of imports. Total U.S. footwear imports amounted to \$3.1 billion in 1981 and \$3.4 billion in 1982. During 1981,

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1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: schedule 3 (textile fibers and textile products), and pts. 1(A), 1(B), 12(C (pt.)), 12(D (pt.)), and 13(B) of schedule 7 (Specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products).

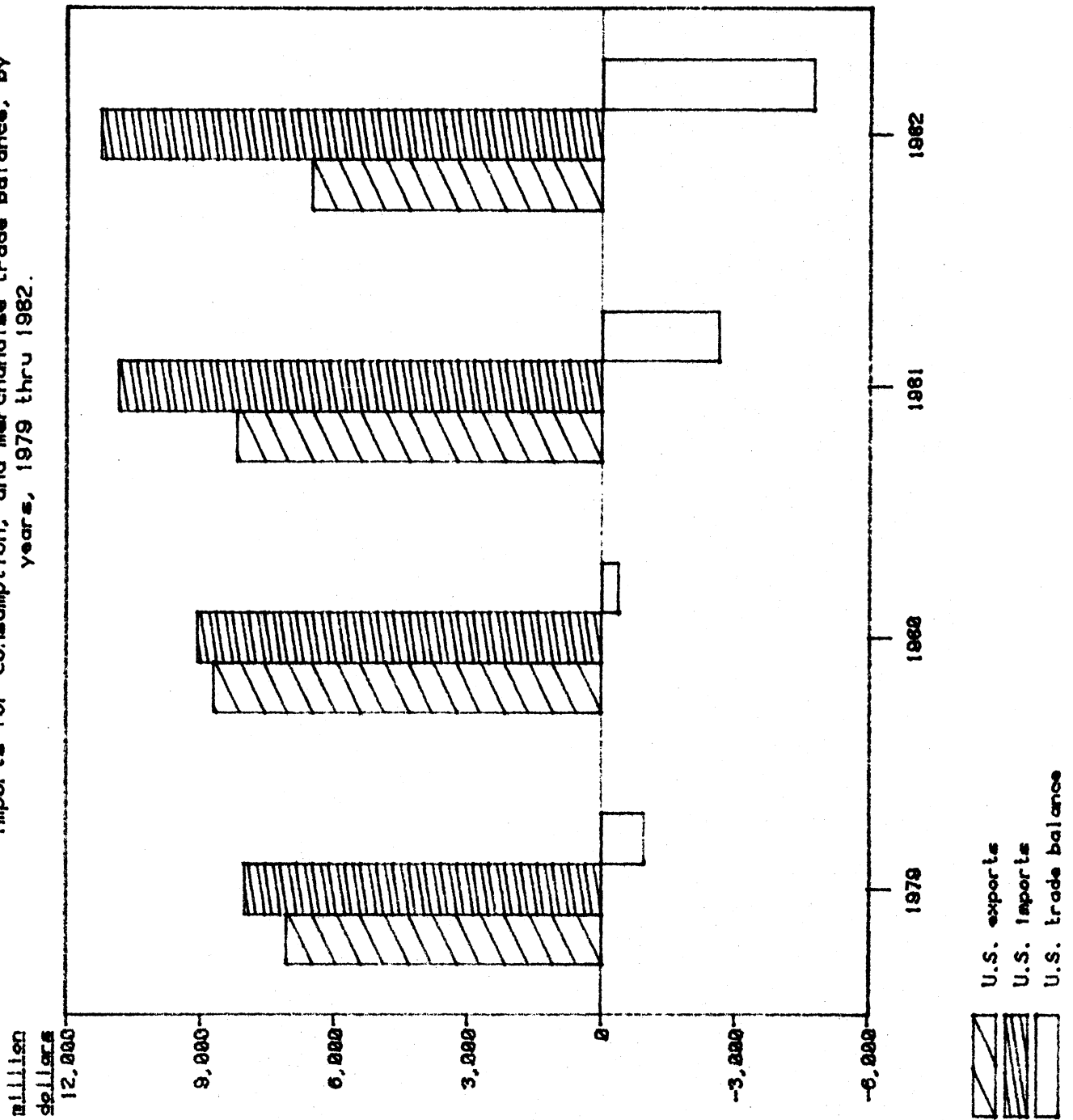
Table 9.—Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1980, 1981, and 1982 1/ 2/

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1980	1981	1982	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	855,483	928,327	700,659	
Japan	726,925	724,492	684,874	
EC	1,878,250	1,337,293	1,122,190	
Brazil	40,427	33,765	24,423	
Hong Kong	236,485	204,870	139,524	
India	12,702	30,980	13,029	
Korea	500,995	543,973	477,420	
Mexico	363,944	420,568	280,830	
Taiwan	251,091	162,071	259,997	
OPEC	591,479	617,140	635,627	
NPES	1,126,947	1,128,745	421,269	
China	1,028,937	1,075,049	400,957	
All Other	2,129,244	2,075,230	1,759,435	
Total	8,713,978	8,207,461	6,519,283	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	139,592	181,812	197,406	
Japan	567,652	780,841	793,461	
EC	1,063,462	1,144,976	1,089,742	
Brazil	105,603	115,066	106,386	
Hong Kong	1,774,274	2,040,628	2,130,026	
India	350,496	374,698	309,133	
Korea	1,103,694	1,442,099	1,559,929	
Mexico	325,174	347,556	253,104	
Taiwan	1,384,299	1,544,517	1,714,031	
OPEC	51,053	87,865	98,101	
NPES	516,253	790,623	993,176	
China	400,920	652,208	849,263	
All Other	1,700,572	1,992,436	2,025,660	
Total	9,082,231	10,843,122	11,270,161	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	715,890	746,514	503,252	
Japan	159,272	-56,348	-108,587	
EC	814,787	192,316	32,448	
Brazil	-65,175	-81,300	-81,963	
Hong Kong	-1,537,789	-1,835,758	-1,990,501	
India	-337,793	-343,717	-296,104	
Korea	-602,698	-898,125	-1,082,508	
Mexico	38,769	73,012	27,726	
Taiwan	-1,133,208	-1,382,445	-1,454,034	
OPEC	540,426	529,275	537,526	
NPES	610,693	338,122	571,906	
China	628,016	422,841	-448,305	
All Other	428,572	82,794	-266,225	
Total	-368,252	-2,635,660	-4,750,878	

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

2/ Data provided for selected countries and country groups.

Figure 3.--Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1979 thru 1982.



approximately 80 percent of footwear imports consisted of nonrubber footwear, whereas by 1982, nonrubber footwear had increased its share to almost 90 percent.

Despite the decrease in textile (including fibers) and apparel exports from \$8.2 billion in 1981 to \$6.5 billion in 1982, the major U.S. export markets remained relatively the same. During 1981 the EC was the leading export market, taking \$1.3 billion in U.S. exports, followed by China, Canada, Japan, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) nations, and Korea. However, in 1982 China sharply curtailed its purchases of U.S. cotton and manmade fibers and U.S. exports to China declined from \$1.1 billion in 1981 to \$400 million in 1982. Consequently China dropped to the sixth largest U.S. export market in 1982.

The value of U.S. exports of footwear was small (\$120 million in 1982) compared with U.S. footwear imports (\$3.4 billion in 1982). The major markets for U.S. footwear during 1981 and 1982--accounting for a little over 45 percent--were Japan, the EC, and Canada. As with U.S. imports, nonrubber footwear accounted for the bulk of exports.

In 1982 the United States had negative trade balances in textiles (including fibers), apparel, and footwear with 9 of its 11 major trading partners (Japan, the EC, Brazil, Hong Kong, India, Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, and the NME's (including China)), and a positive balance with 2 (Canada and the OPEC nations).

Important changes taking place in U.S. trade balances between 1981 and 1982 for textiles, apparel, and footwear were as follows: (1) the worldwide balance increased from a negative \$5.64 billion to a negative \$8.10 billion, (2) the balance with China went from a positive \$384 million to a negative \$486 million, (3) the positive balance with Canada declined from \$746 million to \$487 million, (4) the negative balance with the EC worsened from a negative \$411 million to a negative \$703 million. In addition, the very large negative balance with Korea increased from \$1.53 billion to \$1.83 billion and the negative trade balance with Japan nearly doubled from \$61 million to \$113 million.

Canada.--The U.S. trade surplus with Canada in textiles, apparel, and footwear declined from \$746 million in 1981 to \$487 million in 1982. The decline in the trade surplus reflected a decrease of 25 percent in U.S. exports to Canada and an increase of 12 percent in U.S. imports from Canada. Imports and exports of footwear were relatively small and had no impact on the overall trade balance.

U.S. exports of textiles, apparel, and footwear to Canada declined from \$949 million in 1981 to \$714 million in 1982. Fiber shipments to Canada were off by \$46 million, with declines occurring in both raw cotton and manmade fibers. Exports of other fibers and yarns were also smaller. U.S. shipments of broadwoven fabrics to Canada in 1982 declined by \$88 million. Exports to Canada of narrow fabrics, coated fabrics, textile furnishings, and apparel also decreased during 1982.

U.S. imports during 1982 of textiles, apparel, and footwear from Canada increased by \$24 million and totaled \$227 million. U.S. filament yarn imports increased 52 percent to \$7 million. There were larger imports of narrow fabrics and coated fabrics. Imports of Canadian textile furnishings increased 29 percent to \$19 million and Canadian textile apparel, 15 percent to \$94 million. U.S. imports of Canadian wearing apparel of fur on the skin increased by 51 percent in 1982 and totaled \$29 million. Footwear imports from Canada were valued at \$22 million in 1981 and \$30 million in 1982.

Imports of manmade fibers, waste fibers, and spun yarns from Canada declined during 1982.

Japan.--The U.S. deficit trade balance with Japan in textiles, apparel, and footwear increased from \$61 million in 1981 to \$113 million in 1982. This growing deficit reflected a 2-percent increase in U.S. imports from Japan and a 6-percent decrease in U.S. exports to Japan. Imports in 1982 were largely of textile mill products and exports were mainly of raw cotton. U.S. trade with Japan in footwear has been relatively small.

Imports of textiles, apparel, and footwear from Japan were valued at \$805 million in 1981 and \$820 million in 1982. Total imports of spun yarns increased 36 percent to \$23 million in 1982, with entries of wool or hair yarns up sharply. Imports of broadwoven fabrics in 1982, valued at \$350 million, were the same as in 1981. However, the increased entries of certain lightweight polyester filament fabrics, valued at \$176 million in 1982, have been the subject of an antidumping investigation, and the U.S. International Trade Commission on February 18, 1983, made a preliminary finding of material injury to the U.S. industry by these imports. The imports of other broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers declined in 1982. Narrow fabric imports increased 54 percent to \$27 million in 1982, and textile furnishing imports increased 23 percent to \$17 million. U.S. imports of apparel from Japan declined 6 percent to \$253 million in 1982.

The United States and Japan are parties to a bilateral agreement negotiated under the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles, known as the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA). The MFA provides the legal framework for bilateral agreements among its approximately 50 signatory countries with the objective of providing for the orderly development of international trade in textiles and apparel of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers. The MFA went into effect in January 1974, was extended twice, and runs through July 1986. The United States-Japan bilateral agreement, which runs through December 1985, provides for consultations whenever the United States considers that particular imports from Japan are "increasing so as to cause a real risk of market disruption." Under the provisions of this agreement, the United States has imposed specific limits on 11 categories of textiles and apparel. Of these 11 quota categories, 5 were as much as 70 percent to 90 percent filled in 1982.

Raw cotton is by far the most important item exported to Japan, accounting for 73 percent of the total in 1982. Japan has been one of the leading markets for U.S. raw cotton for many years and ranked first among all destinations in both 1981 and 1982. The value of cotton exports to Japan in

the past 3 years was about stable at slightly over \$500 million annually, but the quantity ranged from 616 million pounds to 748 million pounds. The decline, to \$684 million, in total textile exports to Japan in 1982 was due largely to a decline in exports of manmade fiber filament yarns and a decline in exports of apparel, especially men's trousers.

EC.--In 1982, the United States had a negative trade balance with the EC <sup>1/</sup> in textiles, apparel, and footwear of \$703 million compared with a negative balance of \$411 million in 1981. Although footwear accounted for less than half of the EC's exports to the United States, it was largely responsible for the trade deficit since textiles and apparel alone had a slight positive trade balance for the United States. U.S. imports of textiles, apparel, and footwear from the EC were \$1.8 billion in 1982, an increase of 4 percent from the previous year. Imports of these articles from the EC amounted to 12.6 percent of imports from all countries in 1982. Imports of textiles and apparel from the EC were almost unchanged in 1981 and 1982 at \$1.1 billion, while footwear imports increased from \$628 million to \$757 million. A decline of about \$60 million in imports of broadwoven fabrics was partially offset by an increase of \$30 million in imports of wearing apparel. All of the increase in imports of footwear occurred in nonrubber types. Imports of nonrubber footwear for women and misses were up \$75 million; those of such footwear for men and boys, up \$35 million; and those of athletic footwear, up \$28 million.

U.S. exports of textiles, apparel, and footwear to the EC were \$1.1 billion in 1982, down from \$1.4 billion in 1981. The EC was the recipient of 17.3 percent of the total U.S. export value of textiles, apparel, and footwear in 1982, with textiles and apparel accounting for 98 percent and footwear for 2 percent of such exports. Exports of textiles and apparel declined from \$1.3 billion in 1981 to \$1.1 billion in 1982. Footwear exports were less than \$25 million in each year. An increase of \$47 million in exports of raw fibers was more than offset by declines in exports of broadwoven fabrics (down \$65 million), knit fabrics (down \$6 million), webs, wadding, batting, etc. (down \$8 million), textile furnishings (down \$53 million), and wearing apparel (down \$99 million).

The major items imported by the United States in 1982 from the EC were broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers, textile furnishings, wearing apparel, and nonrubber footwear. The bulk of the U.S. exports to the EC in 1982 consisted predominantly of cotton fibers, manmade fibers, broadwoven fabrics of such fibers, wearing apparel, and nonrubber footwear.

The decline in 1982 of the major textile and wearing apparel items traded between the United States and the EC was due primarily to the strength of the dollar compared with most EC currencies, as well as stagnant consumption in the EC. The U.S. footwear trade deficit with the EC in 1982 was due primarily to increased imports of nonrubber footwear from Italy. Traditionally, Italy has been one of the world's leading suppliers of high-quality and high-value footwear.

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<sup>1/</sup> Member countries of the European Community are Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Greece.

Brazil.--The United States incurred a trade deficit with Brazil in textiles and apparel of \$82.0 million in 1982, almost identical to the \$81.3 million deficit in 1981. From 1981 to 1982, U.S. exports of textiles and apparel dropped 28 percent from \$33.8 million to \$24.4 million and U.S. imports from Brazil declined 8 percent from \$115 million to \$106 million.

The major items imported from Brazil in 1981 and 1982 were cordage, broadwoven fabrics, apparel, and towels; these items accounted for about three-fourths of the imports from Brazil in 1982. U.S. imports of cordage in 1982 amounted to \$29.7 million, a decrease of 20 percent from those in 1981 and 45 percent from those in 1980. Imports of cordage from Brazil declined because of smaller demand for agricultural binder and baler twine, which accounted for almost all the cordage imports. U.S. imports of broadwoven fabrics from Brazil, after more than doubling from \$13.4 million in 1980 to \$28.1 million in 1981, declined to \$20.2 million in 1982. Imports of broadwoven fabrics increased in 1981, following the removal of a countervailing duty order that year. The decline that followed in 1982 stemmed primarily from weak market conditions; competitive prices for fabrics from the Orient were also a factor. U.S. imports of wearing apparel from Brazil, the most important of which was cotton robes and dressing gowns, remained stable during 1981 and 1982 at about \$19 million annually. Imports of towels in 1982 amounted to \$11.9 million, 7 percent less than those in 1981 but 57 percent more than in 1980.

Approximately one-half of the total U.S. exports of textile products to Brazil during 1980-82 consisted of raw fibers, with manmade fibers being the most important. Exports of raw fibers in 1982 totaled \$12.4 million, a decrease of 8-percent from those in 1981. The only other textile item exported to Brazil in significant quantities during 1980-82 was processed textile fibers, especially manmade-fiber filament yarn. Exports of processed fibers declined from \$9.7 million in 1980 to \$8.1 million in 1981 and to \$3.8 million in 1982.

The U.S. trade deficit in footwear with Brazil during 1982 amounted to \$349.4 million, a 2-percent decline from 1981. U.S. imports of footwear from Brazil in 1982 of \$350.1 million were down slightly from the 1981 level of \$357.4 million. Nonrubber footwear, especially women's footwear, made up most of the total imports. In terms of value, Brazil was the fourth largest foreign supplier of footwear to the U.S. market in 1982. In recent years, Brazil has become an important source for popular-priced leather shoes, partly at the expense of the higher priced footwear from Italy and Spain. U.S. footwear exports to Brazil in 1982 were \$649,000, an increase of 62 percent over those in 1981. Exports of plastic athletic footwear accounted for most of the gain.

Hong Kong.--The U.S. textile and apparel trade deficit with Hong Kong increased from \$1.8 billion in 1981 to nearly \$2.0 billion in 1982, and was the largest deficit incurred with any country in this sector. Nearly the entire deficit came from apparel, U.S. imports of which amounted to \$1.9 billion in 1981 and almost \$2.0 billion in 1982, and U.S. exports of which totaled only \$13 million and \$11 million, respectively. The trade balance for the textile sector went from an \$8 million surplus in 1981 to a \$14 million deficit in 1982, as U.S. exports declined 33 percent to \$129 million and U.S. imports declined 23 percent to \$142 million.

Hong Kong is the leading foreign supplier of textiles and apparel, with shipments totaling \$2.1 billion in 1982, 4 percent more than those in 1981. Apparel accounted for 93 percent of the imports, with shirts, blouses, trousers, sweaters, and coats representing 81 percent of total shipments. Imports of these five products increased about 6 percent in terms of quantity and 8 percent in terms of value. Import growth for these major products was subject to tight quota limitations under the MFA in 1982 and will continue to be limited through 1987, as Hong Kong has agreed to limit growth of its exports to the United States of the major product categories to an average 0.6 percent annually. However, shipments from Hong Kong of less heavily traded products that were not restricted by specific quotas, such as underwear, body-supporting garments, headwear, swimwear, and rubber and plastic apparel, increased significantly in 1982.

The relatively small amount of apparel exported from the United States to Hong Kong consisted of small shipments of a large number of items, the most important of which were underwear and men's shirts. Raw cotton was the largest single U.S. export item covered here, although shipments to Hong Kong declined from about \$150 million in 1980 to \$77 million in 1981 and to \$75 million in 1982. The only other item exported to Hong Kong in significant quantity was broadwoven fabrics, particularly of manmade fibers and of cotton; U.S. shipments of broadwoven fabrics, after increasing from \$30 million in 1980 to \$33 million in 1981, declined to \$21 million in 1982.

U.S. imports of footwear from Hong Kong were small in 1981 and 1982, accounting for about 2 percent of total imports. Shipments in 1982 totaled \$60 million, 9 percent less than those in 1981. Nonrubber footwear accounted for 90 percent of total 1982 imports, with women's and misses' shoes accounting for the bulk of such imports. Footwear exported from the United States to Hong Kong amounted to only \$1.4 million in 1982, thereby creating a \$59 million trade deficit for this sector, 9 percent less than the 1981 deficit of nearly \$65 million.

India.--The U.S. trade deficit with India in textiles, leather products, apparel, and footwear during 1982 amounted to \$303 million. This was 14 percent less than the \$352 million deficit in this trade in 1981. Exports from the United States to India dropped 58 percent during the period, from \$31.1 million to \$13.0 million; U.S. imports from India during this period declined 17 percent, from \$382.6 million in 1981 to \$316.1 million in 1982.

In 1981, polyester filament yarn exports to India were valued at \$21.2 million, or 68 percent of the total of textile and related exports. In 1982, exports of polyester filament yarn dropped to \$1.4 million or 11 percent of the total. This decline was the principal cause of the drop in overall exports in this sector and is largely a result of a worldwide surplus of cotton, which lowered cotton prices and made it more price competitive with polyester, the most common substitute fiber. In 1982, nylon filament yarn and miscellaneous textile articles each accounted for approximately 20 percent of total exports, both having increased in value and share over the previous year.

Cotton blouses dominated U.S. imports from India in 1981 and 1982, accounting for 22 percent of the total in 1981 and 21 percent in 1982. However, the value of these imports declined 24 percent during the period from



\$85.6 million in 1981 to \$65.0 million in 1982. Other items accounting for a significant share of U.S. imports include woven fabrics of vegetable fibers other than cotton (mostly of jute), which accounted for 15 percent of total imports in 1981 (\$57.2 million) and 9 percent in 1982 (\$29.1 million), and handmade floor coverings, whose share was 11 percent in 1981 (\$41.7 million) and 11 percent in 1982 (\$35.9 million). Imports of broadwoven cotton fabric other than handloomed declined from \$21.5 million to \$8.1 million in the 2-year period, its share going from 6 to 3 percent of the total. The decline in overall imports can generally be attributed to declining demand due to the recession, but the drop in demand for jute broadwoven fabrics, which are used as carpet backing, can also be attributed to substitution of other products, particularly nonwoven and polypropylene fabrics.

Despite the overall decline, U.S. imports from India of some items in this sector increased. The most important of these are woven cotton shirts and leather footwear parts. The value of woven cotton shirts imported from India rose from \$16.8 million in 1981 to \$19.6 million in 1982. The increased demand for all cotton shirts coupled with the rise in popularity of madras-cloth shirts, contributed to this increase. Imports of leather footwear parts, primarily uppers, rose from \$18.0 million in 1981 to \$22.9 million in 1982. India is one of the world's largest producers of bovine leather; it has recently expanded its leather-processing industry and has been exporting tanned leather and leather products rather than raw and semiprocessed leather. As production of footwear uppers is a labor-intensive industry, U.S. footwear manufacturers are increasingly importing uppers from low-wage countries. India's abundant supply of leather and low-wage labor, coupled with the demand from the U.S. footwear industry, has led to the increase in these imports.

Korea.--The U.S. trade deficit with the Republic of Korea in textiles and apparel increased from \$0.9 billion in 1981 to \$1.1 billion in 1982. Imports of textiles and apparel totaled \$1.4 billion in 1981 and \$1.6 billion in 1982, an increase of about 14 percent. Exports, however, decreased from \$544.0 million in 1981 to \$477.4 million in 1982, a decline of about 12 percent.

The value of footwear imports from Korea was \$744.3 million in 1982, compared with \$633.8 million in 1981. U.S. exports of footwear to Korea are negligible, so the trade deficit was nearly equal to imports in both years.

Apparel accounted for most of the imports in the textiles and apparel sector; such imports increased 8 percent from \$1.3 billion in 1981 to \$1.4 billion in 1982. Textiles accounted for the remainder; such imports increased 15 percent from \$170.9 million in 1981 to \$181.4 million in 1982.

Most of the sectors exports consisted of cotton fibers, the value of which declined 13 percent to \$425.5 million in 1982 from \$489.5 million in 1981; however, the quantity of cotton fiber exports increased to 704.2 million pounds from 631.1 million pounds in the same year as U.S. exporters were receiving lower prices for their cotton exports to Korea in 1982 compared with 1981.

Two major import categories exceeded \$300 million in 1982; nonrubber footwear and men's and boys' shirts. Nonrubber footwear imports increased 84 percent from \$322.0 million in 1981 to \$591.0 million in 1982, as the 4-year orderly marketing agreement providing for limits on its nonrubber footwear shipments expired in June 1981. In addition, a part of this increase represented a shift in trade from rubber footwear to nonrubber footwear to avoid higher duty rates on rubber footwear. This is partially substantiated by a decrease of 51 percent in imports of rubber footwear from \$311.8 million in 1981 to \$153.3 million in 1982.

Imports during 1982 of men's and boys' shirts, the second largest category, at \$319.4 million, changed very little from \$322.2 million in 1981. Although MFA quotas have been fully utilized, in many cases restricting the quantity of Korean shipments to the United States, the value of such shipments has been increasing as the quotas are being used for higher valued items. Meanwhile, imports have shown increases in less important categories which had no controls during 1982, e.g., manmade-fiber dresses (up \$5.0 million), women's manmade-fiber suits (up \$2.8 million), men's manmade-fiber trousers (up \$5.5 million), broadwoven fabrics (up \$5.3 million), textile furnishings (up \$1.3 million), women's wool coats and jackets (up \$2.1 million), wearing apparel of fur (up \$14.8 million), leather wearing apparel (up \$40.4 million), and rubber or plastic wearing apparel (up \$5.4 million).

Mexico.—U.S. textile and apparel imports from Mexico in 1982 totaled \$253 million and U.S. exports amounted to \$281 million, resulting in an apparent favorable trade balance of \$28 million. However, over one-half of the trade with Mexico consisted of U.S. exports of garment parts, which are assembled there because of lower labor costs and then reimported into the United States under U.S. tariff provision 807.00 as finished garments.

U.S. exports of textiles and apparel to Mexico, after increasing from \$364 million in 1980 to \$421 million in 1981, declined to \$281 million in 1982. Most of the decline resulted from smaller shipments of apparel, which fell 33 percent from 1981 to a total of \$148 million in 1982. This decline in apparel shipments, consisting primarily of garment parts, reflected weak U.S. demand for the finished products sent back to the United States and uncertainty associated with the devaluation of the Mexican peso in August 1982.

Significant declines were also recorded in U.S. exports to Mexico of manmade fibers, which decreased 24 percent to about \$18 million; broadwoven fabrics, which fell 25 percent to \$29 million; and machine clothing of textile materials, which fell 80 percent to \$6 million. In 1980, U.S. exports of this last item to Mexico amounted to nearly \$50 million. Mexico was the largest U.S. export market for the machine clothing, which consists primarily of papermakers' felt, a belt used to carry paper pulp through the manufacturing process. However, Mexico has been increasing its production of papermakers' felt to better service the needs of its expanding papermaking industry, although demand declined in 1982 as a result of the worldwide economic slump. In addition, the uncertainty associated with the peso devaluation, and the corresponding increase in the cost of Mexican imports, contributed to the decline in exports of this and the other textile products.

Apparel products account for 70 percent of U.S. textile and apparel imports from Mexico. Major products imported are trousers, dresses, body-supporting garments, shirts, and blouses. A soft U.S. market and uncertainty

associated with the devaluation of the Mexican peso contributed to the 30-percent decrease in U.S. apparel imports, to a total of \$176 million. Similarly, U.S. textile imports declined 24 percent to \$77 million, with cordage the major textile import.

The United States has a bilateral trade agreement with Mexico establishing specific levels on U.S. imports of certain apparel products. However, in 1982 Mexico filled less than half its quota in most categories and never exceeded 70 percent of any category.

U.S. imports of footwear from Mexico in 1982 amounted to \$61 million. U.S. exports, on the other hand, totaled only \$5 million, resulting in a footwear trade deficit of \$56 million. The 1981 deficit amounted to \$57 million.

Taiwan.--The United States experienced a negative trade balance in textile and apparel trade with Taiwan in 1982. The deficit totaled \$1.5 billion, a 7-percent increase from the level in 1981. Both U.S. imports of textiles and apparel and U.S. exports of these products increased in 1982. Imports increased 12 percent from approximately \$1.5 billion in 1981 to a little over \$1.7 billion in 1982. Exports, virtually all of which consisted of cotton, increased 60 percent from \$162.1 million in 1981 to \$260.0 million in 1982.

U.S. exports to Taiwan consisted mostly of raw fibers (93 percent in 1982). Over 85 percent of these exports were raw cotton, which increased 85 percent in 1982 to a total of \$208.3 million, from those in 1981. The United States is one of the world's largest producers and exporters of raw cotton and Taiwan has been one of its major markets.

Taiwan was the second largest supplier of textile and apparel imports to the United States in 1982. Approximately 90 percent of these imports consisted of apparel products, which increased 14 percent in 1982 to \$1.5 billion from \$1.3 billion in 1981. The products in which the greatest trade occurred included sweaters; women's and girls' blouses and shirts, suits, skirts, and coats and jackets; and men's and boys' shirts, suits, coats and jackets, and trousers. Imports of these major apparel items together totaled \$1.1 billion in 1982 and accounted for almost three-fourths of total apparel imports that year. The quantity of these imports increased 17 percent in 1982 to 22.5 million dozen from 19.2 million dozen in 1981; the value of these imports also increased 17 percent.

Textile and apparel imports of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers from Taiwan are controlled under the U.S.-Taiwan bilateral trade agreement, which covers a 6-year period which began on January 1, 1982, and will extend through December 31, 1987. Under the agreement, major apparel products with significant trade are subject to specific limits or quotas. The agreement also allows the United States to negotiate quotas on textile and apparel products when significant growth occurs which threatens or causes U.S. market disruption. Taiwan filled 98 percent of its quotas covering the major apparel products made of cotton and 95 percent of the quotas covering apparel products made of manmade fibers in 1982.

Increases occurred in imports of all the major apparel items, except for sweaters, which decreased 4 percent from 4 million dozen in 1981 to 3.8 million dozen in 1982. The decrease occurred in sweaters of manmade fibers, which accounted for 95 percent of total sweater imports during 1982. Imports of cotton sweaters increased 18 percent in 1982 and consequently the United States established a quota on this item; imports of wool and manmade fiber sweaters were already under quota. Overall imports of women's suits, skirts, and coats and jackets increased 15 percent to \$156.5 million in 1982 from 1981; imports of men's shirts increased 36 percent to \$291 million in 1982; imports of men's suits and coats and jackets increased 20 percent to \$125.7 million; and imports of men's trousers increased 37 percent to \$113 million in 1982. Taiwan has also expanded its shipments of many apparel items that were not limited by quotas under the original agreement and in which trade has been relatively small. These imports included women's cotton and manmade-fiber skirts, manmade-fiber suits, cotton dresses, robes and dressing gowns, and pajamas. Imports of these items totaled \$52.9 million in 1982, representing a 44-percent increase from those in 1981. Because of the significant growth in these imports, quotas were established on cotton dresses, cotton skirts, cotton dressing gowns and cotton pajamas, and manmade-fiber suits.

In 1982, the U.S. trade deficit with Taiwan in footwear was \$921.1 million, 7 percent higher than that in 1981. U.S. exports of footwear to Taiwan were negligible in 1982 at \$20,000. In 1982, imports of footwear from Taiwan, the largest U.S. supplier, were 223.7 million pairs, with nonrubber footwear accounting for most of the total. Imports of nonrubber footwear increased from 118.9 million pairs, valued at \$613.5 million, in 1981 to 183.2 million pairs, valued at \$805.0 million, in 1982, representing increases of 54 percent and 31 percent, respectively. Such imports in 1982 showed significant increases from the year-earlier period in all nonrubber shoe categories. The overall increase is attributed largely to the expiration in June 1981 of a 4-year orderly marketing agreement which had limited nonrubber footwear into the U.S. market. However, imports of rubber footwear from Taiwan dropped substantially in 1982. Such imports during the period were 40.5 million pairs, valued at \$116.1 million, a decline of 40 percent in quantity and 53 percent in value compared with 1981. Trade sources indicate that much of the decrease in shipments of rubber footwear was due to a shift in trade from rubber to nonrubber footwear in order to avoid the higher rates of duty on rubber footwear.

OPEC.--The United States recorded a favorable balance of trade of nearly \$538 million in textiles and apparel with the OPEC members in 1982. This surplus was about 2 percent over the 1981 surplus of \$529 million. U.S. exports to OPEC and U.S. imports from these countries increased between 1981 and 1982, with exports increasing 3 percent to \$636 million and imports rising 12 percent to \$98 million.

Textile furnishings and raw fibers accounted for nearly 60 percent of U.S. exports to OPEC in 1982. Exports of textile furnishings increased 11 percent from \$196 million in 1981 to \$218 million in 1982, with floor coverings accounting for nearly three-fourths of this amount. Tufted floor coverings were by far the largest single export item, amounting to \$135 million or 21 percent of total textile and apparel exports in 1982. Four OPEC<sup>66</sup> members--Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, and Qatar--accounted for

virtually all the floor coverings exported to the OPEC nations. In recent years, these four countries have experienced rapidly increased construction, especially of commercial establishments. In addition, U.S.-produced tufted carpet is price competitive worldwide, notwithstanding freight, insurance, and other costs of exporting.

U.S. exports of raw fibers (accounting for 24 percent of total exports) increased 13 percent between 1981 and 1982 to a total of \$153 million. Cotton accounted for more than two-thirds of the exports and manmade fibers accounted for slightly less than 30 percent. Only one OPEC member, Indonesia, was a significant market for cotton; in 1982 it was the fifth largest market overall. About two-thirds of Indonesia's total cotton imports, valued at nearly \$100 million, came from the United States, which provided Indonesia with about 5 percent of its domestic requirements.

In 1981 and 1982, about 85 percent of U.S. imports from OPEC were concentrated in wearing apparel and floor coverings. U.S. imports of apparel increased from \$37 million in 1981 to \$65 million in 1982 and consisted largely of cotton shirts, blouses, and trousers from Indonesia. In recent years a significant part of the growth in U.S. apparel imports has been from new suppliers such as Indonesia, which has lower labor costs and greater quota availability compared with the major suppliers such as Hong Kong, Korea, and Taiwan.

U.S. imports of floor coverings from OPEC, consisting mostly of high-priced oriental rugs from Iran, declined from \$35 million in 1981 to \$20 million in 1982. The decline is due to the sluggish economic conditions in the United States and the war and civil unrest in Iran, which have adversely affected its carpet exports.

U.S. footwear exports to OPEC in 1982 totaled nearly \$12 million, which accounted for 10 percent of total U.S. exports of footwear. U.S. imports of footwear from OPEC remained negligible, amounting to less than \$1 million in 1981 and 1982.

NME's.---The U.S. trade balance with NME's in textiles and apparel went from a surplus of \$338 million in 1981 to a deficit of \$572 million in 1982. The value of U.S. imports from NME's continued to increase, from \$791 million in 1981 to \$993 million in 1982, while exports to NME's dropped by 63 percent, from \$1,129 million in 1981 to \$421 million in 1982. China accounted for more than 90 percent of U.S. exports to NME's and more than 80 percent of U.S. imports from NME's in 1981 and 1982. Changes in the volume and composition of trade with China as described below, therefore, are the major factors influencing total U.S. trade with NME's in textiles and apparel. Exports of textiles and apparel to NME's other than China in 1982 totaled only \$20 million, but imports from such countries totaled \$144 million. Romania and Poland are the most important sources for imports from other NME's.

The value of footwear imports from NME's was \$103 million in 1982, down slightly from \$107 million in 1981. U.S. exports of footwear to NME's are negligible, so the trade deficit was nearly equal to imports in both years. China accounted for 38 percent of the footwear imports from NME's in 1981 and 1982, most of which comprised sneakers or similar items with fabric uppers and rubber soles.

The United States had a deficit of \$448 million in its textile and apparel trade with China in 1982. The sharp change from a surplus of \$423 million in 1981 resulted from a 63-percent drop in U.S. exports to China combined with an increase of 30 percent in imports from China. The decline of nearly \$700 million in U.S. exports was mainly a result of sharply lower sales of raw cotton (\$178 million in 1982 versus \$464 million in 1981) and polyester staple and tow (\$70 million in 1982 versus \$282 million in 1981). China's purchases of raw cotton from all sources was much lower in 1982 because of a larger domestic crop. China also purchased a smaller percentage of its total cotton imports from the United States. In the case of polyester staple, China had built sizable stocks from earlier purchases abroad and had expanded domestic production capacity as well. It is doubtful if U.S. raw-fiber exports to China will recover to the levels of 1980 and 1981. Other than raw fibers and yarn, U.S. exports of textiles and apparel to China are negligible.

U.S. textile and apparel imports from China in 1982 were three-fourths apparel and one-fourth broadwoven fabrics, household furnishings, and other textile items. The increase of \$197 million in apparel imports in 1982 was about equal to the total increase in textile and apparel imports; imports of household furnishings increased slightly, offset by a comparable decrease in imports of broadwoven fabrics. Sharp increases occurred in a wide range of men's and women's apparel, including women's sweaters, blouses, coats and jackets, and manmade-fiber slacks, and men's shirts, casual jackets, manmade-fiber slacks, cotton pajamas, and leather gloves.

China is not a signatory to the MFA. However, the United States negotiated a bilateral agreement with China effective Jan. 1, 1980, under the authority of the Agricultural Act of 1956, which was similar to the bilaterals negotiated with other countries under the MFA. As a result of consultations under the agreement, the number of textile and apparel categories under specific limits increased from 8 in the original agreement to more than 20 at the end of 1982, when the 3-year agreement expired. Considerable controversy has surrounded U.S. actions to limit imports and negotiations to extend the bilateral. When the agreement expired, the United States unilaterally imposed import controls and China announced it would retaliate by limiting imports of U.S. soybeans, cotton, and manmade fibers. Earlier, the American Association of Exporters and Importers filed suit against the United States, claiming that the Government's use of the consultative mechanism in the agreement was made without valid determinations of market disruption and without due process or an opportunity for affected parties to comment. Domestic producers, on the other hand, point out that actions under the agreement failed to prevent disruptive increases in imports and that such increases have been much larger than allowed from other major suppliers. The industry has also brought dumping charges on imports of polyester/cotton printcloth and shop towels from China. <sup>1/</sup>

#### Commodity analyses

Fibers and textiles.--Both U.S. exports and imports of fibers and textile mill products declined. The decline was considerably larger for exports, and the trade surplus fell from \$3.6 billion in 1981 to \$2.4 billion in 1982, or

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<sup>1/</sup> Investigations in both cases are now in progress at the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. International Trade Commission.

by a little over 30 percent. U.S. exports of fibers and textile mill products dropped 20 percent, from \$7.0 billion to \$5.6 billion; imports declined almost 6 percent, from \$3.4 billion to \$3.2 billion.

The largest declines in imports occurred in raw fibers (down \$59.0 million), cordage (down \$20.7 million), and broadwoven fabrics (down \$203.7 million). Declines in these items, together with a smaller decline in coated fabrics (down \$14.1 million), resulted in a total decline of \$297.5 million, but slight increases in several other areas such as processed fibers (up \$22.2 million) and narrow fabrics (up \$11.8 million) resulted in a net decline of \$263.5 million.

The largest declines in exports occurred in raw fibers (down \$583.8 million), processed fibers, especially spun and filament yarns (down \$188.0 million), broadwoven fabrics (down \$368.7 million), and homefurnishings (down \$110.0 million). Other smaller declines in textile mill products resulted in a net decline in exports of a little over \$1.4 billion.

Raw cotton.---The quantity of U.S. exports of raw cotton in 1982 rose 9.7 percent to 3.1 billion pounds, compared with exports of 2.8 billion pounds in 1981. However, as the average unit value of these exports declined from 81 cents per pound in 1981 to 64 cents per pound in 1982, the value of such exports during the period declined 13.5 percent, from \$2.3 billion to \$2.0 billion. The decline in prices is partly a result of large U.S. crops in both the 1981/2 and 1982/3 crop years, <sup>1/</sup> coupled with low domestic mill consumption, which was partly the result of the recession. Also contributing to low unit values for U.S. cotton exports is the record high world supply of cotton, stagnant world cotton consumption, and the decline in price competitiveness of U.S. cotton in world markets.

Two notable changes occurred in exports to Taiwan and China, the third and fourth largest markets in 1982. Exports to Taiwan of 385 million pounds in 1982 were more than double the 166 million pounds exported there in 1981. On the other hand, the 258 million pounds exported to China in 1982 were less than half of 1981 exports of 548 million pounds.

Mary Elizabeth Sweet  
523-0394

Manmade fibers.---The U.S. trade surplus in manmade fibers declined in 1982, as exports dropped by 30 percent. The U.S. trade balance in manmade fibers trended upward from a surplus of \$352 million in 1978 to \$846 million in 1981, but declined to \$578 million in 1982. U.S. exports of manmade fibers were valued at \$938 million in 1981 and \$656 million in 1982. Imports of manmade fibers declined 16 percent to \$77 million in 1982.

China has continued as the leading foreign market for U.S. manmade fibers. It had been increasing its purchases from the United States, which in 1981 reached a record value of \$327 million. However, China has also recently increased its own production of both manmade fibers and cotton. This situation has resulted in growing fiber stocks in China and U.S. exports to China were reduced in 1982. Exports of manmade fibers from the United States

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<sup>1/</sup> Crop years run from Aug. 1 through July 31 of the following year.

to China fell by \$232 million in 1982. Combined U.S. exports to other countries declined by \$51 million in 1982. There were smaller shipments to such important markets as Canada, Australia, South Africa, and Switzerland. Larger shipments were made to Taiwan and the Philippines.

U.S. exports of the cellulosic manmade fibers (rayon and acetate) totaled \$171 million in 1982, only slightly less than the record exports of 1981. However, exports of the noncellulosic manmade fibers declined 37 percent to \$485 million. This resulted in the lowest level of exports of noncellulosic manmade fibers since 1978. Much smaller shipments of polyester staple fibers to China accounted for the great bulk of the 1982 reduction in exports. The polyester staple fiber exports were valued at \$390 million in 1981 and \$162 million in 1982. Combined exports of other noncellulosic fibers, including nylon and acrylic, also declined during 1982.

Larry Clayton  
523-5701

Filament yarn of manmade fibers.---Exports of filament yarn of manmade fibers declined 23 percent from \$648.9 million in 1981 to \$497.6 million in 1982. The export decline was led by a decrease of 37 percent in exports to China, which in 1981 and 1982 accounted for a fourth to a third of all U.S. exports of filament yarn. China reduced purchases of U.S. filament yarn in 1982 because its stock is currently sufficient to fill domestic needs.

Amerigo C. Chiriaco  
523-0109

Cordage.---Imports of cordage decreased from 216 million pounds, valued at \$104 million, in 1981, to 174 million pounds, valued at \$82 million in 1982. The overall decline of about 20 percent can be attributed primarily to the drop in imports of binder and baler twines of hard (leaf) fibers (agricultural twines) from Brazil and Mexico. Such imports declined from 145 million pounds, valued at \$64 million, in 1981, to 101 million pounds, valued at \$44 million, in 1982. The domestic consumption of agricultural twines of natural fibers consists almost entirely of imports. According to industry sources, the purchase of agricultural twines was very small in 1982, despite a record hay crop, due in part to a large carryover inventory from the previous season.

C. Lee Cook  
523-0348

Broadwoven fabrics.---Imports of all broadwoven fabrics declined from 2.50 billion square yards, valued at \$1.55 billion, in 1981 to 2.05 billion square yards, valued at \$1.35 billion, in 1982. This decline of 18 percent in the quantity of fabrics imported was nearly equal to the increase in imports the previous year, reducing imports to about the same levels as in 1979 and 1980. A sharp decline in exports in 1982, on the other hand, followed a similar decline the previous year, reducing the quantity of exports in 1982 to 504 million square yards, valued at \$743 million, which was about one-half the level in 1980 and 33 percent below exports in 1981. The trade deficit in



broadwoven fabrics increased from \$438 million in 1981 to \$603 million in 1982, compared with a surplus of \$113 million in 1980.

Imports of cotton broadwoven fabrics decreased \$122 million and those of manmade fibers decreased \$37 million, accounting for 78 percent of the total decrease of \$204 million in U.S. imports of broadwoven fabrics. Decreases in the value of imports of manmade-fiber fabrics, however, were not reflected in the quantity imported, which increased, particularly in fabrics of filament polyester. The average value per square yard of imports of manmade-fiber fabrics declined from \$1.30 in 1981 to \$1.15 in 1982, and by December 1982, the unit value was below \$1.

Exports of manmade-fiber fabrics declined by more than one-third, dropping from 511 million square yards, valued at \$727 million, in 1981 to 317 million square yards, valued at \$463 million, in 1982. Exports to nearly all destinations declined, but the largest decreases were in exports to Canada and the United Kingdom, the two leading customers. Most of the decline occurred in polyester fabrics, both filament and spun.

Trade in cotton broadwoven fabrics declined sharply in 1982, with the value of exports dropping 29 percent and the value of imports down 20 percent. Exports declined from 216 million square yards, valued at \$335 million, in 1981 to 171 million square yards, valued at \$238 million, in 1982. Much of the decline occurred in shipments to Canada and several European countries, especially shipments of coarse yarn fabrics and pile fabrics such as corduroy. Imports of cotton fabrics declined from 1,079 million square yards, valued at \$604 million, in 1981 to 837 million square yards, valued at \$482 million, in 1982. Imports from most major suppliers declined, including Hong Kong, China, Peru, Korea, Pakistan, and India; imports from Japan and Taiwan increased slightly. The largest declines were evident in imports of denim fabrics from Hong Kong and printcloth fabrics from China.

Imports of wool fabrics increased slightly, from \$105 million in 1981 to \$112 million in 1982, and imports of silk fabrics declined slightly, from \$118 million in 1981 to \$109 million in 1982. Most of the increase in wool fabric imports was accounted for by Italy. Exports of silk and wool fabrics together totaled about \$14 million in 1982, reflecting an increase in exports of silk fabrics and a slight decline in exports of wool fabrics.

A depressed condition in the textile market, both in the United States and abroad, appears to be the major factor causing reduced levels of trade in broadwoven fabrics. In addition, imports from China, which had increased rapidly in 1980 and 1981, were probably restrained by a number of specific limitations imposed by the United States under the United States-China bilateral agreement.

Joseph L. Williams  
523-5702

Coated, filled, or laminated textile fabrics.—Imports of coated, filled, or laminated textile fabrics decreased from 72.7 million square yards,

valued at \$91 million, in 1981 to 57.5 million square yards, valued at \$77 million, in 1982. The decrease can be attributed almost entirely to imports from Taiwan, the second largest supplier in 1981, such imports declined from 15.8 million square yards, valued at \$16.7 million, in 1981 to 4.1 million square yards, valued at \$4.7 million, in 1982. After being extremely price competitive in 1981, Taiwan increased prices in 1982, and was less price competitive with the other major suppliers, which maintained or increased their shipments from the previous year. Textile fabrics that are coated, filled, or laminated with rubber or plastics are used by the automotive and housing industries, as well as in upholstery, luggage, handbags, and apparel.

C. Lee Cook  
523-0348

Towels.---The number of institutional and household towels imported in 1982 increased 23 percent, to 199 million towels, valued at \$106 million, over the number imported in 1981. About three-fourths of the imports consisted of institutional towels, used by hospitals, hotels, and linen rental services; the remainder of the imports comprised household towels.

The increased imports in 1982 came almost entirely from China, the second largest supplier, which increased its shipments 148 percent to a total of nearly 66 million towels, valued at \$24 million. Imports from Pakistan, the largest supplier, declined 5 percent to 83 million towels, valued at \$30 million. The Pakistani and Chinese towels were both valued at an average of \$0.36 each, compared with \$1.03 for all other imported towels. Price plays a key role in the purchase of institutional towels.

Marilyn C. Borsari  
523-5703

Apparel.---The U.S. apparel trade deficit reached a record \$7.2 billion in 1982, surpassing the previous high of \$6.2 billion set in 1981. This resulted from imports' increasing 9 percent to \$8.1 billion while exports were declining 21 percent to just under \$1.0 billion, their lowest level since 1979.

The deteriorating trade balance in 1982 was largely accounted for by increased imports from the four principal suppliers---Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, and China. Shipments from these suppliers rose 13 percent, or by slightly more than \$600 million, to a total of \$5.5 billion, which amounted to two-thirds of total imports. Imports from China alone rose 47 percent to \$615 million, whereas those from Taiwan rose 14 percent and those from Hong Kong and Korea, less than 10 percent each.

A large part of the increased imports from Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea came in the first quarter of 1982, when these suppliers were attempting to maximize their 1981 quota usage. <sup>1/</sup> This was done in part to strengthen their

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<sup>1/</sup> The quota year is based on the date that the merchandise is exported from abroad. Thus, shipments arriving in the United States during the first quarter of 1982 may in fact be charged to 1981 quotas.

bargaining positions during negotiations with the United States to renew bilateral textile agreements that were to expire in 1982. The new 6-year agreements with these suppliers, retroactive to January 1, 1982, limit most of their shipments to about 1-percent annual growth. The significant growth in Chinese shipments in 1982 has characterized apparel trade with China for several years. Because no new agreement was negotiated with China by January 15, 1983, to replace the 3-year pact that expired at the end of 1982, its quotas in 1983 are essentially being frozen at 1982 levels, with several new items being brought under quota.

The export decline in 1982 was fairly widespread among the various items. The largest decline in exports came in shipments to Mexico, which consist mostly of apparel parts that are assembled there and returned as finished garments. Weak U.S. demand combined with uncertainty stemming from the recent devaluation of the Mexican peso were important factors in reducing shipments to Mexico by 33 percent to \$148 million.

Women's suits and coats.—U.S. imports of women's suits and coats in 1982 totaled \$767 million, an increase of 16 percent over those in 1981. Coats accounted for 90 percent of the total.

U.S. imports of women's coats in 1982 increased 13 percent over those in 1981, to a total of 5.4 million dozen, valued at \$693 million. Imports of manmade-fiber coats and jackets rose 25 percent in 1982 to 3.4 million dozen, whereas shipments of cotton, wool, and down coats declined slightly. China and Hong Kong accounted for a large part of the increase, as their shipments rose 48 percent and 19 percent, respectively. Shipments from the other leading suppliers—Taiwan and Korea, which together with China and Hong Kong supply nearly two-thirds of total imports—declined by 11 percent in 1982. However, the value of their combined imports rose by 9 percent, reflecting a shift to higher priced products to maximize export earnings.

Shipments from secondary suppliers rose significantly in 1982, with imports from Thailand and Sri Lanka doubling to a total of 446,000 dozen and those from Singapore climbing 39 percent to a total to 271,000 dozen. The significant rise in imports from these suppliers and China was facilitated by their relatively greater quota availability vis-a-vis Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong.

U.S. imports of women's suits rose to a record \$74 million (331,000 dozen) in 1982, a 48-percent jump from 1981. More than two-thirds of the increased imports in 1982 came from Taiwan, the largest supplier, whose shipments rose 73 percent to \$20 million. The suits from Taiwan, consisting mostly of relatively low-priced suits made from woven manmade-fiber fabric, feature the tailored look in women's fashions that is being promoted by certain retailers at popular prices.

Philip J. Martello  
523-5585

Men's and boys' shirts.—U.S. exports of men's and boys' shirts—the most important apparel export item—declined over 40 percent in 1982 to 337

million dozen, valued at \$99.9 million, from 6.4 million dozen, valued at \$179.8 million, in 1981. Declines were registered in exports of all types of shirts to virtually all the foreign markets, with those shipped to the United Kingdom, Sweden, France, and West Germany, the four largest markets, declining in value by 60 percent. The decreased exports were the result of worldwide economic conditions and increased competition in foreign markets.

U.S. imports of shirts--the most important apparel import item after blouses--increased 10 percent in 1982 compared with 1981, to a total of approximately 32 million dozen, valued at \$1.2 billion. Most of the increased imports came from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and China, which together with Korea supplied about three-fourths of total imports.

Jackie Worrell  
523-0452

Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts.--U.S. exports of men's and boys' trousers declined 32 percent in 1982 compared with 1981, to a total of 2.1 million dozen, valued at \$89.1 million. Most of the decrease occurred in cotton trousers, which accounted for over three-fourths of total exports, and manmade-fiber slacks. Exports to the United Kingdom and Japan, the two largest markets, which accounted for 28 percent of the value of total exports, decreased 44 percent in 1982. Shipments to Mexico, which accounted for 12 percent of total exports, decreased 35 percent. A large part of the exports to Mexico consisted of cut pieces of trousers for assembly there and return to the United States. The overall decrease in exports resulted from the increased value of the U.S. dollar relative to other major currencies, sluggish economic conditions in foreign markets, and a decline in worldwide demand for jeans.

U.S. imports of trousers increased 8 percent in 1982 from those in 1981, to a total of 9.5 million dozen, valued at \$505.4 million. Most of the increased imports, consisting primarily of manmade-fiber trousers, were supplied by the low-labor-cost countries of Taiwan, China, and Korea, which together with Hong Kong accounted for 72 percent of total imports in 1982. Shipments from Taiwan rose 37 percent to \$113 million and those from China rose 55 percent to \$58.5 million. These imports consisted primarily of lower priced manmade-fiber trousers. Shipments from Korea increased 25 percent to \$33 million.

Jackie Worrell  
523-0452

Fur apparel and articles.--U.S. trade in fur goods, consisting primarily of fur apparel, was marked by a deficit in 1982 of \$84 million, nearly double the 1981 deficit of about \$43 million. This resulted from a 24-percent increase in imports, to a total of \$132 million, and a 25-percent decline in exports, to a total of \$48 million. Imports consisted primarily of coats and jackets made from rabbit skins and wild furs, such as beaver, muskrat, and raccoon. In addition, more higher quality garments, especially

of mink and fox, are being imported as the major low-cost foreign suppliers become more sophisticated in their manufacture. U.S.-made fur apparel is considered to rank among the highest quality fur garments in the world.

Most of the increased imports in 1982 came from Korea and Canada, the major suppliers, with 60 percent of total imports. Shipments from Korea increased 43 percent to \$49 million and those from Canada increased 51 percent to \$29 million. Korea, capitalizing on its low labor costs, had primarily supplied inexpensive rabbit fur coats and jackets. However, its fur apparel industry has been expanding into higher quality, more expensive garments such as those of mink and fox. Much of the increase in Canadian shipments resulted from the strength of the U.S. dollar in relation to the Canadian currency. The overall increase in imports also reflected a slight increase in demand for these items, which are more recession resistant than other apparel products.

Exports to West Germany, a major foreign market, decreased 38 percent in 1982 from those in 1981. Exports to Japan and Switzerland, the largest foreign markets in 1982, decreased 2 percent and 17 percent, respectively.

Jackie Worrell  
523-0452

Leather apparel.--Imports of leather apparel totaled approximately \$252 million in 1982, representing a 22-percent increase from those in 1981. U.S. exports, on the other hand, decreased 24 percent to \$12 million, resulting in a trade deficit of about \$240 million in 1982 versus \$191 million in 1981. Most of the increased imports came from Korea, which is by far the largest supplier, accounting for 58 percent of total imports in 1982; its shipments were up 38 percent for the year. Low labor costs and a skilled labor force have enabled Korea to offer favorable prices and improve product quality. The import growth reflected increased demand for these items, resulting from current fashion trends and a heightened consumer demand for high quality, durable apparel.

Jackie Worrell  
523-0452

Footwear.--Imports of rubber and nonrubber footwear (excluding disposable footwear) <sup>1/</sup> in 1982 increased 12 percent from those in 1981, to a total of 607 million pairs (valued at \$3.4 billion) (table 10, fig. 4). Imports of nonrubber (primarily leather and vinyl) footwear rose 28 percent to nearly 480 million pairs (\$3.1 billion), whereas imports of rubber footwear fell 23 percent to 128 million pairs (\$335 million).

This trade shift took place following the June 1981 expiration of the 4-year orderly marketing agreements (OMA's) with Taiwan and Korea, which limited their nonrubber footwear shipments to the United States. From 1981 to 1982, imports of nonrubber footwear from Taiwan climbed 54 percent to a record 183 million pairs (\$805 million) and those from Korea more than doubled to

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<sup>1/</sup> U.S. imports of disposable footwear in 1982 totaled nearly 108 million pairs (valued at \$15 million), compared with 103 million pairs (\$13 million) in 1981. Virtually all these imports come from Mexico.

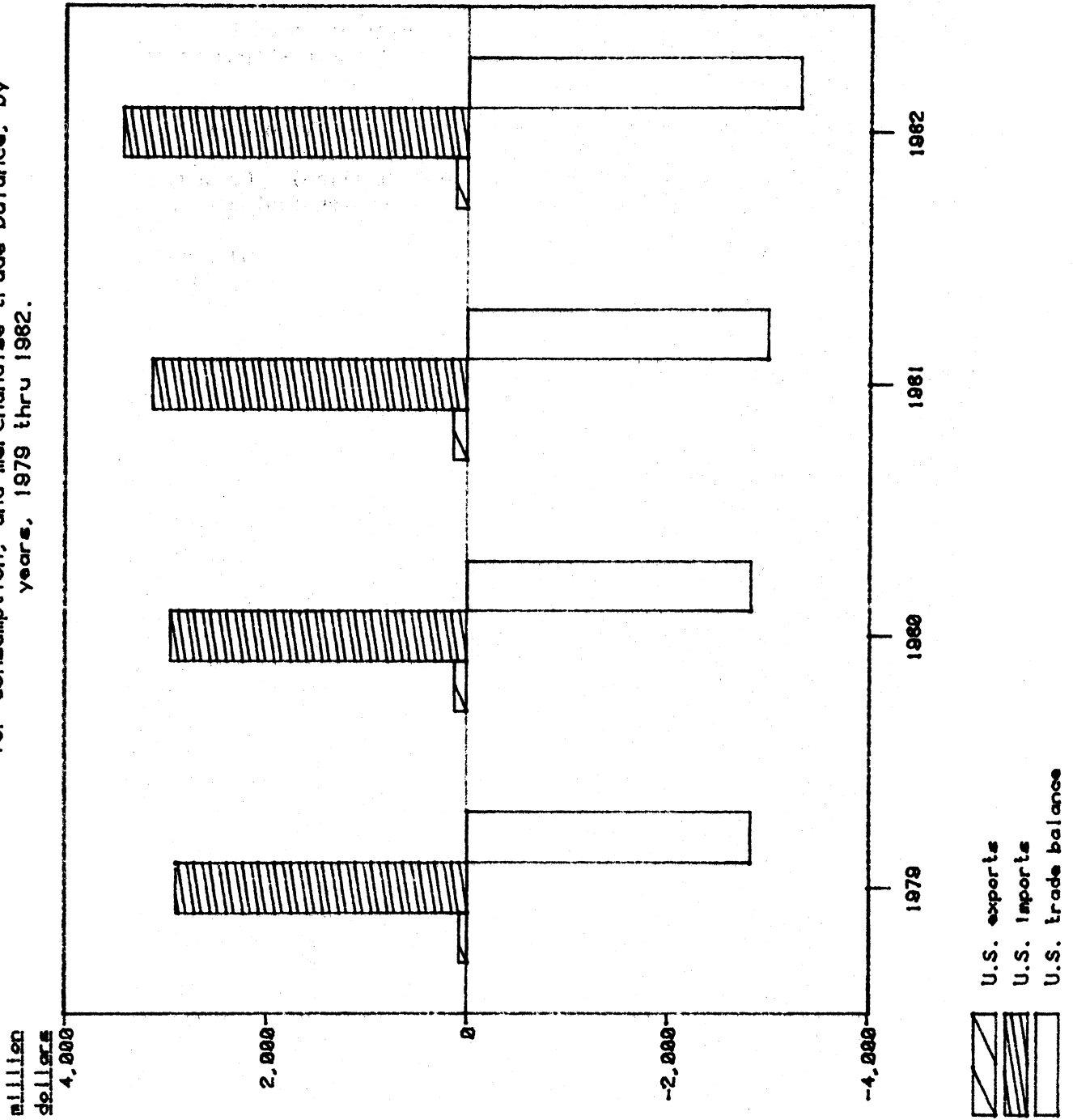
Table 10.--Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1980, 1981, and 1982 1/ 2/

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1980	1981	1982	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	13,918	20,716	13,410	
Japan	16,461	20,273	22,050	
EC	26,390	24,027	21,671	
Brazil	234	400	649	
Hong Kong	1,515	1,766	1,380	
India	08	146	00	
Korea	14	13	61	
Mexico	6,957	8,377	5,246	
Taiwan	88	120	20	
OPEC	8,355	10,781	11,847	
NWES	06	99	377	
China	01	00	01	
All Other	56,815	53,839	42,862	
Total	130,765	140,564	119,579	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	23,714	21,555	29,588	
Japan	22,259	24,608	26,848	
EC	647,834	627,586	757,086	
Brazil	239,983	357,354	350,090	
Hong Kong	42,574	66,427	60,416	
India	14,645	7,950	6,928	
Korea	579,012	633,785	744,343	
Mexico	54,919	65,683	61,256	
Taiwan	879,690	861,057	921,137	
OPEC	992	817	344	
NWES	103,396	106,938	102,763	
China	22,434	38,669	37,803	
All Other	348,058	367,453	372,833	
Total	2,957,081	3,141,218	3,433,638	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	-9,795	-839	-16,177	
Japan	-5,797	-4,334	-4,797	
EC	-621,443	-603,558	-735,414	
Brazil	-239,749	-356,954	-349,441	
Hong Kong	-41,058	-64,661	-59,036	
India	-14,636	-7,803	-6,928	
Korea	-578,998	-633,772	-744,282	
Mexico	-47,961	-57,305	-56,009	
Taiwan	-879,601	-860,936	-921,117	
OPEC	7,362	9,964	11,503	
NWES	-103,390	-106,838	-102,385	
China	-22,433	-38,669	-37,801	
All Other	-291,242	-313,613	-329,970	
Total	-2,826,315	-3,000,654	-3,314,058	

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

2/ Data provided for selected countries and country groups.

Figure 4.--Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1979 thru 1982.



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

nearly 91 million pairs (\$591 million). By contrast, their shipments of rubber footwear from both countries fell 31 percent during the period to 82 million pairs (\$269 million). The shift was made partly to avoid the higher duties on the rubber footwear and because the expiration of the OMA's provided Taiwan and Korea with the opportunity to increase their shipments of nonrubber footwear.

U.S. exports of footwear, after peaking at 15 million pairs (\$131 million) in 1980, declined 13 percent in 1981 and another 18 percent in 1982, to a total of just under 11 million pairs (\$120 million). Consequently, a trade deficit in excess of \$3 billion was recorded for footwear in 1982.

Gail Burns  
523-0200



Table 11.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Raw fibers:				
Cotton				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,592	8,195	19,281	135
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,552	5,529	13,132	137
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Wool and fine animal hair:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,019,472	2,797,320	3,068,280	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,864,150	2,259,978	1,955,270	-13
Man-made fibers:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	58,329	77,505	63,612	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	115,775	163,322	133,514	-18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,931	7,923	9,857	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,111	38,863	36,411	-6
Noncellulosic man-made fibers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	57,542	97,880	80,643	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,691	92,512	77,417	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	841,931	938,025	655,551	-30
Cellulosic man-made fibers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	47,214	81,092	67,202	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,776	79,771	66,479	-17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	692,109	764,875	484,605	-37
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage):				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,328	16,788	13,440	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,915	12,741	10,938	-14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	149,822	173,150	170,945	0
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage):				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	119,551	138,235	144,236	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	171,240	200,018	222,181	11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	469,261	572,193	442,441	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	641,094	808,974	620,965	-23

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Table 11.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork				
yarns:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	63,110:	79,535:	79,238:	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	119,674:	140,760:	156,490:	11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	63,707:	65,720:	44,521:	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	125,453:	128,943:	94,727:	-27
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	41,250:	46,819:	52,180:	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	85,812:	95,942:	107,156:	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	57,739:	62,763:	42,645:	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	116,909:	122,292:	90,816:	-26
Spun yarn, of wool or hair				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,134:	4,708:	7,221:	53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,436:	29,046:	37,970:	31
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	574:	995:	663:	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,447:	4,201:	2,431:	-42
Filament yarn of manmade fibers:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	26,393:	31,520:	35,728:	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	43,833:	51,111:	57,637:	13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	379,022:	489,034:	382,868:	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	479,117:	648,950:	497,599:	-23
Sewing thread:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,321:	1,254:	1,300:	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,869:	4,051:	4,311:	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	16,976:	15,806:	13,290:	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,398:	30,368:	28,008:	-8
Cordage and fish netting and nets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	242,876:	217,613:	176,534:	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	121,055:	109,848:	89,164:	-19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,573:	6,509:	6,189:	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,135:	15,793:	15,826:	0

Table 11.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Fish netting and nets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		1,714	2,080	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,105	6,252	7,602	22
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	270	358	403	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	774	833	1,085	30
Cordage				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	240,770	215,898	174,453	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	113,625	103,596	81,561	-21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,302	6,150	5,786	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,361	14,959	14,741	-1
Broadwoven fabrics:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	1,970,780	2,503,810	2,053,142	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,201,775	1,549,445	1,345,731	-13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	1,026,380	748,761	503,513	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,315,258	1,111,611	742,934	-33
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	722,548	1,079,303	836,499	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	433,273	603,744	481,869	-20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	377,496	216,432	170,744	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	546,470	335,239	238,402	-29
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	296,375	431,822	455,516	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	404,277	561,074	524,041	-7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	635,363	511,483	316,850	-38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	733,823	727,177	463,380	-36
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	14,060	21,697	20,756	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	79,406	117,657	109,305	-7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	1,703	1,778	2,449	38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,980	6,230	7,907	27

Table 11.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
<b>Broadwoven fabrics, of wool</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	16,894	23,517	26,217	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	80,703	104,718	112,338	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	1,279	1,340	1,066	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,238	6,177	5,827	-6
<b>Knit fabrics:</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,313	2,860	2,846	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,500	15,875	17,559	11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	25,300	24,835	20,544	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	69,340	72,718	70,368	-3
<b>Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials</b>				
Narrow fabrics				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,865	8,206	8,478	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,855	29,731	32,494	9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	35,713	36,839	35,524	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	57,986	67,866	62,428	-8
<b>Wools, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,645	12,903	19,088	48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	57,001	57,848	61,344	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	90,774	101,912	78,425	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	144,419	170,566	145,891	-14
<b>Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	109	273	1,079	294
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	183	515	1,539	199
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	79,469	53,223	34,178	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	147,036	107,215	80,267	-25
<b>Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f.</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	60,937	72,723	57,466	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	71,773	91,046	76,961	-15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	157,783	141,903	121,504	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	255,779	259,814	222,291	-14

Table 11.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Textile furnishings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	446,973	525,799	519,329	-1
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	543,856	572,663	462,743	-19
Floor coverings				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	17,369	17,904	21,280	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	282,758	307,308	276,763	-10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	79,230	67,008	54,540	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	327,398	344,603	292,914	-15
Curtains and draperies				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	495	1,536	1,765	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,169	9,539	12,680	33
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,221	2,284	1,177	-48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,828	13,451	11,003	-18
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	222,114	308,511	324,294	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	160,045	208,952	229,835	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	59,094	47,823	33,629	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	203,629	214,608	158,825	-26
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,298,044	7,409,803	8,110,303	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,183,558	1,209,393	955,365	-21
Sweaters				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	12,496	12,419	13,463	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	702,412	787,654	843,437	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	132	122	83	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,873	6,472	3,646	-44

Table 11.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	32,527	34,495	36,408	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	995,051	1,183,432	1,279,142	8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,799	1,682	1,200	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,746	41,641	32,873	-21
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats and jackets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	5,472	6,860	7,711	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	585,913	770,746	896,538	16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	597	609	505	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,391	40,122	35,551	-11
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	14,003	15,378	17,449	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	576,466	722,967	769,040	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	2,081	1,404	738	-47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,486	30,332	22,385	-26
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	2,037	2,336	2,097	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	152,898	201,417	181,658	-10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	2,056	2,429	1,651	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	67,587	79,455	66,214	-17
Men's and boys' shirts				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	26,894	29,195	31,998	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	989,741	1,089,543	1,234,469	13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	6,918	6,377	3,662	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	185,183	179,827	99,911	-44
Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	3,806	4,322	4,858	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	485,619	563,727	661,189	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,141	1,226	689	-44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,780	52,826	32,883	-38

Table 11.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	7,607	8,368	9,450	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	407,052	468,476	505,403	8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	6,963	2,602	2,064	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	176,272	130,160	89,122	-32
Robes and dressing gowns				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	381	450	552	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,518	27,476	34,393	25
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,222	1,241	1,302	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,452	11,706	11,393	-3
Body-supporting garments				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	12,612	13,364	12,147	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	152,434	167,761	163,685	-2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	8,374	9,810	7,558	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	75,949	88,806	73,233	-18
Hosiery				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	3,106	2,170	2,382	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,605	13,725	14,915	9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	7,530	7,125	5,646	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	54,303	56,864	48,440	-15
Gloves				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	36,100	38,317	37,997	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	214,003	215,507	215,095	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	22,304	23,239	23,997	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,592	65,805	68,466	4
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	88,341	106,169	131,801	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,105	63,625	47,672	-25

Table 11.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----			6,697	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	170,906	207,067	251,969	
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----				22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,463	15,967	12,122	-24
Other wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped				
Neckwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	268	372	562	51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,377	15,630	19,392	24
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	89	120	171	42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,518	2,095	2,774	32
Headwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	21,278	25,373	26,312	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	119,323	151,452	127,534	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	2,572	2,086	1,721	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,894	30,098	24,286	-19
Footwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	627,231	645,331	715,033	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,957,081	3,141,218	3,433,638	9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	15,345	13,293	10,847	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	130,765	140,563	119,579	-15
Rubber footwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	149,110	166,373	127,748	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	648,637	647,432	334,744	-48
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	2,346	2,115	1,958	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,763	20,327	18,000	-11
Nonrubber footwear (excludes disposables)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	365,743	375,600	479,663	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,298,307	2,480,975	3,083,859	24
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)-----	12,998	11,178	8,889	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	112,002	120,236	101,578	-16



Table 12.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1982

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
Raw fibers:				
Cotton	02	05 09	04 (07)	
Wool and fine animal hair:	(04)		04	
Man-made fibers:			09	
Noncellulosic man-made fibers	09		09	
Cellulosic man-made fibers	09			
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage):			(01) (04)	
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns:			(05)	
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk:	04		(01) (04)	
Spun yarn, of wool or hair:	02	04	(03) (05)	09
Filament yarn of manmade fibers:				
Sewing thread:				
Cordage and fish netting and nets:	01	04	01 04 09 10	
Fish netting and nets:				
Cordage:				
Broadwoven fabrics:	(04)		(01) (04)	
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:	(01)	(04)	(01) (04)	
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:			(06)	
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk:			06	
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool:	04			
Knit fabrics:				
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials:				
Narrow fabrics:				
Weds, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.:	06			
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires:	03	06	(06) 09	
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f.:				
Textile furnishings:				
Floor coverings:				
Curtains and draperies:	09		(06) 08	
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies:			(06)	
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics:			(01)	
Sweaters:			(01) (04)	
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses:			(01) (04) 09	
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats and jackets:	04		(04)	
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts:	04		(01) (04) 08	
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses:			(06)	
Men's and boys' shirts:	04	07 09	(02) (05)	
Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets:	04		(06)	
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts:	04		(01) (04)	

Table 12.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1982

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Robes and dressing gowns-----		
Body-supporting garments-----		09
Hosiery-----		(05)
Gloves-----		
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur		
on the skin-----	09	
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and		
headwear, not subject to textile import		
restraints-----	01 04 (07)	(06) (08)
Other wearing apparel and accessories not		
separately grouped-----		
Neckwear-----	06	06
Headwear-----		
Footwear-----	04	
Rubber footwear-----	(01) (04) (07)	
Nonrubber footwear-----	01 (04) 07	

### Chemicals, Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Related Products <sup>1/</sup>

During 1982, the deficit in U.S. trade in chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products declined to \$43 billion compared with the deficit of \$60 billion in 1981. U.S. imports of these products decreased 17 percent, from \$94 billion in 1981 to \$78 billion in 1982, and exports rose 3 percent, from \$34 billion in 1981 to \$35 billion in 1982.

The greatest change in imports from 1981 to 1982 was a decrease (\$15.7 billion) in imports of crude petroleum; elastomers and petroleum products also showed substantial declines. There were significant increases in imports of natural gas and its derivatives and certain inorganic compounds. The principal export change was an increase of \$2.6 billion in exports of petroleum products. Exports of coal and drugs also increased substantially. On the other hand, there were sizable declines in exports of fertilizers, benzenoid organic chemicals, and tires.

The positive trade balance for chemicals, coal, and related products (not including petroleum and natural gas) decreased 8 percent, from \$17.2 billion in 1981 to \$15.8 billion in 1982 (table 13, fig. 5). Imports of these products were \$13.3 billion in 1982, while exports were \$29.2 billion. The trade balance for chemicals and related products (excluding coal) decreased 14 percent, from \$11.0 billion in 1981 to \$9.4 billion in 1982.

The trade deficit for petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased from \$77 billion in 1981 to \$59 billion in 1982, or by 24 percent (table 14, fig. 6). Imports declined \$16 billion, or 19 percent, to \$65 billion, while exports grew \$2.5 billion, or 79 percent, to \$5.7 billion.

#### U.S. bilateral trade

As a group, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) forms the largest source of imports in this sector, supplying imports of \$30 billion in 1982, followed by Canada (\$11.2 billion), and the European Community (EC) (\$10.7 billion). The greatest market for exports in 1982 was the EC at \$9.2 billion. Japan was next at \$5.1 billion, and Canada third at \$4.7 billion.

The largest change was a decline of \$18 billion in imports from OPEC, followed by an increase of \$1.6 billion in imports from Mexico.

Canada.—For chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products, the United States had a negative trade balance with Canada of \$6.5 billion in 1982, representing a 14-percent increase over the negative trade balance of \$5.7 billion in 1981. U.S. imports from Canada increased slightly from \$10.8 billion in 1981 to \$11.2 billion in 1982. U.S. exports to Canada decreased from \$5.1 billion in 1981 to \$4.7 billion in 1982.

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<sup>1/</sup> Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: schedule 4 (Chemicals and related products), pt. 1(J (pt.)) of schedule 5 (Nonmetallic minerals and products, and pts. 12(A), 12(B), 12(C), and 12(D (pt.)) of schedule 7 (Specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products).

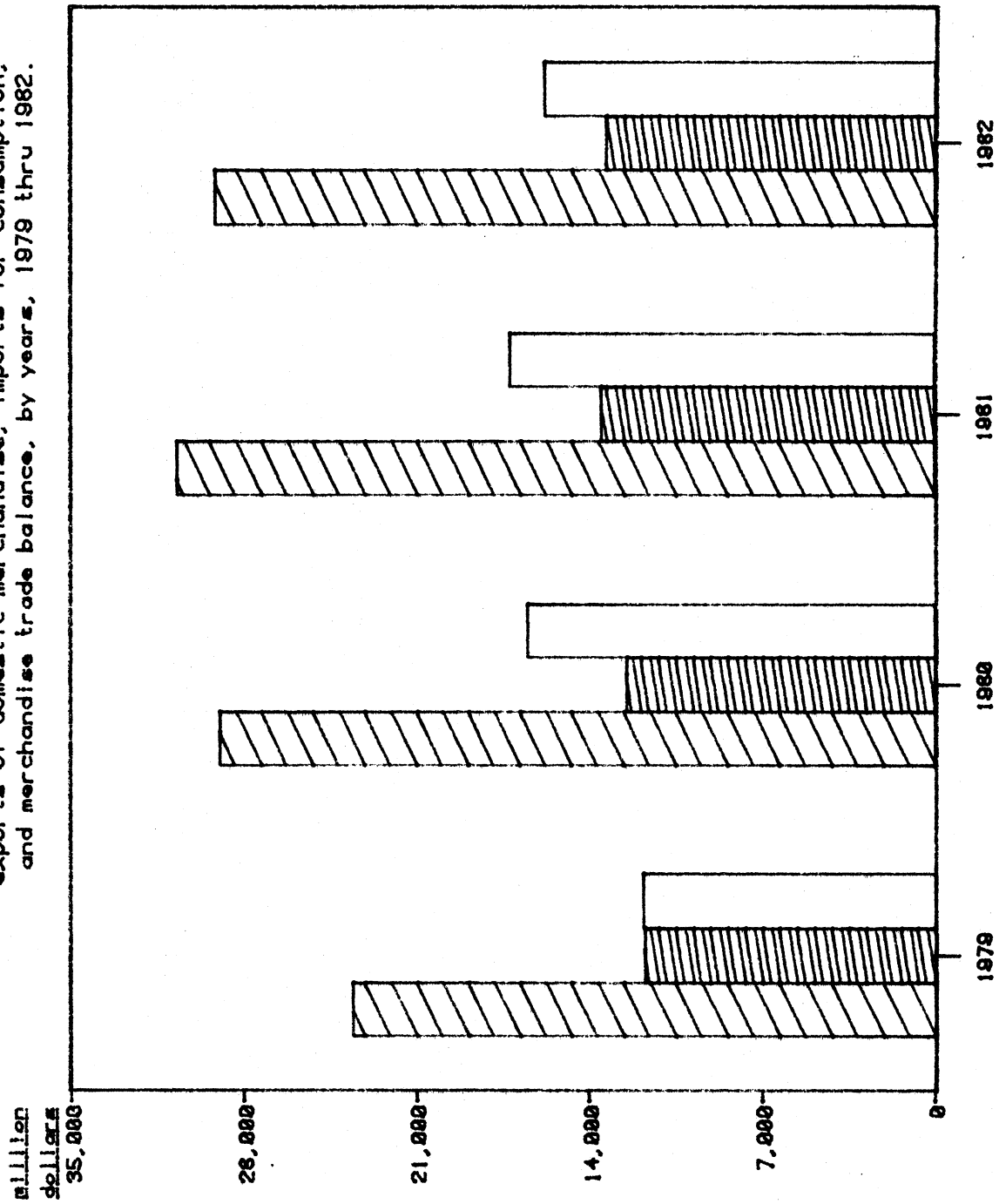
Table 13.—Chemicals and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1980, 1981, and 1982 1/ 2/




Item	(In thousands of dollars)		
	1980	1981	1982
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>			
Canada	3,738,106	4,285,517	3,929,828
Japan	3,507,136	4,082,646	4,351,832
EC	7,756,885	8,271,489	7,957,426
Brazil	1,426,129	938,288	862,270
Hong Kong	368,452	362,657	344,913
India	443,628	406,976	290,729
Korea	472,860	581,041	671,345
Mexico	1,751,028	2,044,096	1,389,674
Taiwan	561,606	609,085	595,650
OPEC	1,759,749	1,720,515	1,688,776
WNES	638,310	777,082	936,357
China	391,640	414,242	503,340
All Other	6,579,823	6,669,769	6,155,014
Total	29,003,717	30,749,127	29,173,819
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>			
Canada	2,801,875	3,342,804	3,339,867
Japan	1,145,579	1,491,047	1,398,984
EC	4,137,663	4,039,700	4,128,186
Brazil	125,406	158,775	145,172
Hong Kong	121,661	119,153	118,695
India	68,141	45,229	46,946
Korea	148,351	182,895	198,797
Mexico	323,228	401,924	384,185
Taiwan	268,775	294,701	311,458
OPEC	454,006	443,839	315,837
WNES	317,413	281,136	301,976
China	96,446	131,118	131,962
All Other	2,578,261	2,704,826	2,650,499
Total	12,490,363	13,506,035	13,340,607
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>			
Canada	936,231	942,713	589,960
Japan	2,361,557	2,591,598	2,952,848
EC	3,619,221	4,231,788	3,829,239
Brazil	1,300,723	779,493	717,098
Hong Kong	246,790	243,504	226,217
India	375,487	361,747	243,782
Korea	324,509	398,146	472,548
Mexico	1,427,799	1,642,172	1,005,488
Taiwan	292,830	314,384	284,191
OPEC	1,305,743	1,276,675	1,372,939
WNES	320,897	495,926	634,381
China	295,193	283,123	371,378
All Other	4,001,561	3,964,942	3,504,514
Total	16,513,354	17,243,092	15,833,212

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

2/ Data provided for selected countries and country groups.

Figure 5.--Chemicals and related products (except petroleum): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1979 thru 1982.



 U.S. exports  
 U.S. imports  
 U.S. trade balance

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

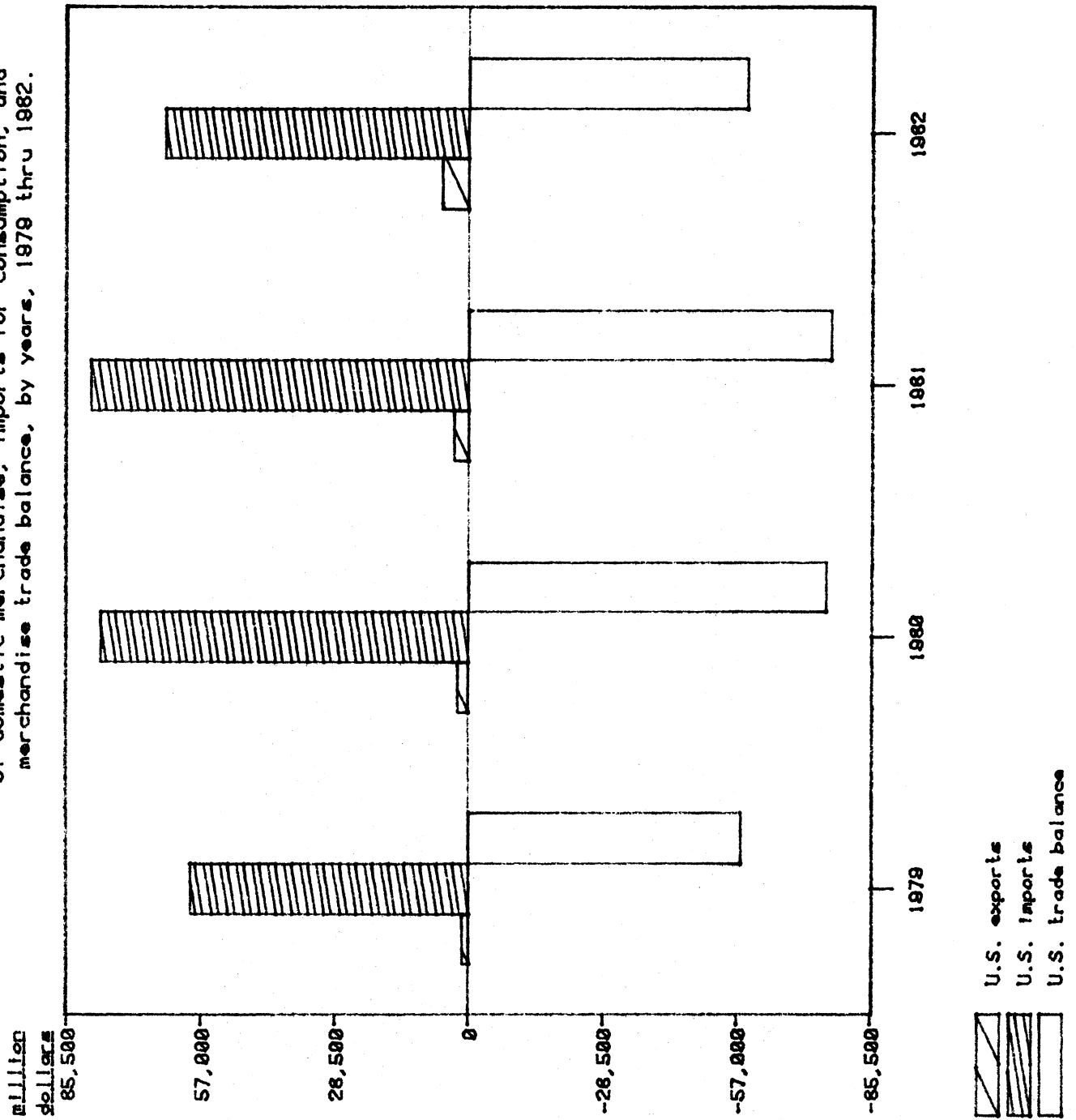
Table 14.—Petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1980, 1981, and 1982 <sup>1/</sup> <sup>2/</sup>

(In thousands of dollars)			
Item	1980	1981	1982
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>			
Canada	865,991	794,057	788,600
Japan	294,681	480,755	777,070
EC	273,738	552,847	1,246,654
Brazil	30,574	11,778	64,035
Hong Kong	8,319	18,898	9,130
India	19,883	20,181	17,022
Korea	17,633	88,030	277,267
Mexico	248,661	245,424	990,107
Taiwan	39,545	85,282	44,983
OPEC	94,093	145,508	186,408
WRES	8,662	30,326	55,971
China	1,768	414	172
All Other	427,171	719,963	1,259,598
Total	2,328,958	3,193,034	5,716,850
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>			
Canada	6,915,432	7,409,393	7,854,921
Japan	17,878	5,250	14,113
EC	2,362,979	6,066,905	6,597,230
Brazil	39,137	270,257	630,480
Hong Kong	2,576	11	13
India	27,628	53	323,517
Korea	00	8,081	44,701
Mexico	6,560,848	6,837,997	8,409,836
Taiwan	39	249	424
OPEC	49,957,919	47,077,988	29,292,222
WRES	188,157	551,303	687,848
China	132,442	295,414	580,158
All Other	12,304,236	12,109,618	10,866,105
Total	78,376,835	80,337,109	64,721,415
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>			
Canada	-6,049,441	-6,615,336	-7,066,320
Japan	276,803	475,504	762,956
EC	-2,089,240	-5,514,058	-5,350,576
Brazil	-8,563	-258,478	-566,444
Hong Kong	5,743	18,887	9,117
India	-7,744	20,128	-306,494
Korea	17,633	79,949	232,565
Mexico	-6,312,187	-6,592,572	-7,419,728
Taiwan	39,505	85,032	44,559
OPEC	-49,863,826	-46,932,480	-29,105,814
WRES	-179,495	-520,976	-631,876
China	-130,673	-294,999	-579,986
All Other	-11,877,065	-11,389,654	-9,606,507
Total	-76,047,877	-77,144,034	-59,004,564

<sup>1/</sup> Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

<sup>2/</sup> Data provided for selected countries and country groups.

Figure 6.--Petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1979 thru 1982.



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

U.S. imports of Canadian natural gas were valued at \$4.8 billion in 1982 and accounted for 75 percent of the U.S. negative chemical trade balance. Other major trade items in 1982 included crude petroleum imports from Canada, which were valued at \$2 billion, and U.S. exports of coal to Canada, which were valued at \$1 billion.

Japan.--The positive U.S. trade balance with Japan in chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products has grown consistently for the past several years. In 1982, the trade balance was \$3.7 billion, representing an increase of 21 percent from the 1981 trade balance of \$3.1 billion. This positive balance resulted primarily from continued strong increases in exports, while imports varied only slightly from year to year.

Imports declined in 1982 by 6 percent to a level of \$1.4 billion from \$1.5 billion in 1981. Exports rose 12 percent from \$4.6 billion in 1981 to \$5.1 billion in 1982, resulting in an increase of \$649 million in the trade balance.

The major items in this sector that were imported from Japan in 1982 were pneumatic tires (\$367 million), miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic compounds (\$148 million), and drugs and related products (\$110 million). The major items exported were coal (\$1.6 billion), drugs and related products (\$495 million), and petroleum products (\$484 million).

Significant trade shifts occurred in both imports and exports from 1981 to 1982. The value of petroleum products more than tripled, accounting for the largest increase in exports of the entire product group to Japan in 1982. Exports of petroleum products to Japan rose in value from \$152 million in 1981 to \$484 million in 1982. U.S. exports of fuel oils and distillate fuel oils increased rapidly during the past 3 years as Japan has become more dependent on the United States as a source for these fuels.

Total 1982 U.S. imports of chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products generally decreased from 1981 levels, although most individual groups of chemicals showed slight increases. The most significant drop in imports was in imports of primary benzenoid hydrocarbons (mostly benzene), which fell from 68 million gallons, valued at \$89 million, in 1981 to 34 million gallons, valued at \$37 million, in 1982, or by 58 percent in value. The 1982 level of imports from Japan represents a return to more normal levels from the sharp upturn in demand for benzene experienced in 1981.

EC.--In 1982, the United States had a trade deficit of \$1.5 billion in chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products with the



EC, compared with a \$1.3 billion deficit in 1981. During both years, positive U.S. trade balances of more than \$3.8 billion in chemicals and related products were offset by deficits in petroleum, natural gas, and related products.

U.S. imports of chemicals, petroleum, natural gas, and related products from the EC increased from \$10.1 billion in 1981 to \$10.7 billion in 1982, or by 6 percent. The \$619 million increase was primarily in petroleum and related products (\$530 million) and certain chemicals such as benzene and butadiene. The increase in the petroleum sector was mostly imports of fuel oils, motor fuels, and crude petroleum, and was primarily the result of lower prices resulting from excess supplies in the EC. However, according to industry sources, this situation is not expected to continue through 1983 because of declining inventories coupled with lower production and an anticipated increase in consumer demand in the EC. In general, U.S. imports of chemicals and related products from the EC in 1982 remained flat or declined owing to the economic situation. However, imports of a few chemicals such as butadiene and benzene rose significantly, resulting in an overall increase in the value of chemical imports from the EC in 1982. These increased chemical imports were primarily the result of lower prices compared with similar domestic products resulting from large excess inventories in the EC and declining U.S. production.

U.S. exports of chemicals, petroleum, natural gas, and related products to the EC increased from \$8.8 billion in 1981 to \$9.2 billion in 1982, or by 4 percent. This rise was due primarily to a \$650 million increase in exports of petroleum, natural gas, and related products, particularly fuel oils and propane. The EC purchased increased quantities of these products because of lower prices resulting from lower feedstock costs (i.e., petroleum and natural gas) for the U.S. producers compared with other world producers. This feedstock advantage also resulted in increased exports of certain commodity chemicals such as styrene to the EC despite declining demand for these products in the EC. Overall chemical exports to the EC, however, were down about 4 percent from the 1981 level.

Brazil.—During 1981 and 1982, the surplus in U.S. trade with Brazil in chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased from \$521 million to about \$151 million. U.S. imports of these products from Brazil increased nearly 81 percent, from \$429 million in 1981 to \$776 million in 1982, and exports decreased 2.5 percent, from \$950 million in 1981 to \$926 million in 1982.

The principal U.S. imports from Brazil in 1982 were \$377 million in petroleum products (mostly residual fuel oil) and \$253 million in crude petroleum. The principal exports to Brazil were \$206 million in coal, \$111 million in fertilizers, and \$107 million in miscellaneous nonbenzenoid chemicals.

The greatest changes in imports from 1981 to 1982 were increases in imports of tubes for tires and synthetic elastomers; however, U.S. imports of coal from Brazil ceased. Also showing significant increases were imports of synthetic dyes and synthetic organic pesticides. The principal export changes were increases in exports of petroleum products, aliphatic hydrocarbons, and

natural dyes, offset by decreases in exports of pneumatic tires and fertilizers.

Hong Kong.---In 1982, the United States had a positive trade balance of \$235 million in chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products with Hong Kong. This represents a decrease of \$27 million compared with the \$262 million positive trade balance in 1981. During both years, chemicals and related products accounted for about 95 percent of the trade.

U.S. imports of chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products from Hong Kong remained relatively stable at \$119 million during 1981 and 1982. In both years, fabricated rubber and plastics products accounted for about 95 percent of these imports.

U.S. exports of chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products to Hong Kong decreased from \$382 million in 1981 to \$354 million in 1982. The \$28 million decrease is largely a result of a \$22 million drop in exports of polystyrene resins, which are used in packaging and other consumer goods, the demand for which has decreased as a result of the world recession. In both 1981 and 1982, more than 50 percent of these exports were accounted for by plastics and resin materials (about 26 percent), by articles used chiefly for preparing, serving, or storing food or beverages (about 17 percent), and by benzenoid organic chemicals (about 11 percent), primarily styrene.

India.---Trade in chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products between the United States and India shifted from a positive balance of \$382 million in 1981 to a negative balance of \$63 million in 1982.

Imports from India increased by a factor of seven in value, from \$45 million in 1981 to \$370 million in 1982. Almost all of the increase was accounted for by imports of crude petroleum, which increased from zero in 1981 to \$323 million in 1982. However, in terms of total U.S. imports of crude petroleum, the \$323 million in imports from India was insignificant.

Exports to India declined 28 percent, from \$427 million in 1981 to \$308 million in 1982. Most of the decrease was accounted for by the 40-percent drop in exports of U.S. fertilizers to India, from \$267 million in 1981 to \$160 million in 1982. India, along with many other developing countries, lacked the foreign exchange in 1982 to purchase its usual requirements of imported fertilizers.

Korea.---The surplus in U.S. trade with Korea in chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products increased from nearly \$478 million in 1981 to \$705 million in 1982. U.S. imports of these products from Korea increased 28 percent from \$191 million to \$243 million, and exports increased 42 percent from \$669 million to \$949 million.

The principal product groups imported from Korea in 1982 were pneumatic tires (\$87 million), petroleum products (\$45 million), and fabricated rubber and plastics products (\$32 million). The most important groups exported were petroleum products (\$277 million), miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals (\$141 million), coal (\$127 million), and fertilizers (\$93 million).

The greatest shift in U.S. import value was a 450-percent increase in imports of petroleum products from \$8 million in 1981 to \$45 million in 1982. Most of this increase was accounted for by imports of naphthas, which increased more than twelve-fold from \$2.6 million in 1981 to \$35 million in 1982.

The greatest shift in U.S. export value was a 215-percent increase in exports of petroleum products from \$88 million in 1981 to \$277 million in 1982. Most of the increase was accounted for by a 228-percent increase in U.S. exports of residual fuel oils to Korea, which were valued at \$215 million in 1982, compared with a value of \$65 million in 1981.

Other significant changes were increases in the export value of distillate fuel oil from \$5 million in 1981 to \$55 million in 1982, fertilizers from \$40 million in 1981 to nearly \$93 million in 1982 (130 percent), and miscellaneous nonbenzenoid compounds from \$92 million in 1981 to nearly \$141 million in 1982 (52 percent). The export value of coal decreased from \$152 million in 1981 to \$127 million in 1982 (17 percent).

Mexico.---The 1982 U.S. negative trade balance with Mexico increased to \$6.4 billion from \$5.0 billion in 1981, or by 30 percent. U.S. imports of chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products from Mexico increased from \$7.2 billion in 1981 to \$8.8 billion in 1982, while exports increased from \$2.3 billion to \$2.4 billion during the same period. Imports of Mexican crude petroleum, valued at \$7.6 billion, accounted for 86 percent of all imports in this sector from Mexico. Excluding crude petroleum, the United States would have had a \$1.2 billion positive trade balance with Mexico in the sector in 1982. The principal product group exported to Mexico was petroleum products (\$963 million).

In addition to being the principal products traded with Mexico, crude petroleum and petroleum products showed the greatest changes from 1981 to 1982. Imports of crude petroleum increased \$1.7 billion or by 28 percent from the \$5.9 billion imported in 1981. Exports of petroleum products (mostly fuel oils and motor fuels) increased \$753 million or about 360 percent from the \$210 million exported in 1981.

Taiwan.---The U.S. trade balance with Taiwan in chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products was \$329 million in 1982, compared with \$399 million in 1981. Imports of these products increased 6 percent from \$295 million in 1981 to \$312 million in 1982, while exports declined 8 percent from \$694 million in 1981 to \$641 million in 1982.

Major U.S. imports from Taiwan are finished plastics and rubber products. U.S. imports of these articles amounted to \$277 million in 1982, representing an increase of \$17 million compared with the 1981 total of \$261 million. This increase accounted for 85 percent of the total increase in U.S. imports from Taiwan in 1982.

U.S. exports of basic and intermediate chemicals to Taiwan, which accounted for \$295 million in 1982, were up 7 percent from the \$276 million exported in 1981. This increase was offset by a decline in the volume of U.S. coal exports from \$119 million in 1981 to \$96 million in 1982.

There were no major shifts from 1981 to 1982 in U.S. trade with Taiwan with respect to any other individual articles. Increased foreign competition in the chemicals market, high ocean transportation costs, and gradually increasing U.S. imports of finished rubber and plastics products have narrowed the U.S. trade balance with Taiwan during the past several years.

OPEC.--The United States suffered a \$28 billion trade deficit with OPEC in 1982 in its aggregated imports of chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products. This trade deficit occurred in petroleum, natural gas, and related products. In contrast, the U.S. enjoyed a favorable trade balance with OPEC in chemicals and related products. The 1982 trade deficit with OPEC was an improvement (i.e., a decrease) of about \$18 billion, or about 34 percent, in the nearly \$46 billion trade deficit incurred by the United States with OPEC in 1981.

The value of U.S. imports of chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products amounted to \$30 billion in 1982, or about 38 percent less than the \$48 billion imported in 1981. Petroleum and related products accounted for \$29.3 billion and \$47.1 billion, respectively, or about 99 percent of this total in both 1981 and 1982.

U.S. exports of chemicals, coal petroleum, natural gas, and related products to OPEC were about \$1.9 billion in 1982, virtually the same as in 1981. Exports of chemicals and related products represented about 89 percent of the aggregated total in both 1981 and 1982.

The value of U.S. imports of crude petroleum from OPEC in 1982 amounted to about 698 million barrels, valued at nearly \$23.4 billion, representing declines of 42 percent and 44 percent, respectively, compared with the nearly 1.2 billion barrels of crude petroleum, valued at about \$41.5 billion, imported in 1981. U.S. imports of crude petroleum in 1981 and 1982 represented 87 percent and 79 percent, respectively, of the total value of chemical and petroleum imports from OPEC.

The decrease in U.S. imports of crude petroleum from OPEC resulted in part from conservation and rising prices, which caused a decrease in petroleum products, while domestic crude petroleum production changed relatively little. The United States also moved to a more secure foreign source of crude petroleum in 1982 as Mexico became our principal supplier of crude petroleum, replacing Saudi Arabia, the leading OPEC producer.

Nonmarket economy countries (NME's).--In 1982, the United States had a positive trade balance of \$2.5 million in chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products with the NME's compared with a \$25 million deficit in 1981. During both years, U.S. trade deficits of over half a billion dollars in petroleum, natural gas, and related products were countered by positive U.S. trade balances in chemicals, coal, and related products.

U.S. imports of chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products from NME's increased from \$832 million in 1981 to \$990 million in 1982. This \$157 million rise reflects a \$137 million increase in imports of petroleum and petroleum products most (likely a result of favorable prices for Chinese goods relative to world prices) and a \$23 million increase in imports

of fertilizers and fertilizer materials (attributed to increased unit values since the actual quantity of imports decreased slightly). In 1982, U.S. imports of petroleum products from NME's were valued at \$507 million; imports of crude petroleum, at \$181 million; and fertilizers and fertilizer materials, at \$109 million.

U.S. exports of chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products to NME's increased from \$807 million in 1981 to \$992 million in 1982. The \$185 million rise is largely a result of a \$95 million increase in exports of polyethylene resins to China, (attributed to increased demand for the plastics material in agricultural and industrial packaging applications) and a \$31 million increase in exports of fertilizer materials (attributed to increased sales of nitrogenous fertilizers to China, where domestic production is insufficient to meet demand, and increased sales of superphosphoric acid to the U.S.S.R. after the removal of an export embargo in April 1981). In 1982, U.S. exports of fertilizers and fertilizer materials to NME's were valued at \$469 million; exports of plastics and resin materials, at \$239 million; and petroleum products, at \$56 million.

China was the United States' major NME trading partner in this sector in 1982; U.S. imports exceeded exports by \$209 million as compared with a negative trade balance of only \$12 million in 1981. During both years the United States had a trade deficit in energy products and a trade surplus in chemical products.

U.S. imports from China rose from \$427 million in 1981 to \$712 million in 1982, or by 67 percent. Imports of crude petroleum, gasoline, and naphtha accounted for the increase. U.S. imports of chemical products remained about \$130 million in 1981 and 1982. U.S. exports of chemical products to China went from \$415 million in 1981 to \$504 million in 1982, or by 21 percent. This rise was due to larger exports of polyethylene and polypropylene resins for agricultural and industrial packaging. U.S. exports of energy products were less than half a million dollars in both years.

#### Commodity analyses

Benzenoid intermediate chemicals.—In 1982, the United States maintained a positive trade balance for benzenoid intermediate chemicals as exports exceeded imports by 2 billion pounds, or \$725 million. However, this balance was approximately 15 percent smaller in terms of quantity than the 2.4 billion pounds (\$910 million) recorded in 1981. U.S. imports of benzenoid intermediate chemicals in 1982 declined 6 percent in quantity from the 1981 level of 1 billion pounds, valued at \$1.0 billion, reflecting the continuing economic slowdown in the United States.

Commodity chemical imports, such as styrene and cumene, were more adversely affected than specialty intermediate chemicals because the primary end users, the construction and automotive industries, were more adversely affected by the economic slowdown than more specialized industries.

Despite the feedstock advantage of the U.S. benzenoid intermediate chemical producers, U.S. exports of intermediate chemicals in 1982, which

amounted to 3 billion pounds, valued at \$1.3 billion, declined by 12 percent in quantity from the 1981 level. Stagnant economies in the major U.S. export markets resulted in lower demand for imported products, including intermediate chemicals.

Edmund Cappuccilli  
523-0490

Toluene.--U.S. imports of toluene increased from 69 million gallons, valued at \$86 million, in 1981 to 116 million gallons, valued at \$121 million, in 1982. The 68-percent increase in the quantity of imports is the result of demand for toluene as an octane booster in unleaded gasolines. The shift toward unleaded gasolines and the increasing compression ratios in new car engines are behind the demand for and increased imports of toluene. Another reason for the increased imports is price. Toluene imports averaged \$1.04 per gallon during 1982. Domestic production averaged \$1.25 per gallon. According to industry sources, toluene imports may decrease in the future due to a greater supply of toluene from domestic petroleum refineries and competition from other octane enhancers such as methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE).

Jim Raftery  
523-0453

Butadiene.--U.S. imports of butadiene increased from 462 million pounds, valued at \$143 million, in 1981 to 753 million pounds, valued at \$209 million, in 1982. The 63-percent increase in the quantity of imports reflects their low average unit value of \$0.28 per pound during 1982. Most of these lower priced imports were from Western Europe. Most ethylene plants in Western Europe use heavy liquid feedstocks, which yield large quantities of coproduct butadiene. With low demand for butadiene in Western Europe, a large surplus exists.

Jim Raftery  
523-0453

Inorganic chemicals other than uranium compounds.--International trade between the United States and other countries in chemical elements, inorganic acids, and certain inorganic chemicals (excluding uranium compounds) declined in 1982 as compared with trade in 1981. The trade surplus for these chemicals decreased from \$292 million in 1981 to \$137 million in 1982, as the result of a 9-percent decline in imports from \$1.8 billion in 1981 to \$1.7 billion in 1982, and a 15-percent drop in exports from \$2.1 billion to \$1.8 billion.

U.S. imports of aluminum oxide declined by 14 percent in value from \$836 million (8.8 billion pounds) in 1981 to \$719 million (6.7 billion pounds) in 1982, and exports dropped 17 percent in value from \$206 million (1.6 billion pounds) to \$171 million (1.2 billion pounds). These reductions in the international trade in aluminum oxide, which is used mostly to produce aluminum metal, is due to the worldwide slump in demand for aluminum.

U.S. imports of sodium hydroxide increased 46 percent in value from 246,000 short tons, valued at \$45 million, in 1981 to 395,000 short tons, valued at \$66 million, in 1982. Almost half of these increased shipments came from Canada. According to an industry source, Canada had excess production capacity in 1982 and was able to increase shipments of sodium hydroxide to the Northeastern and Midwestern portions of the United States after several major U.S. sodium hydroxide and chlorine plants were shut down.

Exports of sodium hydroxide, however, declined 42 percent in value from 1.3 million short tons, valued at \$271 million, in 1981 to 810,000 short tons, valued at \$158 million, in 1982. A sluggish worldwide market for aluminum (the refining of which consumes sodium hydroxide) and a decline in the use of sodium hydroxide in the pulp and paper industry are believed to have been the principal factors responsible for the export decline.

Because of a worldwide decline in demand for fertilizers in 1982, both imports and exports of sulfur, which is used primarily to produce phosphatic fertilizers, were lower in 1982 than in 1981.

Imports of sulfur declined 21 percent in value from an estimated 2.5 million long tons, valued at \$210 million, in 1981 to 1.9 million long tons, valued at \$165 million, in 1982.

Sulfur exports declined 32 percent in value from 1.4 million long tons, valued at \$187 million, in 1981 to 1.0 million long tons, valued at \$128 million, in 1982. Lower demand for sulfur and competition in the world market from other sulfur-producing nations, particularly Canada and Saudi Arabia, the latter of which has only recently developed sulfur production capacity, contributed to the decline.

Exports of sodium carbonate (soda ash) increased 16 percent in value from 2.1 billion pounds, valued at \$121 million, in 1981 to 2.2 billion pounds, valued at \$141 million, in 1982 primarily because of increased shipments of soda ash to Brazil, the United Kingdom, Thailand, Taiwan, and Switzerland. The United States has a competitive edge in the soda ash market because soda ash is obtained in the United States at a relatively low cost from natural deposits that are located in Wyoming (as a result, imports in recent years were less than \$2.5 million annually). U.S. companies have been conducting an aggressive campaign to increase exports, especially since domestic consumption of soda ash has been decreasing. Soda ash is used in the manufacture of glass and chemicals.

Jack Greenblatt  
523-1212

Miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals.---Imports of miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals in 1982 increased 10 percent in terms of quantity from those in 1981, to 269 million pounds. Their value increased by only 2 percent, to \$1.1 billion, as a result of increased imports of low-priced monohydric alcohols and only slight increases in imports of higher priced commodity chemicals. Ethanol and methanol both experienced significant increases in imports, from Brazil and Canada, respectively, due to the <sup>101</sup>

existence of low-cost starting materials and economies of scale in both countries.

Exports of miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals exceeded imports by \$1.8 billion in 1982, compared with a trade surplus of \$2.0 billion in 1981, representing a decline of 7 percent. Exports of these chemicals amounted to 9.2 billion pounds, valued at \$2.9 billion, representing a 10-percent increase in terms of quantity from 1981.

Although conditions of economic slowdown exist in the major U.S. export markets, Japan still appears to be an attractive market for basic commodity chemicals, such as methanol and ethylene glycol. An increasing trend continued for exports of methanol, and ethylene glycol exports to Japan increased more than sevenfold, not as result of demand, but because of pricing differences between U.S. and Japanese suppliers. Japanese producers have petitioned against unfairly underpriced early 1982 imports from the United States, which averaged 17 cents per pound, compared with U.S. imports from Japan, which averaged 77 cents per pound.

David G. Michels  
523-0293

Crude petroleum.--The quantity of crude petroleum imported in 1982 decreased almost 20 percent to 1.4 billion barrels from 1.75 billion barrels in 1981. This decrease of almost 334 million barrels was about 50 percent greater than the decrease between 1980 and 1981. It was a direct result of the decrease in consumption of U.S. petroleum products, which was about 5.5 percent lower in 1982 than in 1981. This downward trend in consumption started in 1979; therefore, 1982 was the fourth consecutive year in which U.S. consumption of petroleum products was lower than in the preceding year.

U.S. imports from most suppliers decreased in volume. The major OPEC sources of U.S. imports--Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Indonesia, the United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela--exported smaller quantities to the United States in 1982 than in 1981. Of the top 10 U.S. import sources in 1982, only three--Mexico, the United Kingdom, and Canada--exported larger quantities to the United States in 1982 than they did in 1981. Mexico went from being the third largest U.S. supplier in 1981 to the largest U.S. supplier in 1982, replacing Saudi Arabia, which held the top spot in 1981 and in at least the 3 prior years.

The 20-percent decrease in the quantity of imports between 1981 and 1982 combined with a unit value decrease resulted in a 26-percent decrease in the value of imports, which totaled \$45.7 billion in 1982 compared with \$61.5 billion in 1981. The unit value decreased from \$35.10 per barrel in 1981 to \$32.27 per barrel in 1982. This 8-percent decrease was the first in the 5-year period 1978-82. It reflected the 1982 world crude petroleum oversupply and the resulting price softness. The unit value of imports from Mexico of \$28.54 per barrel was the third lowest of all major 1982 U.S. suppliers; the unit value of imports from Canada was \$28.42 per barrel, and that for imports from Venezuela was \$24.03 per barrel.



The quantity and value of 1982 U.S. crude petroleum exports decreased approximately 20 percent relative to quantity and value in 1981 and totaled 13.1 million barrels, valued at \$469 million. However, the unit value increased about 2 percent, from \$35.07 per barrel in 1981 to \$35.84 per barrel in 1982. Canada was essentially the only crude petroleum export market for the United States.

John J. Gersic  
523-0451

Petroleum products.--The value of U.S. petroleum product imports was essentially the same in 1982 as in 1981, totaling \$13.1 billion and \$13.2 billion, respectively. This stability was the result of increases in the values of certain U.S. petroleum product imports and decreases in the values of other U.S. petroleum product imports. The value of fuel oil imports, including both residual and distillate, decreased between 1981 and 1982, as did the values for imports of lubricants and jet fuels. The values of motor gasolines, naphthas, kerosene, and miscellaneous petroleum products increased between 1981 and 1982.

The largest increase in import value, from 1981 to 1982, \$0.4 billion, was recorded by motor gasolines. This increase was entirely the result of an increase in import quantities from 32.5 million barrels in 1981 to 46.1 million barrels in 1982, as the unit value decreased from \$39.47 per barrel in 1981 to \$36.83 per barrel in 1982.

The Netherlands, Brazil, and China accounted for almost all of the \$0.4 billion increase in the value of imports. Both China and Brazil are relatively new import sources; imports from China began in 1979 and imports from Brazil, in 1982. Changes in local demand, refinery expansions, and trade policies were all factors in increased imports from these three countries.

The value of U.S. exports of petroleum products more than doubled between 1981 and 1982, rising from \$2.2 billion to \$4.8 billion. At least part of this increase resulted from the lifting of U.S. export controls on petroleum products late in 1981. Of all petroleum product exports, only the values of lubricants, including lubricating oils and lubricating greases, were lower in 1982 than in 1981; the total for lubricants decreased from \$0.6 billion in 1981 to \$0.5 billion in 1982.

Of the additional \$2.6 billion in petroleum product exports in 1982 compared with 1981, the largest share, or almost 80 percent, was accounted for by additional fuel oils exports, about equally divided between distillate fuel oils and residual fuel oils. About 58 percent of the \$2.6 billion increase went to the Netherlands, Japan, Mexico, and Korea combined. An additional \$0.5 billion was accounted for by increased motor fuels imports, about 88 percent of which were motor gasolines.

John J. Gersic  
523-0451

Fertilizers.---Imports of fertilizers declined 10 percent in quantity from 14 million tons, valued at \$1.4 billion, in 1981 to 13 million tons, valued at \$1.3 billion, in 1982. Most of the decline was accounted for by the 22-percent drop from 8 million tons, valued at \$677 million, in 1981 to 6 million tons, valued at \$515 million, in 1982, of potassic fertilizers from Canada. The drop in imports of potassic fertilizers was partially offset by a small (4-percent) increase in imports of nitrogenous fertilizers from 4.1 million tons, valued at \$496 million, in 1981 to 4.2 million tons, valued at \$578 million, in 1982. The principal reason for the decline in imports of potassic fertilizers was a drop in domestic consumption because of the depressed farm economy. Exports of fertilizers were down 9 percent, from 25 million tons, valued at \$2.7 billion, in 1981 to 23 million tons, valued at \$2.3 billion, in 1982.

Ted C. Briggs  
523-1145

Coal and other carbonaceous materials.---U.S. exports of coal decreased from 121 million short tons, valued at \$6.3 billion, in 1981 to 116 million short tons, valued at \$6.4 billion, in 1982. This decrease has been attributed to two major market developments---the continuation of the worldwide recession in 1982 and a supply/demand imbalance in the crude petroleum market. Although U.S. exports decreased slightly in 1982, the volume of exports was still well above the 1979 and 1980 levels, reflecting a continuing desire by world consumers for a secure source of coal. Coke, a carbonaceous material which is primarily used in blast furnaces, is influenced by changes in domestic production of steel. As a result of the continued decrease in production of steel, U.S. imports of coke decreased from 527,000 short tons, valued at \$42.1 million, in 1981 to 120,000 short tons, valued at \$9.2 million, in 1982.

Cynthia B. Foreso  
523-1230

Uranium and uranium compounds.---U.S. imports of uranium compounds increased from 3,300 tons in 1981 to 3,800 tons in 1982, while U.S. exports of uranium compounds decreased from 2,200 tons in 1981 to 1,900 tons in 1982. The increase in imports and the decrease in exports are partially attributed to a continuing decline in U.S. uranium production as well as to increasing foreign production. Another factor contributing to the decrease in U.S. exports is that enrichment services, formerly offered only in the United States, are now available in several nations.

Cynthia B. Foreso  
523-1230

Table 15.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
<b>Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	501,309	563,514	776,226	38
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,403,847	1,420,754	1,294,886	-9
<b>Benzenoid organic chemicals</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	893,747	1,023,232	957,980	-6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	610,386	673,043	600,585	-11
<b>Synthetic organic pesticides, total</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,531,419	3,403,582	2,984,848	-12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,648,000	1,583,299	1,325,133	-16
<b>Botanical pesticides, total</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	103,253	127,154	153,905	21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	273,047	311,171	283,112	-9
<b>Chemical elements</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,047	1,468	1,530	4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,145	7,800	18,056	131
<b>Inorganic acids</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	289	452	122	-73
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	305	667	270	-59
<b>Inorganic acids</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	195,280	278,967	230,444	-17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	298,397	308,181	222,007	-28
<b>Inorganic acids</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,224,205	1,212,507	1,360,150	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	120,119	135,062	128,354	-5
<b>Inorganic acids</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,644,584	19,239,888	766,147	-96
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	88,964	96,354	78,950	-18

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Table 15.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
<b>Certain inorganic chemical compounds</b>				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,247,097	2,183,138	2,412,301	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,474,626	2,625,537	2,541,083	-3
Aluminum compounds				
Aluminum oxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	9,580,592	8,767,562	6,725,264	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	781,106	836,103	713,992	-14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,826,756	1,581,730	1,225,385	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	208,417	205,516	170,700	-17
Antimony compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	24,531	25,182	20,959	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,999	20,345	13,173	-11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,739	3,544	3,263	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,852	4,499	4,401	-2
Calcium compounds				
Calcium chloride				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	92,878	173,729	121,247	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,071	4,083	3,010	-26
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	98,430	65,588	110,114	68
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,754	13,004	11,065	-15
Magnesium compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	72,330	70,980	89,682	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,944	6,337	8,021	27
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	70,703	52,101	54,353	4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,803	15,901	16,310	3
Manganese compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	24,442	35,259	41,654	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,780	21,884	26,920	23
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	57,467	53,376	53,334	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,104	12,263	15,372	25

Table 15.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>Molybdenum compounds</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,379:	4,136:	3,905:	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,430:	16,601:	11,901:	-28
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	10,153:	7,330:	12,440:	70
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	89,302:	40,686:	41,805:	3
<b>Phosphorus compounds</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,789:	3,900:	6,103:	56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,066:	2,439:	3,461:	42
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	17,811:	14,519:	10,674:	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,421:	9,260:	5,572:	-40
<b>Silver compounds</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	40,065:	171,587:	193,493:	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,549:	13,860:	13,969:	1
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	19,722:	28,820:	44,407:	54
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,153:	1,528:	3,455:	126
<b>Sodium compounds</b>				
Sodium bicarbonate				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,759:	6,460:	14,031:	117
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	424:	679:	1,360:	100
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	38,427:	41,637:	39,923:	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,697:	6,287:	6,306:	0
<b>Sodium carbonate</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	36,577:	23,669:	36,244:	53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,383:	1,625:	2,410:	48
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,188,680:	2,101,077:	2,217,146:	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	121,945:	121,106:	140,615:	16
<b>Sodium chloride</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	5,298:	4,974:	5,450:	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,071:	49,156:	56,183:	14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	2,404:	1,171:	1,001:	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,254:	18,703:	16,647:	-11

Table 15.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sodium hydrosulfite				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	160:	661:	6,303:	853
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	59:	213:	2,724:	1,178
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	36,216:	31,166:	35,345:	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,091:	11,991:	14,631:	22
Sodium sulfate				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	229,993:	291,267:	394,266:	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,242:	19,135:	28,757:	50
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	129,385:	124,065:	110,785:	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,739:	12,979:	12,162:	-6
Tungsten compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,035:	1,926:	3,378:	75
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,562:	21,027:	28,347:	34
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,493:	2,810:	2,348:	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,818:	23,475:	17,761:	-24
Uranium compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	22,899,651:	24,558,338:	37,213,515:	52
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	961,623:	755,433:	1,102,942:	46
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	11,377,934:	36,935,907:	4,730,934:	-87
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	756,873:	826,334:	1,036,410:	16
Vanadium compounds				
Vanadium pentoxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,099:	1,193:	465:	-61
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,491:	3,343:	1,067:	-68
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,448:	691:	3,215:	365
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,943:	2,011:	6,773:	237
Zinc compounds				
Zinc sulfate				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,534:	6,298:	5,021:	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,349:	1,186:	982:	-17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,319:	3,062:	2,097:	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	934:	1,721:	968:	-44

Table 15.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Zirconium compounds				
Zirconium oxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	617	470	663	41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,392	1,411	2,117	50
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,778	1,564	2,033	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,679	2,253	5,420	141
Sulfur dioxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	46	36	24	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,787	4,029	2,569	-36
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	2	1	8	369
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,097	826	2,530	206
Hydrogen peroxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	12,124	14,964	10,594	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,057	2,604	1,732	-34
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	27,192	24,551	27,241	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,631	7,148	9,189	29
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,963,096	2,223,400	2,456,066	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	905,237	1,047,166	1,067,718	2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,679,892	8,369,997	9,196,443	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,923,312	3,045,399	2,916,225	-4
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	20,166	22,098	14,646	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,003	6,377	7,407	16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	26,877	26,032	28,852	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,785	12,223	13,040	7
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	30,757	61,510	41,398	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,190	31,702	37,565	18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	24,930	24,773	24,257	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,042	20,676	20,288	-2

Table 15.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,598	44,172	59,797	35
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		13,137	18,764	43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	207,705	71,930	68,919	-4
Ketones (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	63,600	26,870	26,923	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	11,973	39,667	101,413	156
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,870	16,147	30,943	92
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	382,483	300,059	212,310	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	98,872	88,551	66,016	-25
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	859,003	537,386	778,943	45
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	158,238	114,870	126,211	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,034,187	1,644,316	1,989,076	21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	224,989	263,801	318,132	18
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	100,101	188,003	131,278	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,851	73,041	65,580	-10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	793,575	872,118	1,146,328	31
Epoxides and halogenated epoxides (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	330,319	360,011	360,266	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,823	51,437	49,657	-3
Epoxides and halogenated epoxides (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	23,437	32,075	28,809	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,050,322	1,059,210	1,177,131	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	337,526	363,973	377,855	4
Epoxides and halogenated epoxides (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	64,138	133,571	65,071	-51
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	19,269	44,691	26,312	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	267,836	272,971	177,899	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	104,673	107,152	69,503	-35



Table 15.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	719:	322:	404:	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,038:	587:	543:	-7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	17,327:	56,677:	64,863:	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,437:	17,287:	15,205:	-12
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	261,063:	412,244:	336,212:	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	55,970:	68,905:	63,530:	-8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,094,101:	1,980,705:	2,171,085:	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	407,681:	351,965:	316,204:	-10
Organic sulfur compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	9,837:	7,021:	8,824:	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,999:	3,771:	5,516:	46
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	35,158:	29,897:	19,052:	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,271:	23,883:	22,274:	-7
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	139,782:	165,429:	290,774:	76
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	91,684:	98,326:	111,973:	14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	765,133:	677,343:	611,732:	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	716,590:	702,533:	610,542:	-13
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,682,994:	1,623,535:	1,599,907:	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	296,643:	354,429:	369,834:	4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	594,496:	607,199:	646,125:	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	173,520:	188,302:	188,747:	0
Drugs and related products				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	969,536:	1,068,088:	1,095,900:	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,004,420:	2,223,396:	2,319,392:	4

Table 15.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Plastics and resin materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	338,240	395,614	373,437	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	227,992	272,795	252,071	-8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,344,032	4,705,350	5,090,651	8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,832,820	2,676,674	2,585,803	-3
Elastomers, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	1668,711,017	1836,346,175	1756,709,483	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	995,115	994,599	750,749	-25
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	1079,271,193	862,621,028	716,329,907	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	775,451	701,228	613,144	-13
Flavoring extracts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,511	24,028	24,910	4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	90,459	96,626	107,283	11
Essential oils				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	20,864,494	16,932,453	16,603,504	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	131,577	87,130	83,879	-4
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	28,884,423	31,086,544	26,160,234	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	99,878	99,564	96,294	-3
Glue, gelatin and related products				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	96,090	91,794	59,360	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	61,951	72,720	62,848	-14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	25,888	26,248	22,601	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,362	33,917	32,914	-3
Aromatic or odoriferous substances				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	229,688	267,017	288,277	8
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	407,254	455,904	430,939	-5
Surface-active agents				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	116,826	111,184	113,392	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,581	69,268	58,715	-15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	364,017	415,260	325,289	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	129,806	145,391	128,146	-12

Table 15.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Soaps and synthetic detergents				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	22,608	26,852	39,645	48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,007	20,256	25,795	27
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	240,497	293,891	194,946	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	156,016	200,332	147,054	-27
Synthetic dyes, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	29,471	34,352	34,390	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	167,005	164,591	163,526	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	39,903	32,696	28,953	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	97,276	87,081	80,380	-8
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,790	6,022	8,957	49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	34,432	37,667	45,539	21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	25,522	23,048	20,541	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	79,548	80,361	75,770	-6
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	66,313	88,754	50,703	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,886	32,904	25,574	-22
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	5,337	4,371	3,230	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,347	5,099	4,241	-17
Synthetic tanning materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	632	613	846	38
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	309	320	344	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	9,563	6,262	2,378	-62
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,111	3,107	1,452	-53
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	3949,307,288	4,182,188,814	4,825,292,416	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	283,162	328,654	340,101	3
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	515,596,827	445,186,906	369,290,191	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	133,501	201,391	196,399	-2

Table 15.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Inks and ink powders, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	8,837,632	11,483,301	10,361,405	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,698	20,290	20,130	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	31,468,993	34,051,960	27,403,611	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	47,431	58,133	51,360	-12
Paints and related items, total				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,930	27,072	30,829	14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	213,798	248,623	243,144	-2
Crude petroleum				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 barrels)-----	1,974,774	1,750,963	1,416,884	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	61,899,002	61,457,914	45,723,820	-26
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 barrels)-----	30,567	16,447	13,083	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	750,541	576,795	468,870	-19
Petroleum products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,355,510	13,190,129	13,063,407	-1
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,312,832	2,230,579	4,791,893	115
Natural gas and products derived therefrom				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,122,322	5,689,065	5,934,187	4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	265,584	385,679	456,086	18
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	15,319	13,966	12,551	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,278,500	1,393,908	1,299,706	-7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	48,532	24,852	22,712	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,186,526	2,736,837	2,279,744	-17
Explosives, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	21,157,152	9,302,102	15,270,138	64
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,566	22,364	24,483	9
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	46,211,330	34,402,994	26,512,172	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	44,328	47,592	55,619	17

Table 15.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less				
Imports:				
Value	5,074	5,501	6,653	21
Exports:				
Value	44,813	52,618	44,760	-15
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13				
Imports:				
Value	344,326	385,774	454,870	18
Exports:				
Value	442,245	442,328	378,012	-15
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	19,040	21,744	21,081	-3
Value	5,280	6,212	5,895	-5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,058	7,978	6,189	-22
Value	2,708	2,729	2,343	-14
Coal and other carbonaceous material				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1,885	1,589	884	-44
Value	82,895	72,336	32,828	-55
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	100,947	120,733	116,443	-4
Value	5,037,378	6,342,803	6,440,538	2
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total				
Imports:				
Value	326,719	397,015	405,310	2
Exports:				
Value	710,314	778,137	747,750	-4
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics				
Imports:				
Value	155,518	178,842	186,737	4
Exports:				
Value	219,387	250,074	215,309	-14
Beltting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers				
Imports:				
Value	6,834	7,157	9,780	37

Table 15.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Pneumatic tires				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	45,935:	44,852:	40,425:	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,220,868:	1,254,279:	1,181,598:	-6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	11,635:	13,848:	6,636:	-52
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	456,857:	533,109:	342,813:	-36
Tires other than pneumatic tires				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	33,755,483:	34,298,590:	16,495,914:	-52
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,226:	5,223:	5,236:	0
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	5,219,971:	3,746,355:	2,190,747:	-42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,104:	15,332:	7,033:	-54
Tubes for tires				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	42,144:	51,452:	28,775:	-44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	64,250:	62,098:	51,756:	-17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	4,556:	3,424:	2,024:	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,378:	35,374:	22,034:	-38
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,378:	3,741:	3,498:	-6
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,132:	8,973:	10,434:	16
Fabricated rubber and plastics products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	695,941:	769,859:	836,995:	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	898,768:	1,034,951:	998,645:	-4

Table 16.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1982

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)---	04 (07)	
Benzenoid organic chemicals---		
Synthetic organic pesticides, total---	03 08	(03) (06) 08 09 10
Botanical pesticides, total---		
Chemical elements---		(06) 08 09
Inorganic acids---		
Certain inorganic chemical compounds---		
Aluminum compounds---		09
Aluminum oxide---		
Antimony compounds---	09	
Calcium compounds---	(06)	06 (08) 10
Calcium chloride---		
Magnesium compounds---		
Manganese compounds---	09	06 (08) 09
Molybdenum compounds---	03	(03)
Phosphorus compounds---	09	03 06 08 10
Silver compounds---		
Sodium compounds---		
Sodium bicarbonate---	03 06 09	
Sodium carbonate---	03 06	
Sodium chloride---	09	
Sodium hydrosulfite---	03 06 08 09	
Sodium sulfate---	03 06	09
Tungsten compounds---	06 09	(04) 07
Uranium compounds---	01 04	
Vanadium compounds---	(03) (06)	03 06 09
Vanadium pentoxide---		(03) (06) 09
Zinc compounds---		
Zinc sulfate---		
Zirconium compounds---	03 06	
Zirconium oxide---	(06)	03 06 08 09
Sulfur dioxide---		03 06 (08) 09
Hydrogen peroxide---		
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds---		
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides---	(06) 08 09	
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)---	(06) 08 09	
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)---	03 06 09	
Ketones (non benzenoid)---	03 06 09	
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)---	06	
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)---	(06)	06
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)---		
Epoxides and halogenated epoxides (non benzenoid)---	(03) (06) 09	(06)
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)---	09	
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)---		
Organo sulfur compounds---	03 09	
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid)---	06 (08)	(06) 08 09
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)---		

Table 16.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1982

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Drugs and related products-----		
Plastics and resin materials-----		
Elastomers, total-----		
Flavoring extracts-----		
Essential oils-----		
Glue, gelatin and related products-----	(06) 08	
Aromatic or odoriferous substances-----		
Surface-active agents-----	09	(05)
Soaps and synthetic detergents-----	06	(05)
Synthetic dyes, total-----		(04)
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total-----	06	(04)
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total-----	(06) 08	(04)
Synthetic tanning materials-----	04	(03)
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total-----		
Inks and ink powders, total-----		
Paints and related items, total-----		
Crude petroleum-----	(01) (04)	(04)
Petroleum products-----		01
Natural gas and products derived therefrom-----		09
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----		
Explosives, total-----	06 (08)	08
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less-----		
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13-----		
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches-----		
Coal and other carbonaceous material-----	(01) (04) 09	
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total-----		
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics-----		
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers-----		
Pneumatic tires-----	(05) 07 09	(02) (05) 07 09
Tires other than pneumatic tires-----	(05) 07	(02) (05) (07)
Tubes for tires-----		(02) (05)
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings-----		09
Fabricated rubber and plastics products-----		



### Minerals and Metals 1/

The trade deficit in the minerals and metals sector for 1982 amounted to \$14.5 billion, 1 percent greater than the deficit of \$14.4 billion in 1981 and 116 percent greater than the deficit of \$6.7 billion in 1980 (table 17, fig. 7).

Data on imports for 1982 showed a 15-percent decrease to \$29.2 billion from \$34.4 billion in 1981 and an 8-percent decrease from \$31.8 billion in 1980. U.S. exports decreased 26 percent, from \$20 billion in 1981 to \$14.8 billion in 1982, and were 40 percent less than exports in 1980.

The large deficit continued in 1982 despite an average decrease of 33 percent in sector imports in the following items: iron and steel mill products, precious metals, copper, aluminum, nickel, ferroalloys, lead, zinc ore and metal, tungsten ore, and ceramic floor and wall tile. There were no significant import increases of the commodities provided for in this sector to offset these decreases which amounted to \$3.3 billion. Significant export decreases were reported in precious metals (down 60 percent), iron and steel mill products (down 30 percent), aluminum (down 23 percent), and molybdenum (down 42 percent), amounting to a decrease of \$3.4 billion.

### U.S. bilateral trade

The major trading partners for the minerals and metals sector in 1982 were Japan, EC, Canada, and OPEC. The trade deficit with Japan, EC, and Canada totaled \$10.1 billion, an 11-percent increase from 1981. Data on U.S. trade with OPEC in 1982 disclosed a surplus of \$1.4 billion, up 17 percent from the surplus of \$1.2 billion in 1981.

Canada.—The U.S. trade deficit with Canada in the minerals and metals sector for 1982 amounted to \$2.4 billion or 20 percent less than the deficit of \$3.0 billion in 1981.

Data on imports from Canada for 1982 showed a 26-percent decrease to \$5.7 billion from \$7.7 billion in 1981. U.S. exports to Canada decreased 30 percent to \$3.3 billion in 1982 from \$4.7 billion in 1981.

The large U.S. trade deficit with Canada in the minerals and metals sector was the result of substantial imports of precious metals and steel mill products relative to U.S. exports of precious metals and steel mill products to Canada. The deficit in these products for 1982 totaled \$1.2 billion, accounting for 51 percent of the deficit in the entire sector. Also contributing to this sector's 1982 negative trade balance were deficits totaling \$1.1 billion in bauxite and aluminum metal, nickel, zinc, and miscellaneous base metals and ores.

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1/ Included here are the commodities in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 5 (Nonmetallic minerals and products), except part 1(J(pt.)) and schedule 6 (Metals and metal products), pts. 1, 2, and 3.

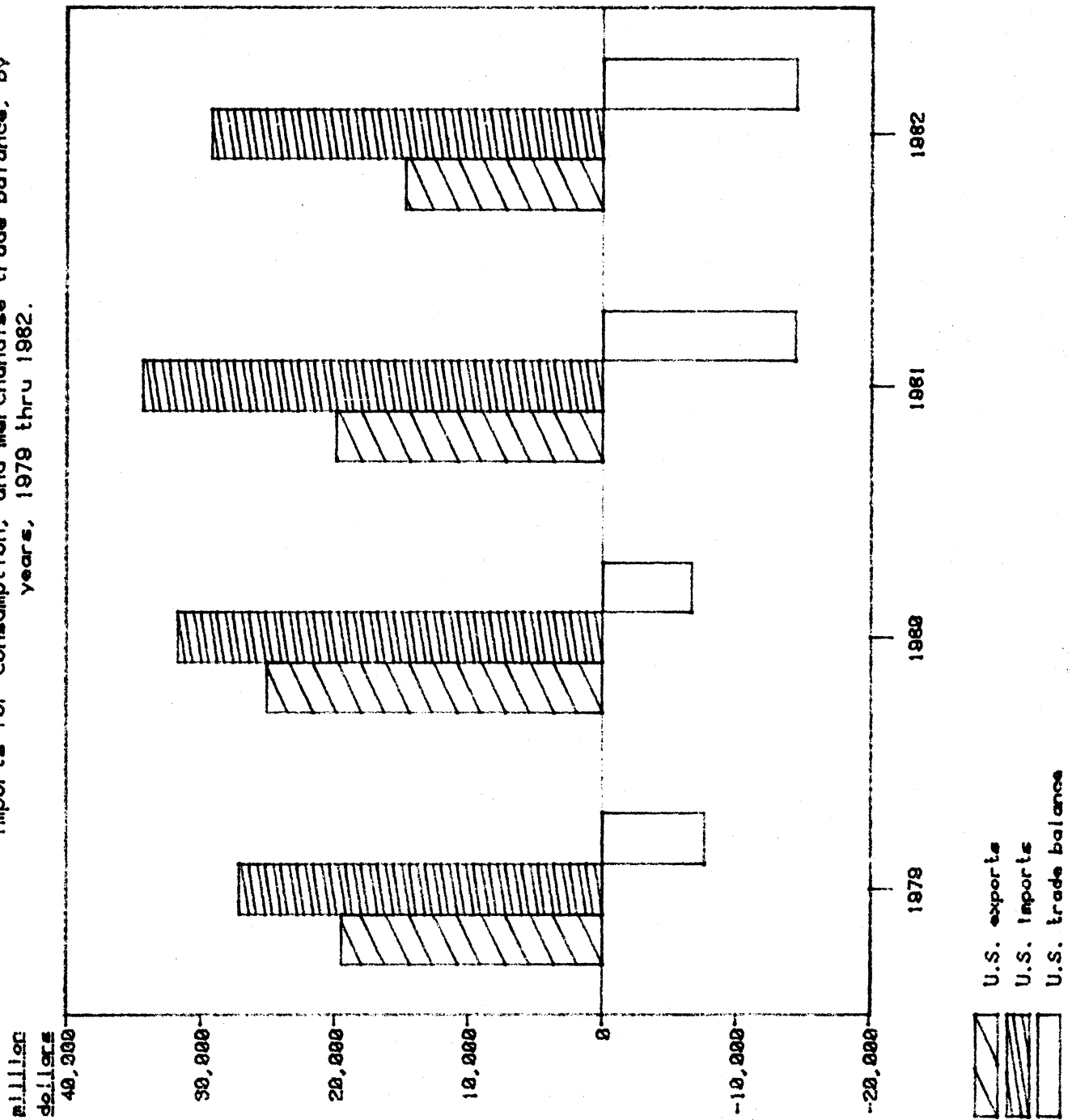
Table 17.--Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1980, 1981, and 1982

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1980	1981	1982	
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>				
Canada	4,664,408	4,659,483	3,333,352	
Japan	2,383,402	1,763,425	1,550,247	
EC	8,077,175	5,186,264	3,088,701	
Brazil	337,771	199,173	183,844	
Hong Kong	370,480	264,318	196,332	
India	191,340	122,179	119,730	
Korea	440,844	306,138	373,457	
Mexico	2,020,382	2,001,696	929,187	
Taiwan	418,010	297,502	236,951	
OPEC	1,574,121	1,730,686	1,698,108	
WNES	206,647	142,112	149,407	
China	115,758	39,346	45,624	
All Other	4,405,207	3,280,249	2,900,637	
Total	25,089,793	19,953,230	14,759,960	
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>				
Canada	7,283,481	7,684,361	5,742,995	
Japan	5,145,570	6,026,007	5,808,850	
EC	5,668,305	7,026,364	6,446,952	
Brazil	471,045	661,533	567,690	
Hong Kong	223,711	256,087	237,490	
India	312,541	369,738	384,504	
Korea	669,171	903,559	817,877	
Mexico	888,440	1,111,971	1,131,594	
Taiwan	604,708	756,716	788,533	
OPEC	369,913	484,859	275,724	
WNES	532,037	574,975	340,442	
China	143,236	179,403	178,645	
All Other	9,581,994	8,530,232	6,704,122	
Total	31,750,921	34,386,404	29,246,777	
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>				
Canada	-2,619,072	-3,024,878	-2,409,642	
Japan	-2,762,168	-4,262,581	-4,258,603	
EC	2,408,870	-1,840,099	-3,358,250	
Brazil	-133,273	-462,359	-383,846	
Hong Kong	146,768	8,231	-41,157	
India	-121,200	-247,558	-264,774	
Korea	-228,326	-597,421	-444,420	
Mexico	1,131,941	889,725	-202,406	
Taiwan	-186,698	-459,213	-551,581	
OPEC	1,204,208	1,245,827	1,422,384	
WNES	-325,389	-432,863	-191,034	
China	-27,478	-140,057	-133,020	
All Other	-5,176,787	-5,249,982	-3,803,484	
Total	-6,661,127	-14,433,174	-14,486,816	

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

2/ Data provided for selected countries and country groups.

Figure 7.--Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1979 thru 1982.



While many commodities in the metals group showed a negative balance of trade with Canada, imports decreased in almost all commodity areas. There was a trade surplus in glass and glass products (\$150.9 million), handtools, cutlery, forks, and spoons (\$144.8 million), ceramic products (\$83.8 million), and metallic containers (\$39.2 million).

Japan.--The U.S. trade deficit with Japan in the minerals and metals sector for 1982 amounted to \$4.3 billion, the same as the deficit in 1981.

Data on imports from Japan for 1982 showed a 3-percent decrease to \$5.8 billion from \$6 billion in 1981. U.S. exports to Japan decreased 11 percent from \$1.8 billion in 1981 to \$1.6 billion in 1982.

The large U.S. trade deficit with Japan in the minerals and metals sector was primarily the result of substantial steel mill product imports to the United States relative to U.S. exports of steel mill products to Japan. The deficit in these products for 1982 totaled \$3.4 billion, accounting for 79 percent of the deficit in the entire sector. Also contributing to this sector's 1982 negative trade balance were deficits totaling \$525 million in ceramic table, kitchenware, and ornamental articles, and bolts, nuts, and screws.

While many commodities in this sector showed a negative balance of trade with Japan in 1982, some key exceptions include a trade surplus in unwrought aluminum (\$498 million), copper ore, copper-bearing materials, and waste and scrap (\$184 million), iron and steel scrap (\$145 million), precious metals (\$72 million), kaolin (\$53 million), and cut natural and synthetic gemstones (\$44 million).

EC.--The U.S. trade deficit with the European Community (EC) amounted to \$3.4 billion, or 89 percent greater than the deficit of \$1.8 billion in 1981.

Data on imports from the EC for 1982 showed a 9-percent decrease to \$6.4 billion from \$7.0 billion in 1981. U.S. exports to the EC decreased 40 percent from \$5.2 billion in 1981 to \$3.1 billion in 1982 due largely to a decline in exports of gold bullion from \$1.8 billion in 1981 to \$117 million in 1982 as gold prices fell dramatically.

The large U.S. trade deficit with the EC in the minerals and metals sector was primarily the result of substantial imports of iron and steel mill products relative to U.S. exports of these products to the EC. The deficit in this product grouping for 1982 totaled \$2.8 billion, accounting for 82 percent of the deficit in the entire sector. Another sector contributing to the trade deficit in 1982 was nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products (a trade deficit of \$580 million).

While most commodities in the metals group showed a negative balance of trade with the EC in 1982, some key exceptions included a trade surplus in miscellaneous base metals and ores (\$324 million) and precious metals (\$166 million).

Brazil.--The U.S. trade deficit with Brazil in the minerals and metals sector for 1982 amounted to \$384 million, or 17 percent less than the deficit<sup>122</sup> of \$462 million in 1981.

Data on imports from Brazil for 1982 showed a 14-percent decrease to \$568 million from \$662 million in 1981. U.S. exports to Brazil decreased 8 percent from \$199 million in 1981 to \$184 million in 1982.

The U.S. trade deficit with Brazil in the minerals and metals sector was primarily the result of substantial imports of iron and steel mill products and ferroalloys relative to U.S. exports of these products to Brazil. The deficit in this product grouping for 1982 totaled \$270 million.

While most commodities in the metals group showed a negative balance of trade with Brazil in 1982, some key exceptions included a trade surplus in glass and glass products (\$20 million), nickel ore and metal (\$4 million), and miscellaneous metal products (\$44 million).

Hong Kong.--The U.S. trade deficit with Hong Kong in the minerals and metals sector for 1982 amounted to \$41.2 million, compared with a trade surplus of \$8.2 million in 1981.

Data on imports from Hong Kong for 1982 showed a 7-percent decrease to \$237.5 million from \$256.1 million in 1981. U.S. exports to Hong Kong decreased 26 percent from \$264.3 million in 1981 to \$196.3 million in 1982.

The U.S. trade deficit with Hong Kong in the minerals and metals sector was primarily the result of substantial certain cut natural gemstones product imports relative to U.S. exports of certain cut gemstones products to Hong Kong. The deficit in these products for 1982 totaled \$44.5 million. Also contributing to this sector's 1982 negative trade balance were deficits totaling \$25.1 million in pottery, mirrors of glass, and gold bullion products.

While many commodities in the minerals group showed a negative balance of trade with Hong Kong in 1982, some key exceptions include a downward shift in flat glass and product imports (down \$5.4 million) and of trade surpluses in iron and steel mill products (\$6.1 million), copper ore and metal (\$2.4 million), and bauxite and aluminum (\$4.9 million).

India.--The U.S. trade deficit with India in the minerals and metals sector for 1982 amounted to \$265 million, or 7 percent greater than the deficit of \$248 million in 1981.

Data on imports from India for 1982 showed a 4-percent increase to \$385 million from \$370 million in 1981. U.S. exports to India decreased 2 percent in 1982 to \$120 million from \$122 million in 1981.

The U.S. trade deficit with India in the minerals and metals sector was primarily the result of substantial imports of cut gemstones and articles thereof relative to U.S. exports of cut gemstones and articles thereof to India. The deficit in this product grouping for 1982 totaled \$298 million. Also contributing to this sector's 1982 negative trade balance was a deficit totaling \$48 million in miscellaneous metal products.

While many commodities in the minerals and metals group showed a negative balance of trade with India in 1982, some exceptions included a trade surplus in iron and steel mill products and waste and scrap (\$52 million) and copper ore and metal (\$19 million).

Korea.--The U.S. trade deficit with Korea in the minerals and metals sector for 1982 amounted to \$444 million, representing a 25.6-percent decrease from the deficit of \$597 million in 1981.

Data on imports from Korea for 1982 showed a 9.5-percent decrease to \$818 million from \$904 million in 1981. U.S. exports to Korea increased 22 percent from \$306 million in 1981 to \$373 million in 1982.

The U.S. trade deficit with Korea was primarily the result of substantial steel mill product imports to the United States relative to U.S. exports of steel mill products to Korea. The deficit in these products for 1982 totaled \$417 million, representing a decrease of 20.2 percent from the 1981 deficit, and was equivalent to 94 percent of the 1982 deficit in the entire sector. Other commodities with a negative trade balance in 1982 included ceramic tile, ceramic table, kitchenware, art, and ornamental articles, precious metals, wire and wire products, fasteners, handtools, table flatware, and nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus.

Commodities which showed a favorable U.S. balance of trade with Korea in 1982 included industrial diamonds (\$5.1 million), refractories (\$6.5 million), copper (\$39.5 million), aluminum (\$8.8 million), nickel (\$6.4 million), and wrought titanium (\$6.2 million).

Mexico.--The U.S. trade deficit with Mexico in the minerals and metals sector for 1982 amounted to \$202.4 million, as contrasted to a trade surplus of \$889.7 million in 1981.

Imports from Mexico in this sector totaled \$1.1 billion in 1981 and 1982. U.S. exports to Mexico decreased 54 percent from \$2.0 billion in 1981 to \$929 million in 1982.

The U.S. trade deficit with Mexico in the minerals and metals sector was primarily the result of decreased exports resulting from the peso devaluation. Also contributing to the negative trade balance with Mexico were deficits in the trade of gold and silver bullion, totaling \$271.7 million in 1982.

Many commodities in the minerals and metals group showed a negative balance of trade with Mexico in 1982, such as fluorspar (\$24 million) and unwrought zinc (\$17 million). The statistics also showed a positive trade balance in items such as iron and steel mill products (\$194 million), unwrought aluminum other than foil (\$79 million), and copper, wrought other than foil (\$30 million).

Taiwan.--The U.S. trade deficit with Taiwan in the minerals and metals sector for 1982 amounted to \$552 million, or 20 percent greater than the deficit of \$459 million in 1981.

Data on imports from Taiwan for 1982 showed a 4-percent increase to \$789 million from \$757 million in 1981. U.S. exports to Taiwan decreased 20 percent from \$298 million in 1981 to \$237 million in 1982.

The U.S. trade deficit with Taiwan in the minerals and metals sector was partially the result of substantial imports of table, kitchen, household, art and ornamental pottery and glass and glass products relative to U.S. exports of these products to Taiwan. The deficit in these products for 1982 totaled \$129 million accounting for 23 percent of the deficit in the entire sector. Also contributing to this sector's 1982 negative trade balance were deficits totaling about \$26 million in iron and steel pipe and tubing.

Although many commodities in the metals group showed a negative balance of trade with Taiwan in 1982, some key exceptions include a significant trade surplus in iron and steel waste and scrap (\$57 million), sheets and strip of iron or steel (\$10 million), and steel mill products of stainless steel (\$8 million).

OPEC.—The U.S. trade surplus with OPEC in the minerals and metals sector expanded to \$1.4 billion in 1982, an increase of 17 percent from the \$1.2 billion surplus in 1981.

Data on imports from OPEC showed a 43-percent decline to \$276 million in 1982 from \$485 million in 1981. U.S. exports to OPEC decreased by 2 percent during this period, but remained at about \$1.7 billion.

Iron ore (\$61 million), tin (\$77 million), and certain nonmetallic minerals and products (\$102 million—principally asphaltum, bitumen, and limestone-rock asphalt), composed the bulk of U.S. imports from OPEC in the minerals and metals sector in 1982. The low level of U.S. steel production, weakness of the U.S. construction market, and overall softness of the U.S. economy reduced U.S. demand for many such raw materials in 1982. Imports of iron ore (down \$80 million), tin (down \$30 million), and aluminum (down \$59 million) accounted for the bulk of the import decline during 1981-82. Imports of certain nonmetallic minerals and products increased during this period (up \$19 million), but this growth basically represented a sourcing change to lower priced asphaltum, bitumen, and limestone-rock asphalt from OPEC.

The U.S. surplus with OPEC in the minerals and metals sector in 1982 was primarily the result of substantial exports of structures of base metal (\$269 million), pipe and tubing (\$266 million), handtools (\$122 million), pipe fittings (\$100 million), and iron and steel mill products other than pipe and tubing (\$91 million) relative to U.S. imports from OPEC. The surplus in these products for 1982 totaled \$838 million, accounting for 59 percent of the surplus in the entire sector. The worldwide surplus of petroleum in 1982 placed downward pressure on OPEC revenues and is believed responsible for the decline in U.S. exports. The overall decline was significantly minimized by the export growth of pipe and tubing (up \$100 million) and pipe fittings (up \$21 million). This growth is believed to have represented purchases for inventory; petroleum demand did not appear to justify such an increase, but such supplies may well have been depleted in 1981, when there was intense demand for oil country tubular goods in the United States.

NME's.—The U.S. trade deficit with nonmarket economy countries (NME's) in the minerals and metals sector amounted to \$191 million in 1982, down from \$433 million in 1981, a decline of 56 percent.

The value of U.S. imports from NME's declined significantly, from \$575 million in 1981 to \$340 million in 1982, a 41-percent decline. The value of U.S. exports increased slightly (5 percent) from \$142 million in 1981 to \$149 million in 1982.

U.S. imports of steel plates exhibited the greatest decline in 1982, falling from \$124 million in 1981 to \$6 million in 1982. Other areas of import decline include unwrought nickel (from \$38 million in 1981 to \$12 million in 1982), steel pipe and tubing (from \$51 million in 1981 to \$27 million in 1982), and gold bullion (from \$21 million in 1981 to \$1 million in 1982). These declines greatly contributed to the reduction of the trade deficit with the NME's. In addition, the United States continued a large trade deficit with the NME's in glass table, kitchen, art, and novelty items, the platinum group metals, vitreous china food utensils, steel nails and staples, unwrought tin, and tungsten ore, a deficit which totaled \$166 million in 1981 and \$144 million in 1982.

Increased U.S. exports of unwrought, unalloyed copper and copper ore eased the trade deficit. Unwrought, unalloyed copper rose from zero in 1981 to \$22 million in 1982; copper ore rose from \$25 million in 1981 to \$34 million in 1982. In addition, the United States maintained a trade surplus with the NME's in calcined petroleum coke of \$33 million in 1981 and \$34 million in 1982.

The U.S. trade deficit with China in the minerals and metals sector in 1982 totaled \$133.0 million, 5 percent less than the deficit of \$140.1 million in 1981. The 1982 deficit resulted from \$178.6 million of imports (a 0.4-percent decrease from the 1981 level) and \$45.6 million of exports (an increase of 16 percent over the 1981 level).

The U.S. trade deficit with China in the minerals and metals sector in 1982 was primarily the result of significant deficits totaling \$79.0 million (59 percent of the deficit in the entire sector) in tin ore and metal, vitreous china food utensils, and metal fasteners. The growing trade deficits in these areas stemmed from significant increases in imports of tin ore and metal (up 60 percent), vitreous china food utensils (up 30 percent), and metal fasteners (up 17 percent). Together, imports of these products totaled \$79.2 million in 1982 and accounted for 44 percent of total imports from China in the minerals and metals sector. There were notable decreases in imports of titanium ore and metal, which fell 95 percent during the period to \$654,000 in 1982, and tungsten ore and metal which dropped 59 percent to \$8.7 million in 1982.

Although many commodities in the minerals and metals group showed an increasing trade deficit with China in 1982, as compared with 1981, there were some exceptions to this trend. There was an increasing trade surplus in copper ore and metal (totaling \$22.2 million) due primarily to a \$21.8 million increase in exports of unwrought copper in 1981-82. Exports of carbon steel pipe and tubing believed to be destined for use in oil and gas pipelines in China rose 7,744 percent during the period to \$9.4 million in 1982. This contributed to a 34-percent decline in the trade deficit in iron and steel mill products which amounted to \$13.0 million in 1982.



### Commodity analyses

Iron and steel mill products, all grades.---Imports of steel mill products totaled 16.7 million short tons (\$9.0 billion) in 1982, a 16-percent decrease from the 1981 level of 19.9 million tons (\$10.3 billion). The decreases occurred primarily in the product lines of pipe and tubing, plate, structural shapes and hot-rolled sheet and strip. <sup>1/</sup>

As in 1981, pipe and tube products accounted for the single largest category of steel imports. Following a sharp rise in 1981, imports in this product category fell 21 percent in 1982, to 5.2 million tons (\$4.2 billion), as compared with 6.6 million tons (\$4.6 billion) in 1981. The decline reflected a weakening in the market for oil country goods which had been one of the few strong markets for steel in the United States in 1981. The primary countries of origin for pipe and tube imports in 1982 were Japan (45 percent of the pipe and tube total), West Germany (11 percent) and the Republic of Korea (11 percent).

Other declines in imports occurred in steel plates (down 0.7 million tons, or 37 percent), structural shapes (down 0.5 million tons, or 25 percent) and hot-rolled sheets and strip (down 0.4 million tons, or 18 percent).

With respect to the source of U.S. imports, Japan maintained its predominant share in 1982, accounting for 5.2 million tons of total steel imports (down from 6.2 million tons in 1981). West Germany, at 2.1 million tons, was the second largest source, overtaking Canada, from which imports fell 1.1 million tons to 1.8 million tons in 1982.

Peter Avery  
523-0342

Iron ore.---In 1982, U.S. imports of iron ore decreased 46 percent to 15 million tons (\$497 million), compared with 28 million tons (\$948 million) during 1981. Industry sources attribute the decrease to declining demand from the iron and steel industry which uses iron ore in blast furnaces to manufacture pig iron. The largest decreases during 1982 were from Canada (to

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<sup>1/</sup> In 1982, the Commission instituted 48 preliminary antidumping investigations (AD) and 93 countervailing duty (CVD) investigations on iron and steel mill products, largely related to imports from European Community countries and from other countries including Spain, Republic of Korea, Brazil, and Japan. The Commission has made an affirmative determination that there is a reasonable indication of injury to a domestic industry in 33 of the AD cases and 49 of the CVD cases. The Commission instituted 14 final antidumping investigations in August 1982 and was notified by petitioners in October 1982 that they wished to withdraw their petitions.

On October 21, 1982, the Arrangement Concerning Trade in Certain Steel Products between the European Coal and Steel Community and the United States (the Arrangement) became effective. Under the terms of the Arrangement, exports of certain steel products from the European Community to the United States are to be limited to a percentage of apparent U.S. consumption from November 1, 1982, through December 31, 1985.

9 million tons compared with 19 million tons in 1981) and Venezuela (to 2 million tons compared with 5 million tons in 1981).

Laszlo Boszormenyi  
523-0328

Ferroalloys.--In 1982, U.S. imports of ferroalloys including ferrochromium, ferromanganese, and ferrosilicon decreased 42 percent to 1,120 million pounds (\$294 million), compared with 1,928 million pounds (\$577 million) in 1981. Industry sources attribute the decrease to declining domestic demand for these products from the steel industry and to the large inventories of imports. The largest decreases during 1982 were from South Africa, France, and Canada (for ferromanganese), South Africa, Zimbabwe and Yugoslavia (for ferrochromium), and Brazil, Norway, and Venezuela (for ferrosilicon).

Laszlo Boszormenyi  
523-0328

Zinc.--Imports of zinc metal and waste and scrap decreased 26 percent to 514,704 short tons (\$383.8 million) in 1982 from 691,481 short tons (\$565.9 million) in 1981. Imports from Canada, the principal source, declined 23 percent in 1982 to 269,890 short tons (\$205.7 million). The decline in imports is attributed to a 16-percent decrease in domestic consumption in 1982. Consumption was down primarily as a result of reductions in automobile manufacture and residential and commercial construction.

Exports of zinc metal and waste and scrap decreased 42 percent to 24,319 short tons (\$20.3 million) in 1982 from 42,024 short tons (\$32.7 million) in 1981. Exports to Canada dropped 55 percent to 3,208 short tons (\$4.1 million) in 1982. Exports declined as a result of depressed market conditions and low prices. During 1982, two of the five primary metal producers in the United States temporarily shutdown operations.

Imports of zinc ore and concentrate decreased 71 percent to 82,651 short tons (\$30.3 million) in 1982 from 280,401 short tons (\$114.4 million) in 1981. Imports from Canada, the principal source, dropped 84 percent in 1982 to 33,601 short tons (\$12.1 million). The sharp decline in imports is a result of the reduced demand for zinc metal.

Exports of zinc ore and concentrate increased 28 percent in terms of quantity to 98,860 short tons (\$47.2 million) in 1982, from 77,144 short tons (\$45.0 million) in 1981. Ore and concentrate exports rose significantly, reflecting the availability of U.S. material following the closure of a large primary smelter in late 1981 and higher concentrate prices elsewhere, primarily in Europe. The United States moved from a position of being a net importer to a net exporter. Algeria, Romania, Yugoslavia, and East Germany emerged as new markets in 1982.

Therese Palmer  
523-0270

Tungsten.---Exports of unwrought tungsten decreased 34 percent in 1982 to 2.3 million pounds of contained tungsten (\$20.1 million), from 3.5 million pounds (\$36.7 million) in 1981. Over 62 percent of the decrease was attributed to the decline in exports to Israel. During 1980 and 1981, exports to Israel were at high levels due to the buildup of its defense industry. The remaining downturn in exports was attributed to declining demand for metal working, construction, and mining machinery and equipment in major U.S. export markets.

Imports of tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing material decreased 34 percent in 1982 to 7.8 million pounds (\$46.8 million) from 11.8 million pounds (\$91.3 million) in 1981. The major sources of tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials are Canada, Bolivia, and China. Imports have decreased as domestic demand has also fallen off in the end-use markets. Further, China is beginning to export more highly processed materials such as tungsten metal powders rather than ores as the country expands its range of production.

Therese Palmer  
523-0270

Lead.---Imports of lead metal and waste and scrap decreased to 112,532 short tons (\$65.0 million) in 1982, from 116,622 short tons (\$93.4 million) in 1981. The 30-percent decrease in value was due to lower prices resulting from lower worldwide demand in transportation industry markets.

Exports of lead metal and waste and scrap increased 31 percent to 118,810 short tons (\$68.8 million) in 1982 from 90,934 short tons (\$48.4 million) in 1981. The average U.S. producer price dropped to 25.5 cents per pound in 1982 from 36.6 cents per pound in 1981. At the same time, the average London Metal Exchange (LME) price dropped to 24.7 cents per pound in 1982 from 33.3 cents per pound in 1981. The decreasing prices have resulted in a narrowed price differential between the U.S. producer price and the LME price; the U.S. producer price is normally 2 to 3 cents higher. This narrowed differential has given domestic lead a competitive boost in foreign markets and resulted in increased exports to LME warehouses in the Netherlands and Belgium. In 1982 the United States was a net exporter of lead.

Therese Palmer  
523-0270

Precious metals.---Imports of precious metals were valued at \$3.4 billion in 1982, representing a decrease of \$632 million (16 percent) from the \$4.0 billion imported during 1981. The bulk of the reduction in imports was attributable to platinum group metals and gold bullion from South Africa, gold bullion from Canada, and silver bullion from Peru. As the prices of precious metals (particularly gold and silver) declined to about their 1979 levels, trade in these metals contracted. In June 1982, one of two principal platinum group metal producers in South Africa announced a 28-percent cutback in production. In addition, the Reserve Bank of South Africa initiated gold swaps to increase the foreign exchange available to finance their increasing deficit resulting from the loss of revenue as gold prices declined (thereby

diverting bullion otherwise available for trade). Peru imposed an embargo on silver shipments which lasted 2 to 3 months during the early part of 1982 because of lower than profitable silver prices.

Exports of gold bullion in 1982 decreased by \$1.9 billion (76 percent) to \$591 million. The bulk of the reduction in exports was to the United Kingdom, an international trading center for gold bullion speculators and investors. Depressed gold prices, which discouraged investment interest, a 4-month labor strike at the largest U.S. gold mine and economic problems, which severely curtailed domestic copper production, reduced the flow of new gold from those sources. In addition, the contribution of old gold scrap to the refining industry in 1982 declined, thereby reducing the amount of gold bullion available for trade.

Pamela Woods  
523-0277

Copper.---Imports of copper ore, materials, and waste and scrap increased by \$74 million (64 percent) in 1982 to \$190 million. The bulk of the increase in imports was attributable to copper ore and concentrate from Mexico, Canada, and Chile. As the price of copper continued to decline, U.S. mine production and profitability dropped. In 1982, about one-half of the larger mines were closed for periods of several months, and in a few instances, all year. Most of the remaining operating mines curtailed production. As a result, the operating smelters and refiners imported lower priced materials to feed their plants and operate more profitably.

Imports of unwrought copper declined by \$101 million (16 percent) in 1982 to \$543 million. Correspondingly, imports of wrought copper declined by \$112 million (22 percent) in 1982 to \$395 million. The bulk of the reduction in imports was from Peru and Zambia for unwrought copper and West Germany, Canada, and France for wrought copper. During 1982, several smelters closed, refineries operated at reduced rates, and domestic consumption dropped to its lowest level in 7 years. Therefore, the import decline reflected reduced metal demand.

Exports of copper ore and metal declined by \$83 million (10 percent) in 1982 to \$720 million from \$803 million in 1981. The bulk of the reduction in exports was of unwrought and wrought copper to Mexico. This reversal of an unusual trade shift which occurred in 1981 was caused by the production problems stated previously.

Pamela Woods  
523-0277

Aluminum.---Imports of bauxite and aluminum metals in 1982 declined by \$75 million (4 percent) to \$1.7 billion. The bulk of the reduction in imports was attributable to bauxite from Surinam and unwrought aluminum from Canada and was caused by weak markets and prices. During 1982, domestic alumina plants (consumers of imported bauxite) were operating at approximately 52 percent of 130 annual capacity while the domestic primary aluminum industry operated at 58 percent of capacity. Thus, less imported material was required for operations.

In contrast, imports of wrought aluminum (excluding foil) rose by \$108 million (34 percent) to \$423 million in 1982 from \$315 million during 1981. The bulk of this increase reflected high demand in the container and packaging industry with the primary import source being Japan.

Exports of bauxite and aluminum metals declined by \$342 million (23 percent) in 1982 to \$1.2 billion from \$1.5 billion in 1981. The bulk of the reduction in exports was of unwrought aluminum to Japan and Mexico and wrought aluminum to Canada and Mexico. This reflected the poor economic conditions and production curtailments mentioned above.

Pamela Woods  
523-0277

Nickel.--Imports of nickel ore and metal declined by \$466 million (39 percent) in 1982 to \$687 million from \$1.2 billion during 1981. The bulk of the reduction in imports was attributable to ore from Australia, matte from Botswana, and unwrought nickel from Canada. In 1982, primary nickel consumption declined 17 percent, as depressed market conditions prevailed for the third consecutive year. As a result, producers worldwide further cut production to meet reduced demand levels, resulting in less nickel available for trade.

Pamela Woods  
523-0277

Cobalt.--Imports of cobalt ore and metal in 1982 decreased by \$101 million (42 percent) to \$137 million from \$239 million during 1981. The bulk of the reduction in imports was attributable to unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap cobalt from Zaire, Canada, Zambia, Finland, Norway, Japan, and Belgium. Domestic demand for cobalt fell sharply in 1982 as domestic consumption decreased in superalloy, cutting and wear-resistant materials, and catalysts, resulting in greatly diminished imports.

Pamela Woods  
523-0277

Molybdenum.--Exports of molybdenum ore and metal declined by \$182 million (42 percent) in 1982 to \$251 million from \$433 million in 1981. The bulk of the reduction in exports was of molybdenum ore to the Netherlands, Japan, Belgium, and Austria. U.S. mine output of molybdenum decreased sharply in 1982, with mine capacity utilization estimated at 45 percent during 1982. The molybdenum export market reflected oversupply and falling prices.

Pamela Woods  
523-0277

Ceramic floor and wall tiles.--Imports of ceramic floor and wall tiles decreased 11 percent to 226 million square feet (\$145 million) in 1982, compared with 255 million square feet (\$188 million) during 1981. Imports

from Italy, Japan, Mexico, and the Republic of Korea accounted for over 90 percent of the import decline, as combined imports for those four countries decreased by 27 million square feet (\$43 million) to 179 million square feet (\$117 million) in 1982. The continued weakness of the U.S. construction market and the imposition of countervailing duties of 15.84 percent on nonmosaic imports from Mexico (effective May 7, 1982) are believed largely responsible for the import decline in 1982.

James J. Lukes  
523-0279

Bentonite.--Exports of bentonite (a clay used primarily by the oil and gas industry in drilling mud, and by the iron and steel industry in the pelletization of iron ore and in foundry sand) decreased 23 percent during 1981-82 to 668,000 short tons (\$54.7 million) in 1982, compared with 862,000 short tons (\$64.5 million) in 1981. Shipments to Canada, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, and Singapore almost totally accounted for the decline, as combined exports to those four countries decreased by 193,000 short tons (\$8.9 million) during 1981-82 to 354,000 short tons (\$22 million) in 1982. Depressed world market activity in oil and gas drilling and iron and steel production are believed responsible for the downward trend of bentonite exports.

James J. Lukes  
523-0279

Unprocessed flat glass.---Imports of unprocessed flat glass, including float, plate, sheet, rolled, and wire glass, rose 11 percent in 1982 compared with 1981, while exports dropped 19 percent during the same period. Imports of unprocessed flat glass rose to 98.7 million square feet (\$40.1 million) in 1982 from 89.2 million square feet (\$42.7 million) in 1981, reversing a downward trend in import quantity which had occurred since 1978. The renewed strength of the U.S. dollar against various other currencies has made imports less expensive, hence more attractive. Romania, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, and Canada were the major suppliers of imports in 1982 and together accounted for 57 percent of total import quantity. Exports of unprocessed flat glass, which were adversely affected in 1982 by a sluggish world economy, reduced construction activity, and a strong U.S. dollar, dropped to 213.7 million square feet (\$133.9 million) in 1982 from 264.2

million square feet (\$166.2 million) in 1981. Shipments to Canada accounted for 49 percent of the total quantity exported. 1/

Nancy Fulcher  
523-0290

Certain industrial fasteners.--U.S. exports of certain industrial fasteners (bolts, nuts, and screws) totaled 157 million pounds (\$154 million) in 1982, compared with exports totaling 160 million pounds (\$179 million) in 1981. Although industrial fasteners were exported to more than 20 countries during 1982, shipments to Canada accounted for 57 percent of the total quantity exported. The decline in exports during 1981-82 was primarily attributable to a downturn in the Canadian economy during that period and its effects on the automotive industry and other major consumers of industrial fasteners.

U.S. imports of industrial fasteners declined from 895 million pounds (\$486 million) during 1981 to 842 million pounds (\$462 million) during 1982. Based on quantity, imports from Japan accounted for 55 percent of total imports while Canada and Japan, together, accounted for 32 percent of total imports. The decline in imports is basically a reflection of a slump in demand for industrial fasteners that resulted from a decline in the domestic economic activity.

James Brandon  
523-5437

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1/ On October 8, 1982 the Commission instituted two investigations under section 104(b) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 as to the likely effects on the U.S. industry of the revocation of existing countervailing duty orders on unprocessed float glass from Belgium (Inv. No. 104-TAA-11) and Italy (Inv. No. 104-TAA-12). On January 27, 1983 the Commission unanimously determined that the U.S. industry producing unprocessed float glass would not be injured by reason of imports covered by the outstanding countervailing duty orders if the orders were to be revoked. As a result, the Department of Commerce has revoked the countervailing duty order concerning float glass from Belgium with respect to all merchandise entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after February 20, 1981. The Commerce Department will also revoke the countervailing duty order against float glass from Italy pending publication of the notice of revocation in the Federal Register.

Table 18.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products				
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	5,263,444	3,997,085	2,929,063	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	195,573	151,240	110,886	-27
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	186,311	302,662	203,248	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,997	31,564	27,455	-13
Concrete mixes and articles thereof				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)-----	1,913	1,209	1,212	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,254	16,913	20,321	20
Exports:				
Quantity (number)-----	321,587	887,110	299,171	-66
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,983	68,207	44,830	-34
Lime				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	480,416	504,339	348,376	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,176	21,563	16,807	-22
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	41,795	28,364	22,477	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,990	3,995	3,193	-20
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,962	42,132	65,453	55
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,842	24,379	18,918	-22
Sand				
Imports:				
Quantity (long tons)-----	483,233	301,265	245,633	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,449	1,465	1,913	31
Exports:				
Quantity (long tons)-----	2,188,871	2,139,853	1,737,838	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,659	36,736	34,396	-6
Crushed stone				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,413	7,221	4,739	-34
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,339	23,527	16,644	-29

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.



Table 18.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Dimension stone and articles thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	90,055	133,690	170,581	28
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,068	20,853	18,826	-10
Mica and mica products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,862	7,548	6,497	-14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,864	10,438	8,680	-17
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	119,121	157,355	123,279	-22
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	595,616	715,006	542,652	-24
Asbestos and asbestos products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	124,292	139,161	92,736	-33
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96,938	103,038	86,514	-16
Abrasives				
Imports:				
Quantity (long tons)-----	22,214	24,574	27,479	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	97,360	117,118	87,673	-25
Exports:				
Quantity (long tons)-----	54,112	54,134	47,432	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,796	33,625	32,016	-5
Abrasive articles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,643	71,175	69,191	-3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	73,534	77,730	67,194	-14
Industrial diamonds				
Imports:				
Quantity (carats)-----	21,853,278	20,406,686	19,131,731	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	111,700	111,770	86,673	-22
Exports:				
Quantity (carats)-----	28,463,604	28,337,201	30,002,184	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	74,436	69,496	67,491	-3

Table 18.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Natural gemstones				
Imports:				
Value	1,014,389	420,791	295,508	-30
Exports:				
Value	10,966	16,109	19,928	24
Cut gemstones and articles thereof				
Imports:				
Value	1,597,005	2,193,713	1,951,976	-11
Exports:				
Value	674,208	488,671	322,535	-34
Synthetic gemstones				
Imports:				
Value	20,991	23,607	24,134	2
Exports:				
Value	10,325	13,350	11,349	-15
Clays				
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	25	20	14	-30
Value	2,177	1,686	1,165	-31
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1,602	1,624	1,440	-11
Value	140,076	162,574	152,147	-6
Clays, fuller's earth				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1/	1/	1/	-81
Value	56	33	8	-74
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	114	111	92	-16
Value	9,225	10,459	8,619	-18
Clays, bentonite				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1/	1/	1/	94
Value	42	48	51	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	897	861	667	-23
Value	62,207	64,537	54,711	-15
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	8	12	9	-22
Value	3,117	4,658	3,287	-29
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	646	603	458	-24
Value	72,649	80,374	78,277	-3

Table 18.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	322,255	362,400	347,688	-4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	315,048	378,288	364,065	-4
Fluorspar				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	899	826	543	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,032	95,854	59,374	-38
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	17	11	10	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,659	1,193	1,083	-9
Ceramic products				
Refractory and heat-insulating products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	61,165	70,195	60,704	-14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	259,253	271,948	195,162	-28
Ceramic construction articles				
Ceramic floor and wall tiles				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	255,411	254,659	225,780	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	170,409	187,756	144,924	-23
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	7,941	11,150	11,827	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,319	13,339	14,639	10
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,306	14,120	12,458	-12
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,794	6,802	4,898	-28
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,423	3,668	4,204	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,311	11,971	6,321	-47
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery				
Pottery products, n.e.c.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	319,210	336,200	306,848	-9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,979	10,611	10,873	2

Table 18.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Fine earthenware food utensils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	24,308	27,935	28,225	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	178,445	201,738	192,605	-5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	734	610	589	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,918	4,615	4,263	-8
Vitreous china food utensils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	13,565	16,067	17,158	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	147,141	167,542	168,489	1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	591	672	1,496	122
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,312	13,325	15,963	20
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.				
Ceramic electrical ware				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,375	48,106	52,452	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	79,562	92,326	90,874	-2
Ceramic sanitary ware				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,536	14,397	10,929	-24
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,808	31,662	27,130	-14
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,636	12,279	16,592	35
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,924	30,033	29,060	-3
Glass and glass products				
Flat glass and products thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	196,316	194,155	234,884	21
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	322,851	345,720	306,039	-11
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	120,691	89,215	98,690	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,695	42,735	40,106	-6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	306,549	264,241	213,739	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	167,745	166,171	133,832	-19

Table 18.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
<b>Tempered glass</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	20,565	24,282	28,896	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,072	50,099	65,395	31
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	37,344	51,027	49,747	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	76,651	87,078	87,318	0
<b>Laminated glass</b>				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,478	26,525	58,139	119
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,648	44,540	43,469	-2
<b>Mirrors of glass</b>				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	53,400	53,380	50,457	-5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,666	25,394	18,771	-26
<b>Glassware and other glass products</b>				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	405,665	468,528	477,775	2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	497,013	551,569	499,254	-9
<b>Fiber glass</b>				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,830	16,730	14,321	-14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	71,386	89,944	84,604	-6
<b>Glass containers</b>				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	43,312	66,093	77,177	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,807	46,049	45,573	-1
<b>Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.</b>				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	304,330	341,589	346,335	1
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	253,811	276,904	219,763	-21
<b>Precious metals</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	87,202	102,132	125,932	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,543,463	4,012,112	3,379,916	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	89,041	36,236	30,350	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,988,763	3,759,956	1,516,361	-60

Table 18.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	14,778:	19,263:	21,570:	12
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	597,122:	472,880:	426,609:	-10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	25,064:	13,980:	13,961:	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,443,573:	722,667:	602,084:	-17
Platinum group metals				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	3,385:	2,614:	2,154:	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,105,716:	742,400:	511,904:	-31
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	713:	763:	766:	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	316,574:	268,970:	166,305:	-38
Gold bullion				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	4,090:	4,164:	4,237:	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,506,889:	1,942,559:	1,650,718:	-15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	4,702:	5,237:	1,637:	-69
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,787,430:	2,501,337:	590,946:	-76
Silver bullion				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	64,761:	75,921:	96,917:	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,328,162:	837,173:	786,153:	-6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	57,205:	15,130:	12,875:	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,326,878:	181,379:	105,976:	-42
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys				
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	402:	436:	321:	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,212:	68,152:	48,964:	-28
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	72:	16:	54:	234
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,015:	1,960:	3,783:	93
Ferroalloys				
Ferrochromium				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	329,281:	497,427:	174,997:	-65
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	146,660:	219,200:	80,816:	-63
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	63,409:	28,195:	9,885:	-65
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,233:	10,361:	5,025:	-51

Table 18.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
<b>Ferromanganese</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,045,285	1,209,035	838,895	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	240,685	276,422	172,712	-38
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	36,350	33,542	26,741	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,125	13,690	9,242	-32
<b>Ferrosilicon</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	93,948	221,488	106,256	-52
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,526	81,118	40,342	-50
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	54,982	31,510	29,225	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,591	12,110	11,745	-3
<b>Iron and steel mill products, all grades</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	15,538	19,938	16,710	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,932,233	10,285,870	8,985,056	-13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	4,161	2,966	1,891	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,556,303	2,274,142	1,604,242	-29
<b>Copper ore and metal</b>				
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper:				
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	90,949	84,907	173,513	104
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	128,700	115,670	189,895	64
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	335,617	334,121	379,166	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	487,888	407,440	393,079	-4
<b>Copper, unwrought</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	520,677	402,697	394,320	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,026,974	644,092	542,653	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	23,751	41,708	41,406	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	50,624	72,948	62,282	-15
<b>Copper, wrought</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	110,934	184,919	160,915	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	353,130	507,461	395,482	-22
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	118,553	89,120	84,168	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	393,063	322,802	264,583	-18

Table 18.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
<b>Bauxite and aluminum metals</b>				
<b>Bauxite</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	15,317	15,274	12,180	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	380,537	392,557	360,411	-8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	22	21	20	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,766	3,441	2,753	-20
<b>Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	642,737	795,472	755,537	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	838,070	1,070,433	912,609	-15
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	1,158,882	584,760	615,038	5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,590,536	762,849	633,852	-17
<b>Aluminum, wrought other than foil</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	79,408	145,228	218,050	50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	165,393	314,899	422,704	34
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	338,059	282,762	205,865	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	808,120	697,739	498,133	-29
<b>Aluminum foil</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	4,549	6,713	9,655	44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,218	34,561	41,180	19
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	43,209	35,986	18,270	-49
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	76,929	47,324	34,162	-28
<b>Nickel ore and metal</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	357,091	388,426	262,323	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,088,639	1,153,024	687,379	-40
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	106,012	85,705	108,160	26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	353,751	307,153	294,560	-4
<b>Tin ore and metal</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (long tons)-----	48	48	33	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	787,846	648,487	401,132	-38
Exports:				
Quantity (long tons)-----	11	11	14	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,731	60,990	106,553	75



Table 18.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Lead				
Lead ore and concentrate				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	33,794:	31,211:	21,809:	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,688:	20,917:	9,089:	-57
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	71,845:	53,905:	55,410:	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,266:	30,819:	19,585:	-36
Lead metal and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	96,061:	116,622:	112,532:	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	95,646:	93,356:	65,016:	-30
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	312,842:	90,934:	118,810:	31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	227,056:	48,384:	68,779:	42
Zinc				
Zinc ore and concentrate				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	206,029:	280,401:	82,651:	-71
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	75,771:	114,404:	30,272:	-74
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	79,616:	77,144:	98,860:	28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,728:	45,048:	47,231:	5
Zinc metal and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	462,712:	691,481:	514,704:	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	328,223:	565,880:	383,849:	-32
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	41,310:	42,024:	24,319:	-42
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,666:	32,720:	20,264:	-38
Miscellaneous base metals and ores				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,070,808:	2,095,402:	1,153,963:	-45
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,849,283:	1,414,016:	957,889:	-32
Ores of cerium and thorium				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	3:	4:	3:	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,853:	3,158:	3,070:	-3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	6:	285:	201:	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17:	146:	103:	-29

Table 18.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Chrome ore and metal				
Chrome ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)-----	366	328	186	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	56,466	49,948	29,669	-41
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)-----	5	63	7	-88
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,446	5,893	1,573	-73
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3	3	1	-48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,367	24,626	10,078	-59
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1/	1/	1/	-48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,788	5,209	2,684	-48
Cobalt ore and metal				
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	14,953	13,906	11,898	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	357,474	238,820	137,165	-43
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,485	2,195	837	-62
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,576	16,461	7,648	-54
Columbium ore and metal				
Columbium ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,862	4,428	2,353	-47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,115	49,888	15,007	-70
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	119	8	14	69
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,577	59	155	159
Iron ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (long tons)-----	25,058	28,334	14,715	-48
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	772,843	948,114	496,687	-48
Exports:				
Quantity (long tons)-----	5,689	5,545	3,177	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	230,567	244,684	150,522	-38

Table 18.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
<b>Magnesium metal</b>				
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	3,669	6,750	4,607	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,817	12,833	9,621	-25
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)-----	49,729	33,065	37,330	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	104,673	81,805	92,903	14
<b>Magnesium, wrought</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	47	32	2	-94
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	131	129	72	-44
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)-----	6,813	1,598	2,082	30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,033	9,048	11,941	32
<b>Manganese ore and metal</b>				
Manganese ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	670,285	622,502	217,801	-65
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,432	43,161	18,727	-57
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	212,980	66,644	28,227	-58
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,406	6,578	2,601	-60
<b>Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	15,829	16,685	10,452	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,031	8,419	5,215	-38
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	24,639	9,488	7,200	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,459	4,975	4,570	-8
<b>Mercury ore and metal</b>				
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (flasks of 76 pounds each)-----	11,557	12,583	9,055	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,007	5,066	3,053	-40
<b>Molybdenum ore and metal</b>				
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	3,777	3,638	5,863	61
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,176	19,484	25,572	31
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)-----	68,217	51,348	49,782	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	715,430	406,816	232,214	-43

Table 18.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)--	535:	449:	324:	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,882:	5,576:	2,843:	-49
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)--	1,038:	2,911:	1,123:	-61
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,972:	12,583:	4,673:	-63
Molybdenum wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	137:	93:	79:	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,031:	2,556:	1,959:	-23
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,010:	707:	821:	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,454:	13,799:	13,834:	0
Rhenium metal				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----			1/:	-72
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	668:	663:	91:	-86
Silicon metal				
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	42,458:	56,971:	50,765:	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,484:	30,507:	26,777:	-12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	28,696:	17,346:	4,821:	-72
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	65,477:	57,000:	34,335:	-40
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,288:	1,920:	1,885:	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,823:	27,405:	25,598:	-7
Tantalum ore and metal				
Tantalum ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,322:	4,280:	2,740:	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	73,774:	90,601:	28,527:	-69
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	425:	3:	8:	119
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,893:	172:	505:	194
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	259:	149:	164:	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,120:	10,159:	10,534:	4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	673:	356:	469:	32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	71,917:	32,657:	27,842:	-15

Table 18.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Tantalum, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1	1	1	305
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	172	94	146	56
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	124	96	48	-50
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,896	6,531	6,834	5
Titanium ore and metal				
Titanium ore and slag				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	844	719	766	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	90,131	95,748	81,576	-15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	17	7	21	198
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,443	2,099	1,279	-39
Titanium sponge				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	9,553	12,980	2,708	-79
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,213	93,514	17,232	-82
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1	1	1	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,088	450	255	-43
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	8,623	8,062	2,977	-63
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,189	24,712	7,208	-71
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	6	7	6	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	77,533	114,701	68,174	-41
Titanium, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	15,269	21,573	16,240	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,588	53,806	40,367	-25
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	1	1	1	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1	1	1	-25
Tungsten ore and metal				
Tungsten-bearing materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)-----	11,484	11,770	7,781	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	88,622	91,326	46,764	-49
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)-----	2,028	175	672	284
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,453	1,150	3,387	194

Table 18.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content):	520	377	604	60
Value (1,000 dollars):	6,034	4,531	6,582	45
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content):	2,494	3,499	2,338	-33
Value (1,000 dollars):	28,211	36,747	20,117	-45
Tungsten, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	161	186	47	-74
Value (1,000 dollars):	3,862	4,089	2,255	-45
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds):	762	632	474	-25
Value (1,000 dollars):	29,765	25,690	20,058	-22
Metallic containers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars):	74,914	81,239	83,146	2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars):	277,945	296,878	247,916	-16
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing; bale ties				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds):	619,449,677	649,951,819	668,486,946	3
Value (1,000 dollars):	357,207	396,444	378,139	-5
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds):	118,881,710	112,983,019	93,593,137	-17
Value (1,000 dollars):	130,151	141,261	108,996	-23
Wire strand and rope				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds):	532,779,136	575,482,812	583,485,628	1
Value (1,000 dollars):	287,032	322,635	320,553	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds):	57,510,563	62,700,045	41,621,497	-34
Value (1,000 dollars):	74,797	81,985	62,030	-24
Fencing				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds):	19,010,419	19,830,383	20,089,296	1
Value (1,000 dollars):	7,877	7,996	7,721	-3
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds):	2,204,908	2,267,966	2,285,692	1
Value (1,000 dollars):	3,962	3,825	3,750	-2

Table 18.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Wire cloth				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,078,082	10,941,695	10,293,135	-6
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,337,444	24,421,810	26,201,063	7
Welded wire mesh				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,168,450	27,526,584	39,928,464	45
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,114	9,243	10,863	18
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	29,387,856	14,294,639	15,780,852	10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,746	9,522	8,781	-8
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	921,517	984,685	950,695	-3
Fasteners				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	537,664	601,784	544,510	-10
Bolts, nuts, and screws				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	861,798,004	895,402,966	842,244,952	-6
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	460,644	486,468	462,295	-5
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	131,153,367	160,407,531	156,874,868	-2
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	162,711	178,777	153,749	-14
Handtools				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	850,045	948,552	940,990	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	955,732	1,035,533	931,204	-10
Table flatware				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	507,636	562,564	577,987	3
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	888,267	958,132	843,549	-12

Table 18.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Table flatware, precious metals				
Imports:				
Quantity (pieces)-----	7,505,081	5,468,256	3,953,380	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,203	9,035	6,461	-28
Exports:				
Quantity (pieces)-----	142,097	160,112	93,972	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,114	3,006	3,020	0
Table flatware, stainless steel				
Imports:				
Quantity (pieces)-----	411,690,807	443,002,362	399,671,687	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	65,275	82,140	70,223	-15
Exports:				
Quantity (pieces)-----	5,817,737	6,121,463	7,252,337	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	41,116	52,403	68,843	31
Scissors and shears				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)-----	41,142,320	41,373,241	38,770,703	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	24,458	26,590	26,511	0
Exports:				
Quantity (number)-----	312,888	515,974	402,177	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,335	2,052	2,162	5
Miscellaneous metal products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,532,401	3,099,196	3,147,384	2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,243,605	2,529,155	2,046,818	-19
Chain of base metals				
Power transmission chain of iron and steel				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	55,681,256	53,755,036	43,457,225	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	73,657	74,256	58,133	-22
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	17,169,793	18,403,692	12,187,230	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,543	41,110	31,638	-23
Anchor chain of iron or steel				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	15,367,555	17,190,788	16,013,539	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,769	8,107	7,639	-6
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	4,401,478	5,024,403	11,171,025	122
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,078	5,872	11,909	103



Table 18.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	46,049,711	32,993,772	38,380,554	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,184	26,705	27,907	5
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)-----	19,570,442	19,797,268	13,363,906	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,825	29,665	22,026	-26
Structures of base metal				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	155	150	133	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	162,294	181,543	151,761	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	346	379	264	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	778,519	980,699	723,723	-26

Table 19.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1982

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products				
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker			(06) 08	
Concrete mixes and articles thereof			(06) 08	09 10
Lime	(06)			
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof	03 09			
Sand	08 09 10			
Crushed stone				
Dimension stone and articles thereof				
Mica and mica products				
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel				
Asbestos and asbestos products	(08)			
Abrasives				
Abrasive articles				
Industrial diamonds				
Natural gemstones				
Cut gemstones and articles thereof				
Synthetic gemstones				
Clays				
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay	(06)			
Clays, fuller's earth	(03)	(06) 08		
Clays, bentonite	06 (08)			
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays	09			
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.	09			
Fluorspar	(06)			
Ceramic products				
Refractory and heat-insulating products				
Ceramic construction articles				
Ceramic floor and wall tiles				
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles			09	
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.	09		(03) 09	
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery				
Pottery products, n.e.c.	09			
Fine earthenware food utensils				
Vitreous china food utensils				
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.			06 (08)	
Ceramic electrical ware				
Ceramic sanitary ware				
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.				
Glass and glass products				
Flat glass and products thereof				
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)				
Tempered glass				
Laminated glass	03 09			

Table 19.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1982

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Mirrors of glass-----		
Glassware and other glass products-----		
Fiber glass-----		
Glass containers-----		
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.-----		
Precious metals-----	(08)	(03) (08) 09
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap-----	09	(08) 09
Platinum group metals-----		(03) (06) 09
Gold bullion-----		(03) (08)
Silver bullion-----	09	
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys-----		
Pig iron, and ferroalloys-----		03 06 (08) 09
Ferrochromium-----	(03) (06) 09	
Ferromanganese-----	(06)	
Ferrosilicon-----	(03) (06)	(03) (06) 08 09
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----		09
Copper ore and metal-----		(06)
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper-----		
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap-----	03 06 09	
Copper, unwrought-----	09	09 10
Copper, wrought-----		
Bauxite and aluminum metals-----		
Bauxite-----		
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap-----		
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	06 09	
Aluminum foil-----	06	(06) 08
Nickel ore and metal-----	(03) (06)	
Tin ore and metal-----	(06) 09	03 06 08 09
Lead-----		
Lead ore and concentrate-----	(03) (06) (08) 09	(08)
Lead metal and waste and scrap-----		03 06
Zinc-----		
Zinc ore and concentrate-----	(03) (06) 09	
Zinc metal and waste and scrap-----		09
Miscellaneous base metals and ores-----	(03)	(06)
Ores of cerium and thorium-----		
Chrome ore and metal-----		
Chrome ore-----	(03) (06)	(03) (06) 08 09
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap-----	(03) (06)	(03) (06)
Cobalt ore and metal-----		
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap-----	(03) (08)	
Columbium ore and metal-----		(03) (06) 09
Columbium ore-----	(03) (06) (08)	
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste-----		

Table 19.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1982

Commodity area	Imports					Exports				
	03	06	08	09	10					
Iron ore and scrap	03	06	08	09	10					(06)
Magnesium metal										
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap	(06)									
Magnesium, wrought	(03)	(06)	08	09			06	10		
Manganese ore and metal	(03)	(06)					(03)	(06)		
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap	(06)									
Mercury ore and metal	(03)	09								
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap	(03)									
Molybdenum ore and metal										
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials	06						(03)	(08)		
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap	(03)	09					(03)	(06)		
Molybdenum wrought	(03)	(06)	(08)							
Rhenium metal										
Silicon metal							(03)	(06)	08	09
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap										
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon										
Tantalum ore and metal	(03)	(06)	(08)				03	06	08	09
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap	09						06	(08)		10
Tantalum, wrought	03	06	(08)	09	10		(06)	08	09	
Titanium ore and metal										
Titanium ore and slag	(03)	(06)					06	(08)	09	10
Titanium sponge	(03)	(06)					(03)	(06)	09	10
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap	(03)	(06)					(03)	(08)		
Titanium, wrought	09									
Tungsten ore and metal	(03)	(06)	09				03	06	09	
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials										
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap	03	06					(03)	(06)		
Tungsten, wrought	(03)	(06)	08	09			09			
Metallurgical containers										
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing; bale ties										
Wire strand and rope										
Fencing							(06)			
Wire cloth	(08)						09			
Welded wire mesh	06						(08)			
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware										
Fasteners										
Bolts, nuts, and screws										
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons										
Handtools	09									
Table flatware										
Table flatware, precious metals							(06)	08		
Table flatware, stainless steel							09			

Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1982

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Scissors and shears-----		08 09
Miscellaneous metal products-----		
Chain of base metals-----		
Power transmission chain of iron and steel----		(06) 06 09
Anchor chain of iron or steel-----		03
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron		
or steel; chain of base metals other than		
iron or steel-----		(06)
Structures of base metal-----		(06)



### Machinery and Equipment 1/

In 1982, U.S. trade in machinery and equipment products registered a trade surplus of \$14.9 billion compared with \$27.0 billion in 1981 (table 20, fig. 8), representing a decrease of 45 percent. U.S. imports of these products in 1982 totaled \$72.4 billion compared with \$68.5 billion in 1981, or up 6 percent; the principal sources of imports in both years were Japan, Canada, the EC, Mexico, and Taiwan. Machinery and equipment exports totaled \$87.3 billion in 1982 and \$95.5 billion in 1981, representing a decrease of almost 9 percent; principal export markets in both years were Canada, the EC, the OPEC, Mexico, and Japan. Significant trade changes in 1982 occurred in many product areas of the machinery and equipment sector; some of the more pronounced shifts took place in office machines, telephone and telegraph apparatus, semiconductors, metal-shaping machine tools, tractors, and aircraft products pursuant to the Civil Aircraft Agreement, all of which are covered later in this section.

#### U.S. bilateral trade

The major U.S. trading partners in terms of dollar volume of machinery and equipment in 1982 were Canada, the EC, Japan, and Mexico; the principal U.S. export markets were Canada, the EC, the OPEC, and Mexico; whereas, the principal sources of U.S. imports were Japan, Canada, the EC, and Mexico. The United States had a trade deficit with Japan of \$21 billion and a surplus with the OPEC of \$11 billion. A synopsis of trading activity in 1982 compared with 1981 with 12 major U.S. trading partners follows.

Canada.--U.S. imports from Canada of machinery and equipment, increased 13 percent to \$16.9 billion in 1982 from \$14.9 billion in 1981. U.S. exports dropped by almost 15 percent, falling to \$17.7 billion in 1982 from \$20.7 billion in 1981. The increase of imports and decrease in exports resulted in a significant drop in the favorable U.S. trade balance with Canada from \$5.8 billion in 1981 to \$805 million in 1982. The largest single product category contributing to this decline was motor vehicles. U.S. exports of these products to Canada dropped by \$1.3 billion and U.S. imports from Canada jumped by more than \$2.2 billion. Therefore, the U.S. trade balance with Canada in motor vehicles fell to a deficit of \$3.5 billion in 1982 from a trade surplus of \$195 million in 1981. Most categories of U.S. machinery and equipment exports to Canada fell in 1982, contributing to the fall in the U.S. trade balance. Other than motor vehicles, the most significant product categories experiencing declining exports were drilling and boring machines (a decline of \$188 million), machine tools (\$316 million decline), electrical machinery and equipment (\$215 million decline), and aircraft (\$344 million decline). With the exception of motor vehicles, most U.S. machinery and equipment imports from Canada also declined; however, in most import categories the decline of such imports was more than offset by declining U.S. exports of like products.

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1/ Included here are products classified in parts 4, 5, and 6, of schedule 6 (Metals and metal products) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

Table 20.--Machinery and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1980, 1981, and 1982 1/ 2/

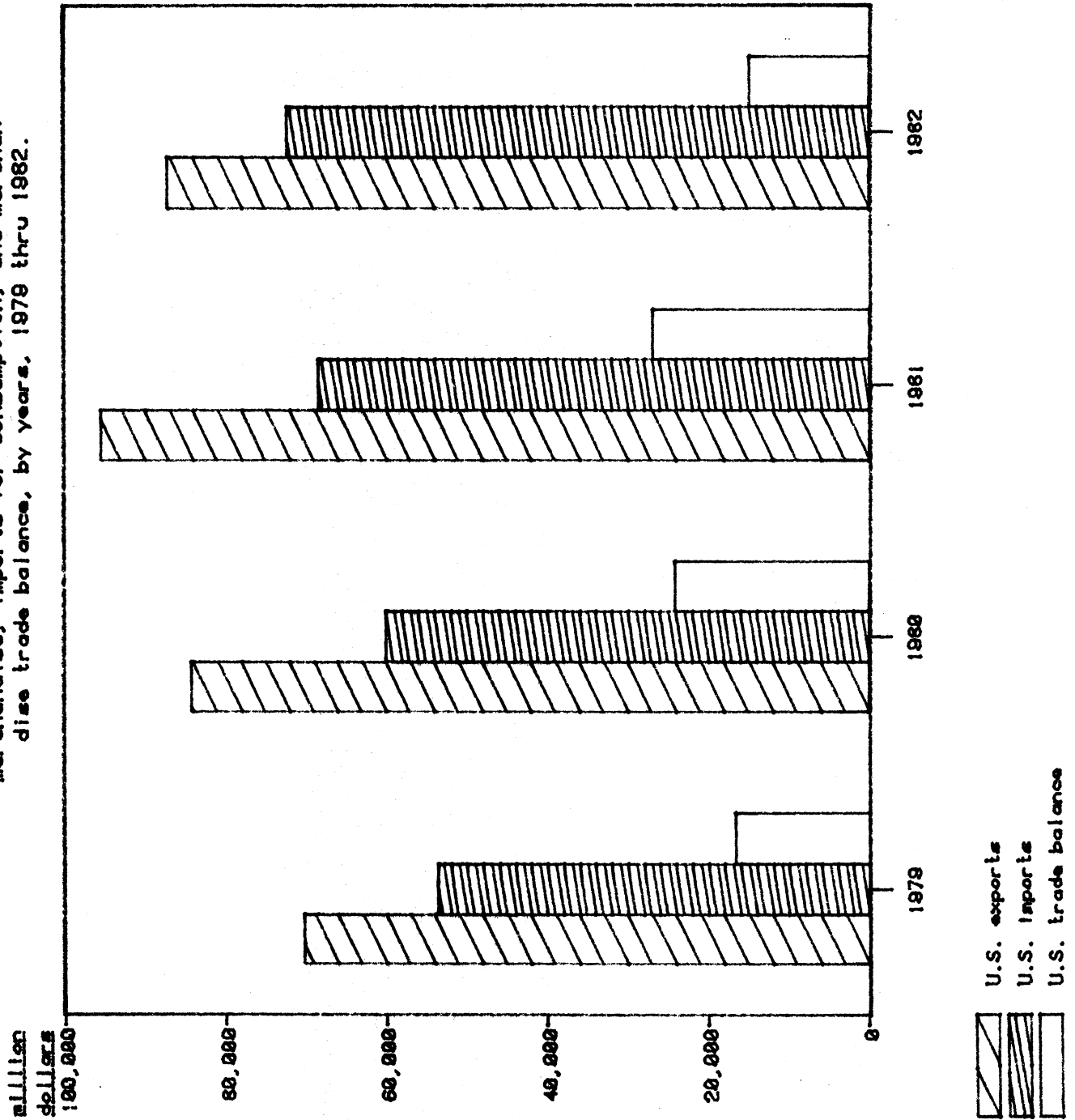
(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1980	1981	1982	
<b>U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:</b>				
Canada	17,965,741	20,733,205	17,651,717	
Japan	3,668,088	4,265,776	4,013,570	
EC	18,495,445	18,911,157	17,186,066	
Brazil	1,540,825	1,600,944	1,481,425	
Hong Kong	890,469	890,438	848,930	
India	559,771	531,326	638,546	
Korea	1,203,144	1,500,044	1,784,903	
Mexico	6,548,640	8,405,098	5,038,790	
Taiwan	1,692,315	1,584,507	1,651,151	
OPEC	8,717,836	11,199,106	11,505,664	
WSES	811,260	622,556	533,104	
China	351,340	206,527	207,676	
All Other	22,213,382	25,291,867	24,957,279	
Total	84,306,921	95,536,029	87,291,151	
<b>U.S. imports for consumption:</b>				
Canada	12,398,901	14,913,758	16,846,279	
Japan	20,411,587	25,111,732	25,322,900	
EC	15,128,865	14,457,044	14,429,560	
Brazil	395,035	483,033	535,987	
Hong Kong	1,020,229	1,248,977	1,400,377	
India	36,353	35,606	38,709	
Korea	838,992	1,022,888	1,265,809	
Mexico	2,064,328	2,464,211	2,663,975	
Taiwan	1,805,419	2,300,995	2,560,306	
OPEC	70,346	64,742	92,976	
WSES	193,752	271,690	185,862	
China	5,339	39,813	40,361	
All Other	5,714,308	6,167,347	7,017,326	
Total	60,078,120	68,542,029	72,360,071	
<b>U.S. merchandise trade balance:</b>				
Canada	5,566,839	5,819,446	805,438	
Japan	-16,743,498	-20,845,956	-21,309,330	
EC	3,366,579	4,454,112	2,756,506	
Brazil	1,145,789	1,117,911	945,437	
Hong Kong	-129,759	-358,538	-551,447	
India	523,417	495,720	599,837	
Korea	364,152	477,135	519,093	
Mexico	4,484,311	5,940,886	2,374,814	
Taiwan	-113,103	-716,488	-909,154	
OPEC	8,647,489	11,134,363	11,412,688	
WSES	617,507	350,865	347,242	
China	346,000	166,714	167,315	
All Other	16,499,074	19,124,520	17,939,953	
Total	24,228,800	26,993,999	14,931,079	

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

2/ Data provided for selected countries and country groups.



Figure 8.—Machinery and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1979 thru 1982.



Japan.--U.S.-Japan trade in machinery and equipment in 1982 varied little in value, compared with that in 1981. The value of U.S. exports to Japan decreased by 5.9 percent to \$4.0 billion and the value of U.S. imports from Japan increased by less than 1 percent to \$25.3 billion. The resultant U.S. trade deficit in 1982, \$21.3 billion, was an increase of 2.2 percent compared with 1981. The principal product accounting for the trade imbalance was motor vehicles for which the value of U.S. imports exceeded U.S. exports by \$13.1 billion (about 62 percent of the total deficit) in 1982. Radiotelephonic, radiotelegraphic, and television apparatus accounted for \$4.0 billion of the deficit, office machines \$1.3 billion, metalworking machine tools \$508 million, motor-vehicle parts \$472 million and semiconductors \$415 million. Imports from Japan of motor vehicles and radiotelephonic and radiotelegraphic apparatus decreased by 2 percent and motor-vehicle parts by 9 percent compared with 1981 imports. However, U.S. imports from Japan of office machines increased by 27 percent and semiconductors by 51 percent. Machine tool imports decreased by 22 percent. Most of these trade shifts are the result of the U.S. recession during 1982; however, the surge in imports in office machines and semiconductors reflect significant Japanese gains in the U.S. markets for automatic data processing machines, copiers, parts of office machines, and integrated circuit memories. The major categories of machinery and equipment exported to Japan in 1982 were aircraft and parts (\$888 million) and office machines and parts (\$832 million). In the former category the U.S. had a surplus of \$725 million, in the latter the U.S. had a deficit of \$1.3 billion as previously mentioned.

EC.--U.S. imports from the EC fell slightly to \$14.4 billion in 1982 from \$14.6 billion in 1981. U.S. exports to the EC also decreased 9 percent to \$17.2 billion in 1982 from \$18.9 billion in 1981. The favorable U.S. trade balance with the EC, therefore, declined to \$2.8 billion in 1982 from \$4.5 billion, or by 38 percent. The principal U.S. export product contributing to the decline in the U.S. trade balance was aircraft. U.S. exports of aircraft fell to \$2.3 billion in 1982 from \$3.6 billion in 1981, or by 37 percent. Imports of motor vehicles from the EC increased by 8 percent to \$5.3 billion in 1982, from \$4.9 billion in 1981, while U.S. exports of such products declined by 13 percent in 1982 to \$1.1 billion, further contributing to the trade imbalance. The U.S. trade deficit with the EC in motor vehicles, therefore, increased to \$4.2 billion in 1982, from \$3.6 billion in 1981. The United States, however, maintained a large trade surplus with the EC in office machines (\$4.1 billion) and in electric machinery (\$1.5 billion).

Brazil.--The U.S. trade surplus in machinery and equipment with Brazil decreased by 15 percent to \$945 million in 1982 compared with 1981. U.S. imports from Brazil increased 11 percent to \$536 million in 1982 compared with 1981 and U.S. exports to Brazil decreased by 8 percent to \$1.5 billion. Products exported by the United States and accounting for a significant trade surplus were earth-moving machinery, office machines, aircraft and parts, and floating structures; of these, only trade in aircraft and parts was less in 1982 compared with 1981. Among the principal products imported from Brazil were piston-type internal combustion engines for automobiles, motor-vehicle bodies and chassis, and radio apparatus; of these, only piston-type internal combustion engines for automobiles were significantly larger in value in 1982 than in 1981. The increases in imports of the latter category are principally

the result of the opening of an engine plant in Brazil by a subsidiary of a U.S. company to supply 4-cylinder engines to the United States.

Hong Kong.--The U.S. trade deficit, \$550 million, in machinery and equipment with Hong Kong was larger by 54 percent in 1982 compared with 1981. U.S. exports decreased to \$849 million, or by 5 percent, and U.S. imports increased to \$1.4 billion, or by 12 percent. The principal articles exported by the United States were parts of office machines and automatic data processing machines, semiconductors and parts, airplanes and parts, and earth-moving machinery. The major items imported from Hong Kong were parts of office machines and calculators, consumer electronic products (largely radio apparatus and audio tape recorders), pumps and compressors, and semiconductors. The United States had a large surplus in bilateral trade of aircraft and parts and earth-moving machinery, and large deficits in consumer electronic products; motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment; and pumps and compressors.

India.--U.S. exports of machinery and equipment to India in 1982 increased by 20 percent to \$639 million compared with 1981. U.S. imports from India increased 9 percent from 1981 to \$39 million in 1982. The resulting U.S. surplus in bilateral trade with India increased from \$496 million in 1981 to \$600 million in 1982, or by 21 percent. The major exports to India were aircraft and parts, motor vehicles and parts (principally trucks and parts of motor vehicles), automatic data processing machines and parts of office machines, and earth-moving machinery. Aircraft and parts accounted for about 20 percent of the surplus and motor vehicles and parts about 9 percent. Trade with India in many commodities fluctuated widely between 1981 and 1982. The fluctuations are attributed to the lack of wealth in India to purchase consistently machinery and equipment necessary for development.

Republic of Korea.--U.S. imports from Korea increased by 24 percent to \$1.27 billion in 1982 from \$1.02 billion in 1981. U.S. exports to Korea also increased, reaching \$1.78 billion in 1982 from \$1.5 billion in 1981. In 1982, the United States increased its favorable trade balance with Korea to \$519 million, a 9-percent increase over the 1981 trade surplus of \$477 million. Several product categories experienced large trade changes during 1981 and 1982. U.S. electric machinery and equipment exports gained 61 percent, increasing to \$279 million in 1982. Also increasing were U.S. exports of construction and mining machinery; exports of such machinery increased by 157 percent, reaching \$152 million in 1982, an increase of \$93 million, reflecting increases in that Government's activity in rural development projects. U.S. exports of office machinery increased to \$108 million in 1982, a gain of \$20 million. Offsetting some of the increases in U.S. exports was the sharp decline in U.S. aircraft exports. U.S. exports of aircraft fell by \$154 million or by 39 percent in 1982, declining to \$243 million. U.S. imports from the Republic of Korea of electrical machinery and equipment increased by \$193 million to \$1.08 billion in 1982. U.S. imports of office machines also rose by 33 percent or \$19 million in 1982.

Mexico.--U.S. exports of machinery and equipment to Mexico, valued at \$5.0 billion in 1982, decreased 40 percent compared with 1981. U.S. imports increased 8 percent to \$2.7 billion in 1982 compared with 1981. The U.S. trade surplus was reduced from \$5.9 billion in 1981 to \$2.4 billion in 1982,

or by 60 percent. The principal products exported were motor vehicles and parts (mostly parts), which accounted for more than 21 percent of total U.S. exports to Mexico in 1982; however, compared with 1981, the value of such exports decreased by 46 percent. Other products exported in large volume to Mexico were lifting, handling, and earth-moving machinery, office machines and parts (mostly parts), and machines for working metal, stone, and other materials (mostly metalworking machine tools). All of these products were exported to a much lesser extent in 1982, compared with 1981. The principal product imported from Mexico was TV apparatus (mostly parts), which accounted for about 25 percent of the total value of U.S. imports. Other principal imported articles were piston-type internal combustion engines for automobiles, parts of motor vehicles, and electrical conductors. The recessionary conditions in the U.S. economy and the financial instability in Mexico undoubtedly affected bilateral trade significantly.

Taiwan.--U.S. imports from Taiwan in 1982 increased 11 percent to \$2.6 billion, and U.S. exports to Taiwan increased slightly more than 4 percent to \$1.7 billion. The overall U.S. trade deficit with Taiwan, therefore, increased further, reaching \$909 million in 1982 compared with \$717 million in 1981. U.S. trade with Taiwan is marked by several significant increases in imports. The most pronounced shift occurred in imports of office machinery and parts which increased 36 percent to \$160 million from \$118 million in 1981. Imports from Taiwan of electrical machinery and equipment increased more than \$120 million to \$1.8 billion, and was led by imports of radio receivers and parts, which increased by 75 percent (or \$54 million) to \$125 million in 1982. Imports of certain electrical equipment, principally motors, generators, and transformers (including small power packs and inductors), also increased by \$24 million to \$58 million in 1982, or by 70 percent. Television apparatus imports increased to \$497 million, up by more than \$21 million from 1981. Other significant import increases in 1982 include fans and blowers, which increased 49 percent to \$148 million, and imports of motor-vehicle parts, which increased 92 percent to \$69 million. Although U.S. exports to Taiwan in 1982 grew slightly, this overall increase was the net result of several significant fluctuations in certain product areas. For example, U.S. exports to Taiwan of steam-generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts increased by \$120 million to \$265 million in 1982, or by 83 percent; aircraft and spacecraft increased from \$73 million to \$347 million; and office machines increased 20 percent to \$126 million. Balancing out these large export gains were significant declines in two large export categories--machine tools and electric machinery and equipment. U.S. exports of machine tools fell dramatically to \$30 million in 1982 from \$79 million in 1981, a decline of 62 percent, while electric machinery and equipment fell by \$38 million (8 percent) to \$456 million in 1982 from \$495 million in 1981.

OPEC.--The U.S. trade surplus in bilateral trade of machinery and equipment with the OPEC increased by more than 2 percent in 1982 to \$11.4 billion compared with \$11.1 billion in 1981. The surplus was generated by U.S. exports of \$11.5 billion in 1982, 3 percent higher than in 1981, and U.S. imports of \$93 million in 1982, 44 percent higher than in 1981. The principal articles traded in 1982 were motor vehicles and parts (mostly passenger cars, trucks, and tractors and parts) which accounted for 21 percent of the value of U.S. exports to the OPEC; lifting, handling, and earth-moving

machinery (16 percent); aircraft and parts (11 percent); and internal combustion engines of various types (7 percent). U.S. exports of aircraft and parts and internal combustion engines increased by 24 percent and 18 percent, respectively, over 1981 exports, but U.S. exports of lifting, handling, and earth-moving machinery and motor vehicles and parts decreased by 3 percent and 17 percent, respectively, from 1981 exports. Although the OPEC continues to build infrastructure financed largely by the sale of petroleum, they have yet to build manufacturing capability in machinery and equipment sufficient to export significant amounts to the United States.

NME's.--U.S. imports from the NME's fell sharply to \$186 million in 1982 from \$272 million, or by 32 percent. U.S. exports to the NME's also dropped in 1982 by about 14 percent to \$533 million. The overall U.S. trade surplus with the NME's declined slightly to \$347 million in 1982 from \$351 million in 1981. The decline in imports from the NME's was led by a \$20-million drop in imports of pumps for liquids and parts thereof. This decline represented 23 percent of the total import decline. In 1982 imports of machine tools decreased by \$18 million to \$23.4 million, accounting for almost 21 percent of the NME's import decline. Imports of motor vehicles from the NME's declined by \$17 million in 1982, or by 28 percent from the 1981 level. Almost 54 percent of the total U.S. export decline to the NME's in 1982 was accounted for by the more than \$48-million drop in exports of tractors and parts. This drop was caused principally by the escalation of tractor prices due to a stronger U.S. dollar compounded by higher cost of U.S. financing. An additional \$15.5 million of the total U.S. export decline to the NME's was accounted for by the nearly 50-percent drop in exports of electrical machinery and equipment. U.S. machine tool exports to the NME's dropped \$10 million in 1982 to slightly more than \$20 million.

China.--U.S. exports of machinery and equipment to China increased less than 1 percent in 1982 to \$207.7 million, whereas U.S. imports from China increased by 1.4 percent to \$40.4 million. The overall trade surplus therefore, remained at about \$167 million in both 1981 and 1982. The United States maintained a favorable trade balance with China in most machinery and equipment product categories. In 1982, construction machinery trade favored the United States by \$47.3 million, with U.S. exports reaching \$53.8 million, up from \$33.2 million in 1981. U.S. exports of office machines (principally automatic data processing machines and parts) to China increased by 64 percent to \$36.2 million in 1982; the U.S. trade surplus in these products increased to \$35.3 million in 1982, from \$21.9 million in 1981. The United States increased its favorable trade posture in the product category containing nonelectric motors, pumps, and refrigeration and air conditioning machinery to \$33.3 million in 1982 from \$16.3 million in 1981. Contributing most to this increase was a 68-percent drop in Chinese imports in 1982, principally imports of pumps for liquids. The United States also increased its 1982 trade surplus in aircraft (\$18.7 million) and motor vehicles (\$14.4 million). The favorable U.S. trade balance in the electrical equipment product category fell to \$19.8 million in 1982 from \$26.1 million in 1981 as imports from China increased by 34 percent to \$9.9 million, and U.S. exports fell 11 percent to \$29.9 million. Due to a 408-percent increase in imports of machine parts to \$6.2 million in 1982 from China and a 49-percent decrease of U.S. exports, the trade balance in this product category shifted from a trade balance of \$3.4 million in 1981 favoring the United States to \$3.9 million in 1982 favoring

China. The principal reason for this trade shift in machine tools is due to the emphasis placed on the production of such products by the Chinese Government aimed at serving export markets. The Chinese also had a favorable trade balance in 1982 in machine tools.

### Commodity analyses

Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof.--U.S. imports of these articles totaled \$28.3 million in 1982, down more than 37 percent from the \$45.3 million reported in 1981. Exports of these products increased from \$661.4 million in 1981 to \$793.7 million in 1982, or by 20 percent. Imports in 1982 of steam-generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof exceeded exports by \$690.3 million.

With excess energy-generating capacity resulting from conservation efforts, foreign firms have deferred placing orders for new steam power boilers. The U.S. industry has, however, increased its exports of parts and auxiliary equipment as the foreign purchasers have continued to maintain and upgrade existing steam-generating boiler systems.

John Tsapogas  
523-0426

Compression-ignition engines and parts.--U.S. imports of compression-ignition engines and parts totaled \$592.7 million in 1982, down over 28 percent from the \$827.8 million in 1981. Exports of these products amounted to \$1.9 billion in 1982, down almost 10 percent from \$2.1 billion in 1981. Exports of compression ignition engines exceeded imports by \$281.2 million in 1982.

The large drop in imports and exports resulted from the continuous business slump in the automobile industry which decreased the worldwide demand for automotive engines for use in automobiles, trucks, and buses. New car retail sales in the United States declined from 8.5 million units in 1981 to 7.9 million units in 1982. Truck and bus retail sales have declined from 3.4 million vehicles in 1979 to approximately 2.5 million vehicles in 1982. Recently, stable fuel prices have also eroded the popularity of the fuel-efficient compression ignition engines.

The largest decline in imports was in the category of compression-ignition diesel engines other than for automobiles or marine craft which dropped 50 percent in 1982 to \$185.8 million from \$343.3 million in 1981.

John Tsapogas  
523-0426

Nonpiston-type aircraft engines.--U.S. imports of nonpiston aircraft engines and parts decreased from \$1.5 billion in 1981 to \$1.3 billion in 1982, or by 13 percent. Exports of the same products amounted to \$2.3 billion in 1982, up from \$2.1 billion in 1981. U.S. exports exceeded imports by \$972 million in 1982. The growth in exports was primarily due to increased

demand for U.S.-produced nonpiston engines and parts in France, Canada, and Japan.

While imports of nonpiston-type aircraft engines have declined from \$1.0 billion in 1981 to \$802 million in 1982, imports of parts for these engines have increased. U.S. imports of such parts amounted to \$505.5 million in 1982, up almost 23 percent from \$411.3 million in 1981.

The decrease in imports of engines and the increase in imports of parts can be attributed to the present slump in the U.S. airline industry. U.S. airlines have been experiencing declines in revenue-passenger miles traveled during 1981-82. The decline in revenues is forcing airlines to defer purchases of new aircraft and to continue to maintain and upgrade the existing fleet of aircraft.

John Tsapogas  
523-0426

Wrapping and packaging machinery.--U.S. imports of these products reached \$257 million in 1982, representing an increase of 30 percent over such imports in 1981. Principal suppliers continued to be Italy and West Germany; these countries accounted for 61 percent, by value, of total imports of wrapping and packaging machinery in 1982. Wrapping and packaging machinery for the confectionery industry was the major category of machinery imported from Italy; such machinery enjoyed a price advantage of 10 to 20 percent, according to industry sources, and satisfied the market's demand for current technology. Major types of packaging machinery from West Germany included thermoforming machines, cartoning machines, filling and sealing machines for dry pharmaceutical products, and automatic weighers and check weighers. These West German products were well received in the U.S. market because of their innovative technology. Both Italian and West German suppliers do a thorough job of market research, advertising, and distribution of their products in the U.S. market, according to industry sources.

U.S. exports of packaging and wrapping machinery declined to \$368 million in 1982, down 20 percent from 1981. This decline was, in general, due to more favorable financing by foreign competitors (according to industry sources) and to economic conditions in traditional markets. In particular, exports to Mexico dropped to \$47 million in 1982, down 35 percent from the year before.

David Slingerland  
523-0263

Drilling and boring machinery.--The value of imports of drilling and boring machinery fell by more than 70 percent to \$59 million in 1982. Falling imports from Canada accounted for most of the decline, and such imports consisted of oil-drilling and service rigs. The 1981 import decline reverses a 2-year trend of increased imports from Canada. Prior to 1982, the imports of oil-drilling and service rigs from Canada represented a reaction by U.S. companies' subsidiaries in Canada to increased Canadian Government involvement

in that country's western oil production. That situation has abated, and it is reflected in the decreased imports in 1982.

Ronald DeMarines  
523-0259

Agricultural and horticultural machinery.--Both U.S. imports and exports of agricultural and horticultural machinery declined during 1982, compared with 1981. Imports dropped sharply to \$296 million, or by 32 percent, whereas exports declined to \$726 million, or by 23 percent. Canada is both the principal import source and principal export market for these products. During the comparative periods, imports from Canada declined by 38 percent, and exports to Canada dropped by 23 percent. Harvesting machines, a major item in this group of products, accounted for much of the decline in Canadian trade.

Industry sources indicate that exports have declined primarily because of the worldwide recession and the higher cost of U.S. products in worldwide markets. Imports of machinery covered here have fallen, according to industry sources, because of low farm commodity prices and the resulting overall lack of money for major capital investment. U.S. farm spending is being channeled toward the repair of existing machinery rather than new purchases.

William Greene  
523-0265

Printing trades machinery.--U.S. exports of all major types of printing trades machinery declined in 1982, compared with 1981; total exports of these products fell from \$729 million in 1981 to \$600 million in 1982, a drop of 18 percent. For example, exports of offset printing presses, roll-fed type, declined to \$143 million in 1982, down 26 percent from 1981. Other export declines in 1982 compared with 1981 include typesetting machines (down 12 percent); parts of printing presses (down 20 percent); printing blocks, cylinders, plates, sheets, and type (down 15 percent); and bookbinding machinery and parts (down 19 percent).

Exports of all printing trades machinery declined in 1982 for several reasons, including more favorable financing obtained by certain foreign producers for their customers (according to industry sources) and adverse economic conditions in many traditional markets. In 1982, significant U.S. export declines occurred in shipments to Canada, Mexico, and West Germany.

U.S. imports of total printing trades machinery increased in 1982 compared with 1981, rising from \$384 million in 1981 to \$437 million in 1982, up 4 percent. Imports of offset printing presses, sheet-fed type, principally sourced in West Germany, continued to be the major category of printing trade machinery imported; such imports reached \$151 million in 1982, up 4 percent from the year before. These presses from West Germany are well accepted in the United States because of their excellent technology that provides quality



reproductions at high speeds. The bulk of these West German presses are produced in large-volume operations that enjoy economies of scale.

Other significant import increases in 1982, compared with 1981 include bookbinding machinery and parts (up 26 percent); other printing machinery, including certain screen printers and plastic marking machines, (up 115 percent); parts of printing presses (up 9 percent); and parts of other printing machinery (up 42 percent). The only major import decline in 1982 was a drop of 26 percent for typesetting machinery and parts.

David Slingerland  
523-0263

Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof.--U.S. imports of converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof increased 153 percent, from \$34 million in 1981 to \$86 million in 1982. Japan and West Germany accounted for most of this increase, reflecting a continuing modernization program by the U.S. ferrous and nonferrous industries. The majority of these imported products were converters, ingot molds, and parts, which together accounted for \$72 million. U.S. exports of these products decreased 25 percent, from \$110 million in 1981 to \$83 million in 1982.

Charles West  
532-0299

Metal-shaping machine tools.--U.S. imports of metal-shaping (metal-cutting) machine tools decreased 18 percent, from \$1,303 million in 1981 to \$1,068 million in 1982. Lathes were the most affected articles, with imports decreasing 29 percent, from \$499 million in 1981 to \$353 million in 1982. Japan accounted for most of this decrease, with imports of lathes from that country decreasing 33 percent, from \$305 million to \$204 million. According to industry sources, there are large inventories of Japanese lathes in the United States. These inventories, along with the depressed U.S. market, have affected imports.

U.S. exports of these products decreased 43 percent, from \$747 million in 1981 to \$423 million in 1982. U.S. exports of miscellaneous metal-shaping machine tools were most affected, with exports decreasing from \$336 million in 1981 to \$173 million in 1982, or by 49 percent. The combination of high prices in the U.S. and weakened world economies has forced a downturn in capital goods purchases by many of the United States' trading partners.

Charles West  
523-0299

Office machines.--The United States realized a trade surplus of \$5.9 billion in office machines and parts in 1982. This is a decline of 11 percent compared with the 1981 surplus of \$6.2 billion. Although exports of office machines and parts increased from \$9.7 billion in 1981 to \$10.1 billion in 1982, or by 4 percent, imports increased sharply from \$3.5 billion to

\$4.2 billion, or by 21 percent. The United States continues to be a leader in technology and production of office machines; however, U.S. firms continue to rationalize their production throughout the world, thereby encouraging more trade. Imports from Japan of \$2.1 billion accounted for 49 percent of all imports of office machines and parts in 1982, and increased 27 percent when compared with 1981. Major U.S. export commodities are automatic data processing machines, computers, peripherals, and components and parts of these machines. The principal export markets are the United Kingdom, Canada, West Germany, France, and Japan. Major U.S. import commodities are automatic data processing apparatus and related equipment, as well as copying machines. The major supplying countries are Japan and Canada. Products showing a major change in trade activity during 1982 are discussed below.

Typewriters.--Exports of typewriters, reversing an upward trend, declined from \$211.2 million in 1981 to \$176.2 million in 1982, or by almost 17 percent. The decline was shared by all types of typewriter exports. Although exports to France and Saudi Arabia increased, declining exports to Canada, West Germany, and other countries were the major contributors to the overall drop in exports.

Automatic data processing machines.--U.S. imports of automatic data processing (ADP) machines continued to increase. Imports in 1982 were up 41 percent compared with 1981 and amounted to \$977.2 million. Exports during this same 1981-82 period were up only 1.3 percent. Japan displaced Canada as the leading supplier of ADP machines with an import surge of 115 percent. Japan achieved a 40-percent import market share in 1982, whereas, Canada dropped from 38 percent in 1981 to 29 percent in 1982. Of significance is the fact that most Canadian producers are subsidiaries of U.S. firms. The surge in imports from Japan is largely attributed to the increased U.S. demand for small computers and efforts by Japanese producers to satisfy that demand.

Calculators.--U.S. imports of calculators continued the decline started in 1981. Imports of calculators amounted to \$271.9 million in 1982, 14 percent less than the value imported in 1981. Of the major supplying countries, only Singapore showed a gain in 1982. Much of the decline is attributable to the upgrading of calculator power to or near computer status and the reduction in price of small computers to a level near the price of high-end calculators.

Copying machines.--U.S. exports of copying machines increased 33 percent in 1982 compared with 1981. Exports totaled \$170.1 million with major increases to Canada and the Netherlands. On the other hand, U.S. imports, reversing an upward trend, decreased 5 percent in 1982 compared with 1981. The weak demand principally for small copiers of the type imported is attributable to the recession in the United States. Imports totaled \$556.7 million, resulting in a deficit of \$386.6 million in the balance of trade.

William B. Fletcher  
523-0378

Primary cells and batteries.--U.S. exports of primary cells and batteries declined by almost 21 percent, from \$158.3 million in 1981 to \$125.4 million in 1982. The two leading U.S. export markets, the Netherlands and Hong Kong, together accounted for 25 percent of the value of total export shipments in 1982, while remaining shipments were distributed among numerous developed and developing countries. Much of the decline in U.S. exports occurred in trade with Argentina, Mexico, Australia, Canada, and Belgium, which together registered an aggregate decline of over \$32 million. This trend was generally associated with the recession-depressed economies in these markets.

John Cutchin  
523-0231

Vacuum cleaners and parts.--The value of U.S. imports of vacuum cleaners and parts increased from \$18.4 million in 1981 to \$24.1 million in 1982. Mexico increased its share of the U.S. import market from less than 3 percent (\$466,000) in 1981 to 19 percent (\$4.5 million) in 1982. The increase in imports from Mexico is due in large part to foreign affiliates of U.S. firms exporting vacuum cleaner parts to be assembled in the United States. This arrangement takes advantage of low-labor costs in Mexico. Japan continues to be the principal supplier with 41 percent (\$9.8 million) of total imports in 1982. Exports of vacuum cleaners and parts fell from \$104.2 million in 1981 to \$74.3 million in 1982, or by nearly 30 percent. Canada, West Germany, and the United Kingdom were the principal markets for U.S. exports in 1982, together accounting for \$49.3 million, or 66 percent of the total.

Georgia Jackson  
523-4604

Flatirons.--In 1982, U.S. imports of flatirons increased from \$25.1 million to \$43.3 million, or by 73 percent over 1981. Singapore, the major supplier, accounted for approximately 55 percent (\$24.0 million) of total imports in 1982. Imports from Brazil and Mexico, virtually nil in 1981, rose to \$15.9 million in 1982. U.S. exports declined by 48 percent in 1982 over 1981, or from \$21.4 million to \$11.2 million. Canada, the United Kingdom, and Venezuela were the principal markets, together accounting for \$7.1 million, or 36 percent of total U.S. exports. This substantial import expansion, coupled with the dramatic drop in exports, reflects the continuation of a major U.S. producer's practice of transferring its production of flatirons from its U.S. facilities to its subsidiaries in Singapore, Brazil, and Mexico.

Georgia Jackson  
523-4604

Microwave ovens and parts.--U.S. imports of microwave ovens and parts showed a significant decline in 1982 over 1981. The value of U.S. imports decreased from \$303.1 million in 1981 to \$262.6 million in 1982, a drop of 13 percent. Japan, the principal source of U.S. imports, accounted for nearly all of this trend; imports from Japan declined from \$235.3 million in 1981, to \$165.7 million in 1982, or by 30 percent. This decrease can be attributed to

increased Japanese manufacturing facilities in the United States. U.S. exports also declined significantly during 1982 compared with 1981, from \$33.8 million to \$19.3 million, or by 43 percent. The sharp decline in U.S. exports to Canada and West Germany, which together accounted for 75 percent of the total export decline, paralleled the drop in the U.S. industry's output during the second half of 1982.

Georgia Jackson  
523-4604

Telephone and telegraph apparatus.--In trade with all countries, the United States continued a favorable balance of trade. The surplus of \$203 million in 1982 was larger than the 1981 surplus by 28 percent. U.S. exports of telephone and telegraph apparatus to the Republic of Korea tripled, from \$66.9 million in 1981 to \$198.5 million in 1982. This reflects the Republic of Korea's continuing modernization and extension of its telephone and data communications systems. With total U.S. exports to the Republic of Korea of \$309.6 million in the past 5 years, this market has become second only to Canada for U.S. telephone and telegraph apparatus.

William B. Fletcher  
523-0378

Television cameras.--Imports of television cameras and parts during 1982 did not continue to reflect the strong increase observed in 1981. The quantity of imports of complete cameras rose from approximately 433,000 units in 1981 to 486,000 units in 1982, or by 12 percent. During 1982, total U.S. imports increased to \$268 million, compared with \$243 million during 1981, or by 10 percent. Imports from Japan increased only slightly, rising less than 10 percent in value over 1981. However, Japanese imports accounted for 94 percent of the total value of U.S. imports in 1982. Imports of television cameras continue to be of the consumer types (principally nonprofessional), which are not produced in large quantities in the United States, rather than those for commercial broadcasting and industrial applications.

Ross Reynolds  
523-0230

Color television receivers.--Imports of color television receivers from Japan and other sources continued to be strong. In 1982, imports totaled 2,347,000 units, valued at \$557 million, representing an increase of 21 percent in quantity and 14 percent in value over imports in 1981. The increase reflects a continuing strong demand in the United States for color sets. Despite significant Japanese investments in the United States for the production of color television receivers, imports from Japan (the major source) increased by 10 percent in quantity to 851,000 and 11 percent in value to \$279 million in 1982 compared with 1981. Imports from the Republic of Korea (the second largest source) increased 59 percent to 621,000 units and the valued increased 55 percent to \$108 million in 1982 compared with 1981. Japan accounted for 50 percent of the value of imports and the Republic of

Korea for 19 percent. The surge of imports from the Republic of Korea has caused a stirring in the U.S. industry, according to the trade press, and some industry sources have threatened dumping action. The Orderly Marketing Agreement between the United States and Taiwan and the Republic of Korea was ended in June 1982. A dumping order on television receivers from Japan continues to be in force.

Ross Reynolds  
523-0230

Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines.--Imports of tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines amounted to \$2.5 billion in 1982, the same as in 1981. The arrested increase in 1982 compared with rapid increases in each year is attributed to a recession-generated drop in demand. Imports for 1982 from Japan, the principal source of nonprofessional video tape recorders, amounted to \$2.0 billion (constituting 80 percent of the total), the same value as in 1981. The other major sources for U.S. imports in 1982 were Taiwan, Korea, and Singapore, which in total were valued at \$370 million, an increase of 8 percent over 1981. Imports of tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines account for the great bulk of U.S. consumption, since there is virtually no domestic production of nonprofessional video tape recorders. U.S. production of audio machines, including dictation machines, is also very small relative to imports.

Ross Reynolds  
523-0230

Record players, phonographs, and turntables.--U.S. imports of record players, phonographs, and turntables decreased sharply in 1982, from \$272.4 million in 1981 to \$187.5 million, or by 31 percent. Imports from Japan accounted for 79 percent of the total imports in 1982 compared with 69 percent in 1981, even though the total value of imports of these articles from Japan decreased 22 percent from 1981 to 1982, or from \$189.4 million to \$148.5 million. Imports from the United Kingdom (the second largest source of imports) decreased from \$44.9 million to \$19.6 million, or by 56 percent from 1981 to 1982. As a share of total imports, those from the United Kingdom decreased from 16 percent to 10 percent. Other significant shifts included a 52-percent decrease in imports of these articles from West Germany (\$10.8 million in 1981 to \$5.2 million in 1982), and an 83-percent decrease in imports from Mexico (\$10.7 million in 1982 to \$1.8 million in 1982).

The decrease in U.S. imports of these products is a result of not only a chronically weak U.S. demand for consumer audio equipment but also a shift in consumer taste from phonograph, record players, and turntables to cassette recorder/players. In addition, there is an anticipatory lull in retail demand due to the impending introduction of new products this year, such as digitally recorded phonograph discs and players.

Eric Nelson  
523-4585 171

Color TV picture tubes.--Compared with 1981, U.S. imports of color TV picture tubes declined by \$39 million in 1982, or by 27 percent. Much of the decline was accounted for by a 31-percent decrease in imports from Japan. In spite of this large decrease, however, imports from Japan still accounted for 92 percent of the value of total imports in 1982. The reduction in imports from Japan is related to the decrease in the production of color television receivers in the United States by Japanese producers. Compared with imports, exports of color picture tubes in 1982 declined even faster, decreasing to \$26 million, or by 59 percent. A large reduction in exports to Canada and Western Europe which are facing recessionary conditions accounted for much of the total reduction. As a result of these trade changes, the negative U.S. balance of trade in color picture tubes increased to about \$13 million in 1982.

Nelson Hogge  
523-0377

Semiconductors.--U.S. imports of semiconductors were valued at \$4.2 billion in 1982, or 16 percent higher than in 1981. In comparison, U.S. exports reached \$3.8 billion in 1982, only 6 percent higher than in 1981. As a result, the U.S. negative balance of trade in 1982 exceeded \$383 million.

Imports of semiconductors are largely accounted for by U.S. producers which operate assembly plants in developing countries. Semiconductors' final assembly and encapsulation are completed in these countries prior to exportation of the finished devices back to the United States. Tariff items 806.30 and 807.00 are used extensively by U.S. producers.

The principal reason for the increased negative trade balance was the sharp rise in imports from Japan. In 1982, imports from Japan rose to \$608 million and were about 51 percent higher than in 1981. U.S. exports to Japan, on the other hand, were valued at \$193 million, an increase of only 13 percent over 1981. Integrated circuits were the most significant types of devices imported from Japan and were valued at \$445 million in 1982, or 55 percent higher than in 1981. A large share of the integrated circuits imported from Japan were computer-memory devices. The increase in demand for Japanese memory devices is related to the large share of the U.S. market accounted for by Japanese producers, falling unit prices of Japanese devices, and the increased willingness of U.S. end-product producers to buy from Japanese suppliers.

Nelson Hogge  
523-0377

Rail locomotives and rolling stock.--U.S. imports of rail locomotives and rolling stock, excluding parts, amounted to \$118.0 million in 1982, a decrease of 47.9 percent from the level attained in 1981. Industry sources indicate that the decline in imports is primarily due to an existing railway equipment surplus in the United States. Domestic railroads increased their equipment stock in the late 1970's to accommodate rising coal transport demand; however, because of the recession-induced decrease in shipments of grain, lumber, and automobiles, a large number of locomotives and freight cars are now in

storage. Exports also decreased in this period, falling to \$432.5 million in 1982 from \$487.6 million in 1981. <sup>1/</sup>

Debby Ladomirak  
523-0131

Passenger automobiles.--U.S. imports of automobiles increased from \$18.0 billion in 1981 to \$20.5 billion in 1982, or by 13.9 percent. Imports by units, however, remained relatively stable, increasing from 3.0 million in 1981 to 3.1 million in 1982. The average unit value of an imported automobile increased from \$5,991 in 1981 to \$6,657 in 1982, or by 11.1 percent. Unit imports from Japan, the leading source of imported automobiles, and West Germany declined in 1982 when compared with 1981, while the value of these imports increased by 1.4 percent during that period. The decline in unit imports from Japan is due primarily to the voluntary restraint level imposed upon exports of Japanese autos to the United States in 1982 by the Japanese Government. The second leading source of imported automobiles during 1981-82 was Canada. Imports from Canada increased from 564,756 units, valued at \$4.27 billion, in 1981 to 707,194 units, valued at \$5.80 billion, in 1982. The value and average unit value of imported automobiles increased from all of the six leading sources (Japan, Canada, West Germany, Sweden, France, and the United Kingdom) in 1982 when compared with 1981. Imports from Canada increased principally because of the increase in demand by U.S. consumers for larger, rear-wheel drive autos, many of which are built by U.S.-manufacturer's subsidiaries located in Canada.

U.S. exports of automobiles dropped substantially both in units and value in 1982 when compared with 1981. Exports, declined from 563,195 units, valued at \$4.0 billion, in 1981 to 390,089 units, valued at \$2.9 billion, in 1982. There was a decrease in U.S. exports to every major U.S. export market in 1982 when compared with 1981. The largest drop in exports of autos was to Canada, the primary U.S. export market, where a decline of 71 percent in units and 74 percent in value was registered. U.S. exports declined worldwide principally because of the weakened economies of those countries to which U.S. motor-vehicle manufacturers export automobiles. The U.S. trade deficit in automobiles increased from \$14.0 billion in 1981 to \$17.6 billion in 1982, or by 25.7 percent.

Jim McElroy  
523-0258

Tractors, including parts.--U.S. imports of tractors and parts fell more than 20 percent in 1982 to \$786 million. The drop in imports of agricultural tractors and parts from Canada and the United Kingdom accounted for the majority of the decline. Expenditures by U.S. farmers for agricultural tractors were severely limited in 1982 by high interest rates and generally lower prices for agricultural commodities. These situations affected imports as well as domestic sales.

<sup>1/</sup> On November 27, 1982, the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted a final countervailing duty investigation (Inv. No. 701-TA-182) on self-propelled rail passenger cars from Canada. However, on February 9, 1983, the petitioner withdrew its complaint.

U.S. exports of tractors also fell in 1982 to \$565 million or by more than 30 percent from the 1981 level. The decrease in exports to Canada, Australia, and Mexico accounted for most of the decline. Tractors most affected by the decline in exports are those used for construction purposes. Both, the slowdown in world construction activity and the higher U.S. prices are the principal reasons for the decline of U.S. exports of construction tractors.

Ronald DeMarines  
523-0259

Forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles.---U.S. imports of forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, excluding parts, decreased from \$152.2 million in 1981 to \$121.1 million in 1982, or by over 20 percent. The bulk of this decline is attributable to fewer imports from Japan. The majority of Japanese trucks are believed to have internal-combustion engines and a lift capacity of 4,000 to 6,000 pounds. These products are used in both manufacturing and service activities and their growth is closely related to that of the U.S. economy in general. Exports declined over 41 percent, from \$237 million in 1981 to almost \$139 million in 1982. This decline is attributed to the worldwide recession and a decrease in demand in many traditional U.S. export markets. The United States had a favorable trade balance in forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles of \$17.8 million in 1982; however, this trade surplus declined drastically from the \$84.8 million recorded in 1981.

Debby Ladomirak  
523-0131

Motorcycles.---U.S. imports of motorcycles, excluding parts, declined from 1,123,863 units, valued at \$1.28 billion, in 1981 to 935,054 units, valued at \$1.06 billion in 1982, representing a 17-percent decrease in both units and value. Motorcycles imported from Japan accounted for more than 95 percent of the total number of units and value during 1981 and 1982. However, the value of U.S. imports from Japan decreased 15.6 percent in 1982 when compared with 1981, dropping from \$1.22 billion to \$1.03 billion. Virtually all of the decline in imports of motorcycles can be attributed to the decline in demand in the United States for motorcycles and the significant level of imported motorcycles already in inventory at the importer and dealer levels. 1/

U.S. exports of motorcycles increased from 23,062 units, valued at \$48.6 million, in 1981 to 25,161 units, valued at \$66.7 million, in 1982.

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1/ On September 16, 1982, the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted a section 201 investigation of the Trade Act of 1974 on imports of heavyweight motorcycles, engines and power trains subassemblies (Inv. No. TA-201-47). On January 19, 1983, the Commission determined that imports of heavyweight motorcycles are a substantial cause of the threat of serious injury to the domestic industry. On April 1, 1983, the President proclaimed a duty increase and tariff-rate quotas on heavyweight motorcycles. 174



Thus, the U.S. trade deficit in motorcycles declined from \$1.23 billion in 1981 to \$993 million in 1982, or about 19 percent.

Jim McElroy  
523-0258

Hand carts, dollies, and other nonself-propelled vehicles, including parts.--U.S. imports of nonself-propelled vehicles and parts increased from \$23.0 million in 1981 to \$46.5 million in 1982, a gain of over 102 percent. The principal sources were Taiwan and the Republic of Korea, which increased their exports of these products to the United States by 426 percent and 147 percent, respectively. Industry sources indicate that inexpensive hand carts are responsible for the large increase. The production process for these carts is labor intensive, giving imports a distinct price advantage. Exports declined by 19.6 percent, falling to \$194.5 million in 1982. However, the United States retained a favorable trade balance in nonself-propelled vehicles, including parts, in 1982, amounting to \$148.0 million.

Debby Ladomirak  
523-0131

Floating structures, including parts.--U.S. exports of floating structures and parts increased 51 percent, from \$402 million in 1981 to \$607 million in 1982. The principal market for these articles was Brazil, which accounted for \$132 million, or 22 percent of U.S. exports in 1982. These floating structures consists principally of offshore oil well drilling and production platforms which cost approximately \$30 million to \$50 million each. Although there is currently a world oil glut, exploration and production platforms continue to be priority items for developing countries, which are highly dependent on oil revenues.

Chuck West  
523-0299

Articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement.--U.S. imports of articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement decreased from \$3.7 billion in 1981 to \$3.4 billion in 1982, or by 8.1 percent. U.S. exports also declined 33 percent, falling to \$9.4 billion in 1982. The trade surplus declined significantly from \$10.4 billion in 1981 to \$6.0 billion in 1982. The declines can be attributed to the decreased demand for civil aircraft, both in the United States and abroad, due to high interest rates and the worldwide recession. Products showing a significant change in trade activity are discussed in the following sections.

Flight simulating machines.--U.S. imports of flight simulating machines increased from \$38.4 million in 1981 to \$67.2 million in 1982, a gain of 75 percent. Canada and the United Kingdom continue to be the major import sources, supplying almost 49 percent and 48 percent of total imports, respectively. Industry sources indicate that the gain in imports is due to the increased use of flight simulators to train pilots in the new large

transport aircraft delivered in 1982 and early 1983. Rising fuel costs, the expense of operating large transport airplanes, and the air controller situation have helped spur demand. Exports of flight simulators also increased, rising from \$59.2 million in 1981 to \$65.7 million in 1982.

New civil airplanes.--U.S. exports of new civil airplanes decreased from 3,325 units in 1981 to 1,320 units in 1982, or by over 60 percent. The value of these exports fell 45 percent to \$4.6 billion in 1982. Imports of new civil aircraft also declined, falling from 620 units in 1981 to 538 units in 1982. Import value decreased from \$1.2 billion in 1981 to \$1.0 billion in 1982, or by almost 17 percent. The decline in international trade in civil aircraft is due primarily to decreased orders for new airplanes and the worldwide recession. 1/

Debby Ladomirak  
523-0131

Motor-vehicle parts and accessories 2/--U.S. imports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories, including duty-free parts and accessories imported from Canada under the United States-Canadian Automotive Products Trade Act (APTA), increased about 8 percent in 1982 compared with 1981 imports. Imports during 1982 amounted to \$9.1 billion, compared with \$8.5 billion in 1981. Imports from Canada, the leading source of imports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories, increased from \$3.9 billion in 1981 to \$4.5 billion in 1982, and imports from Japan, the second leading source of these products, increased by less than 0.1 percent. Virtually all of the Canadian increase can be attributed to increased imports of APTA parts and accessories. U.S. imports of APTA items in 1982 amounted to \$3.7 billion, compared with \$3.3 billion in 1981, an increase of over 14 percent.

Exports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories, however, decreased from \$11.3 billion in 1981 to \$10.6 billion in 1982, or by over 6 percent. Exports to Canada, the leading export market, increased by 3 percent, while exports to Mexico, the second largest market for parts and accessories, declined by over 41 percent. Most of the decrease in U.S. exports to Mexico was caused by the declining demand for motor-vehicle parts used in the assembly of new motor vehicles and the demand for replacement parts. This was brought about by the economic recession in Mexico, caused primarily by falling petroleum prices. Thus, the United States had a trade surplus of motor-vehicle parts and accessories of \$1.5 billion with the world in 1982, compared with \$2.8 billion

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1/ On May 27, 1982, the U.S. International Trade Commission initiated preliminary countervailing duty investigations on commuter aircraft from France (Inv. No. 701-TA-174) and Italy (Inv. No. 701-TA-175). On July 7, 1982, the Commission determined that the U.S. industry was not injured or threatened with material injury. A similar investigation for Brazil (Inv. No. 701-TA-188) was instituted on August 13, 1982. On September 21, 1982, the Commission found that the U.S. industry was not injured or threatened with material injury.

2/ Included are motor-vehicle parts and accessories classified in schedules 1-7 of the TSUS.

in 1981, a decrease of \$1.3 billion. There was a decrease in the trade surplus with Canada of \$439 million and also a decrease in the trade surplus with Mexico of \$1.0 billion.

Certain motor-vehicle parts.---Products contained in this group include body stampings, bumpers, wheels, hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, exhaust systems, brakes and parts, shock absorbers, transmissions, and miscellaneous motor-vehicle parts such as axles, tire valves, clutches, universal joints, and related parts (app. C). Imports of items in this group increased from \$3.2 billion in 1981 to \$3.6 billion in 1982, or by 10 percent, and exports declined from \$6.9 billion in 1981 to \$6.7 billion in 1982, or by 4 percent. The trade surplus in these products decreased from \$3.7 billion in 1981 to \$3.1 billion in 1982, or by over 16 percent.

The primary exports markets for these parts in 1982 were Canada, Mexico, and Venezuela. These three countries together represented \$5.2 billion of the total \$6.7 billion in U.S. exports in 1982, or almost 78 percent. The products in this group that accounted for the largest decrease in exports were wheels, radiators, exhaust systems, brakes, and miscellaneous motor-vehicle parts, while only exports of body stampings and bumpers increased during 1982.

Canada, Japan, West Germany, Mexico, and France were the principal sources of imports in this group, accounting for \$3.2 billion, or almost 91 percent, of total imports in 1982. Imports of APTA items represented \$1.8 billion, or 52 percent of the 1982 total, an increase of \$252 million when compared with imports in 1981. <sup>1/</sup>

Motor-vehicle engines and parts.---U.S. imports of motor-vehicle engines and parts increased from \$1.3 billion in 1981 to \$1.7 billion in 1982, or by 26 percent. More than 50 percent of the imported engines and parts were sourced from Canada, while Japan, Mexico, Brazil, and West Germany together accounted for almost all of the remaining imports. The greatest increase in imports of motor-vehicle engines and parts occurred in the gasoline-powered engine category, which increased from \$748 million in 1981 to \$1.1 billion in 1982, or by over 48 percent. Most of this increase was attributed to imports from Canada, Mexico, and Brazil, where U.S. motor-vehicle manufacturers have subsidiary engine plant facilities. Imports from Mexico increased almost 200 percent in 1982 over 1981, and imports from Brazil increased over 500 percent.

U.S. exports of motor-vehicle engines and parts declined marginally from \$1.98 billion in 1981 to \$1.97 billion in 1982, or less than 1 percent. The principal market for engines and parts in 1982 continued to be Canada, where virtually all imported engines are used in the assembly of new motor vehicles, principally automobiles and lightweight trucks.

Jim McElroy  
523-0258

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<sup>1/</sup> On April 29, 1982, the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted a section 201 investigation on tire valves (Inv. No. TA-201-46). On August 31, 1982, the Commission determined that tubeless-tire valves were not being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry.

Table 21.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery				
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	56,521	45,292	28,335	-37
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	701,093	661,442	793,723	20
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,966	2,944	4,427	50
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,638	38,689	33,893	-12
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	121,902	81,437	78,466	-4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	275,125	308,184	404,442	31
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,885,523	2,150,167	2,309,396	7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,674,554	4,108,099	3,847,672	-6
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,145,212	1,550,304	1,399,434	-10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,648,490	2,989,500	3,189,747	7
Non-piston type aircraft engines				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	2,645	3,404	1,978	-42
Value (1,000 dollars)	747,843	1,048,219	802,635	-23
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	1,647	1,981	2,137	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	572,151	817,241	857,505	5
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,691	22,544	32,972	46
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,242	16,530	19,365	17

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Table 21.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	53,345	55,997	60,223	8
Exports:				
Value	57,390	61,265	49,485	-19
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	450,146	663,031	528,554	-20
Exports:				
Value	1,036,898	1,182,133	1,184,380	0
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	263,742	437,607	462,896	6
Exports:				
Value	98,886	107,363	121,654	13
Compressors and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	246,718	277,434	269,887	-3
Exports:				
Value	835,438	1,025,220	865,233	-16
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	75,324	76,551	69,445	-9
Exports:				
Value	54,319	65,622	61,730	-6
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	75,859	83,960	100,979	20
Exports:				
Value	1,108,513	1,255,177	1,093,400	-13
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	29,646	29,076	39,045	34
Exports:				
Value	177,277	146,114	139,611	-4
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	99,813	89,929	102,094	14
Exports:				
Value	622,889	663,810	559,702	-16

Table 21.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,891	20,490	9,143	-55
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,881	14,881	21,068	42
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,312	14,208	11,574	-19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	42,489	34,847	30,923	-11
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	195,900	256,538	347,321	35
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	414,352	451,590	469,440	4
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	132,897	181,047	204,844	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	724,909	802,498	773,464	-4
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	181,210	198,171	257,034	30
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	436,607	460,268	368,284	-20
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	35,813	31,277	39,377	26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	82,491	90,535	76,669	-15
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	56,303	74,635	85,435	14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	345,662	430,559	449,259	4

Table 21.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery:				
earth-moving and mining machinery				
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators,				
scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating,				
levelling, boring, and extracting machinery				
other than elevators, winches, cranes, and				
related machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	678,750	1,065,966	754,571	-29
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,989,561	7,243,401	6,983,225	-4
Drilling and boring machinery				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	1,492	2,706	1,500	-45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,846	258,725	58,809	-77
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	5,537	3,814	1,670	-56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	479,296	385,493	536,821	39
Front-end loaders				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	110,879	111,784	108,792	-3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	855,943	874,406	456,844	-48
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	632	798	319	-60
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,931	30,300	17,867	-41
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	2,821	3,175	1,543	-51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	289,194	290,083	140,257	-52
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading				
machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	438,781	546,500	579,880	6
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	776,867	908,245	828,659	-9
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery				
for preparing food and drink				
Agricultural and horticultural machinery				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	538,778	440,849	296,796	-33
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	862,273	965,056	725,790	-25

Table 21.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery:				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	218,049:	185,252:	154,610:	-17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	284,314:	309,760:	265,970:	-14
Lawnmowers and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,712:	12,168:	20,047:	65
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	140,489:	133,005:	120,468:	-9
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof				
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,954:	5,956:	2,658:	-55
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,821:	48,888:	41,514:	-15
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,941:	11,726:	14,591:	24
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	75,344:	76,709:	69,563:	-9
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,099:	7,390:	5,305:	-28
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,848:	39,609:	36,321:	-8
Bakery machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,198:	17,649:	20,654:	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,815:	45,378:	46,719:	3
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,114:	7,040:	8,040:	14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	48,600:	65,697:	56,073:	-15



Table 21.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	50,068	60,272	58,511	-3
Exports:				
Value	128,014	150,270	139,698	-7
Pulp and paper machinery				
printing machinery				
Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard; machines for processing or finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard, or making them into articles; and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	232,265	253,736	198,711	-22
Exports:				
Value	311,227	341,300	301,416	-12
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	353,738	383,980	436,885	14
Exports:				
Value	630,960	728,668	599,679	-18
Duplicating machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	19,714	23,974	20,227	-16
Exports:				
Value	82,424	82,968	65,730	-21
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	9,052	9,503	7,488	-21
Exports:				
Value	12,157	16,424	15,615	-5
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines				
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	194	178	31	-83
Value	4,638	1,890	1,355	-28
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	219	249	60	-76
Value	3,329	6,759	1,281	-81

Table 21.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Textile yarn-producing machinery				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,395	5,599	6,960	24
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	105,994	112,694	119,829	6
Textile yarn-preparing machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	2,811	2,386	1,862	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,445	29,249	21,947	-25
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,567	2,237	7,628	241
Weaving machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	51,103	37,480	36,635	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	4,657	3,073	1,491	-51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	36,983	32,450	15,261	-53
Knitting machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	64,861	65,295	95,710	47
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	157,397	199,998	196,002	-2
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	1,171	1,149	871	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,294	9,228	6,031	-35
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,626	15,980	18,922	18
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	42,928	50,200	42,365	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	3,265	2,760	2,707	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,545	20,521	15,333	-25
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,321	1,949	4,442	128
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	8,158	15,876	11,958	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	2,402	2,170	1,312	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,276	12,921	9,631	-25
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,335	5,855	4,732	0
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,922	9,070	6,003	-34

Table 21.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value				
(1,000 dollars)-----	40,807	37,557	42,034	12
Exports:				
Value				
(1,000 dollars)-----	196,067	207,971	175,064	-16
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value				
(1,000 dollars)-----	45,633	40,523	25,312	-38
Exports:				
Value				
(1,000 dollars)-----	28,755	31,708	21,442	-32
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----				
Value				
(1,000 dollars)-----	2,089	3,021	3,303	9
Exports:				
Value				
(1,000 dollars)-----	2,405	2,970	3,573	20
Parts of textile machinery				
Imports:				
Value				
(1,000 dollars)-----	20,363	16,122	12,146	-25
Exports:				
Value				
(1,000 dollars)-----	31,704	24,828	21,667	-13
Cordage machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value				
(1,000 dollars)-----	183,978	184,188	167,324	-9
Exports:				
Value				
(1,000 dollars)-----	167,572	153,612	139,683	-9
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines				
Imports:				
Value				
(1,000 dollars)-----	6,315	8,660	12,345	0
Exports:				
Value				
(1,000 dollars)-----	3,855	8,286	9,244	0
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials				
Imports:				
Value				
(1,000 dollars)-----	234,806	267,415	258,470	-3
Exports:				
Value				
(1,000 dollars)-----	145,607	139,431	118,580	-15

Table 21.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	54,198	34,287	85,511	149
Exports:				
Value	93,380	109,861	83,409	-24
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	59,490	60,024	47,242	-21
Exports:				
Value	199,883	185,294	134,619	-27
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	1,518,832	1,726,143	1,497,496	-13
Exports:				
Value	1,093,598	1,453,066	1,010,855	-30
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	117,698	151,361	146,642	-3
Exports:				
Value	257,859	308,099	247,951	-20
Tool holders and accessories				
Imports:				
Value	55,184	55,794	51,568	-8
Exports:				
Value	179,316	165,684	147,558	-11
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	249,634	231,166	214,703	-7
Exports:				
Value	414,775	387,795	277,837	-28
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	9,857	10,073	6,576	-35
Exports:				
Value	68,056	84,539	73,754	-13
Office machines				
Imports:				
Value	2,870,513	3,492,997	4,233,768	21
Exports:				
Value	8,620,469	9,722,108	10,136,657	4

Table 21.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	2,391	2,210	1,922	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	364,771	345,540	363,898	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	166	200	162	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	154,416	211,163	176,227	-17
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	2,374	2,186	1,862	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	345,565	326,214	317,102	-3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	130	150	107	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,484	39,581	32,922	-17
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	17	23	60	157
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,205	19,325	46,795	142
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	36	50	55	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	127,932	171,581	143,304	-16
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism				
Automatic data processing machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	717	1,133	2,195	94
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	552,595	692,400	977,227	41
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	332	280	378	35
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,938,091	2,016,134	2,041,817	1
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	369,321	316,882	271,880	-14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	51,213	34,710	36,253	4
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	23,423	22,333	21,331	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	166,875	139,123	117,759	-15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	678	470	529	13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,947	17,626	22,176	26

Table 21.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	6,991:	7,275:	6,794:	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	202,446:	177,758:	154,120:	-13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	103:	67:	31:	-53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,265:	17,083:	14,076:	-18
Office machines and parts				
Copying machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	332:	446:	450:	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	403,109:	588,646:	556,690:	-5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	207:	49:	50:	3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	140,850:	127,996:	170,126:	33
Miscellaneous machines				
Shoe machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,280:	14,473:	16,328:	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,680:	24,593:	20,585:	-16
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	90,422:	93,704:	75,350:	-20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	396,561:	468,525:	340,873:	-27
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,825:	22,635:	20,569:	-9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	96,515:	96,721:	100,495:	4
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	219,684:	226,760:	179,106:	-21
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	332,465:	349,893:	308,121:	-12

Table 21.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,824	10,891	8,813	-19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,427	48,109	46,173	-4
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,391	40,335	63,165	57
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,618	39,221	24,802	-37
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	565,506	577,159	695,139	20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,415,170	1,593,255	1,536,238	-4
Parts of machines				
Industrial molds				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	131,109	138,560	148,542	7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	119,897	159,841	148,842	-7
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	7,362	2,034	6,161	203
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,706	1,868	1,055	-43
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	492	1,506	1,250	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,586	4,640	3,025	-35
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	460,042	590,306	605,407	3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	829,193	936,027	854,400	-9
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	479,512	476,822	452,372	-5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	343,026	353,774	283,372	-20

Table 21.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Forged steel grinding balls				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	21,392:	18,189:	7,603:	-58
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,860:	4,153:	1,966:	-53
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	55,639:	76,047:	63,910:	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,978:	20,240:	15,939:	-21
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	194,281:	264,033:	212,383:	-20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	305,335:	326,408:	278,255:	-15
Miscellaneous machinery parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	67,393:	78,623:	89,307:	14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	160,154:	189,176:	178,454:	-6
Electrical machinery and equipment				
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	841,566:	1,005,042:	1,061,997:	6
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,477,654:	1,774,312:	1,646,898:	-7
Transformers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	70,316:	106,470:	130,643:	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	116,933:	123,725:	144,627:	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	10,835:	8,048:	4,835:	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	145,811:	162,215:	165,571:	2
Motors and generators				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	335,946:	416,034:	406,701:	-2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	824,038:	1,016,921:	903,489:	-11



Table 21.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Generator sets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	590	860	464	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,497	39,522	44,693	13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	90	91	51	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	420,933	554,366	474,573	-14
Magnets and electromagnetic devices				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	59,634	70,723	60,739	-14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,395	32,091	25,337	-21
Primary cells and batteries				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	166,028	195,127	214,345	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	270,538	336,510	275,678	-18
Storage batteries				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	105,031	116,486	124,822	7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	127,587	178,179	150,294	-16
Portable electric hand tools				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	79,509	87,429	91,958	5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	141,417	133,430	89,079	-33
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,630	19,880	25,914	30
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	114,859	119,494	84,768	-29
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	69,591	87,940	89,586	2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	94,830	97,682	81,955	-16
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	59,544	51,638	65,714	27
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,665	13,138	12,481	-5

Table 21.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ignition equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	199,582	217,851	206,291	-5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	259,746	297,270	257,386	-13
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	56,174	52,399	59,303	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,632	25,412	23,194	-9
Portable electric lamps				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,728	13,534	14,170	5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,023	19,077	13,059	-32
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	158,528	123,667	107,579	-13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	355,000	397,705	337,675	-15
Electric thermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	282,571	284,073	313,635	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	165,672	186,059	141,968	-24
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	245,828	329,042	297,034	-10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	117,021	128,983	125,827	-2
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,576	43,077	51,320	19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,245	27,942	26,065	-7

Table 21.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Telephone and telegraph apparatus				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	420,647	494,570	626,335	27
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	557,039	653,215	829,144	27
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment:				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	187,718	151,023	167,618	11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	189,165	261,254	378,903	45
Telephone instruments				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	2,303	2,607	5,453	109
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	52,316	127,734	136,011	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	421	405	305	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,938	26,812	24,258	-10
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment:				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	413,905	520,681	475,604	-9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	294,548	264,028	211,230	-20
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,762,705	7,650,835	7,745,610	1
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,982,842	2,232,765	2,094,305	-6
Television cameras				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	131,829	243,134	267,681	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,375	63,666	59,348	-7
Television apparatus				
Television receivers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	645,201	825,115	832,897	1
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	436,023	389,811	220,578	-43
Radio receivers and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	860,900	1,079,876	1,253,842	16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	580,049	742,713	790,335	6

Table 21.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
<b>Automobile radio receivers</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	3,314	3,517	3,597	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	100,227	129,040	154,874	20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	509	774	758	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	47,316	72,617	71,561	-1
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	29,875	33,526	33,762	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	486,521	550,249	544,975	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	594	564	416	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,717	19,764	12,728	-36
<b>Transceivers</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	3,844	5,154	4,635	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	130,337	171,024	162,643	-5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	268	241	192	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	238,037	276,219	287,238	4
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	240,130	272,381	187,514	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	75,718	58,022	40,360	-30
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,632,333	2,496,531	2,522,000	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	257,437	297,865	269,313	-10
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	85,167	173,676	125,224	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	619,123	614,866	623,932	1

Table 21.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Radar				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,679	80,046	55,452	-31
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	356,898	404,333	411,112	2
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	185,887	217,338	226,504	4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	256,426	271,215	263,833	-3
Electrical capacitors				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	271,674	287,712	288,765	0
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	233,451	203,960	209,208	3
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	521,242	745,400	824,833	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,315	59,848	62,538	4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	13,662	9,236	9,626	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,589	10,257	10,606	3
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	323,489	280,790	205,439	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,713	38,379	26,789	-30
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	137,527	103,570	100,202	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	77,907	60,686	56,355	-7
Ceramic fixed capacitors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,221,290	2,995,450	3,393,271	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,089	101,688	110,446	9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	383,683	515,541	699,761	36
Value (1,000 dollars)	71,795	60,404	63,847	6
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	958,289	1,108,528	1,180,778	7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,602,001	1,890,266	1,798,117	-5

Table 21.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Electrical switches and relays				
Circuit breakers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	16,573	20,986	17,599	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	39,764	45,033	39,925	-11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	31,313	37,519	31,229	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	162,672	171,226	166,845	-3
Switches other than circuit breakers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	408,643	454,675	408,124	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	203,063	236,009	232,982	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	199,024	223,113	174,532	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	231,243	261,230	256,555	-2
Fuses				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	66,825	94,984	87,946	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,781	12,605	11,566	-8
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----				-8
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,682	37,700	38,334	2
Connectors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	702,785	1,215,981	1,198,407	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	128,446	156,562	167,640	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	739,670	825,588	591,046	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	268,944	273,195	258,098	-6
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	501	704	423	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,803	11,431	17,146	50
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	113	118	110	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	71,063	87,689	106,172	21
Ac motor starters and contactors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,935	2,650	1,447	-45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,364	9,317	8,240	-12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,664	2,294	1,562	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,963	23,532	21,768	-7

Table 21.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Electrical resistors				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	166,197	179,185	185,691	4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	142,173	134,810	139,305	3
Fixed resistors				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	94,851	101,981	98,417	-3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,025	82,147	86,528	5
Carbon composition resistors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	1,246,133	1,083,355	961,760	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,474	12,175	10,967	-10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	250,686	138,642	67,276	-51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,656	9,950	7,794	-22
Film resistors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	5,183,802	6,519,207	6,145,622	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,745	49,565	40,548	-18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	95,952	111,168	104,134	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,360	13,815	18,099	31
Wirewound resistors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	47,821	59,062	144,132	144
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,788	6,534	7,148	9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	36,286	35,416	41,122	16
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,826	6,506	6,867	6
Automatic voltage regulators				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,606	17,622	16,950	-4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,108	35,381	39,782	12
Electric lamps				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	163,029	175,624	187,876	7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	192,148	164,770	155,328	-6

Table 21.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Electronic tubes (except x-ray)				
Imports:				
Value	203,805	251,027	200,651	-20
Exports:				
Value	293,407	290,404	247,582	-15
Television picture tubes				
Imports:				
Value	43,802	68,275	51,795	-24
Exports:				
Value	87,641	64,022	26,330	-59
Semiconductors				
Imports:				
Value	3,348,107	3,617,583	4,205,115	16
Exports:				
Value	3,477,234	3,606,979	3,821,714	6
Transistors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,797,594	1,927,192	1,922,484	0
Value	208,988	259,509	259,661	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	243,542	222,450	173,627	-22
Value	95,216	87,338	81,764	-6
Integrated circuits				
Imports:				
Value	2,756,514	2,952,690	3,461,332	17
Exports:				
Value	833,475	768,411	836,260	9
Electrical conductors				
Imports:				
Value	430,231	532,077	545,457	3
Exports:				
Value	411,098	594,396	559,005	-6
Miscellaneous electrical articles				
Imports:				
Value	269,928	318,901	525,906	65
Exports:				
Value	833,499	946,498	994,037	5
Rail locomotives and rolling stock				
Imports:				
Value	458,362	226,357	117,990	-48
Exports:				
Value	452,255	487,828	432,519	-11



Table 21.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
<b>Motor vehicles</b>				
Automobile trucks and truck tractors				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	331,273	721,633	682,460	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,765,170	3,789,125	4,130,020	9
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	154,298	134,799	102,642	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,979,635	2,073,687	1,697,395	-18
Motor buses				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	11,468	16,088	14,651	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	180,024	310,571	249,320	-20
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	3,530	3,400	3,309	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	84,326	99,751	88,841	-11
Passenger automobiles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	3,315,764	3,003,368	3,076,647	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,096,351	17,993,509	20,480,827	14
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	631,880	563,195	390,089	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,995,615	3,996,144	2,922,853	-27
Snowmobiles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	39,202	27,940	32,986	18
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	58,074	41,466	52,212	26
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	15,098	10,834	7,236	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,099	13,878	7,386	-47
Special purpose motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	150,183	289,944	327,456	0
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	17,135	15,857	10,011	-37
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	992,075	1,193,706	932,742	-22
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	794,346	106,840	45,094	-58
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,997,669	493,647	497,275	1
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	95,403	100,323	69,158	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	501,763	553,697	349,975	-37

Table 21.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis				
Imports:				
Value	2,910,049	3,226,616	3,550,177	10
Exports:				
Value	5,651,633	6,936,538	6,663,116	-4
Tractors, including parts				
Imports:				
Value	1,087,502	991,501	785,446	-21
Exports:				
Value	3,281,851	3,582,805	2,417,663	-33
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts				
Imports:				
Value	140,903	192,906	152,083	-21
Exports:				
Value	437,773	452,994	305,583	-33
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts				
Imports:				
Value	2,972	17,725	23,042	30
Exports:				
Value	450,389	743,156	1,125,065	51
Motorcycles, including parts				
Imports:				
Value	1,257,279	1,342,241	1,120,482	-17
Exports:				
Value	91,737	77,013	87,535	14
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts				
Imports:				
Value	18,758	22,970	46,536	103
Exports:				
Value	226,502	241,978	194,515	-20
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts				
Imports:				
Value	1,908,118	2,585,931	2,481,131	-4
Exports:				
Value	12,771,443	14,621,380	11,645,736	-20
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	634	805	741	-8
Value	968,009	1,377,907	1,156,993	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	4,896	4,334	2,194	-49
Value	9,170,145	10,213,210	7,121,361	-30

Table 21.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Pleasure boats; floating structures				
Imports:				
Value	182,273	251,773	254,397	1
Exports:				
Value	356,721	702,765	941,399	34
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts				
Imports:				
Value	162,341	199,973	188,986	-5
Exports:				
Value	262,051	295,574	327,726	11

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1982

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery		
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment: and parts thereof	(01)	01
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof	01 09	
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof		01
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof		
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof		
Non-piston type aircraft engines	(01) (04) 07	
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors thereof	01	09
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof		
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	(01)	
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof		
Fans and blowers and parts thereof	09	
Compressors and parts thereof	09	
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	01	09
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof		
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof	01	
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof		
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof	(01)	01 09 10
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof	09	
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof	01	
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof		
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	01 09	
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof	01	(01)
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof		
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery		
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery; other than elevators, winches, cranes, and		

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1982

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
related machinery and parts thereof-----	(01)	
Drilling and boring machinery-----	(01) (04) (07)	01 (04) 07
Front-end loaders-----	09	(01)
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines-----	(01) (04) 07	(01) (04)
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	09	
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink-----	(01)	(01)
Agricultural and horticultural machinery-----		
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery-----	01 09	
Lawnmowers and parts thereof-----		
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof-----	(01) 09 10	09 10
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof-----	01	
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof-----	(01)	
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof-----	(01)	
Bakery machinery and parts thereof-----		
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof-----		
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof-----	(01)	
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing machinery-----		
Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard; machines for processing or finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard, or making them into articles; and parts thereof-----	(01)	(01)
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof-----		
Duplicating machines and parts thereof-----	(01)	
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof-----		
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines-----	(01) (04) 07 09	(01) (04) (07) 09 10
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments-----	04	(01) (04) 09
Textile yarn-producing machinery-----	04 (07)	(01) (04)
Textile yarn-preparing machines-----	04 (07)	(01) (04) 10
Weaving machines-----	04 (07)	(01) (07)
Knitting machines-----	(01) 04 (07)	(01) (04) 07
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles-----		
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making-----		

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1982

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof-----	04	07	(01) (04) (07)	
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof-----				
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof-----	(01) 01		(01) (04) 10	
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines-----			04 07	
Parts of textile machinery-----	01	04 07		
Cordage machines and parts thereof-----			10	
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----				
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials-----				
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof-----	01 09		(01)	
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof-----	(01) 09		(01)	
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----			(01)	
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----			(01)	
Tool holders and accessories-----				
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof-----			(01)	
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof-----				
Office machines-----	(01) 09			
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism-----	01			
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard-----	(04) 07		(04)	
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters-----	(04)		(04)	
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism-----	01 04 09		04 (07)	
Automatic data processing machines-----				
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing-----	01 04 (07) 09		04 (07)	
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type-----				
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism-----			01 04	
Office machines and parts-----			(04) 07 09	
Copying machines-----				
Miscellaneous machines-----				
Shoe machinery and parts thereof-----				
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing-----				

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1982

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof-----	(01)	(01)
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof-----		10
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof-----	(01)	
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof-----		
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof-----	01 09	(01) 10
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof-----	01	
Parts of machines-----		
Industrial molds-----		
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings--	(01) 04 (07)	(01) (04) (07)
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----		
Anti-friction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts-----	(01) (04)	(01) (04) 09
Forged steel grinding balls-----		
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof-----	(01)	
Miscellaneous machinery parts-----		
Electrical machinery and equipment-----		
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment-----		
Transformers-----	04	(04) 07
Motors and generators-----	(04) 07	(04) 07
Generator sets-----		(01)
Magnets and electromagnetic devices-----		
Primary cells and batteries-----		
Storage batteries-----	09	(01)
Portable electric hand tools-----		
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof-----	01	(01)
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof-----		
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof-----	01	
Ignition equipment-----		
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles--		(01)
Portable electric lamps-----		
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment--	09	
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, :		

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1982

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof----		(01)
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof----		
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof----		
Telephone and telegraph apparatus-----	09	
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment-----	01	01
Telephone instruments-----	04 (07) 09	01 09
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment-----		(04) 07
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment-----		(01)
Television cameras-----		
Television apparatus-----		(01)
Television receivers-----		
Radio receivers and parts-----	01 09	
Automobile radio receivers-----		
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type-----		(01) (04)
Transceivers-----	(04) 09	(04) 07
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----	(01)	10
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines-----		(01)
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof-----	(01)	
Radar-----	(01)	
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus-----		
Electrical capacitors-----		
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors-----		
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors-----	(01) (05) 09	05
Ceramic fixed capacitors-----		
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----		
Electrical switches and relays-----		(04)
Circuit breakers-----	(04)	(04) 07
Switches other than circuit breakers-----	09	04 07
Fuses-----		(04) 07
Connectors-----		01 07
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies-----	01 (04) 07 09	(04) 07
Ac motor starters and contactors-----	(04) 07 09	01 07
Electrical resistors-----	09	(04) 07
Fixed resistors-----		
Carbon composition resistors-----		
Film resistors-----	05 (08) 09	(01) (05) 08 09
Wirewound resistors-----		01 08
Automatic voltage regulators-----		
Electronic tubes (except x-ray)-----	(01)	
Television picture tubes-----	(01)	(01) 09



Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1982

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Semiconductors-----		
Transistors-----		(04) 07
Integrated circuits-----		
Electrical conductors-----		
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	01	
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	(01) 09	
Motor vehicles-----		
Automobile trucks and truck tractors-----		(04)
Motor buses-----	(01)	
Passenger automobiles-----		(01) (04)
Snowmobiles-----	01 04	(01) (04) (07)
Special purpose motor vehicles-----	(04) 07	(01) (04) 07
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles-----		(01)
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis-----	(01) 09	
Tractors, including parts-----		(01)
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts-----	(01)	
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts-----	01 09	01 09
Motorcycles, including parts-----		
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts-----	01 09	(01)
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts-----		(01)
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)-----		(02) (05) 07
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----		01 10
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts-----		09



### Miscellaneous Manufactures 1/

In 1982, U.S. trade in miscellaneous manufactures registered a surplus of \$1.16 billion, down 28 percent from the surplus of \$1.60 billion in 1981 (table 23, fig. 9). This percentage decline, greater than the 25-percent decrease in 1981 over 1980, reflects a continued deteriorating trend in the trade balance since the beginning of 1981, and a deficit in the third quarter of 1982. Aggregate exports in this sector increased from \$14.9 billion in 1981 to \$15.3 billion in 1982, or by 3 percent, whereas aggregate imports increased from \$13.3 billion to \$14.1 billion, or by 6 percent.

Scientific instruments and similar apparatus continued to register a substantial surplus in 1982 of \$3.7 billion, the same as in 1981. The surplus in medical, surgical, and X-ray instruments and apparatus also remained relatively unchanged at \$1.3 billion in 1982. Photographic equipment and supplies recorded a 20-percent decrease in the trade surplus from \$599 million in 1981 to \$479 million in 1982.

Some of the commodity groups that registered significant increases in the trade deficits from 1981 to 1982 were the following: games, up from \$321 million to \$783 million, or 244 percent; jewelry, up from \$807 million to \$980 million, or 21 percent; dolls, toys and models, up from \$572 million to \$793 million, or 39 percent; furniture, mattresses, pillows, and similar furnishings, up from \$606 million to \$775 million, or 28 percent; musical instruments and parts, up from \$61 million to \$145 million, or by 138 percent.

Commodities showing reductions in trade deficits included bicycles and parts, down 36 percent to \$197 million in 1982, and watches and clocks, down 21 percent to \$868 million in 1982.

### U.S. bilateral trade

The United States showed no major shifts in the 1981-82 period with its bilateral trade partners. The one most significant trading partner of the United States in the miscellaneous manufactured goods sector was the European Community. It was the major market for exports in 1981 and 1982, and our major import source in 1982. Exports to the EC totaled \$4.3 billion in both 1981 and 1982. Exports to Canada, the second most important market, registered \$1.82 billion in 1982, down 7 percent from \$1.95 billion in 1981. Exports to Japan were stable at \$1.3 billion in both years.

On the import side, the EC supplied \$3.65 billion miscellaneous manufactured goods in 1982; this was an increase of 13 percent from \$3.22 billion in 1981 when it was second after Japan (at \$3.27 billion) as the most important import source for the United States. Taiwan, the third most significant source of imports in both 1981 and 1982, supplied a total value of \$1.7 billion and \$2.0 billion, respectively.

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1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portion of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: schedule 7 (specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products) except pts. 1(a), 1(b), 1(c)<sup>209</sup>, 12, and 13(b).

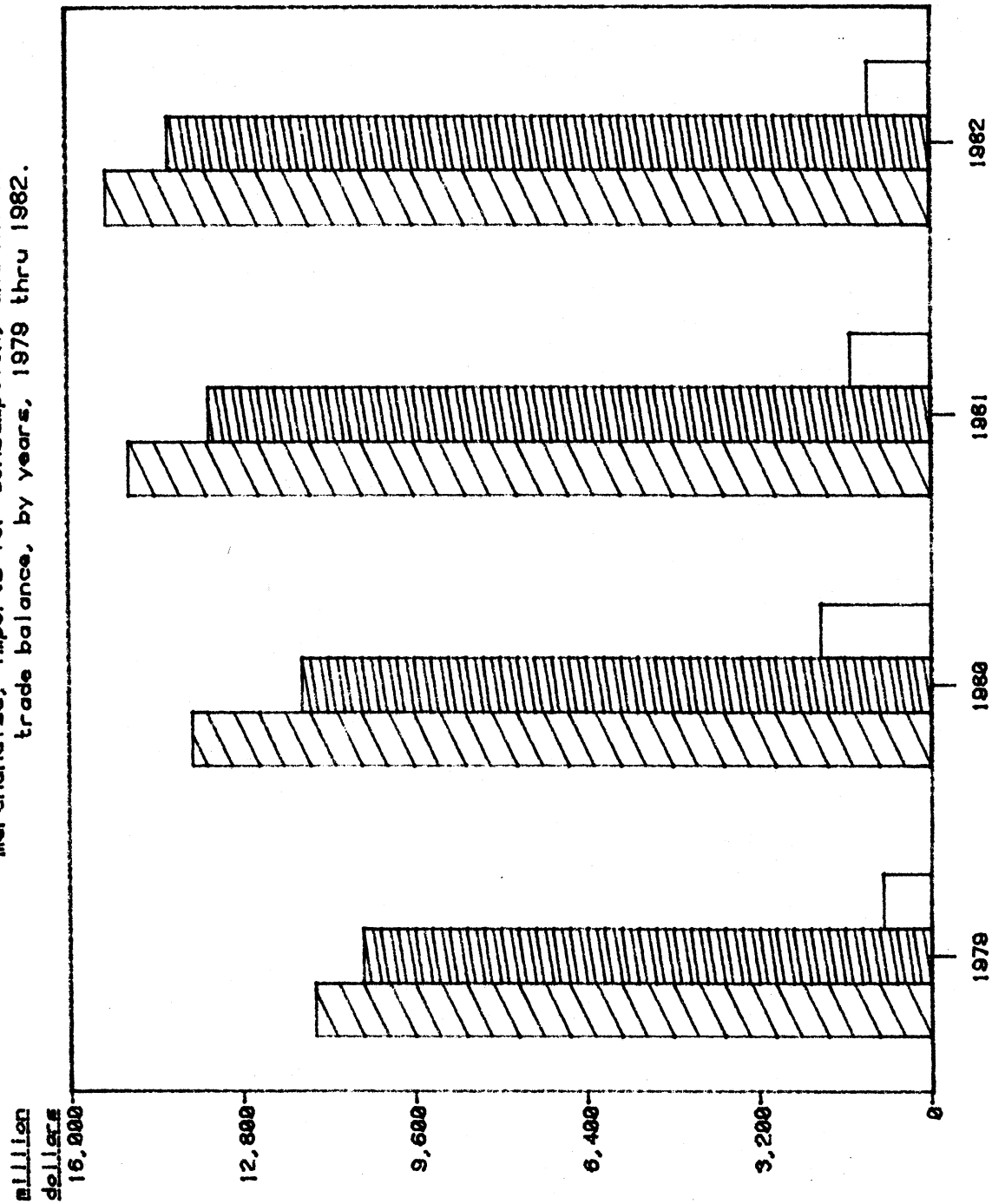
Table 23.--Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1980, 1981, and 1982 1/ 2/

(In thousands of dollars)				
Item	1980	1981	1982	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	1,650,167	1,950,070	1,822,715	
Japan	1,181,821	1,319,070	1,308,938	
EC	4,184,505	4,306,552	4,293,352	
Brazil	172,313	175,455	169,879	
Hong Kong	206,870	231,219	225,313	
India	74,979	90,852	105,847	
Korea	117,572	140,150	231,674	
Mexico	570,151	772,049	528,483	
Taiwan	190,450	227,855	216,540	
OPEC	877,979	1,123,142	1,239,521	
WNES	176,844	140,839	179,025	
China	56,501	70,881	83,430	
All Other	4,316,733	4,420,492	4,969,117	
Total	13,720,391	14,893,751	15,290,409	
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	782,506	894,870	935,533	
Japan	2,618,878	3,265,445	3,172,978	
EC	3,054,837	3,219,924	3,651,474	
Brazil	54,190	54,487	57,391	
Hong Kong	1,195,195	1,325,594	1,323,206	
India	19,894	26,360	24,833	
Korea	572,854	636,805	739,835	
Mexico	328,188	359,598	320,022	
Taiwan	1,363,988	1,703,868	1,970,111	
OPEC	9,268	13,106	12,395	
WNES	125,891	165,930	209,790	
China	67,853	114,800	155,914	
All Other	1,457,493	1,631,791	1,715,414	
Total	11,583,188	13,297,782	14,132,986	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	867,660	1,055,199	887,182	
Japan	-1,437,056	-1,950,374	-1,864,039	
EC	1,129,668	1,086,627	641,878	
Brazil	118,123	120,967	112,488	
Hong Kong	-988,324	-1,094,374	-1,097,893	
India	55,084	64,492	81,013	
Korea	-455,281	-496,654	-508,160	
Mexico	241,963	412,450	208,461	
Taiwan	-1,173,538	-1,476,012	-1,753,570	
OPEC	868,710	1,110,036	1,227,125	
WNES	50,952	-25,090	-30,764	
China	-11,352	-43,919	-72,484	
All Other	2,859,240	2,788,701	3,253,702	
Total	2,137,202	1,595,969	1,157,423	

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

2/ Data provided for selected countries and country groups.

Figure 9.—Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1979 thru 1982.



U.S. exports  
U.S. imports  
U.S. trade balance

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

Canada.--The 1982 U.S. merchandise trade balance with Canada remained in favor of the United States, but declined by about 16 percent from a surplus of \$1.06 billion in 1981 to a surplus of \$887 million in 1982. U.S. imports from Canada were valued at \$895 million in 1981, and increased to \$936 million in 1982, whereas U.S. exports declined from \$1.95 billion in 1981 to \$1.82 billion in 1982. In terms of value, imports of furniture and scientific instruments accounted for \$615 million, or about 66 percent of miscellaneous manufactured imports from Canada in 1982. The major U.S. export items to Canada were scientific instruments, medical goods, and photographic equipment and supplies. These amounted to \$1.13 billion, or about 62 percent of the total value of all U.S. miscellaneous manufactured merchandise exported to Canada in 1982.

U.S. exports to Canada of scientific instruments and furniture declined by about 10 percent in 1982, at a time when U.S. imports of these products from Canada increased, resulting in an eroded U.S. surplus for 1982. The U.S. surplus in U.S.-Canadian bilateral trade of these items fell from \$289 million in 1981 to \$158 million in 1982, or by about 45 percent. The strength of the U.S. dollar was largely responsible for this decrease in the U.S. trade surplus of scientific instruments and furniture.

Japan.--The U.S. merchandise trade balance with Japan for miscellaneous manufactured goods improved by slightly more than 4 percent between 1981 and 1982, from a deficit of \$1.95 billion in 1981 to a \$1.86 billion deficit in 1982. U.S. imports from Japan were valued at \$3.27 billion in 1981 and declined to \$3.11 billion in 1982. U.S. exports to Japan exhibited a smaller decrease, falling from \$1.32 billion in 1981 to \$1.31 billion in 1982. Some of the major areas contributing to the 1982 trade deficit were photographic equipment and supplies (especially cameras) (\$614 million), game machines (\$275 million), horological devices (\$282 million), optical goods (\$320 million), and unrecorded magnetic recording media (\$230 million).

Imports demonstrated more volatile shifts in trading patterns than exports. Significant decreases in imports in four product areas helped reduce the U.S. trade deficit with Japan in 1982. Imports of horological devices declined from \$410 million in 1981 to \$284 million in 1982, or by about 31 percent. The growing worldwide trend toward increased competition in the low-priced end of the watch and clock market contributed significantly to this decrease as is indicated by the declines in average unit values. However, part of the explanation for the decrease can be laid to a reclassification of solid-state watches, clocks, and modules from the miscellaneous manufactures category into schedule 6 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. A more significant trade shift was the 49-percent reduction in imports of bicycles and parts from \$176 million to \$90 million. This reflected a drop in the market for bicycles, as adults responded to the recession by postponing their purchases of lightweight models. Imports of cameras and enlargers fell from \$492 million to \$443 million, or by 10 percent, as consumer interest in motion-picture cameras continued its 5-year downward trend and retailers cut back on imports of 110 and 126 cameras in anticipation of heavy sales of the new disc format introduced by an American manufacturer early in 1982. Imports of optical lenses and elements (except ophthalmic lenses) also declined, from \$236 million to \$200 million.

Despite the overall reduction in imports from Japan in 1982, imports of three products did rise significantly. Chief among these was games, principally the arcade game Donkey Kong, home video games and cartridges, and other electronic games, which increased by 76 percent, from \$161 million to \$284 million. Japanese exports were boosted by creative game concepts, state-of-the-art capabilities in their electronics industry, and a strong U.S. market. Imports of unrecorded magnetic media advanced from \$226 million in 1981 to \$272 million in 1982, as the U.S. market for imports of consumer tape expanded due to a recent decision of a major domestic producer, to abandon the consumer tape market and concentrate its resources on the professional market. The rise in imports of equipment specially designed for photofinishing, from \$35 million to \$59 million, reflects the increased investment by photofinishers in mini-labs with capabilities of up to one hour photofinishing.

Significant shifts were rare on the export side of the trade ledger. Sporting goods, led by golf clubs, advanced 21 percent, from \$92 million to \$111 million. Exports of surgical and medical instruments, also in demand for their high quality, increased by 27 percent, from \$45 million to \$57 million.

EC.--Among the countries and groups discussed in the miscellaneous manufactures sector, the EC was the most important U.S. trading partner in 1982 for both imports and exports. The U.S. trade surplus with the EC decreased from \$1,087 million in 1981 to \$642 million in 1982. While U.S. exports of miscellaneous manufactured products decreased less than 1 percent, from \$4,307 million in 1981 to \$4,293 million in 1982, U.S. imports of such products increased for the same years from \$3,220 million to \$3,651 million, or by about 13 percent. In 1982, scientific instruments were by far the largest group of articles, valued at \$1,580 million, exported to the EC. Other important U.S. export items to the EC in 1982 included medical goods, \$799 million; photographic equipment and supplies, \$745 million; and recording media, \$489 million.

The most important shifts in export trade during 1981-82 between the United States and the EC were game machines and medical goods. U.S. exports of game machines to the EC decreased sharply from \$168 million in 1981 to \$114 million in 1982 mainly because of a declining market for arcade video game machines. Conversely, U.S. exports of medical goods to the EC increased substantially from \$706 million in 1981 to \$799 million in 1982. Reflecting the high quality of such goods, the export gains were registered in a large number of surgical and medical instruments and apparatus; orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies; and electro-medical apparatus and parts.

With regard to U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactures in 1982 from the EC, the most important articles included jewelry, \$579 million; scientific instruments, \$482 million; works of art, \$433 million; and medical goods, \$420 million. The most significant increases involved U.S. imports of jewelry and works of art, which increased from \$457 million in 1981 to \$579 million in 1982, (about 27 percent) and from \$330 million in 1981 to \$433 million in 1982 (about 31 percent), respectively. Virtually all of the increase in imports of jewelry was accounted for by precious metal jewelry, primarily from Italy,<sup>213</sup> because of the strength of the U.S. dollar. The large increase in imports of works of art was chiefly accounted for by lower priced paintings, pastels, and drawings, by hand, original or not, from the United Kingdom.

Brazil.--The U.S. trade surplus with Brazil deteriorated slightly between 1981 and 1982, decreasing from \$121 million to \$112 million. For this period, U.S. exports to Brazil decreased from \$175 million to \$170 million. At the same time U.S. imports from Brazil increased from \$54 million to \$57 million.

The most important U.S. export items to Brazil in 1982 were scientific instruments, \$88 million; photographic equipment and supplies, \$27 million; and medical goods, \$23 million. The largest U.S. export trade shifts during 1981-82 were both negative as U.S. exports of medical goods decreased from \$27 million to \$23 million and those of photographic equipment and supplies decreased from \$31 million to \$27 million. Both decreases occurred because of depressed economic conditions in Brazil.

The major miscellaneous manufactured articles imported from Brazil in 1982 were scientific instruments, \$16 million; handbags, luggage, and flat goods, \$11 million; and medical goods, \$10 million. The largest trade shift was in medical goods which increased from \$6 million in 1981 to \$10 million in 1982.

Hong Kong.--The U.S. merchandise trade deficit for miscellaneous manufactured goods with Hong Kong remained almost stable at about \$1 billion in 1982. U.S. imports from Hong Kong were also relatively stable at about \$1.3 billion in 1981 and 1982. In terms of value, dolls, toys, games, and horological devices accounted for \$937 million, or about 71 percent, of miscellaneous manufactured imports from Hong Kong in 1982. The most significant shift in U.S.-Hong Kong bilateral trade occurred in imported games. With the opening of a plant in Hong Kong in 1982 by the largest U.S. manufacturer of home video games, which sought a low-wage and low-tax rate site to reduce costs, imports of all games increased from \$74 million in 1981 to \$305 million in 1982.

U.S. exports to Hong Kong dropped slightly from \$231 million in 1981 to \$225 million in 1982. The major U.S. export items shipped to Hong Kong were photographic equipment and supplies which amounted to \$48 million in 1982 (virtually unchanged from 1981), or about 21 percent of the total value of miscellaneous manufactured items exported to that country in 1982. U.S. exports of horological devices declined to \$11 million in 1982, a decrease of about 48 percent compared with such exports in 1981, brought on by the worldwide trend toward increased competition in the low-priced end of the watch and clock market.

India.--The U.S. trade surplus with India in miscellaneous manufactured articles improved between 1981 and 1982, increasing from \$65 million to \$81 million, or by about 25 percent. U.S. exports increased from \$91 million in 1981 to \$106 million in 1982, or by about 17 percent. During the same time, U.S. imports from India decreased from \$26 million to \$25 million.

In 1982, the principal groups of articles exported to India were scientific instruments, valued at \$79 million, and medical goods, \$15 million. By far the largest trade shift was that registered in scientific instruments<sup>214</sup> which increased from \$62 million in 1981 to \$79 million in 1982, or by about 27 percent. This shift resulted from increased demand for meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts, and for instruments and



apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts. These articles are believed to be advanced high quality goods produced in limited amounts, if at all, in India.

The categories of U.S. imports from India registering the largest amounts in 1982 were jewelry, \$6 million, and handbags, luggage, and flat goods, \$4 million. U.S. imports of photographic equipment and supplies from India experienced the largest trade shift, increasing from \$373,000 in 1981 to \$2.9 million in 1982. Virtually all of this increase was accounted for by hand-held type cameras.

Korea.--During 1981-82, the value of U.S. exports to Korea increased from about \$140 million to \$232 million, or by 65 percent. During the same period, the value of U.S. imports from Korea grew by 16 percent, from \$637 million to \$740 million, causing a U.S. trade deficit with Korea amounting to \$497 million in 1981, and \$508 million in 1982.

Scientific instruments, and medical goods were the only two commodity groups in this sector that experienced significant growth, accounting for 73 percent of U.S. exports to Korea in 1981-82. During the period, the value of U.S. exports of scientific instruments grew from about \$74 million to \$126 million, or by 70 percent; and U.S. exports of medical goods increased by 78 percent, from \$27 million to \$48 million. The expansion and modernization of certain industrial and medical facilities in Korea were primarily responsible for the growth of U.S. exports to that country.

U.S. imports from Korea of virtually all commodity groups of this sector experienced growth in 1981-82, and three groups accounted for about 60 percent of total U.S. imports. During 1981-82, imports of dolls and toys increased from \$118 million to \$167 million, or by 42 percent; sporting goods (chiefly leather sports gloves) grew from \$108 million to \$128 million, or by 19 percent; and handbags, luggage, and flat goods increased from \$139 million to \$170 million, or by 22 percent. U.S. imports from Korea consisted primarily of commodities produced by labor-intensive industries, and staffed by a relatively low-wage-rate labor force. These factors, combined with the Korean Government policy of discouraging nonessential imports, contributed to the trade deficit with Korea.

Mexico.--During 1981-82, the value of U.S. exports to Mexico decreased by about 32 percent, from \$772 million to \$528 million, and the value of U.S. imports declined by 11 percent, from \$360 million to \$320 million. Because of the downward trend in bilateral trade, the U.S. trade surplus decreased from \$412 million in 1981 to \$208 million in 1982, or by 50 percent. The bilateral trade between the United States and Mexico was adversely affected primarily by the worldwide recession and falling oil prices, which severely impacted Mexico and curtailed its purchasing power.

The two leading commodity groups in this sector, which accounted for about 50 percent of total U.S. exports to Mexico in 1981-82, were scientific instruments and medical goods. Exports of scientific instruments fell to \$199 million in 1982, from \$270 million in the previous year, a drop of 26 percent; exports of medical goods declined by 25 percent to \$63 million from \$84 million. Although exports of scientific instruments decreased

sharply in 1982, they remained relatively large because of the continued development, expansion, and modernization of certain industrial sectors, particularly petroleum and petrochemicals. In addition, about 10 percent of U.S. exports of scientific instruments to Mexico consisted of parts and components to be assembled there and exported to the United States under TSUS item 807.00. The policy by the Mexican Government of encouraging the modernization of the medical infrastructure was primarily responsible for the relatively strong showing of U.S. exports of medical goods to that country.

Scientific instruments, furniture, dolls and toys, handbags, luggage, and flat goods accounted for about 58 percent of total U.S. imports from Mexico in 1981-82. During the same period, imports of scientific instruments from Mexico fell from \$84 million to \$57 million, or by 32 percent. Declining demand in the United States for such products, and greater utilization of existing inventories accounted for the sharp decline in imports in 1982. Handbags, luggage, and flatgoods declined to \$21 million in 1982, from \$33 million in the previous year, or by 36 percent. A falling off of demand for these products in the United States, because of the economic slowdown, was primarily responsible for the decline in imports from Mexico in 1982.

Taiwan.--During 1981-82, the value of U.S. exports to Taiwan decreased by 5 percent, from \$228 million to \$217 million. During the same period, U.S. imports from Taiwan increased from \$1,704 million to \$1,970 million, or by about 16 percent, causing a U.S. trade deficit with Taiwan amounting to \$1,476 million in 1981, and \$1,754 million in 1982.

Scientific instruments, and medical goods were the only two major commodity groups in this sector that experienced growth, accounting for 55 percent of total U.S. exports to Taiwan in 1981, and 66 percent in 1982. During 1981-82, the value of U.S. exports of scientific instruments to Taiwan grew from \$104 million to \$120 million, or by about 15 percent, and exports of medical goods increased by 9 percent, from \$22 million to \$24 million. Taiwan's ongoing expansion and modernization of certain industrial sectors and medical facilities were primarily responsible for the growth in U.S. exports to Taiwan for these two commodity groups.

U.S. imports of most commodity groups in this sector experienced growth in 1981-82; five groups accounted for 66 percent of total U.S. imports in 1981, and 77 percent in 1982. During 1981-82, U.S. imports of furniture increased from \$227 million to \$259, or by 14 percent; imports of dolls and toys increased by 17 percent, from \$162 million to \$189 million; imports of games, chiefly game machines, grew from \$241 million to \$344, or by 43 percent; imports of sporting goods increased by 9 percent, from \$171 million to \$186 million; and imports of handbags, luggage, and flat goods grew from \$324 million to \$373 million, or by 15 percent. A Taiwan company owns five furniture assembly and distribution facilities in the United States where knockdown furniture components imported from Taiwan are assembled.

OPEC.--U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactures from OPEC were small in both 1981 and 1982, amounting to \$13 million and \$12 million, respectively. However, U.S. exports were strong, amounting to over \$1.0 billion in 1982, 11 percent above the 1981 level. This resulted in a trade surplus greater than \$1.0 billion in 1981 and 1982.

Antiques and works of art, both duty-free categories, accounted for the greatest portion (70 percent in 1981, 60 percent in 1982) of total imports of miscellaneous manufactures from OPEC. Import levels, which fluctuate depending on the availability of major collections and major single works, fell 20 percent from 1981 to about \$7 million in 1982.

Exports of scientific instruments, the largest group, were \$420 million in 1982, a slight increase from the \$403 million in 1981. Medical instrument exports, next largest, rose from \$144 million to \$165 million between 1981 and 1982. Increased industrialization has occurred in recent years in these countries, creating a need for high quality, technologically advanced instrumentation. With increasing construction of hospital plants, the need for medical equipment also grew. The high quality and relatively inexpensive price of domestically produced furniture have led to an increase in furniture exports to OPEC; these exports climbed 18 percent, from nearly \$173 million in 1981 to \$205 million in 1982.

NME's.--The value of U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactures from nonmarket economy countries (NME's) increased by 26 percent, totaling \$210 million in 1982. U.S. exports rose 27 percent over the same period, from \$141 million to \$179 million. The U.S. trade balance was negative for both years, amounting to \$25 million in 1981 and \$31 million in 1982.

Furniture, pillows, cushions, and mattresses was the largest group of imports, with a value of \$26 million in 1981 and \$28 million in 1982. Wood furniture, primarily low-cost chairs from Yugoslavia, accounted for almost all furniture imports from NME's in both years. Imports of medical instruments grew from \$505,000 in 1981 to nearly \$4 million in 1982. Most of the increase was due to an increase in imports of artificial respiration, oxygen therapy, and similar breathing apparatus from Poland.

Exports of miscellaneous products, particularly light reflecting and pressure sensitive sheets, strips, and tapes, doubled to \$43 million in 1982. Increased industrial demand for high quality plastic-backed tape caused the rise. Scientific instrument exports remained strong in 1982 at \$30 million, little changed from the total exported in 1981.

U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactures from China reached \$156 million in 1982, representing a 36-percent rise over the 1981 total of \$115 million. U.S. exports also increased in 1982, rising by 18 percent to \$83 million. The U.S. trade deficit with China was \$73 million, an increase of 65 percent over that recorded in 1981.

Matches, pyrotechnics, candles, and blasting caps, with 1982 imports valued at \$36 million, was the major group of miscellaneous manufactures imported from China. The 29-percent rise in these imports since 1981 is largely attributable to the increased popularity of fireworks and to lower import duties resulting from China's acquisition of MFN status in February of 1980. Handbags, luggage, and flat goods was another large group of imports, rising from \$23 million in 1981 to \$32 million in 1982. Increased imports of handbags, due to China's low production costs, account for much of the rise in imports.

Scientific and medical instruments led all categories of exports of miscellaneous manufactures, comprising 89 percent of total exports for the sector. Instrument exports were \$74 million in 1982, up from \$60 million in 1981. China's lack of technology to produce advanced scientific and medical instrumentation is the primary reason for the size of and increase in these exports.

### Commodity analyses

Scientific instruments.---Exports of surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological and geophysical instruments, and parts, increased from \$912 million in 1981, to \$1,022 million in 1982, or by 12 percent. Strong demand by Canada, the United Kingdom, Singapore, Norway, and the People's Republic of China for advanced geophysical and navigational instruments and systems was primarily responsible for the positive export performance of this product group. During 1981-82, imports of instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts, increased from a value of \$110 million to \$137 million, or by 25 percent. The continued growth in imports of these instruments is due primarily to the growing demand for these products, especially electronic circuits testing instruments, and the increased capability of more developed and developing countries to produce and export competitively priced advanced quality instruments.

Ruben Moller  
724-1732

Medical goods.---The United States registered a trade surplus for medical goods valued at \$1,357 million in 1981 and \$1,317 in 1982. It is believed that the lesser performance in 1982 was caused primarily by the relatively weak world economy and the increased capabilities of certain countries to produce and successfully market worldwide a growing number of advanced medical goods.

During 1981-82, the value of U.S. exports of medical goods increased from \$2,049 million to \$2,148 million, or by about 5 percent. The largest markets for both years were the EC, 36 percent; Canada, 14 percent; and Japan, 11 percent. For the same years, imports increased by 20 percent, from \$692 million to \$831 million. During 1981-82, the principal sources were the EC, 41 and 51 percent, respectively; and Japan, 20 and 19 percent, respectively. The ability of an increased number of foreign producers to manufacture quality, up-to-date products, and competitively market these products in the United States were the prime reasons for the increase in imports, in spite of the weakened U.S. economy.

Ruben Moller  
724-1732

Furniture.---Imports of all furniture items increased over 9 percent from 1981 to 1982, rising from \$1.25 billion to \$1.36 billion. The principal sources, Canada and Taiwan, accounted for 47 percent of total furniture

imports. Imports of furniture designed for motor vehicle or aircraft use increased 12 percent in 1982 over that in 1981, rising from \$250 million to \$279 million, with Canada and Mexico as the two principal sources. These imports accounted for approximately 20 percent of total imports. Imports of metal furniture increased 15 percent during the same period, from \$233 million to \$268 million. These imports also accounted for 20 percent of total imports, with Canada and Taiwan as the principal sources.

Reversing the trend of the past 3 years, exports of U.S. produced furniture declined 8 percent from \$644 million in 1981 to \$591 million in 1982. For the first time, Saudi Arabia became the principal market for U.S. exports, receiving 28 percent of total furniture exports. Exports to Canada, the number two market, declined sharply from \$163 million in 1981 to \$118 million in 1982, or by 27 percent. The relative strength of the U.S. dollar in most world markets combined with a worldwide recession contributed to a weakened demand for U.S. produced furniture.

Rhett Leverett  
724-1725

Horological devices.--U.S. imports of watches, clocks, and clockwork-operated devices and parts declined between 1981 and 1982, from \$1.0 billion to \$993 million. Exports of these articles also fell, from \$147 million in 1981 to \$125 million in 1982.

Watches and watch movements, which make up two-thirds of the value of imports for this group, accounted for most of the change in imports. While the quantity of watches and watch movements imported rose 12 percent to 94 million units in 1982, the value decreased 18 percent to \$678 million. Intense price competition in the low end of the watch market contributed to the increased quantity and lower value. Japan, Hong Kong, and Taiwan continued to be the leading exporters of watches and watch movements to the United States. While Hong Kong supplied the most units in 1982, 49 million, Japan appeared to hold the lead, in terms of value, at \$199 million.

Exports of watches and watch movements fell 27 percent to \$20 million in 1982. The almost complete disappearance of domestic production and increased offshore assembly operations caused this shift.

Cynthia Wilson  
724-1731

Photographic equipment and supplies.--The value of U.S. imports of all photographic equipment and supplies was \$1.4 billion in 1982, representing an increase of 1.6 percent over imports in 1981. Imports of photographic film, emulsion, dry plates, and silver halide papers increased from \$557 million in 1981 to \$594 million in 1982, or by 7 percent. In terms of value, Japan supplied almost 45 percent of these imports in 1982. Imports of photographic film and paper have increased due to the strengthening dollar, effective utilization by a Japanese manufacturer of its previously expanded U.S. sales force, and an increase in this Japanese manufacturer's U.S. exposure as it

capitalized on its official sponsorship of the 1984 Olympic games and the U.S. Olympic Team.

U.S. exports of all photographic equipment and supplies declined by 5 percent, from \$2.0 billion in 1981 to \$1.9 billion in 1982. The potential for an even larger export decline in 1982 was averted by a boom in exports of fixed-focus, hand-held-type, still-picture cameras. Exports of these cameras increased from \$28 million in 1981 to \$123 million in 1982, or by more than 300 percent. This growth was due to the spring 1982 introduction by a major U.S. manufacturer of a new camera system utilizing a disc format; reportedly, this manufacturer exported over 3 million such cameras, or about 40 percent of its 1982 production. Canada, Japan, and the United Kingdom were the leading markets for U.S. exports of these cameras in 1982. Exports of photographic film, emulsion, dry plates, and silver halide papers decreased from \$1.4 billion in 1981 to \$1.2 billion in 1982. This was caused primarily by the strong U.S. dollar and the use by a major U.S. manufacturer of its film sensitizing facilities in the United Kingdom and France.

Kenneth Durkin  
724-1729

Ophthalmic goods.--The value of U.S. imports of ophthalmic goods increased by 14 percent in 1982 to \$342 million from \$300 million in 1981, due to a 12-percent increase in imports of eyeglasses, goggles, and similar articles, and a 7-percent increase in the value of imports of frames and mountings, and parts of eyeglasses, goggles, and similar articles. These two categories composed about 84 percent of the value of imports of all ophthalmic goods.

The value of U.S. exports of ophthalmic goods decreased by 8 percent to \$113 million in 1982 compared with a value of \$123 million in 1981, due to a 19-percent decrease in the value of exports of eyeglasses, goggles, similar articles, and a 23-percent decrease in exports of contact lenses. These shifts in imports and exports principally reflect the strength of the dollar in the foreign exchange market, and the effect of the worldwide recession on trade.

Richardo Witherspoon  
724-0978

Games.--While imports of game machines in 1982 advanced by 70 percent over 1981 (from \$561 million to \$955 million), exports fell by 25 percent (from \$333 million to \$250 million). The popularity of the Japanese-made arcade game Donkey-Kong accounted for the quadrupling of imports of coin-operated game machines (from \$35 million to \$140 million). Meanwhile, U.S. exports in the same category were nearly halved (from \$220 million to \$116 million) as many European arcades went out of business or could not afford the high price of U.S.-made, high-quality games. In the home video game market, the largest domestic manufacturer opened plants in Hong Kong and Taiwan, leading to a 71-percent increase in imports (from \$358 million to \$610 million). Thanks to a strong market in Canada, exports of home video

games and parts also advanced, but on a smaller scale, from \$113 million to \$135 million. One fourth-quarter comparison between 1981 and 1982 is particularly worthy of note: the shrinking market for Rubik's Cube and similar puzzles led imports of games from Taiwan other than game machines to fall from \$32 million to \$8 million.

Ralph J. Watkins  
724-0976

Dolls, toys, models, tricks, and party favors.--In 1982, U.S. imports of dolls and stuffed toy animals increased by 29 percent over imports in 1981 to \$314 million, and exports decreased 27 percent to \$9 million, increasing the trade deficit in these products by 32 percent to \$305 million. Imports of toys, models, tricks, and party favors of \$716 million in 1982 were up 16 percent over imports in 1981. Exports of toys declined by 18 percent to \$228 million, increasing the trade deficit to \$489 million, or by nearly 44 percent. Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea remained the leading sources of imports in both categories, accounting for 81 percent of doll and stuffed toy imports and 68 percent of imports of toys, models, tricks, and party favors, continuing the past trend toward reliance on imports from Asia in these product groups. Another trend consists of the diversification of production in these groups into other Asian countries as evidenced by imports of dolls and stuffed toys from the Philippines and China and toys from Macao. Imports of dolls and stuffed toys from the Philippines were \$15 million in 1982, up 25 percent over imports in 1981 and imports from China were up 197 percent to \$8 million. Imports of toys from Macao rose 223 percent to \$40 million in 1982. Decreased exports of toys and models reflect the strength of the U.S. dollar during 1982.

Mark D. Estes  
724-0977

Luggage.--U.S. imports of luggage increased from \$294 million in 1981 to \$336 million in 1982, or by 14 percent. In 1982, Taiwan supplied 54 percent of total luggage imports, Korea, 24 percent, and Mexico, 5 percent. As in 1981, luggage of materials other than leather and plastics (primarily textiles) registered by far the largest gain in 1982, rising from \$101 million to \$153 million, or by 51 percent, and in the latter year approached half of total imports. These imports consist primarily of manmade materials, mainly nylon, and to a lesser extent of canvas. Increasing emphasis is being placed in marketing efforts on durable fashionable luggage. Nylon meets these criteria and comes in many bright, fashionable colors. However, the production process for this type of soft-side luggage is also more labor intensive, the principal competitive advantage of imported luggage.

In 1982, U.S. exports of luggage continued the decline begun in 1981, decreasing from \$48 million in 1981 to \$39 million in 1982, or by 19 percent. Reflecting the depressed state of economies worldwide and the resulting decreased travel, the decline was spread among many countries.

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Carl F. Seastrum  
724-1733

Jewelry.--U.S. jewelry imports rose 12 percent, reaching over \$1.0 billion in 1982. Exports fell 19 percent, from \$233 million to \$188 million. Italy was the major source of imports, with \$525 million. Switzerland was the primary export market, accounting for \$71 million, or 38 percent of all U.S. jewelry exports.

Much of the overall increase in jewelry imports resulted from a 22-percent rise in precious metal jewelry imports. These imports increased from \$706 million in 1981 to \$864 million in 1982. Italy, at \$516 million, surpassed all other countries with 60 percent of precious metal jewelry imports. Israel was second at \$92 million. Italy's reputation for finely crafted, stylish jewelry accounts for its strength in the U.S. market.

The decline in jewelry exports between 1981 and 1982 was due to decreased U.S. exports of both precious metal and costume jewelry. Precious metal jewelry exports dropped 19 percent, from \$141 million to \$114 million. Costume jewelry exports fell by 18 percent, from \$82 million to \$67 million. Switzerland, at \$69 million, was the primary market for precious metal jewelry exports; Japan, at \$10 million, was the major market for costume jewelry exports. The strong value of the U.S. dollar in 1982 made imports more attractive, while contributing to sales difficulties for exporters.

Cynthia Wilson  
724-1731

Bicycles.--U.S. imports of bicycles decreased from 2.2 million units, valued at \$185 million, in 1981 to 1.7 million units, valued at \$123 million, in 1982, or by 22 percent in quantity and 34 percent in value. Most of this decrease resulted from recession-related decreased demand by adults for larger lightweight-type bicycles and some diversion of discretionary income into purchases of video games. Demand for imports of smaller bicycles for children, primarily 20-inch BMX style, remained constant. On a unit basis, Taiwan and Japan, the two largest suppliers experienced the largest declines. However, in 1982, they continued to supply the largest share of imports on a unit basis, with Taiwan accounting for 64 percent and Japan for 20 percent. Because Taiwan's rate of decrease was slower, its share of imports increased by 10 percentage points, while Japan lost a like share. 1/

Carl F. Seastrum  
724-1733

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1/ On September 24, 1982 the U.S. International Trade Commission initiated preliminary antidumping investigations on bicycles from the Republic of Korea (Inv. No. 731-TA-110) and Taiwan (Inv. No. 731-TA-111). On November 2, 1982, the Commission found there is no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, by reason of imports from the Republic of Korea of bicycles, provided for in items 732.02 through 732.26, inclusive, of the . . . TSUS, which are allegedly being sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). The Commission further determined "that there is a reasonable indication that an 222 industry in the United States is being materially injured, or is threatened with injury, by reason of imports from Taiwan of bicycles, as provided in the TSUS items shown above, which were allegedly being sold in the United States at LTFV."



Parts of bicycles.--U.S. imports of parts of bicycles decreased sharply from \$142 million in 1981 to \$85 million in 1982, or by 40 percent. Because a U.S.-produced bicycle requires a large proportion of imported parts, the significant decrease in demand for all bicycles in the U.S. market caused a large decrease in demand for imported parts of bicycles, which are used primarily in original-equipment manufacturing. The drop in demand for bicycles was caused by the recession and by some diversion of consumer discretionary income into purchases of video games. In 1982, Japan supplied 61 percent of total imports of parts of bicycles, Taiwan 15 percent, and Italy 10 percent.

Carl F. Seastrum  
724-1733

Musical instruments, parts, and accessories.--The value of U.S. exports of musical instruments, parts, and accessories decreased by 27 percent in 1982 to \$148 million from \$202 million in 1981, whereas the value of imports increased by 12 percent to \$293 million during the same period. These shifts in imports and exports reflect principally the continued strength of the dollar in the international exchange market in conjunction with softer world markets for the generally higher priced U.S.-produced instruments.

The decline in the value of exports was due chiefly to a 56-percent decrease in exports of organs to Australia, the Netherlands, and Canada, and a 40-percent decrease in exports of pianos to Canada, West Germany, and Australia.

The increase in the value of imports was accounted for by a 55-percent increase in the value of imports of pianos from Japan and the Republic of Korea, and a 98-percent increase in the value of imports of electronic musical instruments other than organs, pianos, and guitars, from Japan and Hong Kong. The bulk of these electronic musical instruments consisted of synthesizers and electronic keyboards.

Richardo Witherspoon  
724-0978

Golf equipment.--Strong growth was exhibited in both imports and exports of golf equipment in 1982. The 38-percent rise in imports (from \$45 million in 1981 to \$62 million in 1982) was more than offset by the 17-percent increase in exports (from \$114 million to \$133 million). Leading the way for imports was a 91-percent escalation in clubs and parts of clubs from Taiwan, Japan, the United Kingdom, and Mexico, from \$11 million to \$21 million. Together, these sources accounted for 92 percent of the imports of golf clubs and parts in 1982. Exports, on the other hand, were paced by a 50-percent increase in the shipments of golf equipment other than golf clubs and parts (essentially golf balls) from \$28 million to \$42 million. The most significant expansions were in exports to Japan by 120 percent (to \$15 million) and to Canada by 47 percent (to \$8 million).

Ralph J. Watkins  
724-0976

Pens, mechanical pencils, and parts.---In 1982, the value of U.S. imports of pens, mechanical pencils, and parts increased by 4 percent over imports in 1981, rising to \$85 million, and exports declined by 16 percent to \$114 million. Thus, the trade surplus in these products continued to shrink, dropping from \$54 million in 1981 to \$30 million in 1982, or by 44 percent. The principal reason for the narrowing trade surplus was the continued strong dollar. Japan was the major supplier of imports, accounting for 60 percent (\$49 million) of total imports in 1981, and 59 percent (\$50 million) in 1982. Exports went to many countries, with Canada, which took 12 percent of total exports in each year, the principal market.

Bill Hanlon  
724-1745

Light-reflecting and/or pressure-sensitive flat shapes or forms.---U.S. imports of light-reflecting and/or pressure-sensitive flat shapes or forms increased by 8 percent in 1982 to \$73 million compared with the level attained in 1981. Most of this growth resulted from a rise in imports from Italy, and consisted primarily of nonelectrical plastic-backed pressure-sensitive tape and pressure-sensitive sheets, strips, monograms or forms; and reportedly, the increase was attributable to the continued competitive strength of Italian producers of these articles. Taiwan, Italy, and Japan were the largest sources in 1982, accounting for 32 percent, 22 percent, and 13 percent, respectively, of total imports. U.S. exports of these articles increased by about 2 percent to \$234 million in 1982, compared with \$229 million in 1981. Exports to the U.S.S.R., the largest single market, accounted for a 16-percent market share in 1982, up from a 9-percent share in 1981; however, the multiyear trend of exports to the U.S.S.R. reflects a declining market share, chiefly attributable to increased competition from European and Asian producers of plastic tape.

Nancy Paris  
724-1748

Nontextile floor covering.---U.S. imports of nontextile floor coverings increased 7 percent from 1981 to 1982, rising to \$39 million in the latter year. Resilient flooring, principally sheet vinyl flooring and vinyl tile, constituted the largest share of imports, increasing 8 percent to \$35 million. Imports of vinyl tile in 1982 rose 6 percent over the previous year to \$13.0 million. Taiwan, the principal source of vinyl tile imports in each year, accounted for 86 percent of the total in 1981 and 89 percent in 1982.

After a trend in recent years of annual increases, U.S. exports of nontextile floor coverings in 1982 decreased 16 percent compared with 1981, falling from \$122 million to \$102 million. The major markets were Canada, Japan, and Mexico, which together accounted for 62 percent of exports in 1981 and 66 percent in 1982. While exports to Japan remained relatively stable at \$14 million in each year, exports to Canada dropped 7 percent to \$48 million and those to Mexico declined 46 percent to \$6 million. The bulk of exports, which consisted principally of various resilient floor coverings, dropped 12 percent, to \$28 million.

This decline in exports is attributable to the strong value of the U.S. dollar combined with the overall economic problems in both Canada and Mexico.

Doris B. Mebane  
724-1730

Fishing rods.--The growth in imports of fishing rods accelerated in 1982 compared with 1981, increasing by 42 percent in quantity (from 7.7 million rods to 11.0 million rods) and 45 percent in value (from \$29 million to \$42 million). Taiwan and Korea accounted for 90 percent of the value of imports in 1982. Meanwhile, exports of fishing rods slumped by 66 percent in quantity (from 250,000 rods to 85,000 rods) and by 61 percent in value (from \$4.0 million to \$1.6 million). The average unit value of imported rods was \$3.86 in 1982 compared with \$18.47 for exported rods.

Ralph J. Watkins  
724-0976

Tennis rackets.--The previously reported trend in which Taiwan was noted to be upgrading its tennis rackets in order to appeal to the increasingly quality conscious U.S. consumer continued in 1982. Imports from Taiwan were up by almost 50 percent in value in 1982 over 1981 (from \$16 million to \$24 million), but they advanced a more moderate 22 percent in quantity (from 2.4 million rackets to 2.9 million rackets) as the average unit value rose by 21 percent, to \$8.25. By comparison, the average unit value of U.S. exports was \$29.29 in 1982. U.S. exports were stable, rising 4 percent in value to \$27 million while dipping 6 percent in quantity to 912,000 rackets. Taiwan supplied 80 percent of U.S. imports of tennis rackets in 1982, in terms of quantity.

Ralph J. Watkins  
724-0976

Artificial flora, parts thereof, and articles made thereof.--U.S. imports of artificial flora, parts thereof, and articles made thereof increased to \$42 million in 1982, or by 47 percent over 1981. The Far Eastern countries accounted for the bulk of this increase and for 84 percent of total imports of these articles in 1982, up from 72 percent in 1981. Because the production of artificial flowers is a labor-intensive operation, U.S. manufacturers continued to produce, to a large extent, only the higher priced artificial flowers which are chiefly used for commercial display purposes. Increased imports of artificial flowers from the Far Eastern countries continued to satisfy the increased domestic demand for such articles at a lower price.

Nancy Paris  
724-1748

Table 24.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Handbags				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	145,042	171,786	167,009	-3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	4,227	7,581	6,320	-17
Luggage				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,479	20,014	15,032	-25
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	246,070	294,377	336,420	14
Flat goods				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	54,574	48,350	38,965	-19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	75,044	87,474	90,249	3
Ophthalmic goods				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,404	9,086	6,763	-26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	277,639	299,761	342,026	14
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	114,073	122,722	113,325	-8
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	253,536	303,861	275,163	-9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	38,371	50,347	60,090	19
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	152,725	181,659	178,899	-2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	167,246	127,332	138,642	9
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	175,153	196,808	221,917	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	477,071	559,750	601,238	7

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

Table 24.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies				
Imports:				
Value	72,172	74,931	87,818	17
Exports:				
Value	273,869	310,757	332,743	7
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)				
Imports:				
Value	34,965	41,157	40,066	-3
Exports:				
Value	95,228	114,431	120,324	5
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts				
Imports:				
Value	81,159	109,707	129,391	18
Exports:				
Value	591,675	727,881	773,823	6
Apparatus based on the use of x-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other, uses and parts				
Imports:				
Value	226,089	269,677	351,612	30
Exports:				
Value	296,384	336,180	320,110	-5
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	170,851	246,080	237,603	-3
Exports:				
Value	743,649	911,890	1,022,230	12
Drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments; micrometers, calipers, and gauges; balancing machines; non-optical measuring and checking machines, n.s.p.f., and parts				
Imports:				
Value	314,102	343,827	326,900	-5
Exports:				
Value	105,108	107,293	91,270	-15

Table 24.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights				
Imports:				
Value	24,107	19,558	17,171	-12
Exports:				
Value	9,327	13,186	13,290	1
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	13,165	9,183	12,941	41
Exports:				
Value	118,810	136,231	124,209	-9
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments				
Imports:				
Value	23,685	28,632	26,717	-7
Exports:				
Value	41,654	48,860	44,002	-10
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	219,884	252,368	251,197	0
Exports:				
Value	1,009,942	1,178,679	1,104,052	-6
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	85,091	101,417	110,597	9
Exports:				
Value	803,396	904,499	903,008	0
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	46,789	45,769	41,786	-9
Exports:				
Value	43,833	60,392	48,018	-20
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	15,978	10,769	11,862	10
Exports:				
Value	116,882	126,072	127,487	1

Table 24.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	86,652	109,877	137,422	25
Exports:				
Value	1,188,129	1,352,211	1,373,313	2
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	11,014	14,181	12,639	-11
Exports:				
Value	89,809	98,025	86,197	-12
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts				
Imports:				
Value	58,313	83,332	86,134	3
Exports:				
Value	698,580	830,757	649,385	-22
Clocks and clock movements				
Imports:				
Value	6,686	8,742	2,079	-76
Exports:				
Value	22,147	26,840	19,739	-26
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	41,406	48,678	47,374	-3
Exports:				
Value	260,125	316,836	228,455	-28
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	1,488	2,094	1,842	-12
Exports:				
Value	16,888	22,307	19,174	-14
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	33,073	21,882	12,201	-44
Exports:				
Value	21,451	22,934	24,885	9
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	504,576	613,646	597,863	-3
Exports:				
Value	231,881	243,430	293,404	21

Table 24.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts; and projection screens				
Imports:				
Value	35,896	25,764	23,819	-8
Exports:				
Value	108,079	117,168	90,366	-23
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts				
Imports:				
Value	3,892	3,262	2,534	-22
Exports:				
Value	17,025	18,349	13,136	-28
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides				
Imports:				
Value	20,765	18,976	16,785	-12
Exports:				
Value	20,489	21,627	22,037	2
Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus, photographic light meters, and half-tone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes; and range-finders designed to be used with photographic cameras and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	87,158	102,566	88,260	-14
Exports:				
Value	13,415	9,807	7,113	-27
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)				
Imports:				
Value	27,497	47,750	73,951	55
Exports:				
Value	206,039	199,156	195,159	-2
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film				
Imports:				
Value	2,864	2,409	2,984	24
Exports:				
Value	28,837	23,966	21,982	-8



Table 24.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed				
Imports:				
Value	366,707	381,333	395,954	4
Exports:				
Value	1,052,929	1,040,517	943,690	-9
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers				
Imports:				
Value	165,993	185,809	211,729	14
Exports:				
Value	296,976	305,596	291,202	-5
Motion-picture film in any form on which pictures, or sound and pictures, have been recorded, whether or not developed, news sound recordings relating to current events abroad; and sound recordings produced on photographic or magnetic film, tape, or wire, and suitable for use in connection with motion-picture exhibits				
Imports:				
Value	29,064	21,102	21,536	2
Exports:				
Value	75,919	73,982	70,381	-5
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 linear feet)	60,272	108,558	107,807	-1
Value	3,731	7,645	6,960	-9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 linear feet)	23,388	31,423	32,939	5
Value	23,823	28,924	26,709	-8
Phonograph records				
Imports:				
Value	35,518	49,150	50,672	3
Exports:				
Value	96,546	87,820	61,200	-30
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings				
Imports:				
Value	15,376	13,575	26,459	95
Exports:				
Value	60,642	86,170	115,918	35

Table 24.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon				
Imports:				
Value	229,597	293,668	351,997	20
Exports:				
Value	419,284	550,037	592,671	8
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master records), or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export; and scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials				
Imports:				
Value	16,139	8,731	6,096	-30
Exports:				
Value	2,775	2,934	4,588	56
Musical instruments, parts and accessories				
Imports:				
Value	207,570	262,851	293,208	12
Exports:				
Value	217,615	201,743	147,836	-27
Musical instruments				
Imports:				
Value	144,354	190,671	226,262	19
Exports:				
Value	160,630	146,409	99,613	-32
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	26,517	31,441	65,052	107
Value	32,036	43,972	68,165	55
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	20,151	21,124	11,681	-45
Value	20,047	22,218	13,269	-40
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	223,617	164,287	135,640	-17
Value	11,985	21,693	20,627	-5
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	48,692	40,939	17,703	-57
Value	48,634	42,805	18,888	-56

Table 24.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,094,287	1,250,072	1,366,658	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	475,235	643,748	591,473	-8
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,908	2,624	3,218	23
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,787	13,552	14,793	9
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	843,546	986,187	1,071,514	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	385,266	510,541	471,380	-8
Nontextile floor coverings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,857	36,059	38,732	7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	109,895	121,883	101,802	-16
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	101,713	121,754	126,393	4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	152,246	168,676	161,849	-4
Ordnance and accessories				
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	162,491	176,425	312,174	77
Ammunition and munitions				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,643	18,188	27,403	51
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,075,287	889,657	1,474,227	66
Games				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	517,657	681,344	1,058,080	55
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	349,204	360,022	274,750	-24

Table 24.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
<b>Sporting goods</b>				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	622,480	596,057	664,984	12
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	338,170	368,268	373,486	1
Fishing tackle				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	126,696	136,999	159,275	16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	29,332	31,311	22,953	-27
Golf equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,262	45,057	62,240	38
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	94,573	113,792	132,852	17
Lawn-tennis equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,177	37,309	48,358	30
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	35,251	40,351	43,520	8
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing				
Snow skis				
Imports:				
Quantity (pairs)-----	1,036,624	686,927	942,193	37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	43,663	32,476	39,481	22
Exports:				
Quantity (pairs)-----	243,061	221,688	174,928	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,997	18,664	15,722	-16
<b>Bicycles</b>				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	2,154	2,224	1,725	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	150,676	184,631	123,284	-33
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	92	90	50	-45
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,325	5,933	3,689	-38
Parts of bicycles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	130,419	142,092	85,111	-40
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,512	13,922	7,888	-43

Table 24.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value	12,981	13,808	22,331	62
Exports:				
Value	16,946	8,476	6,532	-23
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects				
Imports:				
Value	211,830	243,811	313,788	29
Exports:				
Value	9,393	12,626	9,225	-27
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors				
Imports:				
Value	540,744	618,491	716,377	16
Exports:				
Value	249,400	278,022	227,681	-18
Jewelry				
Imports:				
Value	839,332	1,039,948	1,168,659	12
Exports:				
Value	290,495	232,728	188,421	-19
Precious metal jewelry				
Imports:				
Value	555,273	706,343	864,272	22
Exports:				
Value	204,309	140,845	114,488	-19
Costume jewelry				
Imports:				
Value	171,477	193,721	178,249	-8
Exports:				
Value	76,846	81,929	66,809	-18
Natural or cultured pearls				
Imports:				
Value	80,704	107,950	97,046	-10
Exports:				
Value	1,259	952	1,062	12
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers				
Imports:				
Value	111,484	112,900	109,551	-3
Exports:				
Value	58,775	59,009	51,189	-13

Table 24.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Buttons				
Imports:				
Value	17,216:	20,031:	18,064:	-10
Exports:				
Value	10,031:	11,947:	11,872:	-1
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons				
Imports:				
Value	94,268:	92,868:	91,487:	-1
Exports:				
Value	48,744:	47,061:	39,316:	-16
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles				
Imports:				
Value	65,260:	77,806:	77,776:	0
Exports:				
Value	29,648:	31,603:	32,954:	4
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts				
Imports:				
Value	65,651:	81,722:	85,124:	4
Exports:				
Value	138,569:	135,836:	114,113:	-16
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk				
Imports:				
Value	13,540:	14,219:	12,865:	-10
Exports:				
Value	9,183:	9,839:	9,197:	-7
Miscellaneous products				
Casters				
Imports:				
Quantity				
(1,000 units)	16,061:	25,274:	27,423:	9
Value	7,974:	10,794:	10,494:	-3
Exports:				
Quantity				
(1,000 units)				0
Value	6,752:	7,833:	5,322:	-32
Clothespins				
Imports:				
Quantity				
(1,000 gross)	2,055:	2,211:	1,928:	-13
Value	2,994:	2,802:	2,614:	-7
Exports:				
Quantity				
(1,000 gross)	130:	177:	38:	-78
Value	89:	165:	31:	-81

Table 24.--Annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	7,469	6,338	7,066	11
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,007	28,892	31,933	11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	14,301	13,616	13,839	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	72,506	69,205	70,063	1

Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1982

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Handbags-----		
Luggage-----		
Flat goods-----		(01) (04)
Optthalmic goods-----		(01)
Optthalmic instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic		
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements-----		
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses-----		
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----		
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies-----		
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)-----		
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts-----		
Electro-medical apparatus and parts-----		
Apparatus based on the use of x-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other, uses and parts-----	01	
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts-----		
Drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments; micrometers, calipers, and gauges; balancing machines; non-optical measuring and checking machines, n.s.p.f., and parts-----		
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights-----		
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts-----		
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments-----	03	
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts-----		
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts-----		
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts-----		
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts-----		
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts-----		
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts-----		



Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1982

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts		
Watches and watch movements	(01) (07) 09	(01) (04) 07
Clocks and clock movements	(01) (07) (02)	(04)
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof		
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof		
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts; and projection screens		
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts		
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides		
Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus, photographic light meters, and half-tone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes; and range-finders designed to be used with photographic cameras and parts thereof		10
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)	02	
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film		
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed		
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers		
Motion-picture film in any form on which pictures, or sound and pictures, have been recorded, whether or not developed, news sound recordings relating to current events abroad; and sound recordings produced on photographic or magnetic film, tape, or wire, and suitable for use in connection with motion-picture exhibits		
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded		(02)
Phonograph records		
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings	02 09	02
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon		
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master		

Table 25.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1982

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
records), or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export; and scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials	(02) 09	02 09 (01) (01)
Musical instruments, parts and accessories		
Musical instruments		
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)	01 04 (07) (04)	(01) (04) (01) (04)
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)		
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings		
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings		
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture		
Nontextile floor coverings		
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)		
Ordnance and accessories	01	02
Ammunition and munitions	03	01
Games		
Sporting goods		
Fishing tackle		
Golf equipment	01	(01)
Lawn-tennis equipment	01	
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing		
Snow skis	04 09 (01) (04) 09 (01)	(04) (01) (04) (01) 09
Bicycles		
Parts of bicycles		
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof		
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	01 09	(01)
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors		
Jewelry		
Precious metal jewelry		
Costume jewelry		
Natural or cultured pearls		
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers		09
Buttons		
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons		09
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles		
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts		

Table 25.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, 1982

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk-----		
Miscellaneous products		
Casters-----		
Clothespins-----		
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.-----	(04)	(01) (04) 09



**APPENDIX A**

**TRADE MONITORING GATES USED IN  
USITC MONITORING SYSTEM**

## Trade Monitoring Gates

Each commodity area listed in U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas is assigned specific economic test criteria or "gates" from among those listed below. For example, in one commodity area the assigned gate for import value may be a change of 20 percent (gate 1); in another area, the gate used may be an import value change of 40 percent (gate 3).

When trade shifts meet or exceed an assigned gate level; the assigned gate is printed in the monitoring table. 1/ Thus, the gates printed do not represent actual percentage changes in trade levels or costs. For example, if for a given commodity, gate 2 (+ 30 percent) is an assigned gate, then when import value changes by 30 percent or more, gate 2 will be printed--no matter how great the actual percentage change. In this example, even if the change in import value for the commodity exceeds 40 percent, gate 3 (+ 40 percent) would not be printed, nor would gate 1 (+ 20 percent) be printed when the percent change in import value exceeds the gate 1 level but is less than the gate 2 level.

Import monitoring gates

Category	Economic Criterion
Import value	1. Total value of the import class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	2. Total value of the import class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	3. Total value of the import class has changed (+) by at least 40 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
Import quantity	4. Total quantity of the import class has changed (+) by at least 10 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	5. Total quantity of the import class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	6. Total quantity of the import class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.

1/ Printed gate numbers (1-6) enclosed by parentheses represent negative changes.

Import monitoring gates--Continued

Category	Economic Criterion
Import unit value	7. Average unit value of the import class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	8. Average unit value of the import class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
Supplying countries	9. Share of total imports, by value, from at least one country has changed (+) by at least 20 percentage points compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	10. The leading supplier, by value, in the current period was not among the top four supplying countries during a designated, prior, comparable period.

Export monitoring gates

Category	Economic Criterion
Export value	1. Total value of the export class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	2. Total value of the export class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	3. Total value of the export class has changed (+) by at least 40 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
Export quantity	4. Total quantity of the export class has changed (+) by at least 10 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	5. Total quantity of the export class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	6. Total quantity of the export class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.

Export monitoring gates--Continued

Category	Economic Criterion
Export unit value	7. Average unit value of the export class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	8. Average unit value of the export class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
Market countries	9. Share of total exports, by value, to at least one country has changed (+) by at least 20 percentage points compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	10. The leading market country, by value, in the current period was not among the top four market countries during a designated, prior, comparable period.



APPENDIX B

TRADE DATA FOR ARTICLES  
COVERED BY THE MTN CIVIL  
AIRCRAFT AGREEMENT

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement 1/

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent : Change : from : (2) to : (3) : (4)
Articles covered by the mtn civil aircraft agreement				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,878,453	3,690,766	3,411,105	-8
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,826,888	14,073,196	9,417,960	-33
Engines and parts of engines				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,036,336	1,411,096	1,261,798	-11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,593,989	1,740,560	904,835	-48
Non-piston type internal combustion engines				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)-----	2,549	3,326	1,854	-44
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	720,306	1,040,570	786,993	-24
Exports:				
Quantity (number)-----	1,393	1,729	1,743	1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	513,692	739,156	721,187	-2
Pumps, fans and blowers, compressors, air-conditioners and refrigerating equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,118	8,010	10,400	30
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,937	22,341	19,693	-12
Flight simulating machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	16,294	38,377	67,156	75
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,834	59,224	65,729	11
Electrical generators, motors and transformers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,686	9,358	6,790	-27
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,530	17,310	15,740	-9
Ovens and other food warming equipment				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	1,126	263	73	-72
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,086	2,565	2,991	17
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	15,494	15,215	15,130	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,317	1,423	1,421	0

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

## Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Amplifiers, receivers, and recorders				
Imports:				
Value	3,343	7,061	4,037	-43
Exports:				
Value	114,474	135,822	151,611	12
Radio navigational aid apparatus; sound or visual signalling apparatus				
Imports:				
Value	9,060	11,870	11,737	-1
Exports:				
Value	338,742	348,557	361,560	4
Automatic voltage and voltage-current regulators				
Imports:				
Value	731	372	903	143
Exports:				
Value	7,018	10,314	16,423	59
Civil balloons, airships, and gliders				
Imports:				
Value	1,817	1,951	2,882	48
Exports:				
Value	4,438	58,575	69,884	19
Civil airplanes (including helicopters)				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	611	780	724	-7
Value	964,034	1,336,505	1,129,052	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	4,434	3,826	1,557	-59
Value	8,251,697	8,551,245	4,774,764	-44
New civil airplanes				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	511	620	538	-13
Value	830,103	1,214,222	1,017,049	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	3,940	3,325	1,320	-60
Value	7,765,322	8,316,183	4,556,606	-45
Helicopters				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	207	260	260	0
Value	54,854	105,734	85,571	-19
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	525	453	259	-43
Value	298,710	346,526	205,956	-41

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement

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Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Other civil airplanes				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	304	360	278	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	775,248	1,108,488	931,478	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	3,415	2,872	1,061	-63
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,466,612	7,969,656	4,350,649	-45
Multi-engine, 4,400 pounds and over, but less than 10,000 pounds empty weight				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	119	123	87	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	95,188	123,695	104,285	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	432	426	209	-51
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	453,728	526,043	308,892	-41
Multi-engine airplanes, 10,000 to 33,000 pounds inclusive, empty weight				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	156	219	151	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	399,049	821,681	729,758	-11
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	28	20	25	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	83,079	86,452	136,726	58
Multi-engine airplanes, over 33,000 pounds empty weight				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)-----	17	7	4	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	279,509	162,222	93,742	-42
Exports:				
Quantity (units)-----	237	255	121	-53
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,726,954	7,180,115	3,834,065	-47
Optical instruments and compasses				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,222	10,350	9,007	-13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,516	34,928	343,838	884
Meters and gauges				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	110,520	105,892	123,854	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	207,419	230,830	46,624	-80

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Furniture				
Imports:				
Value	12,792	15,325	38,161	149
Exports:				
Value	7,344	12,682	11,597	-9
Pneumatic tires, of rubber or plastics				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	11	15	17	13
Value	2,786	3,895	5,069	30
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	41	40	36	-11
Value	4,344	4,740	4,504	-5
All other parts				
Imports:				
Value	693,622	728,135	737,261	1
Exports:				
Value	3,221,281	2,844,636	2,629,731	-8



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APPENDIX C

TRADE DATA FOR MOTOR VEHICLE  
PARTS AND ACCESSORIES

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories 1/ 2/

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Motor vehicle parts and accessories				
Imports:				
Value	9,028,783	8,446,138	9,110,446	8
Exports:				
Value	9,310,763	11,261,660	10,641,744	-6
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	794,346	106,840	45,094	-58
Value	1,997,669	493,647	497,275	1
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	95,403	100,323	69,158	-31
Value	501,763	553,697	349,975	-37
Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33				
Imports:				
Value	2,910,049	3,226,616	3,550,177	10
Exports:				
Value	5,651,633	6,936,538	6,663,116	-4
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels				
Imports:				
Value	265,600	317,563	376,946	19
Exports:				
Value	971,695	1,034,969	1,164,680	13
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes				
Imports:				
Value	186,552	182,582	187,707	3
Exports:				
Value	81,978	108,445	96,106	-11
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers				
Imports:				
Value	692,129	646,747	843,324	30
Exports:				
Value	1,172,119	1,384,463	1,314,181	-5
Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33				
Imports:				
Value	1,765,766	2,079,722	2,142,198	3
Exports:				
Value	3,425,839	4,408,659	4,088,147	-7

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.

2/ Separate data on U.S. exports are not collected in terms of items covered by the United States-Canadian Automotive Products Agreement (APTA).



## Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Motor vehicle engines and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,104,569	1,331,649	1,666,896	25
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,691,875	1,982,861	1,968,593	-1
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	594,068	764,614	747,323	-2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	58,682	87,338	83,574	-4
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	299,597	377,011	375,096	-1
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	371,357	473,561	458,790	-3
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	55,186	51,997	59,839	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	117,346	114,399	106,011	-7
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	70,528	73,331	61,197	-17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,877	20,546	19,469	-5
Pneumatic tires and tubes				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	20,200,209	23,409,533	27,212,545	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,099,063	1,124,170	1,055,607	-6
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	9,627,986	11,593,317	6,874,901	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)	322,740	387,211	249,391	-36
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	58,203	45,346	46,569	3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,917	17,133	13,636	-20

## Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	
Glass products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,021	60,232	106,693	77
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	114,187	132,943	125,879	-5
Springs and leaves for springs				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	106,791	117,949	118,969	1
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,194	50,395	43,588	-14
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	88,479	111,863	92,424	-17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	61,955	66,807	63,894	-4
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,081	32,134	84,937	164
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,187	8,219	7,010	-15
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,129	14,887	17,140	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	156,859	197,135	268,899	36
Furniture designed for automotive use				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	227,127	235,171	241,601	3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,828	54,959	50,259	-9
Jacks and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	47,403	79,614	71,087	-11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,230	23,829	18,250	-23
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	39,686	46,948	54,258	16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,191	2,452	1,917	-22

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Floor coverings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,558	7,847	8,786	12
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,197	25,643	28,791	12
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	219,570	251,102	254,564	1
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	105,737	125,981	120,693	-4
Motor vehicle parts and accessories-apta				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,826,845	3,259,171	3,720,170	14
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	33,795	19,928	20,511	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	395,300	323,625	329,064	2
Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus item 692.33				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,361,157	1,573,579	1,825,758	16
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	94,600	110,187	136,268	24
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	75,574	80,409	78,818	-2
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	146,964	182,609	378,814	107
Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus item 692.33				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,044,017	1,200,372	1,231,857	3
Motor vehicle engines and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	399,021	610,412	786,030	29

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,091	26,587	32,685	23
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,166	58,765	61,564	5
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,786	14,472	17,368	20
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,065	46,051	37,267	-19
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,976	28,822	24,926	-14
Glass products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,284	29,366	43,711	49
Springs and leaves for springs				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	79,645	80,671	77,242	-4
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,579	29,981	27,202	-9
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,635	19,484	14,454	-26
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,253	2,380	3,358	41
Furniture designed for automotive use				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	181,398	177,691	185,369	4
Jacks and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,578	13,039	12,710	-3

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories

Commodity area	1980	1981	1982	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,192	19,465	30,500	57
Floor coverings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	6,558	7,847	8,786	12
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	169,153	196,925	202,167	3



APPENDIX D

ALPHABETICAL INDEX FOR COMMODITY GROUPINGS  
COVERED IN THE SECTOR TABLES

Alphabetical Index for Commodity Groupings  
Covered in the Sector Tables

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Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof-----	179
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Broadwoven fabrics, of silk-----	81
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Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles-----	236
Building papers-----	50
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Buttons-----	236
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Calcium compounds-----	106
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Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substance-----	28
Carbon composition resistors-----	197
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk-----	236
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Cattle-hide upper leather-----	23
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Ceramic floor and wall tiles-----	137
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Cigars-----	31
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Clays-----	136
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays-----	136
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Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less-----	115
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Coffee-----	29
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate-----	29
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Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap-----	144
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Containerboard (Kraft linerboard)-----	50
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof-----	186
Copper ore and metal-----	141
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Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper-----	141
Copper, unwrought-----	141
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Cordage-----	81
Cordage and fish netting and nets-----	80
Cordage machines and parts thereof-----	185
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Corn sweeteners-----	29
Costume jewelry-----	235
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Cottonseed-----	31
Cottonseed oil-----	32
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Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	25
Curtains and draperies-----	83
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flower or other fresh plant parts-----	35
Cut gemstones and articles thereof-----	136
Decalcomanias-----	52
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)-----	227
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Dimension stone and articles thereof-----	135
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Edible preparations-----	33
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Electrical articles, miscellaneous -----	198
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Electrical machinery and equipment-----	190
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Electric lamps-----	197
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles-----	192
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Epoxides and halogenated epoxides (non benzenoid)-----	110
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof-----	180
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)-----	230
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Essential oils-----	112
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)-----	110
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Explosives, total-----	114

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Fabricated rubber and plastics products-----	116
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines-----	185
Fans and blowers and parts thereof-----	179
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Feathers and downs-----	19
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Ferroalloys-----	140
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Ferrosilicon-----	141
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials-----	114
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Filament yarn of manmade fibers-----	80
Filberts-----	27
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Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered-----	20
Fish, fresh or frozen-----	20
Fish, in airtight containers-----	20
Fishing tackle-----	234
Fish netting and nets-----	81
Fish, other in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring-----	21
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Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey-----	29
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Flat glass and products thereof-----	138
Flat goods-----	226
Flaxseed-----	31
Floor coverings-----	83
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof-----	182
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Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts-----	200
Front-end loaders-----	181
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Fruit, fresh-----	27
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Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)-----	28
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Hardwood veneer and plywood-----	49
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Inks and ink powders, total-----	114
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Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof-----	180
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts-----	228
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Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	201
Plywood and building boards-----	49
Pneumatic tires-----	116
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)-----	110
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	20
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams-----	20
Portable electric hand tools-----	201
Portable electric lamps-----	192
Pottery products, n.e.c.-----	137
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Power transmission chain of iron and steel-----	150
Precious metal jewelry-----	235
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap-----	140
Precious metals-----	139
Prefabricated buildings-----	49
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.-----	139
Primary cells and batteries-----	191
Printed matter-----	52
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof-----	183
Products, miscellaneous-----	236
(Certain) products in schedule 4, part 13-----	115
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts and projection screens-----	230
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing machinery-----	183
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof-----	179
 Radar-----	 195
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof-----	194
Radio receivers and parts-----	193
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment-----	193
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	198
Raw fibers-----	79
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----	194
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Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof-----	179
Rhenium metal-----	146
Rice (paddy and brown)-----	24
Robes and dressing gowns-----	85

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Rough wood products-----	48
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel-----	151
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings-----	116
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total-----	115
Rubber footwear-----	86
 Salts of organic acids (nonbenzenoid)-----	 109
Sand-----	134
Sardines-----	21
Sauces-----	34
Sausage-----	20
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.-----	237
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Shortening and cooking oils-----	33
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Sodium carbonate-----	107
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Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages-----	30
Softwood lumber-----	48
Softwood veneer and plywood-----	49
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master records), or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export; and scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials-----	232

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Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings-----	231
Soups-----	34
Soybean oil-----	32
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Special purpose motor vehicles-----	199
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts-----	228
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Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof-----	180
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns-----	80
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk-----	80
Spun yarn, of wool or hair-----	80
Starches-----	25
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof-----	178
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Structures of base metal-----	150
Sugar, sirups, and molasses-----	28
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane-----	28
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Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts-----	227
Sweaters-----	83
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Switchboards and switchgear assemblies-----	196
Switches other than circuit breakers-----	196
Synthetic dyes, total-----	113
Synthetic gemstones-----	136
Synthetic organic pesticides, total-----	105
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Tractors, including parts-----	200
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Transistors-----	198
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Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	25
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Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof-----	180
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Wheat-----	24
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages-----	30
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Wood manufactures, miscellaneous-----	49
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Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f.-----	82
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof-----	180
 X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts-----	 227
 Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts-----	 201
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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text also mentions the need for regular audits and the importance of having a clear chain of custody for all documents.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures for handling financial records. It details the steps for creating, updating, and archiving records, as well as the responsibilities of the personnel involved. The text also discusses the use of technology to streamline the record-keeping process and the importance of ensuring that all records are properly secured and protected from unauthorized access.

3. The third part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed in the previous sections. It reiterates the importance of accurate record-keeping and the need for regular audits and security measures. The text also includes a list of references and a bibliography of relevant literature.

4. The fourth part of the document contains a list of references and a bibliography of relevant literature. It includes a list of books, articles, and other sources that were consulted during the research process. The text also includes a list of references and a bibliography of relevant literature.

5. The fifth part of the document contains a list of references and a bibliography of relevant literature. It includes a list of books, articles, and other sources that were consulted during the research process. The text also includes a list of references and a bibliography of relevant literature.

APPENDIX E

U.S. PRODUCTION, EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE,  
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION, APPARENT CONSUMPTION, AND EMPLOYMENT, 1981

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1981 1/

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of--4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
		1,000 dollars			Percent		1,000 workers
AGRICULTURAL, ANIMAL, AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS							
Live animals, except birds and poultry--							
Cattle	33,367,000	229,803	345,176	33,482,373	1	1	5/ 2,300
Swine	23,473,000	65,467	191,059	23,598,592	1	6/	5/ 1,623
Poultry and poultry meat--	6,574,700	9,126	18,879	6,584,453	6/	6/	5/ 581
Feathers and down--	7,152,000	594,485	93,669	6,651,184	1	8	100
Meat, except poultry meat--	73,000	47,457	75,545	101,088	75	65	1
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen--	39,865,000	1,055,683	2,083,142	40,892,459	5	3	200
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen--	32,597,041	247,816	1,192,109	33,541,334	4	1	35
Sausage--	11,811,000	204,515	158,013	11,764,000	1	2	18
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams--	11,115,000	11,396	17,251	11,120,855	6/	6/	61
Fish, fresh or frozen--	6,692,000	48,449	45,357	6,689,000	1	1	17
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered--	1,000,000	690,986	1,345,698	1,654,700	81	69	168
Fish, in airtight containers--	136,000	20,240	81,440	197,200	41	15	2
Sardines--	1,801,700	157,074	195,574	1,840,200	11	9	25
Tuna--	54,900	1,700	51,195	104,400	49	3	1
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring--	1,281,700	7/	110,358	1,392,100	8	6/	20
Shellfish--	49,500	26,758	33,837	56,600	60	54	1
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk--	1,192,035	240,181	1,333,155	2,285,009	58	20	100
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream--	18,100,000	12,031	6,168	18,094,100	6/	6/	85
Butter--	3,054,800	148,028	9,909	2,916,700	6/	5	12
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes--	1,830,800	89,005	2,120	1,743,900	6/	5	2
Cheeses--	1,050,000	7,773	35	1,042,300	6/	1	2
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream--	7,187,700	21,090	332,062	7,498,700	4	6/	33
Ice cream--	1,833,000	3,927	10	1,829,100	6/	6/	11
Eggs--	3,486,100	-	-	3,486,100	-	-	17
Hides and skins--	3,688,000	175,219	5,541	3,518,000	6/	5	11
Cattle hides--	736,100	690,974	100,754	145,880	69	94	15
Leather--	669,200	627,129	28,226	70,297	40	94	12
Cattle hide upper leather--	2,181,000	266,465	354,235	2,269,000	16	12	20
Furskins--	1,294,000	30,754	55,016	1,318,000	4	2	15
Mink furskins--	475,740	432,491	193,795	237,000	82	91	4
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, or tubers--	111,200	115,339	99,035	94,896	104	104	4
Live plants--	42,426	3,624	41,249	80,100	52	9	8/ 500
Seeds--	2,500,000	35,350	26,581	2,500,000	1	1	140
	450,000	167,476	53,714	336,200	16	37	5/ 23

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1981 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of--4/ Imports to Exports to		Total employment
					consumption	production	
					Percent	Percent	1,000 workers
Grains-----	37,977,600	17,900,459	47,526	20,124,667	6/	47	5/ 1,300
Corn-----	20,502,500	8,007,074	15,989	12,511,415	6/	39	5/ 900
Rice (paddy and brown)-----	1,687,300	545,698	849	1,142,500	6/	32	5/ 10
Wheat-----	10,195,900	7,843,960	235	2,352,200	6/	77	5/ 380
Milled grain products-----	6,816,900	1,355,800	10,400	5,471,500	6/	20	21
Milled rice-----	2,200,000	981,611	4,348	1,222,700	6/	45	5
Milled wheat-----	2,770,000	309,429	3,017	2,463,600	6/	11	15
Malts and starches-----	1,291,000	45,850	37,134	1,282,300	3	4	13
Malts-----	746,900	7,788	15,297	754,400	2	1	2
Starches-----	544,100	37,256	21,242	528,100	4	7	11
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	6,805,600	446,063	541,752	6,901,300	8	7	5/ 17
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	91,400	6,052	54,875	140,200	39	7	5/ 12
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	563,300	50,023	238,255	751,500	32	9	5/ 14
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated-----	1,033,981	730,565	42,730	346,100	12	71	6
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)-----	5,582,500	127,955	156,482	5,611,000	3	2	44
Mushrooms and truffles-----	184,400	3,044	98,030	279,400	35	2	16
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried-----	167,200	372	79,574	246,400	32	6/	1
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved-----	1,788,000	623,797	531,713	1,695,900	31	35	5/ 43
Almonds-----	291,100	307,890	215	10/ 20,000	1	106	50
Filberts-----	11,700	6,946	5,214	10,000	52	59	8/ 1,300
Pistachio nuts-----	17,640	1,237	8,146	24,549	33	7	8/ 500
Fruit, fresh-----	2,800,000	856,962	789,560	2,700,000	29	31	5/ 90
Berries, fresh-----	297,300	27,597	14,573	284,300	5	9	5/ 23
Cherries, fresh-----	67,700	16,605	195	51,300	6/	25	5/ 18
Citrus fruit-----	1,712,712	418,769	53,616	1,347,559	4	24	80
Fruit, dried-----	465,700	224,282	20,183	261,600	8	48	7
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)-----	5,000,000	171,742	254,290	5,082,500	5	3	39
Olives-----	28,900	3,894	77,965	103,000	76	13	8/ 1,550
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances-----	60,000	1,604	9,378	67,800	14	3	1
Sugar, sirups, and molasses-----	2,998,100	506,787	2,141,287	4,632,600	46	17	29
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane-----	210,000	26,414	117,717	301,300	39	13	29
Molasses-----	1,976,000	28,871	196	1,947,325	6/	1	10
Corn sweeteners-----							
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey-----	9/ 2,472,200	38,263	47,612	2,481,500	2	2	10
Cocoa and confectionery-----	9/ 5,189,000	87,244	999,971	6,101,700	16	2	66
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate-----	5,000,000	142,249	3,019,422	7,900,000	38	3	10
Coffee-----	3,300,000	130,372	260,000	3,400,000	8	4	10
Spices-----	9/ 702,000	22,217	136,033	816,000	17	3	7
Fruit juices-----	493,000	246,282	295,294	542,000	54	50	33

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and employment, 1981 1/2--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of--4/ Imports to : Exports to :		Total employment 1,000 workers
					consumption : Percent	production : Percent	
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages-----	20,014,000	49,757	37,964	20,002,200	6/	6/	150
Ale, porter, stout, and beer-----	9,009,500	38,915	396,535	10/ 9,291,800	4	5/	40
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages-----	1,500,000	42,209	761,594	2,200,000	35	3	12
Distilled spirits-----	2,646,000	55,807	1,179,957	3,770,000	31	2	15
Tobacco and tobacco products-----	9/ 12,800,000	2,722,785	556,144	10,600,000	5	21	62
Cigarettes-----	10,047,200	1,228,515	7,654	10/ 8,748,600	6/	12	41
Cigars-----	329,300	11,043	41,266	10/ 314,400	13	3	5
Oilseeds-----	13,424,200	6,732,656	86,772	6,778,300	1	50	5/ 635
Cottonseed-----	575,700	10,599	26	565,127	6/	2	5/ 54
Flaxseed-----	53,000	64	36,622	89,558	41	6/	5/ 6
Soybeans-----	12,281,500	6,199,626	-	6,081,900	11/	50	5/ 560
Sunflower seed-----	514,000	510,656	9,573	10/ 90,320	11	99	5/ 13
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases-----	9/ 6,384,000	1,817,912	471,267	5,037,400	9	28	41
Corn oil-----	9/ 218,000	67,311	30	150,700	6/	31	11
Cottonseed oil-----	9/ 309,400	196,086	14	113,300	6/	63	5
Soybean oil-----	9/ 2,558,300	457,469	171	2,101,002	6/	18	9
Other vegetable oils-----	478,100	226,807	453,879	705,172	64	47	2
Animal and marine animal oils-----	9/ 2,297,000	787,281	10,621	1,520,300	1	34	13
Shortening and cooking oils-----	9/ 5,884,000	82,958	6,552	5,807,594	6/	1	13
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum-----	10,000	33,385	137,577	114,200	120	334	1
Edible preparations-----							
Bakery products, except bread-----	9/ 7,800,000	39,074	95,228	7,860,000	1	1	222
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance-----							
Cereal breakfast foods-----	9/ 7,300,000	3,794	17,610	7,313,800	6/	6/	170
Chewing gum-----	9/ 2,300,000	25,662	8,967	2,283,300	6/	1	17
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes-----	710,000	19,735	9,995	700,300	1	3	8
Sauces-----	9/ 947,000	3,905	43,929	987,000	4	6/	8
Soups-----	9/ 2,000,000	43,694	34,126	1,990,400	2	2	23
Edible preparations, not specially provided for-----	9/ 1,500,000	15,795	20,103	1,504,300	1	1	26
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor-----	9/ 7,400,000	413,055	102,803	7,089,700	1	6	71
Naval stores-----	9/ 44,904,300	2,746,868	132,737	42,290,200	6/	6	67
Miscellaneous vegetable products-----	9/ 377,000	66,185	6,709	317,500	2	18	5
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other fresh plant parts-----							
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin-----	332,000	19,000	152,500	466,000	33	6	11
Tonka and vanilla beans-----	120,154	98,667	35,767	57,254	62	82	8/ 190
Miscellaneous vegetable products-----	-	-	31,374	19,000	165	-	12/
	300,000	54,852	89,956	335,100	27	18	12/

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1981 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of--4/ Imports to Exports to		Total employment 1,000 workers
					Percent	production	
FOREST PRODUCTS							
Rough wood products	17,800,000	1,480,479	275,940	16,595,000	2	8	112
Logs	9,784,000	1,094,715	19,690	8,709,000	6/	11	82
Lumber	7,013,000	907,735	1,913,239	8,019,000	24	13	149
Softwood lumber	9/ 5,268,000	655,544	1,697,068	6,309,524	27	12	120
Hardwood lumber	9/ 1,716,000	243,026	143,359	1,616,000	9	14	28
Millwork	9/ 3,500,000	43,043	99,342	3,556,299	3	1	60
Miscellaneous wood manufactures	9/ 4,790,000	229,316	504,910	5,066,000	10	5	117
Prefabricated buildings	9/ 900,000	72,569	13,199	841,000	2	8	15
Plywood and building boards	7,900,000	365,347	688,797	8,223,450	8	5	101
Hardwood veneer and plywood	1,379,400	91,305	551,767	1,839,862	30	7	28
Softwood veneer and plywood	4,322,000	189,727	17,294	4,150,000	6/	4	42
Particle board	546,000	34,943	60,099	571,000	11	6	5
Wood pulp	9/ 3,500,000	1,746,506	1,764,289	3,500,000	50	50	15
Waste paper	1,820,000	268,526	23,769	1,600,000	1	15	5
Building papers	390,500	8,312	34,852	417,040	8	2	7
Industrial paperboard	12,320,000	1,225,002	27,587	11,100,000	6/	10	68
Containerboard (Kraft linerboard)	5,000,000	669,161	12,071	4,350,000	6/	13	28
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)	9/ 19,200,000	752,717	3,326,531	21,800,000	15	4	484
Newsprint	9/ 2,402,000	139,702	2,824,777	5,100,000	55	6	7
Wallpaper	9/ 175,200	13,535	96,180	257,850	37	8	3
Albums	9/ 110,000	8,171	23,784	125,600	19	7	1
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	9/ 39,300,000	875,433	382,313	38,800,000	1	2	334
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)	9/ 21,600,000	130,445	20,031	21,500,000	6/	1	225
Miscellaneous books	9/ 6,900,000	592,352	286,456	6,600,000	4	9	64
Printed matter	9/ 76,000,000	722,801	319,176	75,600,000	6/	1	1,300
Newspapers	9/ 19,500,000	10,931	50,517	19,500,000	6/	6/	383
Periodicals	9/ 9,950,000	363,473	51,948	9,650,000	1	4	86
Decalcomanias	9/ 202,900	17,088	6,366	192,200	3	8	3
TEXTILES, APPAREL, AND FOOTWEAR							
Raw fibers:							
Cotton	4,337,490	2,259,979	5,530	2,083,041	6/	52	232
Wool and fine animal hair	138,563	38,864	163,322	263,021	62	28	3
Man-made fibers	12,510,400	938,026	92,513	11,664,887	1	8	84
Noncellulosic man-made fibers	11,034,900	764,875	79,772	10,349,797	1	7	69
Cellulosic man-made fibers	1,475,500	173,151	12,741	1,315,090	1	12	16

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1981 1/2--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of--4/ Imports to : Exports to :		Total employment 1,000 workers
					consumption	production	
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage)-----	9,998,000	808,974	200,018	9,389,004	2	8	118
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns-----	7,365,800	128,944	140,761	7,377,617	2	2	96
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk:	7,010,900	122,292	95,942	6,984,500	1	2	86
Spun yarn, of wool or hair-----	311,000	4,201	29,047	335,846	9	1	5
Filament yarn of manmade fibers-----	2,632,200	648,950	51,112	2,034,362	2	25	19
Sewing thread:-----	764,500	30,369	4,051	737,912	1	4	9
Cordage and fish netting and nets-----	225,628	15,794	109,849	319,683	34	7	10
Fish netting and nets-----	14,541	834	6,252	19,959	31	6	1
Cordage-----	211,087	14,960	103,597	299,724	35	7	9
Broadwoven fabrics:							
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton-----	6,144,000	335,239	603,744	6,412,505	9	6	122
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers-----	9,180,000	727,177	561,074	9,013,897	6	8	133
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk-----	35,810	6,231	117,658	147,237	80	2	1
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool-----	858,000	6,178	104,719	956,541	11	1	13
Knit fabrics-----	5,361,000	72,718	15,875	5,304,157	6/	1	47
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials:							
Narrow fabrics-----	913,081	67,866	29,731	874,946	3	7	22
Webbs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.-----	1,837,773	170,567	57,848	1,725,054	3	9	13
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires-----	767,500	107,215	516	660,801	6/	14	8
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f.-----							
Textile furnishings-----	1,464,530	259,814	91,047	1,295,763	7	18	13
Floor coverings-----	8,274,130	572,663	525,799	8,227,266	6	7	133
Curtains and draperies-----	5,250,391	344,603	307,308	5,213,096	6	7	53
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies-----	935,740	13,452	9,539	931,827	1	1	29
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, rubber, and plastic apparel-----	2,087,999	214,608	208,952	2,082,343	10	10	51
Sweaters-----	50,697,000	1,209,393	7,409,803	56,897,410	13	2	1,244
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses-----	877,300	6,473	787,654	1,658,481	48	1	18
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats, and jackets-----	3,462,100	41,641	1,183,432	4,603,891	26	1	123
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	3,493,500	40,122	770,746	4,224,124	18	1	68
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses-----	3,113,900	30,332	722,967	3,806,535	19	1	69
Men's and boys' shirts-----	3,367,900	79,456	201,417	3,489,861	6	2	148
	3,550,700	179,827	1,089,544	4,460,417	24	5	97

See footnotes at end of table.



U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1981 1/-Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of--4/ Imports to : Exports to : consumption : production		Total employment 1,000 workers
					Percent	Percent	
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and jackets-----	3,336,200	52,828	563,727	3,847,099	15	2	77
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts-----	4,650,800	135,228	468,476	4,984,048	9	3	173
Robes and dressing gowns-----	395,000	11,707	27,476	410,769	7	3	12
Men's and boys' neckwear-----	336,000	2,095	15,631	349,536	4	1	8
Body-supporting garments-----	896,200	88,806	167,761	975,155	17	10	17
Hosiery, including panty hose-----	2,743,400	56,864	13,725	2,700,261	1	2	63
Headwear-----	708,120	30,098	151,453	829,475	18	4	19
Gloves-----	691,800	65,806	215,507	841,501	26	10	22
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin-----	497,400	63,626	106,170	539,944	20	13	4
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints-----	248,200	15,967	207,067	439,300	47	6	7
Footwear-----	5,406,619	140,564	3,141,218	8,407,273	37	3	165
Rubber footwear-----	572,473	20,328	647,432	1,199,577	54	4	22
Nonrubber footwear-----	4,834,146	120,236	2,493,786	7,207,696	35	2	143
<b>CHEMICALS, PETROLEUM, NATURAL GAS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS</b>							
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)-----	14,000,000	693,486	424,619	13,731,133	3	5	16
Benzenoid organic chemicals-----	19,043,440	1,583,299	673,044	18,133,183	4	8	32
Synthetic organic pesticides, total-----	5,157,282	1,203,701	311,172	4,264,753	7	23	25
Botanical pesticides, total-----	21,000	667	7,801	28,134	28	3	13/
Chemical elements-----	2,944,000	308,181	278,967	2,914,786	10	10	23
Inorganic acids-----	1,100,000	96,355	135,063	1,138,708	12	9	10
Certain inorganic chemical compounds-----	16,600,000	2,625,538	2,183,138	16,157,600	14	16	100
Aluminum compounds:							
Aluminum oxide-----	1,290,000	205,517	836,108	1,920,591	44	16	3
Antimony compounds-----	66,000	4,500	20,345	81,845	25	7	13/
Calcium compounds							
Calcium chloride-----	76,000	13,004	4,088	67,084	6	17	13/
Magnesium compounds-----	151,000	15,901	6,338	141,437	4	11	1
Manganese compounds-----	75,400	12,263	21,885	85,022	26	16	2
Molybdenum compounds-----	15,000	12/	16,601	12/	12/	12/	1
Phosphorus compounds-----	150,000	9,260	2,440	143,180	2	6	1
Silver compounds-----	665,000	1,529	13,860	677,331	2	6/	1
Sodium compounds:							
Sodium bicarbonate-----	61,000	6,288	680	55,392	1	10	1
Sodium carbonate-----	597,000	121,107	1,625	477,518	6/	20	10
Sodium chloride-----	588,000	18,704	49,157	618,453	8	3	5
Sodium hydrosulfite-----	46,800	11,991	213	35,022	1	26	13/

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1981 1/-Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of--4/ Imports to : Exports to consumption : production		Total employment 1,000 workers
					Percent	Percent	
Sodium sulfate-----	72,500	12,980	19,135	78,655	24	18	1
Tungsten compounds-----	155,780	23,475	21,088	153,393	14	15	1
Uranium compounds-----	851,000	896,335	755,434	710,099	106	105	5
Vanadium compounds-----							
Vanadium pentoxide-----	35,400	2,012	3,344	36,732	9	6	2
Zinc compounds-----							
Zinc sulfate-----	14,000	1,722	1,186	13,464	9	12	1
Zirconium compounds-----							
Zirconium oxide-----	51,000	2,254	1,412	50,158	3	4	1
Sulfur dioxide-----	25,000	826	4,030	28,204	14	3	1
Hydrogen peroxide-----	88,500	7,149	2,605	83,956	3	8	1
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds-----	11,225,953	3,045,400	1,047,166	9,227,719	11	27	115
Organic acids, acid anhydrides and acyl halides-----	685,688	122,896	78,089	640,881	12	18	15
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)-----	234,226	20,677	31,702	245,251	13	9	13/
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)-----	284,844	26,871	13,138	271,111	5	9	10
Ketones (non benzenoid)-----	687,268	88,552	16,148	614,864	3	13	4
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)-----	1,842,022	268,802	114,870	1,688,090	7	15	18
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)-----	1,831,591	360,011	73,042	1,544,620	5	20	9
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)-----	1,189,668	363,974	32,075	857,769	4	31	6
Epoxides, halogenated epoxides ethers of monohydric alcohols and acetals-----	396,170	124,439	45,279	317,010	14	31	9
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)-----	1,811,839	351,966	68,905	1,528,778	5	19	29
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid)-----	1,150,082	726,416	102,098	525,764	19	63	4
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)-----	12,000,000	188,302	354,429	12,166,127	3	2	99
Drugs and related products-----	22,667,000	2,228,396	1,068,089	21,506,693	5	10	164
Plastics and resin materials-----	18,987,233	2,676,675	272,796	16,574,354	2	14	81
Elastomers, total-----	9/ 2,965,398	701,229	994,600	3,258,769	31	24	9
Flavoring extracts-----	9/ 350,000	96,627	24,029	277,402	9	28	14
Essential oils-----	9/ 190,000	99,565	87,130	177,565	49	52	4
Glue, gelatin and related products-----	9/ 383,000	33,918	72,721	421,803	17	9	3
Aromatic or odoriferous substances-----	9/ 9,700,000	455,905	267,017	9,511,112	3	5	56
Surface-active agents-----	9/ 2,265,631	145,391	69,269	2,189,509	3	6	7
Soaps and synthetic detergents-----	9/ 6,984,000	200,333	20,257	6,803,924	3	3	33
Synthetic dyes, total-----	810,735	87,081	164,591	888,245	19	11	8
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total-----	491,152	80,362	37,667	448,457	8	16	6
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total-----	2,000	5,100	32,904	28,804	114	255	1
Synthetic tanning materials-----	25,000	3,107	320	22,213	1	12	1

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1981 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of--4/ Imports to Exports to		Total employment 1,000 workers
					consumption	production	
					Percent	Percent	
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total	1,900,000	201,392	328,654	2,027,262	16	11	12
Inks and ink powders, total	1,374,500	58,134	20,290	1,336,656	2	4	10
Paints and related items, total	8,401,960	248,623	27,073	8,180,410	6/	3	63
Crude petroleum	99,281,250	576,795	61,457,915	160,162,370	38	1	274
Petroleum products	217,728,800	2,230,580	13,190,129	228,688,349	6	1	154
Natural gas and products derived therefrom	30,200,000	385,680	5,689,065	35,503,385	16	1	260
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	9/ 8,900,000	2,736,837	1,393,909	7,557,072	18	31	52
Explosives, total	825,000	47,592	22,365	799,773	3	6	12
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less	1,120,000	52,618	5,501	1,072,883	1	5	9
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13	3,200,000	442,328	385,775	3,143,447	12	14	48
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches	185,000	2,730	6,212	188,482	3	1	6
Coal and other carbonaceous material	36,005,000	6,342,803	72,337	29,734,534	6/	18	230
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total	9/ 10,900,000	778,137	397,016	10,518,879	4	7	50
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics	9/ 3,300,000	250,075	178,842	3,228,767	6	8	47
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers	9/ 10,400	12/	7,157	12/	12/	12/	13/
Pneumatic tires	9/ 11,186,000	533,110	1,254,279	11,907,169	11	5	100
Tires other than pneumatic tires	9/ 800,000	15,383	5,228	789,845	1	2	4
Tubes for tires	9/ 390,000	35,374	62,098	415,724	15	9	2
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation; coverings	9/ 180,000	8,973	3,741	174,768	2	5	50
Fabricated rubber and plastics products	9/ 19,600,000	1,034,952	769,860	19,334,908	4	5	319
<b>MINERALS AND METALS</b>							
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products (con.)	9/ 3,723,095	31,564	151,240	3,842,771	4	1	29
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker	9/ 15,000,000	68,207	16,914	14,948,707	6/	1	173
Concrete mixes and articles thereof	9/ 854,000	3,996	21,563	871,567	3	1	65
Lime	9/ 310,000	24,379	42,132	327,753	13	8	7
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof	9/ 2,300,000	36,737	1,466	2,264,729	6/	2	35
Sand	9/ 3,100,000	23,527	7,222	3,083,695	6/	1	36
Crushed stone	9/ 147,000	20,853	133,691	259,838	52	14	13
Dimension stone and articles thereof							

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1981 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of--4/		Total employment 1,000 workers
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
Mica and mica products-----	9/ 32,000	10,438	7,548	29,110	26	33	1
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel-----	9/ 1,700,000	715,006	157,355	1,142,349	14	42	11
Asbestos and asbestos products-----	9/ 500,000	103,038	139,162	536,124	26	21	19
Abrasives-----	9/ 180,000	33,626	117,119	263,493	44	19	5
Abrasive articles-----	9/ 900,000	77,730	71,176	893,446	8	9	30
Industrial diamonds-----	9/ 95,000	69,497	111,770	137,273	81	73	1
Natural gemstones-----	9/ 7,000	16,109	420,791	411,682	102	230	13/
Cut gemstones and articles thereof-----	9/ 325,000	488,671	2,193,713	2,030,042	108	150	3
Synthetic gemstones-----	9/ 155,000	13,351	23,608	165,257	14	9	1
Clays:-----							
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay-----	9/ 573,100	162,575	1,687	412,212	6/	28	6
Clays, fuller's earth-----	9/ 86,200	10,460	34	75,774	6/	12	1
Clays, bentonite-----	9/ 131,300	64,537	48	66,811	6/	49	2
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays-----	9/ 135,600	80,375	4,659	59,884	8	59	2
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.-----	9/ 375,000	378,289	362,400	359,111	101	101	4
Fluorspar-----	9/ 18,400	1,194	95,854	113,060	85	7	13/
Ceramic products:-----							
Refractory and heat-insulating products-----	9/ 1,756,404	271,948	70,196	1,554,652	5	16	20
Ceramic construction articles:-----							
Ceramic floor and wall tiles-----	9/ 341,043	13,339	187,757	515,461	36	4	8
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles-----	9/ 623,000	6,802	14,121	630,319	2	1	17
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.-----	9/ 109,900	11,972	3,669	101,597	4	11	3
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery:-----							
Pottery products, n.e.c.-----	9/ 350,000	10,612	336,200	675,588	50	3	11
Fine earthenware food utensils-----	9/ 170,000	4,615	201,739	367,124	55	3	4
Vitreous china food utensils-----	9/ 177,000	13,325	167,542	331,217	51	8	8
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.:-----							
Ceramic electrical ware-----	9/ 564,000	92,326	48,106	519,780	9	16	11
Ceramic sanitary ware-----	9/ 485,500	31,662	14,398	468,236	3	7	10
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.:-----	9/ 61,200	30,034	12,280	43,446	28	49	2
Glass and glass products:-----							
Flat glass and products thereof-----	9/ 4,023,000	345,721	194,156	3,871,435	5	9	22
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)-----	9/ 952,300	166,172	42,735	828,863	5	17	9
Tempered glass-----	9/ 925,300	87,079	50,100	888,321	6	9	13
Laminated glass-----	9/ 885,000	44,541	26,525	866,984	3	5	9
Mirrors of glass-----	9/ 475,000	25,395	53,400	503,005	11	5	8
Glassware and other glass products-----	9/ 8,782,641	551,570	468,528	8,699,599	5	6	103

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1981 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of--4/		Total employment 1,000 workers
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
Fiber Glass-----	9/ 1,482,641	89,944	16,731	1,409,428	1	6	11
Glass containers-----	9/ 5,000,000	46,050	66,093	5,020,043	1	1	63
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.-----	9/ 2,700,000	276,905	341,589	2,764,684	12	10	30
Precious metals-----	4,309,426	3,759,957	4,012,129	4,561,598	88	87	6
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap-----	1,079,878	722,668	472,881	830,091	57	67	6
Platinum group metals-----	755,250	268,971	742,400	1,228,679	60	36	13/
Gold bullion-----	1,771,354	2,501,337	1,942,560	1,212,577	160	141	1
Silver bullion-----	1,441,231	181,380	837,174	2,097,025	40	13	1
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys-----	9/ 14,721,315	1,960	68,152	14,787,507	1	6/	3
Ferroalloys-----	9/ 182,710	10,361	219,201	391,550	56	6	13/
Ferrochromium-----	9/ 188,465	13,691	276,422	451,196	61	7	13/
Ferromanganese-----	9/ 394,406	12,110	81,118	463,414	18	3	3
Ferrosilicon-----	9/ 58,980,481	2,274,143	10,285,871	66,992,209	15	4	391
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----							
Copper ore and metal-----							
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper-----							
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap-----	2,886,440	407,440	115,670	2,594,670	5	14	14
Copper, unwrought-----	3,666,900	72,949	644,093	4,238,044	15	2	13
Copper, wrought-----	12,445,570	322,802	507,471	12,630,239	4	3	7
Bauxite and aluminum metals-----							
Bauxite-----	26,489	3,441	392,558	415,606	95	13	13/
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap-----	7,520,841	762,850	1,070,433	7,828,424	14	10	27
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	9/ 10,494,560	697,740	314,899	10,111,819	3	7	93
Aluminum foil-----	9/ 561,165	47,324	34,562	548,403	6	8	93
Nickel ore and metal-----	336,755	307,158	1,153,024	10/ 968,181	119	91	13/
Tin ore and metal-----	100,000	60,990	648,487	10/ 704,827	92	61	13/
Lead ore and concentrate-----	358,821	30,819	20,917	348,919	6	9	4
Zinc metal and waste and scrap-----	386,068	32,720	565,880	919,228	62	9	2
Zinc ore and concentrate-----	306,879	45,048	114,405	376,236	30	15	5
Lead metal and waste and scrap-----	915,221	54,496	99,152	959,877	10	6	1
Miscellaneous base metals and ores-----	78,744,000	1,414,016	2,095,402	79,425,402	3	2	569
Ores of cerium and thorium-----	35,000	146	3,158	38,012	8	6/	2
Chromium ore and metal-----							
Chromium ore-----	0	5,893	49,948	10/ 55,000	91	-	0
Chromium, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap-----	9/ 12,500	5,209	24,626	31,917	77	42	13/
Cobalt ore and metal-----							
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap-----	22,325	16,462	238,820	244,683	98	74	13/

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1981 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/ Imports to Exports to		Total employment 1,000 workers
					Percent	production	
Columbium ore and metal:							
Columbium ore-----	0	0	49,889	49,889	100	-	0
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap-----	9/ 3,900 2,915,239	0	60	3,960	2	0	13/
Iron ore-----		244,685	948,114	10/3,837,000	25	8	18
Magnesium metal:							
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	9/ 2,900 2,500,000	81,805	12,833	431,028	3	16	2
Magnesium, wrought-----	9/ 52,000	9,048	130	10/ 172,952	5/	17	2
Manganese ore and metal:							
Manganese ore-----	9/ 2,900	6,578	43,162	39,484	109	227	13/
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	9/ 33,911	4,975	8,419	37,355	23	15	13/
Mercury ore and metal:							
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap-----	9/ 17,000	0	5,066	22,066	23	0	13/
Molybdenum ore and metal:							
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials-----	945,541	406,817	19,485	558,209	4	43	6
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap-----	15,176	12,584	5,577	8,169	68	83	1
Molybdenum wrought-----	71,192	13,799	2,557	59,950	4	19	1
Rhenium metal-----	4,062	0	663	4,725	14	0	13/
Silicon metal:							
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	9/ 145,000	57,001	30,507	118,506	26	39	1
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon-----	9/ 15,000	0	27,405	42,405	65	0	13/
Tantalum ore and metal:							
Tantalum ore-----	0	0	90,602	90,602	100	0	0
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	9/ 150,000	32,657	10,159	127,502	8	22	1
Tantalum, wrought-----	9/ 9,000	0	94	10/ 2,563	4	0	1
Titanium ore and metal:							
Titanium ore and slag-----	9/ 26,000	2,099	95,748	119,649	80	8	1
Titanium sponge-----	9/ 350,000	451	93,515	443,064	21	6/	2
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap-----	9/ 350,000	114,701	24,713	260,012	10	33	2
Titanium, wrought-----	9/ 200,000	53,807	21,573	167,766	13	27	1
Tungsten ore and metal:							
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials-----	62,231	1,150	91,327	152,408	60	2	1
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	93,117	36,748	4,531	60,900	7	40	3
Tungsten, wrought-----	120,416	25,691	4,089	98,814	4	21	1
Metallic containers-----	9/ 14,157,504	296,878	81,240	13,941,866	1	2	75
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing; bale ties-----	9/ 847,308	141,261	396,445	1,102,492	36	17	10
Wire strand and rope-----	9/ 458,047	81,986	322,635	698,656	46	18	3
Fencing-----	9/ 95,000	3,825	7,997	99,172	8	22	2
Wire cloth-----	9/ 122,000	26,351	46,981	142,630	33	22	4
Welded wire mesh-----	9/ 25,000	9,552	9,243	24,691	37	38	1

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1981 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
					Percent		1,000 workers
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware	9/ 10,462,391	601,784	984,686	10,845,293	9	6	183
Fasteners:							
Bolts, nuts, and screws	9/ 2,969,461	178,778	486,468	3,277,151	15	6	54
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons	9/ 3,301,848	1,035,533	948,552	3,214,867	30	31	39
Handtools	9/ 2,938,848	958,133	562,564	2,543,279	22	33	37
Table flatware:							
Table flatware, precious metals	9/ 93,000	3,006	9,036	99,030	9	3	2
Table flatware, stainless steel	9/ 45,600	7/	82,141	127,141	65	7/	3
Scissors and shears	9/ 32,000	2,052	26,590	56,538	47	6	1
Miscellaneous metal products	9/ 25,000,000	2,529,155	3,099,197	25,570,042	12	10	265
Chain of base metals:							
Power transmission chain of iron and steel	9/ 205,000	41,111	74,257	238,146	31	20	3
Anchor chain of iron or steel	14/	5,872	8,107	14/	-	-	4
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel	9/ 200,000	29,665	26,705	197,040	14	15	4
Structures of base metal	9/ 19,000,000	980,699	181,544	18,200,000	1	5	272
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>							
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery:							
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof	9/ 2,357,000	661,443	45,292	1,740,849	3	28	30
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof	9/ 138,300	38,689	2,944	102,555	3	28	3
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof	9/ 1,602,400	308,184	81,438	1,375,654	6	19	22
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	9/ 20,200,000	4,108,099	2,150,168	18,242,069	12	20	198
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	9/ 9,800,000	2,989,501	1,550,305	8,360,804	19	31	121
Non-piston type aircraft engines	9/ 4,185,000	817,241	1,048,220	4,415,979	24	20	49
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors thereof	9/ 36,575	16,530	22,545	42,590	53	45	1
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof	9/ 471,500	61,265	55,998	466,233	12	13	11
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	9/ 6,093,000	1,182,134	663,032	5,573,898	12	19	66

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1981 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/ Imports to Exports to consumption production		Total employment 1,000 workers
					Percent	Percent	
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof:							
Fans and blowers and parts thereof-----	9/ 1,248,000	107,363	437,608	1,578,245	28	9	28
Compressors and parts thereof-----	9/ 5,017,000	1,025,220	277,435	4,269,215	7	20	50
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof-----	9/ 208,600	65,622	76,552	219,530	35	32	2
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof-----	9/ 6,642,000	1,255,177	83,961	5,470,784	2	19	63
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof-----	9/ 1,157,100	146,114	29,077	1,040,063	3	13	21
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof-----	9/ 5,500,000	663,810	89,929	4,926,119	2	12	63
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof-----	9/ 53,000	14,881	20,491	58,610	35	28	1
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof-----	9/ 340,000	34,848	14,208	319,360	5	10	7
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof-----	9/ 1,550,000	451,590	256,538	1,354,948	19	29	26
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof-----	9/ 2,258,100	802,498	181,048	1,636,650	11	36	32
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof-----	9/ 2,069,900	460,268	198,171	1,807,803	11	22	40
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof-----	9/ 410,000	90,536	31,278	350,742	9	22	6
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof-----	9/ 1,100,000	430,560	74,635	744,075	10	39	15
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery: Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery: other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof-----	9/ 17,400,000	7,243,401	1,065,966	11,222,565	10	42	196
Drilling and boring machinery-----	9/ 3,800,000	385,493	258,726	3,673,233	7	10	48
Front-end loaders-----	9/ 1,277,000	874,407	111,785	514,378	22	68	14
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines: Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----	9/ 1,282,000	290,083	30,300	1,022,217	3	23	12
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink: Agricultural and horticultural machinery-----	9/ 4,500,000	908,245	546,500	4,138,255	13	20	38
	9/ 5,385,000	965,056	440,849	4,860,793	9	18	48

See footnotes at end of table.



U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1981 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/		Total employment
					Imports to	Exports to	
					consumption	production	
					Percent		1,000 workers
		1,000 dollars					
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery	9/ 1,346,300	309,761	185,253	1,221,792	15	23	12
Lawnmowers and parts thereof	9/ 1,346,800	133,006	12,168	1,225,962	1	9	11
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof:							
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof	9/ 81,200	48,889	5,956	38,267	16	60	1
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof	9/ 197,400	76,709	11,727	132,418	9	39	4
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof	9/ 61,300	39,609	7,390	29,081	25	65	1
Bakery machinery and parts thereof	9/ 152,900	45,378	17,650	125,172	14	30	3
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof	9/ 161,426	65,698	7,040	102,768	7	41	3
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof	9/ 385,300	150,270	60,273	295,303	20	39	15
Pulp and paper machinery: bookbinding machinery; printing machinery:							
Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard; machines for processing or finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard, or making them into articles; and parts thereof	9/ 1,325,000	341,300	253,737	1,237,437	21	26	20
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof	9/ 3,868,000	728,668	383,981	3,523,313	11	19	63
Duplicating machines and parts thereof	9/ 281,732	82,968	23,975	222,739	11	30	4
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof	9/ 24,702	16,425	9,503	17,780	54	67	13/
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines:							
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments	9/ 20,406	6,759	1,890	15,537	12	33	13/
Textile yarn-producing machinery	9/ 177,210	29,249	112,695	260,656	43	17	3
Textile yarn-preparing machines	9/ 133,281	32,451	37,480	138,310	27	24	3
Weaving machines	9/ 48,900	9,228	199,999	239,671	84	19	3
Knitting machines	9/ 31,860	20,521	50,201	61,540	82	64	1
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles	9/ 20,709	12,921	15,876	23,664	67	62	1
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof	9/ 18,054	9,071	5,855	14,838	40	50	1

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See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1981 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/ Imports to : Exports to consumption : production		Total employment 1,000 workers
					Percent	Percent	
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof-----	9/ 2,270,000	207,972	37,558	2,099,586	2	9	25
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof-----	9/ 134,874	31,709	40,524	143,689	28	24	3
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines-----	9/ 38,232	24,828	2,971	16,375	18	65	1
Parts of textile machinery-----	9/ 474,714	153,613	184,188	505,289	37	32	13
Cordage machines and parts thereof-----	9/ 27,612	8,286	8,661	27,987	31	30	1
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----	9/ 386,568	139,431	267,415	514,552	52	36	7
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials:							
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof-----	9/ 765,300	109,861	34,288	689,727	5	14	5
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof-----	9/ 780,000	185,295	60,024	654,729	9	24	8
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----	9/ 7,630,000	1,453,067	1,726,144	7,903,077	22	19	111
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----	9/ 1,026,500	308,099	151,362	869,763	17	30	14
Tool holders and accessories-----	9/ 1,949,200	165,685	55,794	1,839,309	3	9	36
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof-----	9/ 1,002,500	387,796	231,167	845,871	27	39	15
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof-----	9/ 290,000	84,540	10,073	215,533	5	29	4
Office machines-----	9/ 34,631,000	9,722,108	3,492,998	28,401,890	12	28	430
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism-----	9/ 1,145,650	211,163	345,540	1,280,027	27	18	33
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard-----	9/ 389,607	39,582	326,215	676,240	48	10	32
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters-----	9/ 756,042	171,582	19,326	603,786	3	23	1
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism:							
Automatic data processing machines-----	9/ 28,943,000	2,016,135	692,400	27,619,265	3	7	318
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing-----	9/ 441,357	34,710	316,882	723,529	44	8	7
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type-----	9/ 145,347	17,627	139,124	266,844	52	12	6
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism-----	9/ 296,010	17,083	177,758	456,685	39	6	1
Office machines and parts:							

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and employment, 1981 1/---Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of-- 4/ Imports to : Exports to consumption : production		Total employment 1,000 workers
					Percent	Percent	
Copying machines-----	9/ 5,500,000	138,385	588,646	5,950,261	10	3	55
Miscellaneous machines:							
Shoe machinery and parts thereof-----	9/ 56,119	24,593	14,474	46,000	32	44	1
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof-----	9/ 810,000	468,525	93,705	435,180	22	58	10
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof-----	9/ 209,700	96,722	22,636	135,614	17	46	4
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof-----	9/ 1,390,400	349,894	226,760	1,267,266	18	25	18
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof-----	9/ 490,700	48,110	10,891	453,481	2	10	9
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof-----	9/ 45,000	39,222	40,335	46,113	87	88	1
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof-----	9/ 10,500,000	1,593,255	577,160	9,483,905	6	15	165
Parts of machines							
Industrial molds-----	9/ 1,763,400	159,842	138,561	1,742,119	8	9	37
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings-- Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----	9/ 585,000	4,641	1,869	582,228	6/	1	14
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts-----	9/ 6,500,000	936,027	590,306	6,154,279	10	14	95
Forged steel grinding balls-----	9/ 3,572,264	353,775	476,823	3,695,312	13	10	57
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and shafts; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof-----	9/ 178,200	20,241	4,153	162,112	3	11	3
Miscellaneous machinery parts-----	9/ 3,170,000	326,408	264,033	3,107,625	9	10	52
Electrical machinery and equipment:	9/ 2,000,000	189,177	78,623	1,889,446	4	10	30
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment-----	9/ 9,017,650	1,774,312	1,005,042	8,248,380	12	20	312
Transformers-----	9/ 3,370,000	162,215	123,725	3,331,510	4	5	92
Motors and generators-----	9/ 6,250,000	1,016,921	416,035	5,649,114	7	16	196
Generator sets-----	9/ 860,000	554,367	39,523	345,156	12	64	25
Magnets and electromagnetic devices-----	9/ 235,000	32,091	70,723	273,632	26	14	5
Primary cells and batteries-----	9/ 3,600,000	336,510	195,128	3,458,618	6	9	42
Storage batteries-----	9/ 2,315,000	178,179	116,486	2,253,307	5	8	28
Portable electric hand tools-----	9/ 1,182,700	133,431	87,430	1,136,699	8	11	19
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof-----	9/ 1,332,600	119,494	19,880	1,232,986	2	9	16
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof-----	9/ 1,507,400	97,682	87,941	1,497,659	6	7	21

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1981 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of--4/ Imports to : Exports to :		Total employment
					consumption	production	
					Percent	Percent	
		1,000 dollars					1,000 workers
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof	9/ 60,000	13,139	51,639	98,500	52	22	1
Ignition equipment	9/ 2,600,000	297,270	217,851	2,520,581	9	11	62
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles	9/ 350,000	25,413	52,400	376,987	14	7	10
Portable electric lamps	9/ 145,000	19,078	13,534	139,456	10	13	2
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	9/ 2,650,000	397,705	123,668	2,375,963	5	15	35
Electrothermic household appliances, other than: cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof	9/ 1,729,600	186,060	284,073	1,827,613	16	11	24
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof	9/ 2,040,900	128,983	329,043	2,240,960	15	6	24
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof	9/ 680,700	27,942	43,078	695,836	6	4	8
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	9/ 12,754,994	653,215	494,571	12,596,350	4	5	146
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment	9/ 4,895,729	261,254	151,024	4,785,499	3	5	54
Telephone instruments	9/ 987,943	26,813	127,734	1,088,864	12	3	10
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	9/ 1,234,694	264,029	520,682	1,491,347	35	21	9
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	9/ 11,505,098	2,232,765	7,650,835	16,923,168	45	19	209
Television cameras	9/ 214,974	63,666	243,134	394,442	62	30	5
Television apparatus:							
Television receivers	9/ 3,387,893	389,811	825,116	3,823,198	22	12	47
Radio receivers and parts	9/ 2,392,147	742,714	1,079,877	2,729,310	40	31	65
Automobile radio receivers	9/ 512,523	72,618	129,041	568,946	23	14	12
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type	9/ 227,596	19,764	550,249	758,081	73	9	3
Transceivers	9/ 887,461	276,219	171,024	782,266	22	31	16
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	9/ 525,000	58,023	272,381	739,358	37	11	12
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	9/ 495,000	297,865	2,496,532	2,693,667	93	60	11
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	9/ 7,332,980	614,867	173,677	6,891,790	3	8	122
Radar	9/ 3,235,429	404,334	80,047	2,911,142	3	12	54
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus	9/ 1,129,956	271,215	217,339	1,076,080	20	24	27
Electrical capacitors	9/ 1,050,000	203,961	287,713	1,133,752	25	19	31
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors	9/ 175,000	10,258	59,849	244,591	27	6	4
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors	9/ 235,000	60,687	38,379	212,692	18	26	8

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1981 1/-Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of--4/ Imports to : Exports to : consumption : production		Total employment 1,000 workers
					Percent	Percent	
Ceramic fixed capacitors-----	9/ 325,000	60,404	101,689	366,285	28	19	11
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits-----	9/ 17,450,000	1,890,267	1,108,528	16,568,261	7	11	258
Electrical switches and relays:							
Circuit breakers-----	9/ 1,660,000	171,226	45,033	1,533,807	3	10	24
Switches other than circuit breakers-----	9/ 745,000	261,230	236,010	719,780	33	35	11
Fuses-----	9/ 375,450	37,701	12,605	350,354	4	10	7
Connectors-----	9/ 2,340,000	273,195	156,563	2,223,368	7	12	40
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies-----	9/ 1,640,000	87,690	11,431	1,563,741	1	5	28
AC motor starters and contactors-----	9/ 1,200,000	23,533	9,318	1,185,785	1	2	15
Electrical resistors-----	9/ 725,000	134,811	179,185	769,374	23	19	20
Fixed resistors-----	9/ 490,000	82,148	101,982	509,834	20	17	13
Carbon composition resistors-----	9/ 60,000	9,951	12,176	62,225	20	17	2
Film resistors-----	9/ 185,000	13,815	49,565	220,750	23	8	6
Wirewound resistors-----	9/ 83,000	6,507	6,535	83,028	8	8	2
Automatic voltage regulators-----	9/ 435,000	35,381	17,622	417,241	4	8	8
Electric lamps-----	9/ 1,990,000	164,771	175,625	2,000,854	9	8	30
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)-----	9/ 1,780,000	290,404	251,027	1,740,623	14	16	38
Television picture tubes-----	9/ 650,000	64,022	68,275	654,253	10	10	18
Semiconductors-----	9/ 8,671,000	3,606,979	3,617,584	8,681,605	42	42	195
Transistors-----	9/ 735,600	87,339	259,510	907,771	29	12	13
Integrated circuits-----	9/ 6,292,917	768,411	2,952,690	8,477,196	35	12	118
Electrical conductors-----	9/ 9,450,000	594,397	532,077	9,387,680	6	6	71
Miscellaneous electrical articles-----	7,366,602	946,499	318,902	6,739,005	5	13	91
Rail locomotives and rolling stock-----	9/ 4,526,352	487,828	226,357	4,264,881	5	11	48
Motor vehicles:							
Automobile trucks and truck tractors-----	9/ 13,128,000	2,073,687	3,789,125	14,843,438	26	16	60
Motor buses-----	9/ 1,020,000	99,751	310,572	1,230,821	25	10	4
Passenger automobiles-----	9/ 43,771,000	3,996,144	17,993,510	57,768,366	31	9	200
Snowmobiles-----	9/ 181,500	13,878	41,466	209,088	20	20	2
Special purpose motor vehicles-----	9/ 1,550,000	1,193,707	289,944	646,237	45	77	18
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles-----	9/ 1,850,000	553,698	493,647	1,789,949	28	30	30
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis-----	9/ 23,120,000	6,936,539	3,202,805	19,386,266	17	30	275
Tractors, including parts-----	9/ 5,700,000	3,582,805	991,502	3,108,697	32	63	71
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts-----	9/ 1,920,000	452,995	192,907	1,659,912	12	24	23
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts-----	9/ 2,000,000	743,156	17,725	1,274,569	1	37	21
Motorcycles, including parts-----	9/ 487,600	77,014	1,342,242	1,752,828	77	16	5
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts-----	9/ 745,437	241,979	25,458	526,428	5	33	20
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts-----	9/ 32,175,861	14,621,380	2,585,931	20,140,412	13	45	493

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1981 1/-Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of--4/ Imports to : Exports to		Total employment 1,000 workers
					consumption : Percent	production : Percent	
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)-----	9/ 21,525,000	10,213,210	1,377,907	12,689,697	11	48	309
Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	9/ 3,404,300	702,765	251,773	2,953,308	9	21	69
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts-----	9/ 2,518,200	300,287	210,319	2,428,232	9	12	40
<u>MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES</u>							
Handbags-----	9/ 452,000	20,015	421,049	853,034	49	4	20
Luggage-----	9/ 865,000	48,350	294,377	1,111,027	26	6	15
Flat goods-----	9/ 439,000	9,087	87,474	517,387	17	2	10
Ophthalmic goods-----	9/ 1,046,400	122,722	299,761	1,223,439	25	12	31
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic:							
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements-----	9/ 202,000	50,347	303,861	455,514	67	25	8
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses-----	9/ 830,000	127,332	181,660	884,328	21	15	13
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	9/ 3,342,700	559,751	196,809	2,979,758	8	17	50
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies-----	9/ 3,506,400	310,758	74,932	3,270,574	2	9	61
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)-----	9/ 235,700	114,432	41,158	180,426	23	49	5
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts:							
Electro-medical apparatus and parts-----	9/ 1,801,000	727,882	109,707	1,182,825	9	40	23
Apparatus based on the use of X-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other uses and parts-----	9/ 1,201,000	336,181	269,678	1,134,497	24	28	15
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts-----	9/ 3,500,000	911,890	246,081	2,834,191	9	26	30
Drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments; micrometers, calipers, and gauges; balancing machines; non-optical measuring and checking machines, n.s.p.f., and parts-----	9/ 640,000	107,293	343,827	876,534	39	17	14
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights-----	9/ 21,000	13,186	19,558	27,372	71	63	6/
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts-----	9/ 235,000	136,231	9,183	107,952	9	58	4

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1981 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of--4/ Imports to : Exports to consumption : production		Total employment 1,000 workers
					Percent	Percent	
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments-----	9/ 190,000	48,860	28,632	169,772	17	26	5
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts-----	9/ 5,000,000	1,178,680	252,368	4,073,688	6	24	84
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts-----	9/ 2,270,000	904,499	101,417	1,466,918	7	40	40
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts-----	9/ 410,000	60,392	45,769	395,377	12	15	6
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts-----	9/ 475,000	126,072	10,769	359,697	3	27	12
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts-----	9/ 4,300,000	1,352,211	109,877	3,057,666	4	31	68
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts-----	9/ 910,000	98,026	14,182	826,156	2	11	14
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts:-----							
Watches and watch movements-----	9/ 61,715	4,646	830,757	887,826	94	8	2
Clocks and clock movements-----	9/ 445,521	22,308	316,837	15/ 15/	15/	15/	10
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof-----	9/ 28,000	22,935	21,883	26,948	81	82	2
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof-----	9/ 600,000	243,430	613,647	970,217	63	41	20
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts; and projection screens-----	9/ 280,000	117,169	25,764	188,595	14	42	9
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts-----	9/ 67,000	18,349	3,263	51,914	16	27	2
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides-----	9/ 67,000	21,628	18,977	64,349	29	32	1
Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus, photographic light meters, and half-tone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes; and range-finders designed to be used with photographic cameras and parts thereof-----	9/ 32,000	9,807	102,566	124,759	82	31	1
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)-----	9/ 400,000	199,156	47,750	248,594	19	50	3

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1981 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of--4/ Imports to : Exports to		Total employment 1,000 workers
					consumption	production	
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film	9/ 40,000	23,967	2,410	18,443	13	60	1
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed	9/ 4,400,000	1,040,517	381,334	3,740,817	10	24	5
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers	9/ 1,500,000	305,596	185,810	1,380,214	13	20	3
Motion-picture film in any form on which pictures, or sound and pictures, have been recorded, whether or not developed, news sound recordings relating to current events abroad; and sound recordings produced on photographic or magnetic film, tape, or wire, and suitable for use in connection with motion-picture exhibits	9/ 280,000	73,982	21,102	227,120	9	26	271
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded	9/ 285,000	28,925	7,646	263,721	3	10	16
Phonograph records	9/ 1,208,000	87,820	49,150	1,169,330	4	7	15
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings	9/ 470,000	86,170	13,576	397,406	3	18	11
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	9/ 692,000	550,037	293,668	435,631	67	79	5
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master records), or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export; and scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials	12/ 9/ 979,654	2,935	8,732	12/ 1,040,762	12/ 25	12/ 21	25
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	9/ 920,875	201,744	262,852	1,040,762	20	16	24
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)	9/ 240,331	22,219	49,061	262,084	19	9	5
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)	9/ 179,090	42,806	21,694	157,978	4	24	7
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	9/ 16,000,000	643,749	1,250,073	16,606,324	7	4	450
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings	9/ 1,200,000	13,553	2,624	1,189,079	6/	6/	19

See footnotes at end of table.



U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1981 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/ 1,000 dollars	Imports 3/ 1,000 dollars	Apparent consumption	Ratio of--4/ Imports to : Exports to		Total employment
					consumption : Percent	production : Percent	
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture	9/ 12,000,000	510,542	986,187	12,475,645	8	6/	310
Non textile floor coverings	9/ 1,067,000	121,884	36,059	974,175	4	11	10
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)	16/ 843,400	168,676	121,755	796,479	15	20	17
Ordnance and accessories	16/ 592,200	176,425	12/	12/	12/	30	26
Ammunition and munitions	16/ 3,355,800	889,658	18,188	2,484,330	1	27	17/
Games	9/ 3,240,000	360,023	681,345	3,561,322	19	11	19
Sporting goods	9/ 3,375,000	368,268	596,058	3,602,790	17	11	50
Fishing tackle	9/ 406,000	31,312	136,999	511,687	27	8	10
Golf equipment	9/ 447,000	113,792	45,058	378,266	12	25	8
Lawn-tennis equipment	9/ 126,000	40,351	37,309	122,958	30	32	3
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing:							
Snow skis	9/ 76,000	18,664	32,477	89,813	36	25	1
Bicycles	9/ 560,000	5,934	184,632	738,698	25	1	8
Parts of bicycles	9/ 115,000	13,923	142,092	243,169	58	12	2
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof	9/ 350,000	8,476	13,809	355,333	4	2	6
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	9/ 149,500	12,626	243,811	380,685	64	8	7
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	9/ 1,520,000	278,023	618,491	1,860,468	33	18	24
Jewelry	9/ 3,740,000	232,729	1,039,948	4,547,219	23	6	61
Precious metal jewelry	9/ 2,750,000	140,846	706,344	3,315,498	21	5	36
Costume jewelry	9/ 650,000	81,929	193,722	761,793	25	13	21
Natural or cultured pearls	14/	-	107,950	-	-	-	1
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers	9/ 828,000	59,009	112,900	881,891	13	7	20
Buttons	9/ 112,500	11,948	20,032	120,584	17	11	3
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons	9/ 715,500	47,062	92,869	761,307	12	7	17
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles	9/ 790,000	31,603	77,806	836,203	9	4	15
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts	9/ 840,000	135,837	81,722	785,885	10	16	30
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk	9/ 210,000	9,839	14,220	214,381	7	5	4

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1981 1/-Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of--4/		Total employment
					Imports to : consumption	Exports to : production	
		1,000 dollars			Percent		1,000 workers
Miscellaneous products:							
Casters	9/ 285,000	7,833	10,794	287,961	4	3	4
Clothespins	9/ 17,500	166	2,802	20,136	14	1	1
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.	9/ 270,000	69,206	28,892	229,686	13	6	1

1/ These data have been estimated by the Commission's commodity industry analysts based on primary and secondary data sources including discussions with various Government and industry contacts. These data are subject to change as later information becomes available either from secondary sources or from the detailed surveys the Commission often conducts in the course of its statutory investigations or other work.

2/ Value f.a.s. U.S. port of export.

3/ U.S. Customs value.

4/ It should be noted that these ratios are based on values for production, imports and/or exports which may reflect different stages of marketing.

5/ Thousands of farms.

6/ Less than 0.5 percent.

7/ Negligible.

8/ Number of farms.

9/ Producers' shipments.

10/ Reported consumption.

11/ Not meaningful.

12/ Not available.

13/ Less than 500.

14/ Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

15/ Since domestically produced clocks often contain foreign made movements, apparent consumption and various ratios cannot be calculated without double counting.

16/ Producers' shipments; does not include products manufactured in Government establishments.

17/ Includes employment in manufacturing and research and development on spacecraft and guided missiles.