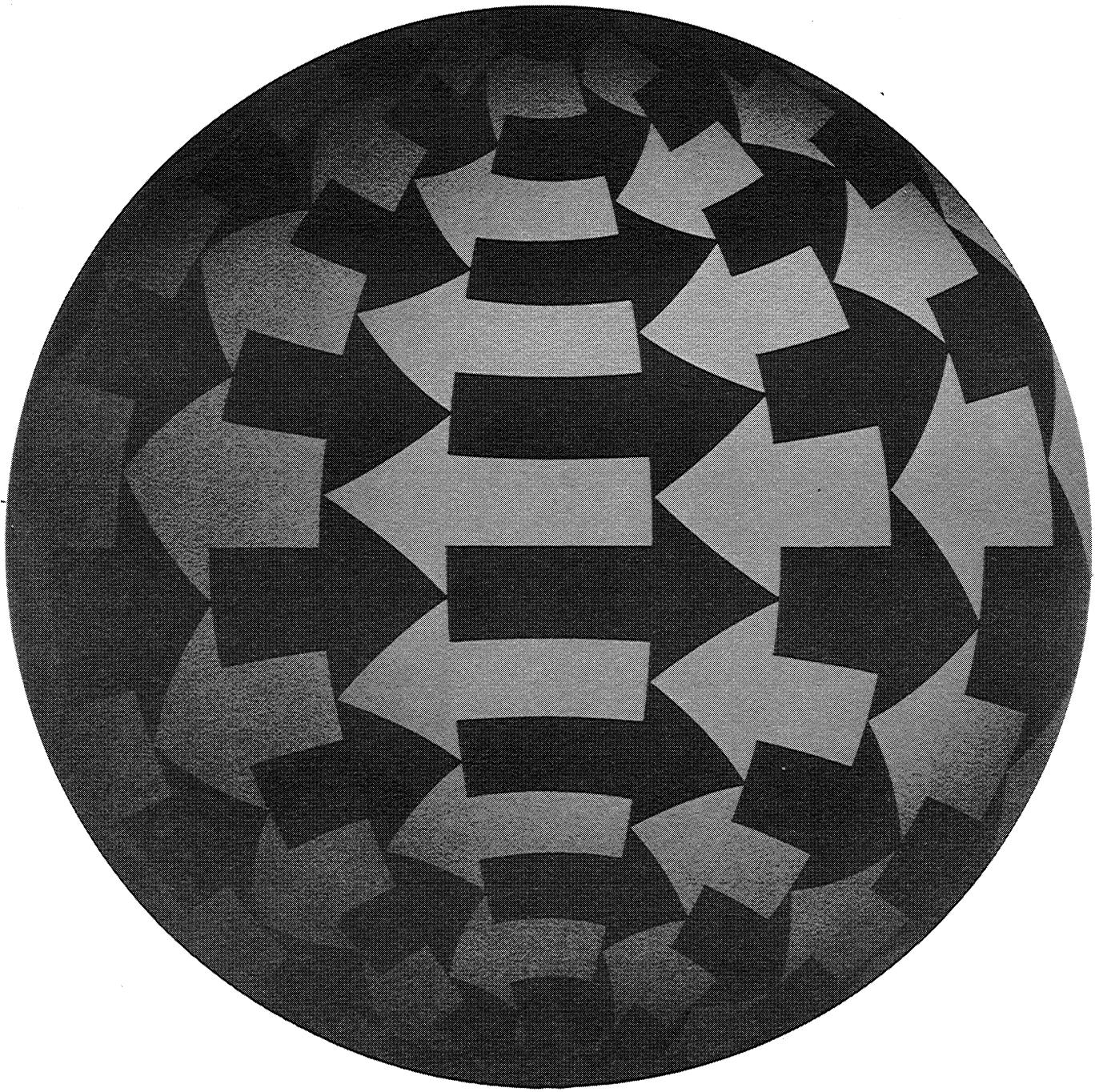


U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas

Second Quarter 1983



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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

COMMISSIONERS

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Paula Stern

Veronica A. Haggart

Seeley G. Lodwick

Kenneth R. Mason, Secretary to the Commission

Prepared by the Office of Industries
and the Office of Data Systems

Office of Industries

Norris A. Lynch, Director

October 1983

Address all communications to
Office of the Secretary
United States International Trade Commission
Washington, D.C. 20436

This report is a product 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 tailormade 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 tailormade 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 tailormade 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
- Energy and chemicals
- 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 sources 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.

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

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Overview of U.S. Merchandise Trade, Second Quarter 1983

During the first half of 1983, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit was \$20.8 billion, up 86 percent over the \$11.2 billion deficit during the first half of 1982. In the second quarter of 1983, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit was \$12.7 billion, 278 percent greater than the \$3.4 billion deficit during the corresponding period of 1982 (table 1). ^{1/} On a sector basis, merchandise trade deficits were experienced in the second quarter of 1983 for petroleum, natural gas, and related products (\$12.2 billion), minerals and metals (\$4.2 billion), textiles and apparel (\$1.6 billion), footwear (\$863 million), forest products (\$565 million), and miscellaneous manufactures (\$56 million). Trade surpluses existed for agriculture, animal, and vegetable products (\$3.3 billion), coal, chemicals, and related products (\$3.1 billion), and machinery and equipment (\$349 million). The \$9.3 billion increase in the U.S. merchandise trade deficit reflects significant declines in the net U.S. trade position in machinery and equipment, agriculture, and chemicals.

The most significant shifts in net trade balances on a country basis (table 2) occurred in trade with the European Community and Mexico. The U.S. net trade position with the EC declined by \$2.0 billion as U.S. exports, primarily in the agricultural and chemical sectors, dropped by \$1.7 billion. The trade deficit with Mexico increased by \$1.8 billion, as the U.S. deficit in petroleum, natural gas, and related products increased by \$571 million and the net trade position in machinery and equipment dropped by \$859 million from a surplus to a deficit position.

The continuing U.S. trade deficit is attributed in part to weak foreign economic conditions and higher prices for U.S. goods, resulting from the appreciation of the U.S. dollar. Other factors such as international price competitiveness, technological advances by other supplying countries, impediments to market access, and supply constraints are, of course, simultaneously affecting the competitiveness of U.S. goods and trade levels. The International Monetary Fund's weighted-average foreign currency value of the U.S. dollar was up 2.9 percent from that in the first quarter of 1983 and up 6.6 percent from that in the second quarter of 1982. 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 (in average currency units per U.S. dollar):

<u>Currency</u>	<u>Second quarter 1982</u>	<u>Second quarter 1983</u>	<u>Percentage change</u>
Yen (Japan)-----	244.15	237.55	-3
Pound (United Kingdom)---	.5618	.6429	14
Franc (France)-----	6.2799	7.4700	19
Dollar (Canada)-----	1.2445	1.2310	-1
Lira (Italy)-----	1,319.33	1,477.5	12
Mark (West Germany)----	2.3780	2.4848	4

^{1/} 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 are not included.

Table 1.—U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major commodity sectors, 1982, January-June 1983, April-June 1982, and April-June 1983 1/

	Item 2/	1982	January-June 1983	April-June 1982	April-June 1983
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:					
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	37,141,668	17,811,009	10,044,916	8,471,968	
Forest products	8,482,079	4,109,829	2,275,215	2,133,513	
Textiles and apparel	6,519,983	2,957,159	1,779,107	1,537,818	
Footwear	119,579	52,351	29,810	26,222	
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products	5,716,850	2,638,508	1,364,721	1,168,030	
Chemicals and related products	29,173,919	13,259,635	7,953,608	6,857,519	
Minerals and metals	14,759,960	6,853,835	3,959,934	3,498,509	
Machinery and equipment	87,291,151	41,991,781	23,720,519	21,397,398	
Miscellaneous manufactures	15,290,409	7,376,604	3,941,115	3,065,291	
Total	204,494,803	97,051,314	55,068,950	48,756,271	
U.S. imports for consumption:					
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	19,037,957	10,115,897	4,852,715	5,125,461	
Forest products	9,020,612	5,028,426	2,335,219	2,698,293	
Textiles and apparel	11,270,161	6,085,477	2,761,827	3,162,529	
Footwear	3,433,638	1,917,446	755,485	889,519	
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products	64,721,115	25,856,110	13,835,059	13,333,454	
Chemicals and related products	13,340,607	7,432,824	3,400,721	3,761,659	
Minerals and metals	29,246,777	14,113,779	7,459,168	7,723,450	
Machinery and equipment	72,360,971	39,960,927	19,517,054	21,048,084	
Miscellaneous manufactures	14,132,986	7,297,280	3,515,500	3,721,568	
Total	236,564,228	117,808,070	58,432,750	61,464,022	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:					
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	18,103,711	7,695,111	5,192,201	3,246,507	
Forest products	-538,532	-918,597	-60,003	-564,779	
Textiles and apparel	-4,750,878	-3,127,717	-982,719	-1,624,711	
Footwear	-3,314,058	-1,865,094	-725,674	-863,297	
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products	-59,004,364	-23,217,602	-12,470,338	-12,165,423	
Chemicals and related products	15,833,212	5,826,811	4,552,887	3,095,859	
Minerals and metals	-14,486,816	-7,259,944	-3,499,233	-4,224,941	
Machinery and equipment	14,931,979	2,030,553	4,203,465	349,313	
Miscellaneous manufactures	1,157,423	79,323	425,616	-56,277	
Total	-32,069,425	-20,756,756	-3,363,800	-12,701,751	

1/ Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.o.b. 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.

Table 2.—All merchandise sectors: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, January-June 1983, April-June 1982, and April-June 1983 1/

Item	(In thousands of dollars)					
	1982	January- 1983	April- 1982	June 1982	April- 1983	June 1983
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:						
Canada—	31,564,006	17,648,405	8,644,730	9,340,217		
Japan—	20,295,017	9,757,426	4,948,965	5,108,283		
Ec—	45,371,243	22,004,324	12,252,755	10,541,746		
Brazil—	3,352,603	1,216,824	911,579	654,814		
Hong Kong—	2,273,338	1,175,106	588,801	640,957		
India—	1,355,184	1,092,603	347,564	458,014		
Korea—	5,308,687	2,827,583	1,382,173	1,449,320		
Mexico—	10,558,344	4,189,395	3,407,762	2,202,463		
Taiwan—	4,073,154	1,903,564	1,073,830	1,057,864		
Opac—	20,206,134	7,681,967	5,380,873	3,727,973		
Nmes—	6,448,690	2,410,931	1,806,602	935,605		
China—	2,902,418	1,026,457	800,438	363,327		
All other—	53,188,397	25,083,179	14,323,311	12,639,311		
Total—	204,494,803	97,051,314	55,068,950	48,756,271		
U.S. imports for consumption:						
Canada—	44,011,018	24,481,970	11,640,122	12,828,530		
Japan—	37,045,610	18,820,713	9,506,826	9,665,547		
Ec—	40,835,804	20,471,484	10,359,287	10,684,373		
Brazil—	4,113,756	2,138,787	656,786	1,065,482		
Hong Kong—	5,392,568	2,794,479	1,230,743	1,383,717		
India—	1,390,406	1,017,464	328,521	537,506		
Korea—	5,000,736	3,083,311	1,398,476	1,655,227		
Mexico—	15,037,527	7,955,607	3,680,074	4,268,788		
Taiwan—	8,997,619	4,890,740	2,955,696	2,531,008		
Opac—	30,917,991	10,171,739	6,407,226	5,293,205		
Nmes—	3,749,167	1,631,517	756,671	828,718		
China—	2,194,707	1,045,079	475,796	530,174		
All other—	39,172,021	20,350,255	10,072,319	10,721,815		
Total—	236,364,228	117,808,070	58,432,750	61,464,022		
U.S. merchandise trade balance:						
Canada—	-12,847,011	-6,833,565	-2,995,391	-3,488,413		
Japan—	-16,350,593	-9,063,286	-4,557,860	-4,557,263		
Ec—	4,335,438	1,532,839	1,893,467	-142,627		
Brazil—	-761,152	-921,962	54,792	-410,668		
Hong Kong—	-3,119,229	-1,619,373	-641,941	-742,760		
India—	164,777	75,139	19,043	-79,492		
Korea—	-292,049	-255,727	-16,302	-205,906		
Mexico—	-4,179,182	-3,766,211	-272,311	-2,066,325		
Taiwan—	-4,724,464	-2,987,175	-1,121,865	-1,473,144		
Opac—	-10,711,857	-2,489,771	-1,026,353	-1,565,311		
Nmes—	3,199,523	839,414	1,049,931	106,886		
China—	707,711	-18,622	324,641	-166,847		
All other—	13,316,376	4,732,923	4,250,992	1,917,692		
Total—	-32,069,425	-20,756,756	-3,363,800	-12,707,751		

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

U.S. export developments

U.S. exports decreased by 11.5 percent to \$48.8 billion in the second quarter of 1983 compared with the second quarter of 1982. The decline is attributed generally to the stronger U.S. dollar and the slow foreign economies, resulting in export declines in all sectors. Major changes in the value of U.S. exports occurred in a number of specific commodity areas within the major industrial sectors.

In the agricultural sector, U.S. grain exports declined 20 percent, primarily due to lower exports of wheat and corn, from \$3.9 billion during the second quarter of 1982 to \$3.1 billion during the corresponding period of 1983, as major markets experienced record crops. U.S. oilseed exports, mostly soybeans, dropped from \$1.8 billion in the second quarter of 1982 to \$1.4 billion in the corresponding period of 1983, or by nearly one-fourth, as foreign demand weakened.

In the textiles and apparel sector, U.S. exports of fibers and textiles, primarily processed fibers and broadwoven fabrics, declined by \$188 million, from \$1.5 billion in the second quarter of 1982 to \$1.3 billion in the second quarter of 1983.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. exports of petroleum products decreased from \$1.2 billion during the second quarter of 1982 to \$957 million during the second quarter of 1983, due in part to a decline in U.S. production resulting from the shutdown of about 52 refineries by the end of 1982. U.S. exports of coal and other carbonaceous materials continued a decreasing trend, dropping to \$1.2 billion in the second quarter of 1983 compared with \$1.9 billion during the second quarter of 1982. This trend is attributable to the supply/demand imbalance in the crude petroleum market as well as increased coal production by two major world exporters, Poland and Australia.

In the minerals and metals sector, exports of iron and steel products totaled \$275 million in the second quarter of 1983, compared with \$441 million in the second quarter of 1982. The continuing decline in exports is largely the result of the continuing weak demand for steel worldwide. Exports of precious metals rose to \$523 million during the second quarter of 1983 from \$310 million during the corresponding period of 1982, due in large part to increased prices which led to increased speculative trading.

In the machinery and equipment sector, exports of construction, mining, and material-handling machinery fell to \$1.05 billion during the second quarter of 1983 from \$1.84 billion during the second quarter of 1982. This drop reflects a decline in worldwide mining activity due in part to a decline in mineral and metal prices and in construction activity. Exports of articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement increased by 20 percent, rising to \$3.0 billion, due in large part to increased foreign purchases of older U.S. planes. U.S. exports of passenger automobiles increased from \$990 million to \$1.3 billion.

In the miscellaneous manufactures sector, U.S. exports of scientific instruments decreased from \$1,295 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$1,168 million in the second quarter of 1983. The slow recovery of the world economy and intensified international competition were primary reasons for the lower export levels.

U.S. import developments

U.S. imports increased by 5.2 percent to \$61.5 billion in the second quarter of 1983 compared with \$58.4 billion in the second quarter of 1982. There were significant import increases in all sectors with the exception of petroleum, natural gas, and related products where imports declined. There were major changes in the second quarter of 1983 in the value of U.S. imports for specific commodity groups in the various sectors.

In the agricultural sector, U.S. imports of sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane accounted for most of the increase in U.S. agricultural imports between the second quarters of 1982 and 1983, rising from \$159 million to \$260 million.

In the forest products sector, U.S. imports of softwood lumber increased from \$426 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$644 million in the second quarter of 1983, as the surge in U.S. housing starts continued.

In the textiles and apparel sector, imports in the second quarter of 1983 increased 16 percent from those in the corresponding quarter of 1982 to \$2.2 billion. This increase was in response to favorable market conditions and to efforts of importers to replenish inventories and avoid end-of-year quota problems for popular apparel items. Imports of footwear increased from \$755 million to \$890 million with Taiwan and Korea generating the bulk of the increased imports.

In the energy and chemicals sector, the value of U.S. imports of crude petroleum decreased from \$9.8 billion during the second quarter of 1982 to \$8.3 billion during the second quarter of 1983, reflecting a decrease in both the quantity of imports and the price per barrel. The value of U.S. imports of petroleum products increased from \$2.8 billion to \$3.8 billion, with the largest increase recorded by motor gasolines which increased by \$390 million.

In the minerals and metals sector, imports of all grades of iron and steel products totaled \$1.4 billion in the second quarter of 1983, compared with \$2.6 billion in the second quarter of 1982. The 44-percent decline in value was due in large part to a drop of 991,000 tons in pipe and tube imports. Imports of precious metals rose to \$1.5 billion during the second quarter of 1983 from \$597 million during the corresponding period of 1982, due to increased prices which led to increased speculative trading.

In the machinery and equipment sector, imports of internal combustion engines other than diesel increased from \$517 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$645 million during the corresponding period of 1983. The increase can be attributed to U.S. imports from subsidiaries of U.S. automobile firms located in Mexico and Canada. Imports of metalworking machine tools, largely lathes from Japan, dropped from \$357 million to \$239 million. According to industry sources, Japanese lathe producers have been affected by large inventories of both new and used lathes in the United States. Imports of automatic data processing machines, primarily personal and home computers, increased from \$235 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$504 million in the corresponding period of 1983. Miscellaneous office machines and parts, primarily parts of data processing machines and incomplete machines increased from \$615 million to \$927 million. This large increase results from the

rapid increase in U.S. imports of computers and computer peripherals. Imports of video products, primarily consumer video tape recorders, increased from \$592 million to \$757 million. Imports of motorcycles declined from \$290 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$164 million in the second quarter of 1983. This decline was caused by (1) a large inventory of motorcycles in the United States at the beginning of the second quarter of 1983 which exceeded projected U.S. demand and (2) a rate of duty increase effective April 15, 1983, (from 4.4 percent ad valorem to 49.4 percent) pursuant to Presidential Proclamation and a U.S. International Trade Commission finding that increased imports were injuring the domestic industry. U.S. imports of articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement decreased from \$893 million to \$666 million due to the decreased demand for civil aircraft and parts in the United States resulting from high interest rates, large airline financial losses, and the recession. U.S. imports of passenger automobiles increased from \$5.7 billion in the second quarter of 1982 to \$6.4 billion in the corresponding period of 1983. Imports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories also increased from \$2.6 billion to \$3.2 billion as the demand increased for original-equipment parts for use in the production of new motor vehicles.

In the miscellaneous manufactures sector, imports of furniture rose from \$453 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$564 million in the corresponding period of 1983. The proximity of Canada to the U.S. market and the low wage costs in Taiwan continued to aid these two principal suppliers as they increased their exports to the United States.

ANALYSES OF TRADE SHIFTS, BY SECTORS

Agricultural, Animal, and Vegetable Products 1/

During the first half of 1983, the United States had a favorable balance of trade in agricultural, animal, and vegetable products of \$7.7 billion compared with \$11.2 billion during the corresponding period of 1982. Imports increased to \$10.1 billion in the first half of 1983 from \$9.1 billion in the corresponding period of 1982, and exports declined from \$20.3 billion in the first half of 1982 to \$17.8 billion in the first half of 1983.

The U.S. merchandise balance of trade in the agricultural, animal, and vegetable products sector, although remaining positive, declined from \$5.2 billion during the second quarter of 1982 to \$3.3 billion during the corresponding period of 1983, or by more than one-third (table 3, fig. 1). 2/ This was the eighth consecutive decline between corresponding quarters, with the last trade balance increase occurring between the second quarters of 1980 and 1981. Total U.S. agricultural exports decreased from \$10.0 billion 3/ during the second quarter of 1982 to \$8.5 billion during the corresponding period of 1983; imports increased from \$4.9 billion 4/ to \$5.1 billion for the comparable periods.

Most of the decline in U.S. agricultural exports between the second quarter of 1982 and the corresponding quarter of 1983 was accounted for by grains and oilseeds, commodities which make up about one-half of total U.S. agricultural exports. U.S. grain exports declined 20 percent, from \$3.9 billion during the second quarter of 1982 to \$3.1 billion during the corresponding period of 1983. Most of the decline was in wheat and corn, which dropped \$453 million and \$261 million, respectively. U.S. oilseed exports, mostly soybeans, dropped from \$1.8 billion in the second quarter of 1982 to \$1.4 billion in the corresponding period of 1983, or by nearly one-fourth.

U.S. imports of sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane accounted for most of the increase in U.S. agricultural imports between the subject periods, rising from \$159 million during the second quarter of 1982 to \$260 million during the corresponding period of 1983, or by nearly two-thirds. Significant increases also occurred in imports of vegetables (mainly tomatoes), cocoa, tobacco, and shellfish.

The major shifts in the U.S. agricultural trade balance between the subject quarters involved a \$775 million decline in the balance with the non-market economies (NME's) and a \$658 million drop in the balance with the European Community (EC), although both balances remained positive. The most significant increase in the U.S. agricultural trade balance between the quarters was a \$211 million gain in trade with India.

The EC remained the leading U.S. agricultural export market during the second quarter of 1983; such exports totaled \$1.7 billion, representing about

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

2/ All percentage figures are computed on unrounded data.

3/ Value f.a.s., U.S. port of export.

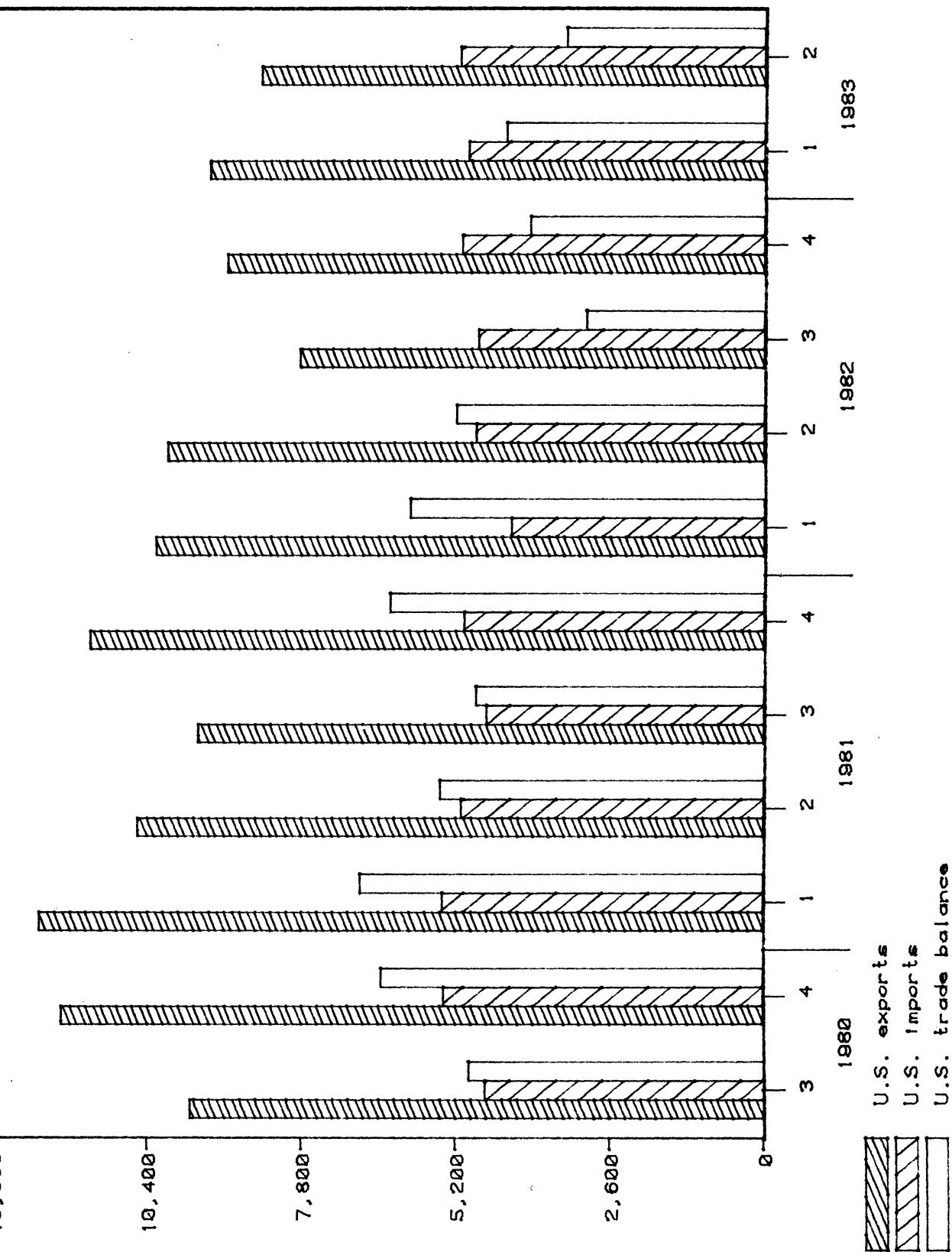
4/ Value in country of origin.

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, 1982, January-June 1983, April-June 1982, and April-June 1983.^{1/}

Item	(In thousands of dollars)					
	1982	June 1983	January- June 1983	April- June 1982	April- June 1982	April- June 1983
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:						
Canada						
Japan	1,928,130		985,703		520,991	
Ec-	5,711,126		2,704,270		1,396,502	
Brazil	8,622,846		3,874,160		2,291,841	
Hong Kong	527,389		244,293		165,332	
India	436,112		201,023		120,343	
Korea	350,751		493,959		21,478	
Mexico	1,245,429		763,385		376,756	
Taiwan	1,168,884		1,042,792		421,824	
Opec	962,520		546,338		262,206	
Mises	2,685,765		1,304,684		677,944	
China	3,887,150		1,365,622		1,139,472	
All other	1,386,054		360,076		434,628	
Total	9,609,561		4,284,774		2,652,221	
U.S. imports for consumption:						
Canada	2,515,302		1,308,150		587,523	
Japan	324,480		166,355		91,502	
Ec-	3,272,169		1,109,535		804,689	
Brazil	1,604,630		789,543		338,959	
Hong Kong	59,640		27,731		14,415	
India	248,250		100,307		64,809	
Korea	120,295		65,940		32,297	
Mexico	1,609,226		989,144		458,392	
Taiwan	249,097		121,811		90,556	
Opec	763,866		415,590		178,694	
Mises	345,322		199,448		91,961	
China	151,675		61,778		39,374	
All other	7,925,675		4,222,316		2,098,913	
Total	19,037,957		10,115,897		4,852,715	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:						
Canada	-587,171		-322,447		-66,532	
Japan	5,392,646		2,537,914		1,307,000	
Ec-	5,350,677		2,164,604		1,487,152	
Brazil	-1,077,240		-545,249		-177,626	
Hong Kong	376,472		173,292		103,928	
India	102,500		393,651		-43,331	
Korea	1,125,133		697,445		344,459	
Mexico	-440,341		53,647		-36,567	
Taiwan	713,423		424,526		171,650	
Opec	1,921,898		889,094		499,249	
Mises	3,541,827		1,166,173		1,047,510	
China	1,234,379		798,297		395,254	
All other	1,683,886		62,457		553,908	
Total	18,103,711		7,695,111		5,192,201	

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

Figure 1.—Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 3rd. quarter of 1980 through 2nd. quarter of 1983.



Source:

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

20 percent of total U.S. exports. However, the exports were down from \$2.3 billion during the corresponding period of 1982, or by 27 percent. The decline mainly was the result of lower soybean exports. Exports to the NME's decreased by more than two-thirds, from \$1.1 billion during the second quarter of 1982 to \$366 million during the corresponding period of 1983. Nearly half of the decline was accounted for by decreased exports of wheat, corn, and soybeans, mostly to China. From the second quarter of 1982 to the second quarter of 1983, U.S. agricultural exports to India increased nearly tenfold, or from \$21 million to \$232 million; grain, particularly wheat, accounted for the bulk of the increase.

The EC remained the principal U.S. supplier of agricultural imports during the second quarter of 1983. Such imports totaled \$842 million during the quarter, up from \$805 million during the corresponding period of 1982. The greatest shift in U.S. agricultural imports between the two quarters occurred in imports from Canada, the second major U.S. supplier. Such imports from Canada increased from \$588 million during the second quarter of 1982 to \$695 million during the corresponding period of 1983, or by 18 percent. Most of the increase was accounted for by a rise in imports of fish and shellfish.

Poultry

U.S. exports of poultry during the second quarter of 1983 continued below the level during the corresponding period of 1982. U.S. poultry exports totaled \$95 million during the second quarter of 1983, up from \$91 million during the first quarter of that year but down from \$107 million during the second quarter of 1982. Exports of chickens and chicken meat, the major poultry export category, declined from \$68 million during the subject period in 1982 to \$55 million during the corresponding period of 1983, or by nearly one-fourth. A poultry import ban by Nigeria, which was imposed in April 1982 and is still in effect, was responsible for most of the decline. Also, the Middle East market remained inaccessible to U.S. poultry exporters because of exports from the European Community and Brazil which benefit from export refunds and export credit.

Doug Newman
724-0087

Feathers and downs

U.S. imports of feathers and downs increased from \$11 million during the second quarter of 1982 to \$19 million during the corresponding period of 1983, or by three-fourths. A rise in imports from France and Singapore accounted for most of the overall increase. World prices of crude feathers and downs were significantly lower during the second quarter of 1983, and the demand for the commodities rose as manufacturers of apparel and bedding, the principal users of feathers and downs, increased their purchases.

Doug Newman
724-0087

Meat

U.S. exports of meat fell from \$309 million during the second quarter of 1982 to \$256 million during the second quarter of 1983, or by 17 percent. U.S. exports to all major markets declined, with the largest drop being in exports to Japan, which fell from \$155 million to \$133 million, or by 14 percent. Among types of meats, the largest declines in exports were in edible meat offals which fell from \$88 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$62 million in the second quarter of 1983; fresh, chilled, or frozen pork which fell from \$64 million to \$52 million; and, miscellaneous meats which dropped from \$28 million to \$18 million. During the second quarter of 1983 the United States faced intense competition in foreign markets from other exports, especially from Canadian and EC pork in the Japanese markets.

David E. Ludwick
724-1763

Fresh and frozen fish

During the second quarter of 1983, U.S. exports of fresh and frozen fish totaled 109 million pounds, valued at \$109 million, or nearly one-fourth greater than the volume of the corresponding period of 1982. The increase was entirely accounted for by exports of herring and salmon to Japan. The increase follows a trend of recent years whereby U.S. catches of herring and salmon have risen and Japanese-owned firms in the United States have purchased these fish for the Japanese market. In the past, that market was supplied largely by Japanese fishing vessels that operated off the coast of Alaska.

Tom Lopp
724-1759

Canned sardines

During the second quarter of 1983, U.S. imports of canned sardines totaled 9 million pounds, valued at \$8 million, or about two-thirds of the value of such imports in the corresponding period of 1982. The decline results from the collapse of the sardine industry in Peru, the leading supplier in the second quarter of 1982. A sharp increase in water temperatures off the coast of Peru during late 1982 and early 1983 has been disasterous for sardine fishing.

Tom Lopp
724-1759

Canned tuna

During the second quarter of 1983, U.S. imports of canned tuna totaled 33 million pounds, valued at \$37 million, about one-third higher than such imports in the corresponding period of 1982, when imports totaled 25 million pounds, valued at \$33 million. The increase follows a trend of recent years

whereby foreign tuna industries have been expanding, particularly in the Philippines and Thailand, and, consequently, shipping an increasing volume into the U.S. market. 1/

Tom Lopp
724-1759

Shellfish

U.S. shellfish imports increased from \$407 million during the second quarter of 1982 to \$449 million during the corresponding period of 1983, or by 10 percent. An increase in shrimp imports of \$21 million accounted for most of the change. Shrimp imports increased because of decreased U.S. landings in 1983 coupled with an increase in demand owing to an improved U.S. economy. Significant increases were also registered between the periods in U.S. imports of crabs (\$14 million) and scallops (\$11 million).

U.S. shellfish exports declined from \$75 million during the second quarter of 1982 to \$46 million during the corresponding period of 1983, or by 38 percent. Exports of crabs accounted for virtually all of the decline; such exports dropped by \$30 million between the periods, as U.S. landings of king and snow crabs off Alaska remained at depressed levels. Although shrimp landings were also down in 1983, U.S. shrimp exports increased by \$6 million between the periods under review, as exports of raw shrimp to Mexico for further processing rose.

Doug Newman
724-0087

Nonfat dry milk

In the second quarter of 1983, U.S. exports of nonfat dry milk totaled 114 million pounds, valued at \$36 million, compared with 63 million pounds, valued at \$14 million, in the second quarter of 1982. U.S. exports of nonfat dry milk, like those of other dairy products, historically have been small, in part, because of the effects of national agricultural policies of certain of our major trading partners, such as the European Community, which provide restitution payments for agricultural exports. Also, U.S. prices for nonfat dry milk, bolstered by the price-support program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, have been higher than those of major nonfat dry milk-producing countries, such as New Zealand and Australia.

1/ On Apr. 15, 1983, the U.S. Department of Commerce instituted a countervailing duty investigation at the request of the Tuna Research Foundation (TRF). The TRF, representing the U.S. tuna canning industry, charged that the Philippine Government subsidizes the canning of tuna, not in oil, exported to the United States. Because the Philippines is not a signatory to the International Subsidies Code, it is not entitled to an injury test by the U.S. International Trade Commission. Effective Aug. 16, 1983, Commerce announced a preliminary affirmative finding of estimated net bounties or grants of 1.3 percent ad valorem.

The increased U.S. exports of nonfat dry milk were mostly to Mexico, Pakistan, and Poland. Such exports were from the inventories owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) and reflected donations or sales at, or below, world prices. This nonfat dry milk had been purchased by the CCC in order to support the price of milk as required by law. The sales were made at half, or less than half, of the original CCC purchase price.

J. Fred Warren
724-0090

Eggs

U.S. exports of eggs continued declining, from \$24 million during the second quarter of 1982 to \$14 million during the corresponding period of 1983, representing a drop of 43 percent. Most of the decrease was accounted for by a drop in exports of egg products. Such exports declined from \$12 million during the second quarter of 1982 to \$5 million during the corresponding period of 1983. Egg products exports to Japan, the principal foreign market, declined by \$5 million between the periods, as Japanese egg production was higher during the subject period in 1983.

U.S. shell egg exports also declined, from \$13 million during the second quarter of 1982 to \$9 million during the corresponding period of 1983. Lower domestic production levels and the continued inability to export to the Middle East market because of competition from the European Community, which benefits from export refunds, were the major reasons for the decline.

Doug Newman
724-0087

Grains

The value of U.S. grain exports in the second quarter of 1983 was \$3.1 billion, about 20 percent below the value of such exports during the corresponding period of 1982, or \$3.9 billion. Most of the decline, in terms of value, was registered in wheat and corn. Exports of wheat fell by \$452 million to \$1.4 billion in the second quarter of 1983, and those of corn dropped \$261 million to \$1.5 billion. The sharp decreases in U.S. grain sales are generally attributed to record overseas crops and the high value of the U.S. dollar.

Notwithstanding the overall decreases in U.S. exports of grains during the second quarter of 1983, grain exports increased to some important markets. For example, exports of grains to Mexico in the second quarter of 1983 were about four times the level existing in the corresponding period of 1982, having risen from \$71.1 million to \$315.8 million. This surge in exports is attributable to droughts and low yields in Mexico.

U.S. exports of grain to India during the second quarter of 1983, as compared with the second quarter of 1982, increased by a factor of sixty, having risen from \$3.4 million to \$204.1 million. From 1977 to 1981 India

imported no food grains, but as a consequence of poor crops it has purchased grain--primarily wheat--from the United States and Australia. These purchases were made in the latter part of 1982, but the grain is only now being delivered. Sales activity to India is expected to continue as that country replenishes its stocks.

John Pierre-Benoist
724-0074

Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen

During the second quarter of 1983, U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables amounted to 746 million pounds, valued at \$215 million, up from 584 million pounds, valued at \$168 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1982. Most of the increase in imports was accounted for by tomatoes, which climbed from 221 million pounds (\$65 million) in the second quarter of 1982 to 340 million pounds (\$122 million) in the corresponding period of 1983. Imports of cucumbers, okra, squash, and miscellaneous frozen cut vegetables also rose. Mexico, by far the largest source of imported fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables, experienced a good harvest, resulting in increased exports to the United States during the second quarter of 1983. In addition, the effects of severe rainy weather in the United States during late winter and early spring delayed planting and harvesting for domestic producers.

Tim McCarty
724-1753

Vegetables, dried, desiccated, or dehydrated

U.S. exports of dried, desiccated, or dehydrated vegetables amounted to 235 million pounds, valued at \$54 million, in the second quarter of 1983, down two-fifths in quantity and one-half in value compared with such exports in the corresponding period of 1982. Declining exports of dried beans, from 266 million pounds (\$66 million) in the second quarter of 1982 to 94 million pounds (\$18 million) in the second quarter of 1983, accounted for most of the drop in exports. Shipments of dried beans to Mexico declined to more normal levels, as Mexican producers overcame the effects of poor weather conditions prevalent during the past few years.

Tim McCarty
724-1753

Citrus fruit

The value of U.S. exports of citrus fruit increased from \$129 million during the second quarter of 1982 to \$153 million during the corresponding period of 1983. Much of the growth was accounted for by exports of fresh grapefruit, which rose from \$28 million in the 1982 period to \$40 million in 1983.¹⁰ There was also a significant increase in U.S. exports of oranges, which increased from \$76 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$86 million in the

corresponding quarter of 1983. The increased exports in the second quarter of 1983 reflect lower prices for U.S. citrus fruit. Prices for citrus fruit in 1982 were high because of reduced production in California and a freeze in Florida in January of that year.

Steve Burket
724-0088

Sugar

U.S. imports of raw sugar in the second quarter of 1983 amounted to 714,000 short tons, valued at \$259 million, representing an increase of 24 percent in quantity and 64 percent in value over the levels of the corresponding quarter of 1982 (578,000 tons, valued at \$158 million). Imports of sugar into the United States are limited by an absolute quota system administered by the Department of Agriculture. Restrictive country-by-country quotas were imposed effective May 11, 1982; the quota for the remainder of the second quarter of 1982 was only 220,000 short tons. For the crop year (Oct. 1-Sept. 30) beginning October 1, 1982, the quota is 2.8 million short tons.

Imported sugar had an average unit value of \$364 per short ton in the second quarter of 1983 compared with \$274 per short ton in the corresponding quarter of 1982. The quotas allow importers to charge prices equivalent to the U.S. price, less import duties, rather than the much lower world price. Imports of sugar in the second quarter of 1983 were larger than they otherwise would have been because several countries postponed shipments until after April 1, 1983, when they were reinstated as eligible for duty-free treatment for sugar under the Generalized System of Preferences. This allowed those countries to charge an increase in price equivalent to the import duty (2.8125 cents per pound). For example, imports from the Philippines amounted to 89,000 short tons, valued at \$33 million, in the second quarter of 1983 compared with 23,000 short tons, valued at \$5 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1982.

Lowell C. Grant
724-0099

Blended sirups

U.S. imports of flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses in the second quarter of 1983 totaled 123 million pounds, valued at \$15 million, compared with 2 million pounds, valued at \$0.6 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1982. The increased imports, virtually all of which were from Canada, consisted of blends of liquid sugar and corn sirup. Such blends began to be imported following the imposition of import quotas on sugar effective May 11, 1982. The blends were about half the price of domestic sugar and had a ready market in the soft drink industry.

Lowell C. Grant
724-0099

Tobacco

Imports of tobacco classified in the basket category, "tobacco, manufactured or not manufactured, not specially provided for," continued to expand in the second quarter of 1983. The majority of imports which enter under this category consist of machine-threshed cigarette leaf tobacco. Total imports of such tobacco products increased 64 percent, from \$39 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$64 million in the corresponding period of 1983. Continued expansion of imports from Brazil, Republic of Korea, Mexico, and Malawi accounted for most of the increase. Competitive pricing and increased product quality are the major reasons for the increase, according to trade and Government sources.

William A. Lipovsky
724-0097

Oilseeds and animal and vegetable fats and oils

U.S. sales abroad of oilseeds and animal and vegetable fats and oils continued their downward trend from the record level set in 1981, declining 18 percent to \$1.8 billion in the second quarter of 1983 compared with \$2.2 billion in the second quarter of 1982. There were fewer sales of soybeans and sunflowerseed abroad, as both volume and prices dropped; higher sales of certain vegetable oils (soybean, sunflowerseed, and linseed oils) only partially offset the decline registered in the two leading oilseeds. Although the price of soybeans dropped 6 percent, from \$6.99 per bushel (export unit value) in the second quarter of 1982 to \$6.56 per bushel in the second quarter of 1983, and that of soybean oil fell 8 percent, from 24 cents to 22 cents per pound, weaker foreign demand reduced overall sales of all oilseed products.

John Reeder
724-1754

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

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent:	
					from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Live animals, except birds and poultry						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)--	345,175:	484,690:	216,565:	280,624:	30:	127,488:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	191,058:	297,720:	138,463:	170,940:	23:	91,991:
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)--	229,803:	269,194:	97,195:	76,235:	-22:	46,847:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--						
Cattle						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)--	659:	1,004:	495:	509:	3:	337:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	191,058:	297,720:	138,463:	170,940:	23:	91,991:
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)--	87:	57:	34:	26:	-24:	16:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	65,466:	50,096:	30,920:	20,395:	-34:	14,078:
Swine						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)--	145:	294:	125:	243:	94:	49:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	18,878:	41,886:	16,481:	32,666:	98:	7,419:
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 units)--	24:	36:	16:	15:	-8:	9:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	9,125:	13,885:	5,529:	6,085:	10:	3,096:
Poultry and poultry meat						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	93,668:	72,086:	30,396:	45,403:	49:	15,448:
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	594,485:	403,161:	216,316:	185,492:	-14:	107,087:
Feathers and down						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--	16,952:	10,913:	4,482:	8,044:	79:	2,393:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	75,545:	52,567:	22,490:	36,184:	61:	11,071:
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--	6,239:	4,995:	2,911:	2,268:	-22:	1,354:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	47,456:	37,029:	18,654:	21,660:	16:	9,893:
Meat, except poultry meat						
Imports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	2,083,141:	2,116,441:	998,597:	1,148,270:	15:	582,033:
Exports:						
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	1,055,683:	1,041,940:	555,621:	499,399:	-10:	309,335:
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen						
Imports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--	1,199,516:	1,337,675:	625,021:	695,518:	11:	378,717:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	1,192,108:	1,206,704:	570,040:	631,517:	11:	345,231:
Exports:						
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--	137,499:	157,895:	74,060:	83,923:	13:	40,614:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	247,815:	319,540:	146,814:	170,191:	16:	81,732:

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

Table 4.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent:	Percent:	Percent:	Percent:
									1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	216,547		276,194		131,768		133,674		1	65,419		69,726
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	158,012		239,477		108,657		103,994		-4	56,883		51,038
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	172,518		117,011		77,894		66,676		-14	46,181		42,204
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	204,515		149,552		97,746		84,588		-13	64,280		51,814
Sausage:												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	11,670		13,129		5,405		4,936		-9	3,238		2,167
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	17,251		19,978		8,279		7,458		-10	4,886		3,254
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,419		7,505		4,147		3,106		-25	2,085		1,695
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	32,645		31,349		14,134		24,326		72	8,702		12,627
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	45,357		47,174		20,806		33,974		63	12,646		16,763
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	49,896		36,153		20,936		15,867		-24	11,337		9,103
Fish, fresh or frozen												
Imports:												
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,345,698		1,299,160		597,231		643,187		8	351,997		348,477
Exports:												
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	690,986		690,487		147,377		175,837		19	81,505		109,103
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	72,803		70,379		28,143		29,705		6	12,110		12,124
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	81,440		75,239		29,394		29,166		-1	13,182		12,204
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	14,165		19,192		5,378		11,237		109	4,082		6,230
Fish, in airtight containers												
Imports:												
Quantity (number)	149,315		158,797		79,228		100,649		27	44,241		46,153
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	195,574		184,602		94,873		113,836		20	52,500		51,253
Exports:												
Quantity (number)	88,666		54,084		20,297		22,391		10	5,757		10,143
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	157,073		77,725		31,898		33,234		4	8,456		14,361

Table 4.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)		Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1982	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
					(1)	(2)			
Sardines									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	55,272	50,044	26,280	18,702	-29	13,707	8,551	-38	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	51,195	41,309	21,400	17,462	-18	10,895	7,557	-31	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,730	1,049	555	359	-35	232	256	10	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,699	870	464	323	-30	187	214	15	
Tuna									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	70,851	87,578	42,752	71,078	66	25,191	32,538	29	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	110,358	113,346	58,644	82,000	40	33,267	36,525	10	
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	23,121	21,016	10,165	10,742	6	5,331	4,986	-6	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	33,836	29,351	14,726	13,658	-7	8,278	6,688	-19	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	23,442	11,879	5,436	4,716	-13	2,077	2,301	11	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	26,757	10,971	5,597	4,654	-17	2,610	2,275	-13	
Shellfish									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	399,560	457,794	191,891	237,030	24	110,528	124,480	13	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,333,154	1,592,703	700,870	861,152	23	406,503	448,093	10	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	110,643	91,484	54,238	35,783	-34	34,400	19,608	-43	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	240,180	213,582	123,158	95,867	-22	75,093	46,400	-38	
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	2,134	2,608	1,385	1,443	4	1,128	960	-59	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	6,168	6,661	2,969	4,218	42	2,339	947	-59	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	4,371	2,603	1,464	780	-47	673	415	-38	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	12,031	7,466	4,275	2,512	-41	1,956	1,370	-30	
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	20,587	9,573	4,862	4,686	-4	1,811	2,640	46	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	9,908	4,535	2,267	1,815	-20	788	939	25	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	397,790	424,559	210,424	281,322	34	115,465	166,282	44	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	148,028	156,035	73,820	117,975	60	40,587	69,602	71	

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

Commodity area		1981	1982	Jan-Jun (2)	Jan-Jun (3)	Jan-Jun (4)	Jan-Jun (5)	Apr-Jun (6)	Apr-Jun (7)	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
Butter										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		1,785:	1,683:		855:	725:	-15:	506:	465:	-8
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		2,120:	2,197:	1,132:	833:	667:	-26:	494:	494:	-26
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		118,127:	138,187:		92,582:	38,759:	-58:	30,910:	22,389:	-28
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		89,005:	104,100:	72,513:	24,634:	66:	24,220:	14,119:	14,119:	-42
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		42:	62:		49:	16:	-66:	7:	7:	2
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		34:	53:	33:	33:	15:	-53:	6:	6:	1
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		16,554:	13,243:		6,746:	6,722:	0:	3,876:	3,273:	-16
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		7,772:	6,767:	3,466:	3,462:	3,046:	-12:	2,068:	1,514:	-27
Cheeses										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		247,662:	269,343:		102,759:	126,045:	23:	56,277:	61,530:	9
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		332,062:	367,522:	143,826:	173,390:	21:	79,168:	83,120:	83,120:	5
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		12,635:	39,591:		9,980:	17,576:	76:	5,386:	7,592:	41
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		21,089:	31,869:	11,478:	14,398:	25:	6,245:	6,308:	6,308:	1
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream										
Imports:										
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		10:	67:		18:	21:	12:	18:	9:	-48
Exports:										
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		3,926:	4,606:	2,036:	2,086:	3:	1,234:	953:	953:	-23
Ice cream										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 gallons)										
Value (\$1,000 dollars)										
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 gallons)		1,137:	1,257:		539:	643:	19:	318:	285:	-10
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		2,676:	3,082:	1,257:	1,257:	1,575:	25:	745:	677:	-9
Eggs										
Imports:										
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		5,540:	4,837:		2,061:	4,800:	133:	990:	1,978:	100
Exports:										
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		175,219:	111,660:	59,119:	28,612:	-52:	24,354:	13,871:	13,871:	-43

Table 4.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)	Percent change from (6) to (8)
Hides and skins									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	100,753:	70,670:	39,125:	32,593:	-17:	18,719:	19,355:	3	
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	690,974:	769,057:	407,087:	377,743:	-7:	208,605:	176,584:	-15	
Cattle hides									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pieces)---	1,039:	666:	284:	290:	2:				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	28,226:	15,961:	6,627:	6,749:	2:	3,023:	3,914:	40	29
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pieces)---	20,292:	23,508:	12,222:	11,472:	-6:	6,291:	5,184:	-18	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	627,129:	703,547:	369,727:	351,622:	-5:	188,868:	163,028:	-14	
Leather									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	354,234:	318,304:	178,846:	139,923:	-22:	88,686:	79,201:	-11	
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	266,464:	274,537:	146,976:	122,953:	-16:	82,289:	71,088:	-14	
Cattle hide upper leather									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 square feet)---	57,322:	67,695:	37,010:	23,892:	-35:	18,891:	11,834:	-37	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	55,016:	64,179:	35,079:	22,752:	-35:	17,959:	11,777:	-34	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 square feet)---	26,812:	21,411:	12,276:	8,871:	-28:	6,742:	4,840:	-28	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	30,753:	23,614:	13,557:	9,109:	-33:	7,775:	5,200:	-33	
Furskins									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	193,794:	149,649:	109,771:	114,955:	5:	36,490:	53,232:	46	
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	432,490:	333,559:	254,882:	213,529:	-16:	88,593:	72,973:	-18	
Mink furskins									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pieces)---	3,352:	2,840:	2,145:	2,338:	9:	703:	1,102:	57	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	99,035:	82,148:	64,215:	60,352:	-6:	19,564:	27,054:	38	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pieces)---	3,179:	3,406:	2,521:	2,633:	6:	1,108:	1,123:	1	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	115,339:	110,593:	85,996:	74,143:	-14:	38,347:	30,942:	-19	
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	41,248:	42,068:	7,064:	7,744:	10:	1,452:	1,397:	-4	
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	3,624:	3,595:	1,492:	1,506:	1:	632:	662:	5	

Table 4.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)		Apr-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Live plants								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	26,581	27,812	16,827	17,035	1	10,309	9,377	-9
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	35,350	35,610	23,889	22,580	-5	13,779	11,671	-15
Seeds								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	53,713	65,185	37,275	52,896	42	17,134	19,997	17
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	167,476	164,543	77,050	83,408	8	32,194	36,729	14
Grains								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	47,526	68,770	38,943	33,805	-13	20,211	16,008	-21
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	17,900,458	13,422,105	7,818,651	6,760,555	-14	3,917,036	3,120,775	-20
Corn								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	1,208	934	528	291	-45	296	147	-50
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	15,939	13,501	10,439	4,053	-61	2,158	2,003	-7
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	2,158,500	1,924,115	1,074,514	962,883	-10	586,996	456,903	-22
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	8,007,074	5,676,593	3,341,489	3,053,865	-9	1,798,943	1,537,734	-15
Rice (paddy and brown)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,300	1,814	1,478	1,439	-3	195	1,147	487
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	842	675	535	577	8	74	440	493
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,864,500	1,267,149	805,187	545,113	-32	553,885	385,713	-30
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	545,698	172,671	111,374	74,801	-33	72,874	50,479	-31
Wheat								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	34	2,093	60	1,900	3,018	24	7	-69
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	234	6,475	405	5,585	1,277	152	54	-64
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	1,613,339	1,498,408	843,551	742,977	-12	421,591	322,109	-24
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	7,843,960	6,675,574	3,896,378	3,296,407	-15	1,884,175	1,431,519	-24
Milled grain products								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	10,400	16,462	7,187	8,896	24	3,997	4,778	20
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,366,149	1,127,650	646,566	586,292	-9	313,502	310,693	-1

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

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983 (3) to (4)	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Percent: Apr-Jun 1983	Percent: Apr-Jun 1982	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
							(1)	(2)	(3)
							(4)	(5)	(6)
Milled rice									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	15,701	38,256	17,689	21,702	23	10,051	10,730	7	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	4,348	9,110	4,484	5,119	14	2,464	2,668	8	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,111,892	4,368,875	2,333,879	1,980,226	-15	1,163,240	1,077,919	-7	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	981,610	824,643	458,524	361,171	-21	214,492	192,825	-10	
Milled wheat									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)	157	265	90	77	-14	61	39	-36	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,016	3,038	1,169	1,035	-11	719	558	-22	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)	27,770	39,517	19,119	28,152	47	10,512	15,369	46	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	309,429	244,280	158,654	190,539	20	83,001	93,443	13	
Malts and starches									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	37,133	32,846	16,589	13,341	-20	8,446	6,362	-25	
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	45,850	45,709	24,344	17,383	-29	12,053	9,204	-24	
Malts									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	111,234	89,659	43,283	25,915	-40	22,568	10,312	-54	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	15,296	13,088	6,481	3,766	-42	3,340	1,496	-55	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	34,175	110,159	46,483	34,886	-25	18,263	22,858	25	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	7,788	18,271	8,030	5,480	-32	3,256	3,581	10	
Starches									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	21,242	18,569	9,786	8,208	-16	4,913	4,160	-15	
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	37,255	27,078	16,041	11,617	-28	8,633	5,472	-37	
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,726,894	1,925,431	1,407,699	1,626,372	16	583,607	746,231	28	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	541,751	523,778	413,439	440,427	7	168,382	215,349	28	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,244,076	1,823,583	1,079,885	1,002,011	-7	631,896	601,440	-5	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	446,062	376,479	225,743	211,343	-6	125,931	122,085	-3	
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	374,641	304,546	252,437	307,822	22	81,736	99,379	22	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	54,875	63,172	57,156	46,542	-19	20,270	15,623	-23	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	40,658	31,487	17,235	13,922	-19	11,520	9,976	-13	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	6,052	4,595	2,763	2,421	-12	1,774	1,612	-9	

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

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent:
									:Percent: from (6) to (7)
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)---	525,885:	592,618:	497,943:	599,283:	20:	220,734:	339,809:	54	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	238,255:	174,124:	152,539:	205,627:	35:	65,416:	122,497:	87	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)---	192,342:	175,441:	87,911:	86,444:	-2:	56,582:	50,702:	-10	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	50,023:	46,916:	23,921:	27,054:	13:	14,527:	15,209:	5	
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)---	96,421:	77,187:	36,078:	40,211:	11:	17,486:	21,752:	24	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	42,796:	41,701:	20,919:	19,854:	-5:	10,454:	10,151:	-3	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)---	2,282,376:	1,622,382:	946,219:	520,754:	-45:	415,030:	234,521:	-43	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	730,565:	440,692:	273,253:	122,272:	-55:	110,228:	53,548:	-51	
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	156,482:	228,957:	133,648:	104,475:	-22:	69,567:	48,029:	-31	
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	127,954:	120,576:	62,904:	49,700:	-21:	33,052:	25,135:	-24	
Mushrooms and truffles									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)---	90,645:	52,223:	34,540:	6,582:	-81:	9,520:	2,862:	-70	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	98,030:	56,581:	34,854:	11,077:	-68:	10,318:	5,277:	-49	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)---	2,717:	2,324:	1,085:	1,542:	42:	577:	355:	-38	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	3,043:	3,153:	1,131:	869:	-23:	505:	282:	-44	
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)---	88,634:	50,189:	33,302:	4,876:	-85:	9,092:	2,202:	-76	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	84,116:	46,261:	30,241:	4,452:	-85:	8,414:	1,928:	-77	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)---	497:	256:	106:	140:	32:	62:	86:	37	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	371:	232:	100:	117:	17:	58:	52:	-9	
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved									
Imports:									
Quantity (pounds)---	690,059,389:	277,733,375:	120,852,014:	135,337,018:	12:	61,405,393:	71,599,935:	17	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	531,713:	226,710:	92,538:	94,942:	3:	45,758:	51,976:	14	
Exports:									
Quantity (pounds)---	933,857,018:	1044,690,722:	474,164,552:	471,681,107:	-1:	235,746,506:	249,138,663:	6	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	623,797:	582,984:	262,241:	220,596:	-16:	119,628:	109,237:	-9	

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

Commodity area		1981		1982		Jan-Jun 1982		Jan-Jun 1983		Percent change from (3) to (4)		Apr-Jun 1983	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)							
Almonds	Imports:												
	Quantity (pounds)	69,440		584,180		46,516		171,216		268		32,817	
	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	214		766		111		307		177		64	
	Exports:									-21		42,590,775	
	Quantity (pounds)	194,448,293		196,067,838		94,651,864		74,845,858		-14		38,608,624	
	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	307,890		236,934		112,188		96,596		50,951		49,153	
Filberts	Imports:												
	Quantity (pounds)	7,860,777		15,807,517		8,461,938		9,395,475		11		5,323,601	
	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	5,214		7,235		4,103		4,045		-1		2,524	
	Exports:											3,048,806	
	Quantity (pounds)	19,078,287		9,931,604		3,838,485		4,382,400		14		1,935,794	
	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	6,946		4,583		1,556		1,905		22		832	
Pistachio nuts	Imports:												
	Quantity (pounds)	3,287,451		6,440,023		2,302,986		1,032,566		-55		1,945,789	
	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	8,145		13,883		4,638		2,544		-45		4,199	
	Exports:											428,447	
	Quantity (pounds)	760,887		2,753,536		524,182		2,474,109		372		1,114,720	
	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,236		5,802		1,199		5,696		375		329	
Fruit, fresh	Imports:												
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,717,512		7,237,536		3,858,121		3,953,307		2		2,350,099	
	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	789,559		880,563		479,783		535,808		12		301,545	
	Exports:											2,175,682	
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,490,322		3,613,904		2,198,176		1,861,287		-15		1,406,081	
	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	856,962		799,348		393,062		421,119		7		209,042	
Berries, fresh	Imports:												
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)	33,692		38,785		714		2,532		255		197	
	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	14,573		22,154		852		2,575		202		171	
	Exports:											17,668	
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)	56,031		62,840		25,798		23,215		-10		17,996	
	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	27,596		33,930		13,113		12,568		-4		8,965	
Cherries, fresh	Imports:												
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)	152		311		242		768		217		349	
	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	194		393		343		597		74		517	
	Exports:											17,996	
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)	21,158		620,407		606,084		2,356		-100		606,084	
	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	16,605		15,412		5,581		2,245		-60		5,581	

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

Commodity area		1981		1982		Jan-Jun 1982		Jan-Jun 1983		Percent: change (3) to (4)	Percent: change (3) to (4)
		(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	(6)
										(7)	(8)
Citrus fruit											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		203,587		189,677		102,110		84,137		-18:	53,252:
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		53,616		48,874		24,966		24,167		-3:	12,491:
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		2,030,608		1,672,859		1,120,990		1,370,633		22:	54,673:
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		418,768		386,229		244,228		276,183		13:	128,661:
Fruit, dried											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		27,085		43,966		17,983		35,055		95:	7,557:
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		20,183		30,656		13,646		22,921		68:	6,720:
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		284,782		271,012		129,009		121,624		-6:	59,222:
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		224,282		204,015		93,759		82,794		-12:	45,359:
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		647,376		658,847		326,391		346,247		6:	171,458:
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		254,290		273,437		135,980		131,669		-3:	72,658:
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		417,635		343,969		162,871		153,934		-5:	84,387:
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		171,742		144,591		69,212		64,132		-7:	35,923:
Olives											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		85,610		104,657		54,571		49,002		-10:	28,500:
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		77,964		96,070		47,042		37,318		-21:	24,446:
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		5,118		4,497		1,967		1,351		-31:	1,207:
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		3,894		3,365		1,476		1,084		-27:	893:
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		9,942		8,043		4,447		5,808		31:	1,832:
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		9,377		7,644		4,114		3,843		-7:	1,665:
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		4,592		3,549		1,200		2,882		140:	744:
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		1,604		1,418		445		790		77:	251:
Sugar, sirups, and molasses											

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

Commodity area		1981	: 1982	: Jan-Jun 1982	: Jan-Jun 1983	: Change (3) to (4)	: Percent: Apr-Jun 1983	: Apr-Jun 1982	: Change (3) to (4)	: Percent: Apr-Jun 1983
	(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane										
Imports:										
Quantity (short tons)-----	5,120,730:	2,637,862:	1,227,017:	1,238,623:	1:	580,501:	714,237:	23		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	2,141,287:	798,892:	359,757:	446,987:	24:	159,025:	259,634:	63		
Exports:										
Quantity (short tons)-----	988,450:	77,705:	48,083:	21,389:	-56:	22,085:	16,747:	-24		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	506,786:	22,736:	15,316:	5,937:	-61:	7,766:	3,856:	-50		
Molasses										
Imports:										
Quantity (short tons)-----	1,161,891:	1,210,925:	529,448:	1,199,988:	127:	326,121:	628,766:	93		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	1,117,716:	63,741:	32,905:	49,323:	50:	18,116:	21,394:	18		
Exports:										
Quantity (short tons)-----	257,829:	277,255:	178,924:	80,598:	-55:	81,693:	9,257:	-89		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	26,414:	21,105:	12,994:	4,707:	-64:	6,087:	1,353:	-78		
Corn sweeteners										
Imports:										
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)-----	897,179:	653,096:	154,653:	3,068,081:	1,834:	75,537:	2,128,691:	2,718		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	196:	267:	116:	468:	303:	76:	326:	325		
Exports:										
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)-----	75,843,461:	36,383,168:	19,307,220:	19,192,625:	-1:	10,255,957:	9,435,704:	-8		
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey										
Imports:										
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	47,612:	57,318:	24,056:	51,138:	113:	13,427:	28,796:	114		
Exports:										
Cocoa and confectionery										
Imports:										
Quantity (pounds)-----	1038,466,005:	900,488,524:	433,767,340:	690,095,261:	59:	196,118,184:	281,974,611:	44		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	999,970:	787,582:	404,276:	542,331:	34:	172,501:	227,547:	32		
Exports:										
Quantity (pounds)-----	76,929,347:	76,326,671:	35,810,240:	31,936,537:	-11:	17,426,157:	14,742,316:	-15		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	87,244:	85,645:	38,538:	33,381:	-13:	18,951:	15,946:	-16		
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate										
Imports:										
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	3,019,422:	3,034,822:	1,413,868:	1,413,258:	0:	711,964:	661,533:	-7		
Exports:										
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	142,248:	125,368:	65,537:	54,536:	-17:	30,942:	25,113:	-19		

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

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (1) to (2)	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (1) to (2)	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (1) to (2)	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (1) to (2)
									1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	(6) to (7)	(7) to (8)
Coffee																
Imports:																
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	2,882,341		2,903,114		1,349,751		1,347,822		0		680,953		628,280		-8	
Exports:																
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	130,372		114,678		59,604		48,463		-19		27,700		22,189		-20	
Spices																
Imports:																
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	136,033		137,405		68,029		68,148		0		37,183		30,337		-18	
Exports:																
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	22,217		20,899		11,043		10,477		-5		6,067		5,161		-15	
Fruit juices																
Imports:																
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	295,294		469,057		201,356		212,870		6		101,586		101,005		-1	
Exports:																
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	246,282		230,363		127,351		112,986		-11		67,011		64,588		-4	
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages																
Imports:																
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	37,964		48,381		20,892		21,701		4		14,199		14,013		-1	
Exports:																
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	49,756		49,676		27,371		21,247		-22		17,252		12,391		-28	
Ale, porter, stout, and beer																
Imports:																
Quantity (\$1,000 gallons)-----	161,848		178,387		82,707		90,952		10		46,292		48,678		5	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	396,534		465,590		214,542		242,286		13		121,752		129,548		6	
Exports:																
Quantity (\$1,000 gallons)-----	20,365		16,836		8,832		9,449		7		5,257		5,810		11	
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages																
Imports:																
Quantity (\$1,000 gallons)-----	38,914		34,373		18,172		20,739		14		10,980		12,907		18	
Exports:																
Quantity (\$1,000 gallons)-----	115,504		122,533		55,783		61,961		11		30,151		31,127		3	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	761,594		782,846		351,469		388,618		11		198,250		205,667		4	
Distilled spirits																
Imports:																
Quantity (\$1,000 proof gallons)-----	117,938		106,032		47,139		54,930		17		27,962		29,123		4	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	1,179,957		1,159,399		96,221		525,929		6		288,055		271,812		-6	
Exports:																
Quantity (\$1,000 proof gallons)-----	7,181		10,046		4,289		4,358		2		2,311		2,580		12	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	55,806		66,472		33,147		28,833		-13		18,256		15,240		-17	

Table 4.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area																			
	(1)																		
Tobacco and tobacco products																			
Imports:																			
Value (1,000 dollars)-	556,144																		
Exports:																			
Value (1,000 dollars)-	2,722,784																		
Cigarettes																			
Imports:																			
Quantity (thousands)-	567,060																		
Value (1,000 dollars)-	7,653																		
Exports:																			
Quantity (thousands)-	82,581																		
Value (1,000 dollars)-	1,228,514																		
Cigars																			
Imports:																			
Quantity (thousands)-	123,599																		
Value (1,000 dollars)-	41,266																		
Exports:																			
Quantity (thousands)-	181																		
Value (1,000 dollars)-	11,042																		
Oilseeds																			
Imports:																			
Value (1,000 dollars)-	86,771																		
Exports:																			
Value (1,000 dollars)-	6,732,656																		
Cottonseed																			
Imports:																			
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	349																		
Value (1,000 dollars)-	26																		
Exports:																			
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	56,171																		
Value (1,000 dollars)-	10,599																		
Flaxseed																			
Imports:																			
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	260,280																		
Value (1,000 dollars)-	36,621																		
Exports:																			
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	1,176																		
Value (1,000 dollars)-	64																		
Soybeans																			
Imports:																			
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	14,195																		
Value (1,000 dollars)-	1,461																		
Exports:																			
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	51,947,948																		
Value (1,000 dollars)-	6,199,625																		
Percent change from (6) to (7)																			
Apr-Jun 1983																			
Jan-Jun 1982																			
Percent change from (3) to (4)																			
(5)																			
(6)																			
(7)																			
(8)																			

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

Commodity area		1981		1982		Jan-Jun 1982		Jan-Jun 1983		Percent change from (3) to (4)		Apr-Jun 1983	
		(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)	
Sunflower seed													
Imports:													
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			80,351		70,123		23,371		35,617		52:		
Value (1,000 dollars)			9,573		7,194		2,837		3,295		16:		
Exports:													
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			3,759,642		3,218,813		1,442,756		890,127		-38:		
Value (1,000 dollars)			510,656		397,307		207,202		101,129		-51:		
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases													
Imports:													
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			1,694,651		1,554,754		765,465		852,576		11:		
Value (1,000 dollars)			471,266		386,042		198,731		189,470		-5:		
Exports:													
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			7,235,365		6,971,728		3,412,960		3,590,716		5:		
Value (1,000 dollars)			1,817,912		1,598,703		800,642		744,797		-7:		
Corn oil													
Imports:													
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			44:		11:		2:		57:		2,192:		
Value (1,000 dollars)			29:		9:		1:		7:		468:		
Exports:													
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			182,922		207,037		100,427		126,083		26:		
Value (1,000 dollars)			67,310		77,604		39,792		46,684		17:		
Cottonseed oil													
Imports:													
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			93:		93:		93:		93:		17:		
Value (1,000 dollars)			14:		14:		14:		14:		0:		
Soybean oil													
Imports:													
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			11:		114:		88:		68:		-22:		
Value (1,000 dollars)			170:		25:		17:		13:		-22:		
Exports:													
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			1,756,445		1,920,723		752,447		954,513:		27:		
Value (1,000 dollars)			457,469		447,791		176,820		199,003:		13:		
Other vegetable oils													
Imports:													
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			1,645,541		1,517,934		750,554		837,400		12:		
Value (1,000 dollars)			453,878		373,194		192,009		184,425		-4:		
Exports:													
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			751,115		301,660		176,007		362,163		106:		
Value (1,000 dollars)			226,807		87,694		50,886		86,963		71:		

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

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent change from (6) to (7)
									Percent change from (3) to (4)
Animal and marine-animal oils									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	37,264	26,771	9,600	11,081	15	5,673	6,304	11	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	10,621	8,149	3,956	3,245	-18	2,858	1,577	-45	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,669,615	3,431,390	1,762,369	1,801,799	2	816,860	901,064	10	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	787,281	688,241	363,680	319,073	-12	167,609	161,472	-4	
Shortening and cooking oils									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	11,696	9,923	5,219	3,967	-24	2,683	2,055	-23	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	6,552	4,662	2,745	1,777	-35	1,259	966	-23	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	182,876	261,975	116,866	50,291	-57	87,481	25,729	-71	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	82,958	93,056	44,296	21,428	-52	32,189	10,945	-66	
Gum									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	236,925	193,600	96,574	64,718	-33	58,306	32,365	-44	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	137,576	112,564	60,254	34,960	-42	35,861	17,171	-52	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	22,700	19,433	10,599	6,555	-38	5,790	3,223	-44	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	33,384	38,712	19,039	13,393	-30	9,939	6,509	-35	
Edible preparations, except bread									
Bakery products, except bread									
Imports:									
Quantity (pounds)	105,795,581	129,624,851	54,428,069	65,331,181	20	27,532,723	33,861,910	23	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	95,228	117,986	48,205	56,016	16	24,182	28,511	18	
Exports:									
Quantity (pounds)	62,137,196	62,715,000	28,680,321	30,576,324	7	14,640,946	15,059,568	3	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	39,074	41,003	19,453	19,383	0	9,778	9,641	-1	
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance									
Imports:									
Quantity (pounds)	47,219,564	58,528,300	25,406,507	27,560,953	8	14,316,617	14,349,511	0	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	17,609	23,597	10,280	11,299	10	5,700	5,783	1	
Exports:									
Quantity (pounds)	10,595,277	10,598,099	5,023,202	6,964,724	39	2,632,431	3,867,984	47	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,794	4,006	1,939	2,736	41	1,025	1,500	46	
Cereal breakfast foods									
Imports:									
Quantity (pounds)	29,105,652	25,310,452	16,720,938	6,832,178	-59	9,313,168	3,588,758	-61	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	8,966	10,223	5,236	3,933	-25	3,027	2,175	-28	
Exports:									
Quantity (pounds)	46,355,357	55,043,867	27,548,363	20,404,832	-26	17,387,167	11,189,170	-36	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	25,662	30,802	15,406	13,066	-15	8,628	7,033	-18	

Table 4.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area		1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	(7)	(8)	Percent change from (6) to (7)
Chewing gum												
Imports:												
Quantity (pounds)		12,988,315	13,093,433	6,036,579	7,981,010	32:	3,576,021	4,288,672	4,288,672	20		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		9,995	10,874	5,159	5,948	15:	3,056	3,053	3,053	0		
Exports:												
Quantity (pounds)		15,132,761	8,902,300	5,256,236	3,182,837	-39:	2,734,258	1,705,435	1,705,435	-38		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		19,735	10,940	6,438	4,314	-33:	3,267	2,258	2,258	-31		
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes												
Imports:												
Quantity (pounds)		101,921,299	118,781,965	57,635,345	69,744,397	21:	29,962,430	37,723,343	37,723,343	26		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		43,928	45,762	23,044	25,966	13:	11,956	13,633	13,633	14		
Exports:												
Quantity (pounds)		8,115,167	14,785,327	7,036,242	6,764,983	-4:	3,250,673	3,177,232	3,177,232	-2		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		3,905	7,636	3,381	3,814	13:	1,569	1,926	1,926	23		
Sauces												
Imports:												
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		34,126	38,489	17,715	22,561	27:	9,343	9,966	9,966	7		
Exports:												
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		43,694	46,902	24,709	20,164	-18:	13,726	10,507	10,507	-23		
Soups												
Imports:												
Quantity (pounds)		11,806,267	13,339,577	6,927,696	7,267,092	5:	3,149,862	3,506,256	3,506,256	11		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		20,102	23,896	12,458	12,522	1:	5,664	6,351	6,351	12		
Exports:												
Quantity (pounds)		32,516,271	32,064,032	16,082,114	13,584,039	-16:	7,877,630	7,055,566	7,055,566	-10		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		15,795	16,479	8,526	7,275	-15:	4,069	3,890	3,890	-4		
Edible preparations, not specially provided for												
Imports:												
Quantity (pounds)		152,349,968	156,035,567	67,783,875	128,424,869	89:	36,995,936	75,108,020	75,108,020	103		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		102,803	103,148	46,406	76,098	64:	25,134	42,380	42,380	69		
Exports:												
Quantity (pounds)		733,345,392	722,753,441	388,928,105	325,586,139	-16:	212,431,491	176,752,539	176,752,539	-17		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		413,055	451,250	260,815	196,443	-25:	122,307	104,296	104,296	-15		
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 short tons)		868	870	381	545	43:	201	271	271	35		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		132,737	138,547	58,417	77,856	33:	32,586	38,665	38,665	19		
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 short tons)		14,247	13,891	7,827	8,559	9:	3,787	3,720	3,720	-2		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		2,746,867	2,487,932	1,430,534	1,493,406	4:	672,947	630,955	630,955	-6		

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

		1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Commodity area									
Naval stores									
Imports:									
Value	(1,000 dollars)-	6,709	3,324	1,487	2,991	101	465	2,268	387
Exports:		66,185	48,091	28,654	21,425	-25	14,111	10,107	-28
Miscellaneous vegetable products									
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other fresh plant parts									
Imports:									
Value	(1,000 dollars)-	102,804	130,231	67,535	91,389	35	39,817	50,648	27
Exports:		9,512	9,835	5,385	5,768	7	2,741	2,855	4
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin									
Imports:									
Value	(1,000 dollars)-	35,767	32,616	24,376	25,940	6	4,687	2,234	-52
Exports:		98,666	70,266	41,508	33,609	-19	11,910	12,079	1
Tonka and vanilla beans									
Imports:									
Quantity (pounds)		1,454,391	1,997,314	958,592	1,111,506	16	729,332	527,131	-28
Value	(1,000 dollars)-	31,374	45,384	21,291	24,046	13	16,740	11,911	-29
Miscellaneous vegetable products									
Imports:									
Value	(1,000 dollars)-	89,955	109,119	47,902	42,844	-11	21,953	22,160	1
Exports:		54,851	49,612	24,778	26,853	8	12,672	13,837	9
Value	(1,000 dollars)-								

Table 5.—Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1983

Commodity area	Imports			Exports	
	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June	
Live animals, except birds and poultry					
Cattle	2	5	1	7	: 9
Swine	1	4	2	5	: 9
Poultry and downy meat					
Feathers and downy meat					
Meat, except poultry meat					
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen	1	4	1	4	: 9
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen					
Sausage					
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams	(1)	(4)	(1)	(4)	: (1)(4)
Fish, fresh or frozen	1	4	1	4	: (4) 9
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered					
Fish, in airtight containers					
Sardines					
Tuna					
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring	4		(4)	9	: (6) 10
Shellfish					
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk	4		1	4	: (1)(4) 9
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream	(3)	(6)	3	8	: (3)(6) 9
Butter	6	9	9		: 3 6
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes			(1)(4)	7	: (1)(4) 9
Cheeses	9		(1)(4)	7	: (1)(4) 6
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream					
Ice cream					
Eggs			2		: (1)
Hides and skins			1	4	: (4)
Cattle hides					
Leather					
Cattle hide upper leather			(1)(4)	9	: (1)(4)
Furskins			1		
Mink furskins	6				: 10
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers					
Live plants					
Seeds					
Grains					
Corn	(1)	7	3	9	: (1)
Rice (paddy and brown)	(4)	9	(1)(4)	(7)	: (4)
Wheat	1	4	(1)(4)		: (1)(4)
Milled grain products	1		1	4	: (1)(4) 10
Milled rice	9		4		: (1)(4)
Milled wheat	(1)(4)	7	(4)		: 4 (7)

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1983

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June
Malts and starches-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)(4)
Malts-----	(1)(4)	(1)(4)	(1)	(1)(4)
Starches-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	1 4	4	4	9
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	(1) 4	(7)	4	(4)
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	1 4	7	1	(4)
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated-----	(1)	4	(4)	(3)(6)
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)-----	(1)	(4)	(1)(4)	(1)(4)
Mushrooms and truffles-----	(1)(4) 7	9	(1)(4) 7	9 10
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried-----	(1)(4) 9	(1)(4) 9	(1)(4)	(1) 4 (7)
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved-----	9	9	4	(7)
Almonds-----	3 6	9 10	3	6 10
Filberts-----	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6)	9	9
Pistachio nuts-----	(3)(6) 8	9	(3)(6)	3 6 10
Fruit, fresh-----	3 6	8 9	3	6 10
Berries, fresh-----	3 6	8 9	3	8
Cherries, fresh-----	3 6	8 10	3	6
Citrus fruit-----	8	6	(3)(6) 8	9
Fruit, dried-----	6	3	6	6
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)-----	6	3	6	(6)
Olives-----	6	3	6	(6)
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances-----	4 (7) 9	4 (7) 9	1	4 (7)
Sugar, sirups, and molasses-----	3	8	(3)(8) 9 10	(3)(6) 9
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane-----	6 (8)	6 (8) 9 10	(3)(6) 8 9	(3)(6)
Molasses-----	3	6	(8)	(8)
Corn sweeteners-----	3 6	(8) 9	3	6
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar, and syrup, and honey-----	3	6	(8) 9 10	(8)
Cocoa and confectionery-----	6	3	6	(6)
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate-----	3	9	3	6
Coffee-----	6	3	6	(6)
Spices-----	3	9	3	6
Fruit juices-----	3	9	3	6
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages-----	6	3	6	(6)
- Ale, porter, stout, and beer-----	1	4	1	4 (7)
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages-----	1	4	1	4 (7)
Distilled spirits-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Tobacco and tobacco products-----	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Cigarettes-----	(3)(6) 8	9 10	(3)(6) 8 9 10	(3)(6) 8 9
Cigars-----	(3)(6) 8	9	(3)(6) 8 9	(3)(6) 8 9
Oilseeds-----	(3)(6) 8	9	(3)(6) 8 9	(3)(6) 8 9
- Cottonseed-----	(3)(6) 8	9	(3)(6) 8 9	(3)(6) 8 9
- Flaxseed-----	(3)(6) 8	9	(3)(6) 8 9	(3)(6) 8 9

Table 5.—Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1983

Commodity area	Imports			Exports		
	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June
Soybeans-----	(3)(6)	(3)(6)				
Sunflower seed-----	3 6 (8)	6	(3)(6) 9			(3)(6) 9
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases-----	3 6 9 10	3 6 (8) 9 10	(3)(6) 9			
Corn oil-----		9	(3)(6)			
Cottonseed oil-----		9	9 10			(3)(6)
Soybean oil-----		9	3 6 9 10			9 10
Other vegetable oils-----		9	3 6 9 10			3 6 9 10
Animal and marine-animal oils-----	(3)(8) 9	9	(3)(6) 9			
Shortening and cooking oils-----	(3)(8) 9	9	(3)(6) 9			
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum-----	(3) (6) 9	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9			
Edible preparations-----			(6)			
Bakery products, except bread-----						
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance-----	(6) 8	(6) 8 9	3 6			3 6
Cereal breakfast foods-----		6	(6) 6			(6)
Chewing gum-----						
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes-----			9			9
Sauces-----						
Soups-----						
Edible preparations, not specially provided for: Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor-----	3 6	3 6				
Naval stores-----	6	6				
Miscellaneous vegetable products-----	3 9	3				
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other fresh plant parts-----						
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin-----	(3) 9					
Tonka and vanilla beans-----						
Miscellaneous vegetable products-----						

Forest Products 1/

The United States posted a trade deficit of \$919 million in the forest products sector for the first half of 1983 compared with a surplus of \$13 million in the corresponding period of 1982. Imports increased from \$4.4 billion in the first half of 1982 to \$5.0 billion in the corresponding half of 1983. Exports dropped from \$4.4 billion in the first half of 1982 to \$4.1 billion in the first half of 1983.

In the second quarter of 1983, the United States ran a trade deficit of \$565 million in the forest products sector, up from the \$60 million deficit posted in the second quarter of 1982 (table 6, fig. 2). Overall, imports were up and exports were slightly down in the second quarter of 1983 compared with the corresponding quarter of 1982. Contributing to the higher deficit of forest products were increased imports of wood products, which rose by over one-third from the second quarter of 1982, and decreased exports of paper products, which declined by about 8 percent. The increase in U.S. housing starts during the second quarter of 1983 was the largest single domestic factor affecting these levels of trade.

U.S. imports of forest products increased to \$2.7 billion 2/ in the second quarter of 1983 from \$2.3 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1982. There were no significant shifts in the sources of imports. Canada accounted for 76 percent of U.S. forest product imports in 1983 compared with 78 percent in the corresponding quarter of 1982. Such imports from Canada were valued at \$2.1 billion in the second quarter of 1983, representing a 13-percent increase from the corresponding quarter of 1982. Newsprint, softwood lumber, and chemical wood pulp accounted for 80 percent of all forest product imports from Canada and 61 percent of U.S. imports of forest products from all sources in the second quarter of 1983.

U.S. exports of forest products decreased to \$2.1 billion 3/ in the second quarter of 1983 from \$2.3 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1982. There were no significant shifts in the export markets. The EC, Japan, and Canada accounted for 64 percent of U.S. exports of forest products in the second quarter of 1983, compared with 58 percent in the corresponding quarter of 1982. Exports to the members of the Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries and to Mexico decreased by about 44 percent and 26 percent, respectively, over that in the corresponding quarter of 1982. Exports of wood pulp and softwood logs dropped by about \$89 million from the second quarter of 1982 to the second quarter of 1983. The continued decline in U.S. exports was a result of domestic demand for building and packaging materials as the U.S. economy strengthened.

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

2/ U.S. Customs value.

3/ Value f.a.s., U.S. port of export.

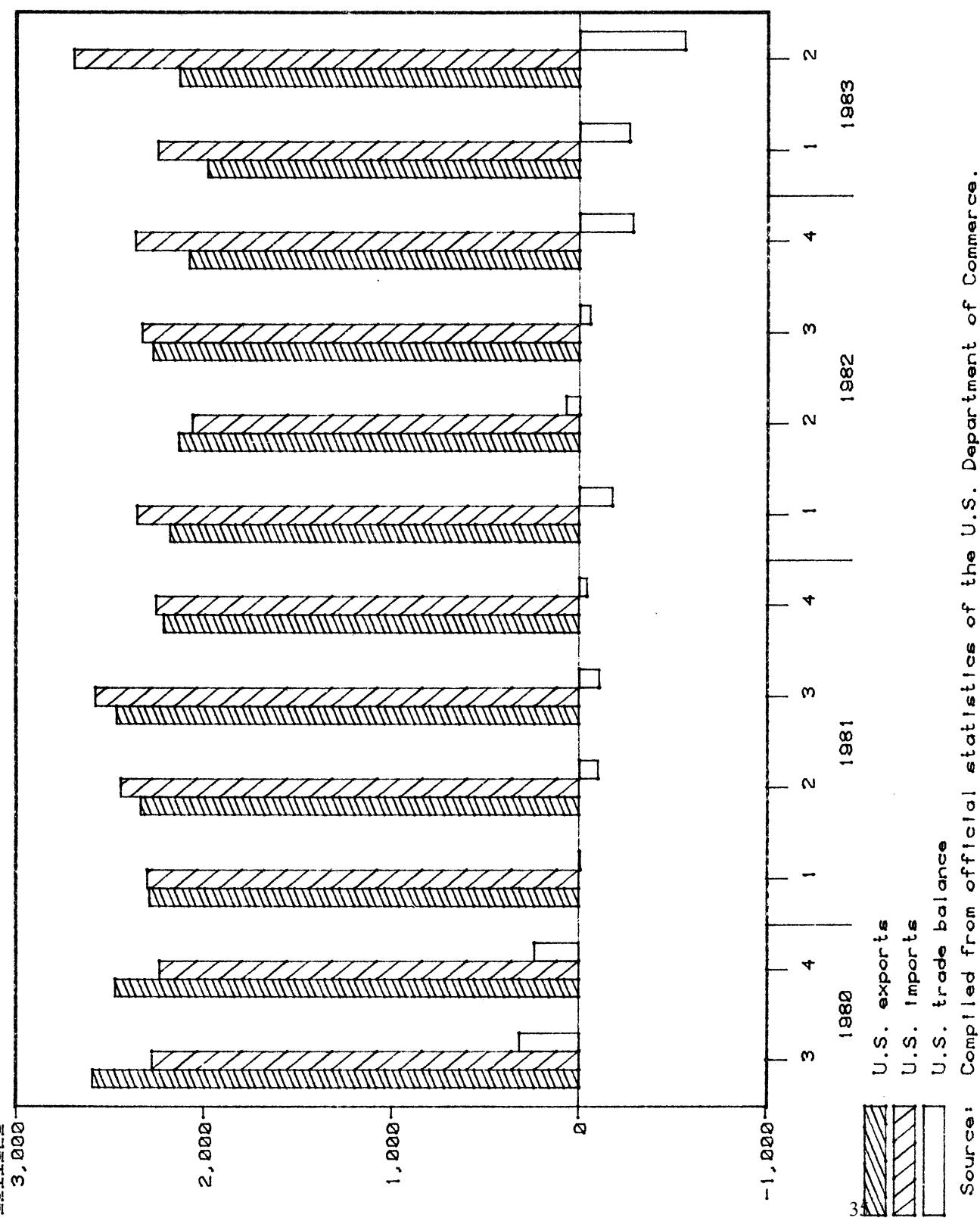
Table 6.—Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, January-June 1983, April-June 1982, and April-June 1983.^{1/}

Item		(In thousands of dollars)			April-June 1982	April-June 1983
		January-June 1982	January-June 1983	June 1983		
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:						
Canada—		1,395,589		752,248		326,099
Japan—		1,869,305		874,286		456,118
Ec—		1,832,333		1,007,184		533,791
Brazil—		38,687		23,409		13,286
Hong Kong—		71,701		36,711		19,511
India—		19,528		13,932		5,704
Korea—		247,126		136,906		60,364
Mexico—		527,138		211,319		163,560
Taiwan—		105,338		58,819		27,504
Opec—		554,412		180,705		151,688
Mines—		286,027		103,297		99,247
China—		275,161		100,575		95,676
All other—		1,538,889		711,007		418,338
Total—		8,482,079		4,109,829		2,275,215
U.S. imports for consumption:						
Canada—		6,949,123		3,885,420		1,823,076
Japan—		182,992		104,412		49,749
Ec—		463,403		252,310		113,597
Brazil—		115,927		56,714		29,439
Hong Kong—		62,699		27,925		13,949
India—		7,584		2,262		1,623
Korea—		109,145		40,390		28,742
Mexico—		204,325		103,883		55,931
Taiwan—		287,518		147,574		63,997
Opec—		66,521		51,170		10,030
Mines—		81,986		39,010		21,443
China—		68,922		33,701		18,320
All other—		494,383		317,350		123,838
Total—		9,020,612		5,028,426		2,335,219
U.S. merchandise trade balance:						
Canada—		-5,553,533		-3,133,171		-1,496,976
Japan—		1,686,313		769,873		406,369
Ec—		1,368,929		754,873		420,194
Brazil—		-77,240		-33,305		-16,152
Hong Kong—		9,001		9,786		5,561
India—		11,944		11,670		4,080
Korea—		137,981		96,515		31,621
Mexico—		322,812		107,436		107,629
Taiwan—		-177,179		-88,754		-36,493
Opec—		487,891		129,534		141,657
Mines—		204,041		64,286		78,003
China—		206,238		66,874		77,355
All other—		1,040,505		393,656		294,500
Total—		-538,532		-918,597		-60,003

^{1/} Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.o.b. value. U.S. port of export.

Figure 2.—Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 3rd quarter of 1980 through 2nd quarter of 1983.

million dollars



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

Wood and wood products 1/

In the wood and wood products area imports totaled \$1.1 billion in the second quarter of 1983, up 36 percent from the \$803 million posted in the second quarter of 1982. Exports of wood and wood products on a comparable basis were \$724 million, down 3 percent from the \$747 million posted in the second quarter of 1982. Second quarter 1983 imports of wood and wood products exceeded exports by \$371 million.

The most significant import shifts in the wood and wood products area between the two quarters under review involved softwood lumber, plywood, and building boards which posted significant rises in imports. The continued surge in U.S. housing starts, from 0.95 million units (on an annualized basis) in the second quarter of 1982 to 1.69 million units in the corresponding quarter of 1983, increased the demand for softwood lumber, plywood, and building boards. U.S. imports of softwood lumber (virtually all from Canada) were 3.0 billion board feet, valued at \$644 million, in the second quarter of 1983, representing a 23-percent increase in quantity from that in the corresponding quarter of 1982 (2.4 billion board feet, valued at \$426 million). Imports of plywood and building boards were valued at \$131 million in the second quarter of 1983, representing a 29-percent increase in value from that in the corresponding quarter 1982 valued at \$101 million. Canada and the Far East accounted for 85 percent of all such imports in the second quarter of 1983.

The upsurge in the U.S. housing market in the second quarter of 1983 increased the demand for imports of other building products, a complete turnaround from that in the corresponding quarter of 1982. Wood siding and flooring imports, over 99 percent of which are supplied by Canada, were 47.2 million board feet, valued at \$29.6 million, in the second quarter of 1983, up from the 30.1 million board feet, valued at \$16.7 million, in the second quarter of 1982. Second quarter 1983 millwork (i.e., wood molding, wood doors, wood windows) rose by more than one-third (in value) to \$29.8 million. Hardwood lumber imports rose from 45.8 million board feet, valued at \$23.9 million, in the second quarter of 1982, to 56.6 million board feet, valued at \$26.9 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1983.

The most significant export trade shifts in the wood and wood products area involved softwood logs. Such exports declined 13 percent, in terms of value, from \$282 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$244 million in the corresponding period of 1983. However, the volume of softwood log exports rose 5 percent between the periods, or from 677 million board feet to 711 million board feet. This was caused by an 18 percent lowering of the price paid for logs from \$417.11 per thousand board feet in the second quarter of 1982 to \$343.78 per thousand board feet in the corresponding quarter of 1983. Exports of softwood logs to the Peoples' Republic of China decreased by \$52 million (a decline of 97 million board feet). This decrease was due, in part, to a new trade agreement between China and the Soviet Union for softwood logs and retaliation by China against U.S. import quotas for textiles.

R.K. Rhodes
724-1299

1/ Wood and wood products are found in parts 1, 2, and 3, schedule 2, of the³⁶ Tariff Schedules of the United States.

Wood pulp, paper, and printed material 1/

U.S. imports of wood pulp, paper, and printed matter totaled \$1.6 billion in the second quarter of 1983, up 5 percent from the \$1.5 billion in the second quarter of 1982. Exports of these products were \$1.4 billion in the second quarter of 1983, down 8 percent from the \$1.5 billion in the second quarter of 1982. Second quarter 1983 imports of pulp, paper, and printed matter exceeded exports by \$193 million.

There was no discernible trend across the eight broad import categories within the pulp, paper, and printed matter area from the second quarter of 1982 to the corresponding quarter of 1983. U.S. imports of printing paper increased from \$71 million during the second quarter of 1982 to \$96 million during the corresponding quarter of 1983. This increase in imports is attributed to vigorous domestic demand for computer printout paper and copier machine paper. The demand for these papers and other office-related printing papers increased notably as business activity began to surge in 1983. Miscellaneous books increased \$22 million, printed matter increased \$16 million, and boxes increased \$14 million from second quarter 1982 import levels to second quarter 1983 import levels. Some import areas posted declines in the second quarter of 1983 from the corresponding quarter of 1982. Newsprint decreased \$19 million, and chemical wood pulp decreased \$18 million. New domestic capacity in 1983 for pulp and newsprint contributed to the slackened imports in 1983.

In the second quarter of 1983, U.S. exports of pulp, paper, and printed matter, with the exception of a few commodities, either remained near or declined from the second quarter 1982 levels. One notable exception to this decline in exports, is kraft linerboard which increased by \$6 million, or about 4 percent. Exports of wood pulp decreased \$51 million (12 percent) from the second quarter of 1982 to the corresponding quarter of 1983. Fine papers decreased \$33 million (19 percent), miscellaneous books decreased \$23 million (13 percent), and industrial papers decreased \$19 million (8 percent). These declines in exports are the result of U.S. production being diverted from export markets to domestic markets. The largest change in export markets occurred in newsprint shipped to Japan. In the second quarter of 1983, these exports increased by \$15 million over that in the corresponding quarter of 1982. Aside from newsprint to Japan, there were no other significant changes in export markets.

R.K. Rhodes
724-1299

1/ Wood pulp and paper are found in part 4, schedule 2 and printed material is found in part 5, schedule 2, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

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

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rough wood products								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	275,940	247,673	121,986	140,209	15:	71,543:	70,708:	-1
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	1,480,478	1,554,286	781,743	653,173	-16:	388,475:	338,674:	-13
Logs								
Imports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	101,120	117,032	41,475	81,627	97:	21,316:	31,391:	47
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	19,690	26,430	9,752	13,134	35:	5,391:	3,694:	-35
Exports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	2,534,224	3,208,149	1,446,780	1,685,333	16:	702,134:	739,430:	5
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	1,094,715	1,258,084	624,516	529,696	-15:	308,682:	273,374:	-11
Softwood logs								
Imports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	87,576	98,764	34,473	68,398	98:	17,652:	26,512:	50
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	16,975	22,930	8,322	11,406	37:	4,742:	2,889:	-39
Exports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	2,377,099	3,114,988	1,395,191	1,626,957	17:	676,901:	710,512:	5
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	1,002,847	1,174,179	575,911	472,901	-18:	282,339:	244,257:	-13
Hardwood logs								
Imports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	13,544	18,268	7,002	13,229	89:	3,664:	4,879:	33
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	2,714	3,500	1,429	1,728	21:	649:	605:	-7
Exports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	157,125	93,161	51,589	58,376	13:	25,233:	28,918:	15
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	91,867	83,905	48,605	56,794	17:	26,342:	29,116:	11
Lumber								
Imports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	9,442,559	9,287,454	4,136,925	5,922,534	43:	2,497,465:	3,073,163:	23
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	1,913,238	1,725,265	768,497	1,295,656	69:	466,190:	700,626:	50
Exports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	2,317,317	1,986,186	1,059,335	1,241,713	17:	553,240:	707,313:	28
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	907,734	802,245	435,004	457,942	5:	227,429:	243,622:	7
Softwood lumber								
Imports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	9,034,388	8,973,652	3,986,706	5,727,976	44:	2,421,510:	2,969,979:	23
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	1,697,067	1,567,931	691,591	1,190,576	72:	425,620:	644,367:	51
Exports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)-----	1,903,809	1,622,588	866,768	1,016,807	17:	454,006:	584,676:	29
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	655,543	577,633	315,752	319,348	1:	165,825:	168,942:	2

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

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

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent change		Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1982	Percent from (6) to (7)
					(1)	(2)			
Hardwood lumber									
Imports:									
Quantity (m. board feet)	279,577:	200,216:	96,909:	108,639:	12:	45,846:	55,991:	22	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	143,358:	94,604:	47,679:	52,828:	11:	23,909:	26,623:	11	
Exports:									
Quantity (m. board feet)	381,481:	336,651:	178,841:	207,570:	16:	92,721:	114,025:	23	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	243,025:	217,064:	115,523:	134,338:	16:	59,761:	72,610:	21	
Millwork									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	99,342:	91,551:	42,258:	53,950:	28:	22,199:	29,779:	34	
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	43,043:	34,912:	19,335:	16,475:	-15:	8,963:	9,916:	11	
Miscellaneous wood manufactures									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	504,910:	464,712:	212,646:	222,575:	5:	109,515:	115,828:	6	
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	229,316:	183,894:	98,450:	91,153:	-7:	49,984:	45,750:	-8	
Prefabricated buildings									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	13,199:	5,772:	3,027:	2,650:	-12:	1,115:	1,974:	77	
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	72,568:	46,367:	27,357:	19,705:	-28:	13,036:	10,262:	-21	
Plywood and building boards									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	688,797:	533,142:	238,734:	311,923:	31:	133,966:	178,301:	33	
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	365,347:	265,596:	142,282:	181,717:	28:	72,433:	85,861:	19	
Hardwood veneer and plywood									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	551,767:	402,797:	184,546:	226,961:	23:	100,929:	130,576:	29	
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	91,305:	82,517:	42,000:	52,450:	25:	23,259:	27,698:	19	
Softwood veneer and plywood									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	17,294:	18,100:	8,608:	13,002:	51:	5,130:	6,267:	22	
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	189,726:	122,400:	69,129:	93,666:	35:	32,740:	40,180:	23	
Particle board									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)	440:	444:	180:	288:	60:	118:	166:	41	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	60,099:	53,318:	21,315:	35,356:	66:	13,895:	20,552:	48	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)	139:	82:	42:	42:	0:	24:	24:	-1	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	34,942:	19,560:	10,627:	10,205:	-4:	6,084:	5,678:	-7	

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

Commodity area		1981		1982		Jan-Jun 1982		Jan-Jun 1983		Apr-Jun 1982		Apr-Jun 1983	
		(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)	
												(7)	
												(8)	
Wood pulp													
Imports:													
Quantity (1,000 short tons)		4,086		3,655		1,771		1,947		10:		895:	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		1,764,288		1,493,240		770,040		702,024		-9:		387,942:	
Exports:													
Quantity (1,000 short tons)		3,809		3,499		1,845		1,866		1:		976:	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		1,746,505		1,486,883		817,380		701,990		-14:		428,243:	
Waste paper													
Imports:													
Quantity (1,000 short tons)		23		122		132		63		76:		20:	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		23,769		24,291		11,464		12,710		11:		5,729:	
Exports:													
Quantity (1,000 short tons)		2,212		2,224		1,162		1,430		23:		669:	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		268,525		238,932		121,330		134,620		11:		64,873:	
Building papers													
Imports:													
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		280,689		374,370		136,715		205,967		51:		83,172:	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		34,851		44,099		15,785		25,086		59:		9,521:	
Exports:													
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		34,171		31,138		15,109		16,581		10:		6,813:	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		8,311		7,993		3,962		4,847		22:		1,739:	
Industrial paperboard													
Imports:													
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		187,101		152,496		66,571		128,613		93:		33,147:	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		27,587		23,173		10,484		20,559		96:		4,873:	
Containerboard (kraft linerboard)													
Imports:													
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		5,821,777		5,470,259		2,733,016		3,051,385:		12:		1,443,815:	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		1,225,001		1,060,893		549,913		546,050		-1:		283,149:	
Tissue paper (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)													
Imports:													
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		96,338		71,965		28,157		50,215		78:		16,044:	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		12,071		8,458		3,261		6,356		95:		1,858:	
Exports:													
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		3,982,545		3,818,557		1,871,845		2,232,153		19:		1,010,297:	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		669,160		551,969		284,237		279,904		-2:		148,796:	
Line paper (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)													
Imports:		3,326,531		3,328,696		1,724,780		1,673,868		-3:		861,405:	
Exports:				752,716		628,419		340,587		271,904		-20:	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)												171,331:	
												138,578:	
Percent change from (6) to (7)													

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

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Newsprint:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	6,977	6,530	3,410	3,393	0	1,692	1,796	6
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,824,776	2,748,652	1,453,929	1,327,688	-9	722,577	703,753	-3
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1081,797,648	1230,620,076	675,054,110	567,527,572	-16	330,047,766	312,932,284	-5
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	139,702	142,963	80,685	61,475	-24	38,726	32,912	-15
Wallpaper:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	43,337	40,235	19,829	26,333	33	10,109	15,287	51
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	96,180	90,488	44,960	58,105	29	23,013	33,127	44
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,048	6,036	3,142	3,514	12	1,606	1,552	-3
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	13,534	12,054	6,225	6,794	9	3,074	2,999	-2
Albums:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	27,713	35,993	15,147	19,009	25	6,372	10,803	70
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	23,784	28,877	12,530	17,821	42	5,709	8,997	58
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	4,301	3,330	1,552	1,765	14	827	1,044	26
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	8,171	8,872	3,304	1,892	-43	2,539	1,026	-60
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers:								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	382,313	406,336	196,773	222,422	13	111,653	122,050	9
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	875,433	862,630	436,510	401,430	-8	225,254	206,749	-8
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags):								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	17,568	131,386	12,132	28,978	139	7,714	17,926	132
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	20,031	36,268	14,549	36,106	148	8,554	22,661	165
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	322,863	340,388	133,632	151,874	14	63,895	71,284	12
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	130,444	140,594	58,853	65,840	12	30,220	32,251	7
Miscellaneous books:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	238,040	283,749	128,645	159,069	24	69,858	84,332	21
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	286,456	305,934	131,436	165,777	26	69,361	90,796	31
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	280,218	294,941	150,906	117,124	-22	87,502	59,786	-32
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	592,351	631,890	319,763	290,045	-9	174,366	150,999	-13

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

					Percent: Apr-Jun 1983	Percent: Apr-Jun 1982	Percent: Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: Jan-Jun 1982	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
Commodity area		1981	1982							
		(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Printed matter										
Imports:	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	319,176	332,494		154,708	181,662	17	81,315	97,687	20
Exports:	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	722,801	723,490		346,554	358,472	3	178,968	176,692	-1
Newspapers										
Imports:	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	50,517	63,071		29,893	32,888	10	15,496	17,712	14
Exports:	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	10,930	13,385		6,098	6,765	11	2,992	3,539	18
Periodicals										
Imports:	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	51,947	45,515		22,237	22,491	1	12,269	11,430	-7
Exports:	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	363,472	381,945		184,139	186,924	2	93,898	92,368	-2
Decalcomanias										
Imports:	Quantity (1,000 pounds)	383	338		156	175	12	76	99	30
Exports:	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	6,365	6,710		2,990	3,709	24	1,385	2,144	55
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		3,730	2,007		1,124	835	-26	472	335	-29
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		17,087	11,348		6,024	5,122	-15	2,931	2,143	-27

Table 8.—Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1983

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June
Rough wood products--				
Logs--	(1) 4 (7)			
Softwood logs--				
Hardwood logs--				
Lumber--	1 4 7			
Softwood lumber--	1 4 7			
Hardwood lumber--	4	6	4 (7)	4
Millwork--	1	1	1 4	4
Miscellaneous wood manufactures--				
Prefabricated buildings--	1	1	(1)	(1)
Plywood and building boards--				
Hardwood veneer and plywood--	1	1		
Softwood veneer and plywood--	1	1		
Particle board--	1	1	1	1
Wood pulp--	4	4		
Waste paper--	4	4		
Building papers--	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
Industrial paperboard--				
Containerboard (kraft linerboard)--	1 4	1 4	4	4
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty--				
Paper items--				
Newsprint--			9	(1) (4)
Wallpaper--				4
Albums--	1 4	1 4	(1) 4 (7) 9	(1) 4 (7) 9
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous--				
Papers--				
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)--	1 4 10	1 4 10	4	4
Miscellaneous books--	1 4	1 4	(4) 7	(4) 7
Printed matter--	1		(4) 7	4
Newspapers--	7	(4) 7	4	4
Periodicals--	4 (7)	4 (7)	1 4	(1) (4)
Decalcomanias--	1 4			

Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear 1/

The trade deficit for the textiles and apparel sector almost doubled, from \$1.6 billion in the first half of 1982 to \$3.1 billion in the corresponding period of 1983 (table 9, fig. 3). Apparel accounted for the entire deficit in this sector, increasing to \$4.0 billion in the first half of 1983 from \$3.2 billion in the corresponding period of 1982, or by about 25 percent. Although the trade balance for textile mill products--including fibers--declined from \$1.6 billion in the first half of 1982 to almost \$0.9 billion in the corresponding period of 1983, it remained in a surplus position.

Trade for textiles and apparel was marked by a deficit of \$1.6 billion in the second quarter of 1983, representing an increase of 60 percent over the deficit for the corresponding period of 1982. Imports increased almost 15 percent, from \$2.8 billion to \$3.2 billion, whereas exports decreased about 17 percent, from \$1.8 billion to \$1.5 billion.

The textile, apparel, and footwear items that showed the most significant increase in imports in the second quarter of 1983 compared with those of the corresponding period of 1982 were raw fibers, processed fibers, cordage, broadwoven fabrics, coated fabrics, sweaters, trousers, dresses, fur-wearing apparel, nonrubber footwear, and miscellaneous leather products. Towels and rubber footwear showed the most significant decreases. Significant export decreases took place in raw fibers, processed fibers, broadwoven fabrics, knit fabrics, pneumatic tire fabrics, and coated fabrics.

On a country basis, significant trade shifts occurred in exports to China and Taiwan and imports from the Big Three (Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea), China, and the European Community (EC). Exports to China decreased about 90 percent, from \$97 million to \$10 million, largely as a result of decreased shipments of cotton and manmade fibers; the decline in exports to Taiwan was entirely accounted for by decreased shipments of cotton. Increased imports from the Big Three--ranging from 16 to 20 percent each--consisted largely of apparel and was due to improved retail sales and retailers continuing to replenish inventories kept to a minimum during the recession. The increase in imports from China--from \$185 million to \$241 million--consisted entirely of apparel. In addition, the level of imports from the EC also increased, from \$299 million to \$338 million, with about two-thirds of the increase in a variety of textile mill products, other than broadwoven fabrics, and the remaining one-third in apparel.

Fibers and textiles

Imports of raw fibers and textile mill products continued to increase during the second quarter of 1983; whereas exports continued to decline,

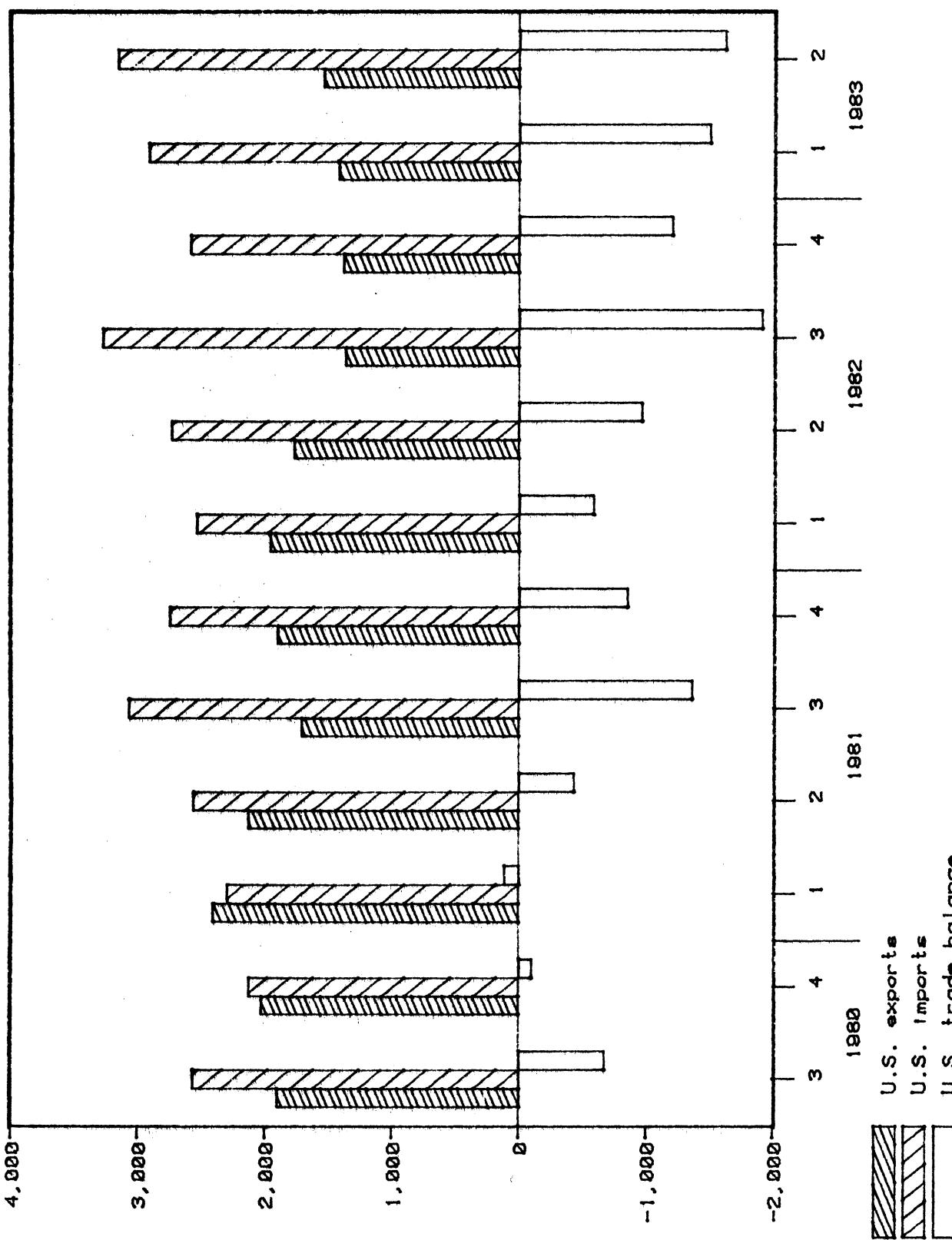
^{1/} Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: schedule 3 (Textile fibers and textile products), and pts. 1(A), 1(B), 1(C), 12(C(pt.)), 12(D(pt.)), and 13(B) of schedule 7 (Specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products). Also included are miscellaneous leather, rubber, and plastic 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, 1982, January-June 1983, April-June 1982, and April-June 1983.^{1/}

		(In thousands of dollars)					
Item		January-June 1983	April-June 1982	June 1983	January-June 1983	April-June 1982	June 1983
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada—		700,659		406,930		172,747	
Japan—		684,874		309,864		187,962	
EC—		1,122,190		562,597		316,067	
Brazil—		24,423		6,267		7,423	
Hong Kong—		139,524		45,090		31,400	
India—		13,029		6,209		2,619	
Korea—		477,420		241,752		129,022	
Mexico—		280,830		111,315		80,957	
Taiwan—		259,997		85,489		90,403	
Opac—		635,627		261,798		175,153	
Macao—		421,269		113,336		103,583	
China—		400,937		31,085		97,288	
All other—		1,759,435		807,108		475,766	
Total—		6,519,283		2,951,739		1,779,107	
U.S. imports for consumption:							
Canada—		197,406		99,661		42,056	
Japan—		793,461		401,538		193,069	
EC—		1,089,742		630,393		298,671	
Brazil—		106,386		69,717		29,002	
Hong Kong—		2,130,076		1,120,197		464,881	
India—		309,133		196,564		90,244	
Korea—		1,559,929		858,441		399,903	
Mexico—		253,104		130,205		65,940	
Taiwan—		1,714,031		917,325		416,187	
Opac—		98,101		42,888		26,572	
Macao—		993,176		546,454		221,119	
China—		849,263		488,653		184,902	
All other—		2,025,660		1,012,090		514,177	
Total—		11,270,161		6,085,477		2,761,827	
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada—		503,232		307,268		130,691	
Japan—		-108,587		-91,674		-5,107	
EC—		32,448		-67,795		17,395	
Brazil—		-81,963		-63,449		-21,578	
Hong Kong—		-1,990,501		-1,075,106		-427,480	
India—		-296,104		-190,355		-87,625	
Korea—		-1,082,508		-616,689		-270,881	
Mexico—		27,726		-18,890		15,016	
Taiwan—		-1,454,034		-831,836		-325,784	
Opac—		537,526		218,910		146,581	
Macao—		-571,906		-433,118		-117,536	
China—		-48,305		-497,568		-87,613	
All other—		-266,225		-264,981		-38,410	
Total—		-4,750,878		-3,127,717		-982,719	

1/ Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.o.b. value, U.S. port of export.

Figure 3.—Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 3rd quarter of 1980 through 2nd quarter of 1983.



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

resulting in a further reduction in the favorable trade balance for these products--from \$706 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$454 million in the corresponding period of 1983. Imports amounted to \$859.7 million during the second quarter of the 1983 period, up \$64.1 million from the \$795.6 million during the corresponding period a year earlier. At the same time, exports declined by \$188.3 million, from \$1.5 billion to \$1.3 billion.

About 44 percent of the increase in imports was in broadwoven fabrics (\$27.9 million); correspondingly smaller increases occurred in raw fibers (\$10.8 million), processed fibers (\$10.3 million), textile furnishings (\$8.7 million, mainly floor coverings), cordage (including fish netting, \$3.2 million), and coated fabrics (\$2.2 million).

About 38 percent of the decline in exports took place in processed fibers (-\$72.2 million) and about one-fourth occurred in broadwoven fabrics (-\$47.4 million). Smaller declines took place in textile furnishings (-\$21.0 million), tire fabrics (-\$8.2 million), coated fabrics (-\$7.2 million), raw fibers (-\$7.4 million), and knit fabrics (-\$4.2 million).

Processed fibers.--Increased imports of polyester and nylon filament yarn caused total imports of processed fibers to increase by \$10.2 million, from \$61.0 million during the second quarter of 1982 to \$71.2 million for the corresponding period of 1983. Spun yarns of noncellulosic manmade fibers, especially from Mexico, also accounted for a significant part of the import increase, offsetting declines in cotton and wool yarns.

The decline in exports of processed fibers, from \$192.1 million to \$119.9 million, accounted for 38 percent of the overall decline in shipments of all fibers and textile mill products. Polyester filament yarn caused most of the decline, with shipments to China down by almost \$45 million, and to Egypt down almost \$9 million.

Larry Clayton
523-5701

Cordage.--Imports of cordage (including fishing nets and fish netting) increased from 63 million pounds, valued at \$30 million, in the second quarter of 1982 to 91 million pounds, valued at \$33 million, during the corresponding period of 1983. The overall increase of 45 percent in quantity and 11 percent in value can be attributed almost entirely to the rise in imports of hard fiber baler twine (agricultural twine) from Brazil, the dominant type of imported cordage from the major foreign supplier. The demand for imported agricultural twine is keyed almost entirely to the domestic farm market, primarily to the size of the hay crop. Due to the record hay crop in 1982, most of the domestic agricultural twine supply was depleted. Brazil, which is suffering from rapidly increasing inflation and rising interest rates, has been encouraging exports to obtain hard currency, particularly U.S. dollars. These factors resulted in the lower prices and larger imports from Brazil.

C.L. Cook
523-0348

Broadwoven fabrics.--Trade in broadwoven fabrics in the second quarter of 1983 compared with the corresponding quarter of 1982 shows the quantity of imports up 25 percent in the latest period and exports down 29 percent. Imports increased to 614 million square yards in 1983 from 492 million square yards in 1982, a gain of 122 million square yards. A large part of the overall increase was attributable to an increase of 51 percent, or 58 million square yards, in the quantity of imports of fabrics of manmade fibers. They reached 172 million square yards in the second quarter of 1983, up 114 million square yards from the second quarter of 1982. Imports of polyester filament fabrics from Korea and Japan, up 33 million and 10 million square yards respectively, accounted for most of the increase in imports of manmade fiber fabrics. ^{1/} Imports of cotton fabrics also increased substantially to 247 million square yards from 203 million square yards in the earlier period, or by 44 million square yards. Taiwan accounted for an increase of 21 million square yards, or nearly half the total increase in imports of cotton fabrics. The third area of increase in imports of broadwoven fabrics was in fabrics of other vegetable fibers, especially jute fabrics from Bangladesh.

The total value of imports of broadwoven fabrics increased only 8 percent, compared with the 25-percent increase in quantity, because of a 13-percent decline in the average unit value, to 62 cents per square yard in the second quarter of 1983 from 71 cents per square yard in the corresponding period of 1982. The decline was due primarily to the average decline of 28 cents in the unit value of manmade fiber fabrics, from \$1.23 per square yard to 95 cents; cotton fabrics also declined significantly, from 60 cents per square yard to 51 cents. The sharpest percentage declines in unit values were in imports from China, Japan, and Korea.

Exports of all broadwoven fabrics in the second quarter of 1983 were 29 percent lower than in the corresponding quarter of 1982. The quantity of exports declined to 97 million square yards in the second quarter of 1983 from 137 million square yards in 1982, and the value declined to \$156 million from \$204 million. There was a modest increase of 8 percent in the average unit value of exports. Both cotton and manmade fiber broadwoven fabrics declined about the same percentage as the total, with cotton dropping to 30 million square yards from 43 million square yards and manmade fiber fabrics dropping to 64 million from 89 million square yards. Denim, the leading cotton fabric construction exported, declined to 7.8 million square yards in the second quarter of 1983 from 10.1 million square yards in the second quarter of 1982. The sharpest decline among manmade fiber fabrics was in exports of spun polyester fabrics which dropped nearly 50 percent, to 13 million square yards from 26 million square yards in the earlier period. Overall exports of broadwoven fabrics were sharply down in most major export markets except in Canada, the largest single market, where the value of exports increased slightly.

^{1/} On Feb. 18, 1983, the Commission determined, in its preliminary antidumping investigation on certain lightweight polyester filament fabric from Japan (Inv. No. 731-TA-118) and Korea (Inv. No. 731-TA-119), that there was a reasonable indication that a domestic industry was materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of the importation of such fabric from Japan and Korea (USITC Publication 1350, February 1983). The Commission will make its final injury determinations during the week of Nov. 21, 1983, having been notified by the U.S. Department of Commerce of its preliminary determinations that there is reasonable basis to believe or suspect that such imports are being, or are likely to be, sold here at less than fair value.

Imports of silk fabrics increased 16 percent in quantity and wool fabrics increased 4 percent in the second quarter of 1983 compared with the corresponding period of 1982. Only small quantities of silk and wool fabrics are exported.

Slack demand in foreign markets and the high relative value of the U.S. dollar continued to hinder exports. Slack demand in certain foreign markets may have also caused suppliers to divert goods to the U.S. market at reduced prices.

Joseph L. Williams
523-5702

Knit fabric.--U.S. exports of knit fabric during the second quarter of 1983 were valued at \$15.1 million, which is \$4.3 million or 22 percent less than exports during the corresponding period of 1982. Most of the decline was in exports of knit fabric of manmade fibers, which declined from a value of \$15.8 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$12.2 million in the corresponding period of 1983. Knit fabric of manmade fibers accounted for about 80 percent of knit fabric exports during both periods.

During both periods, Canada was the leading market, accounting for about half of knit fabric exports. Exports to Canada during the second quarter of 1983 of \$8.1 million were \$0.8 million less than the corresponding period of 1982--accounting for about one-fifth of the total decline. Exports to Australia, Japan, and the United Kingdom also declined.

Mary Elizabeth Sweet
523-0394

Textile fabrics used in pneumatic tires.--Exports of textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires (tire fabrics) decreased from 9.2 million pounds, valued at \$22 million, in the second quarter of 1982 to 6 million pounds, valued at \$13 million, during the corresponding period of 1983. The overall decline of 35 percent in quantity and 41 percent in value can be attributed primarily to the continuing drop in shipments to Canada and Venezuela, which together account for almost two-thirds of the U.S. export market of such fabric. The majority of the tire fabric being exported by the United States is used to produce tires for trucks and buses, which is a small segment of the total tire market. The unfavorable worldwide economic conditions have resulted in lower production of new vehicles, lessening the demand for original-equipment tires. In addition, the improvement of quality and tire construction has allowed tires to wear better and last longer.

C.L. Cook
523-0348

Coated, filled, or laminated fabrics.--Exports of coated, filled, or laminated fabrics decreased from 35 million square yards, valued at \$61 million, in the second quarter of 1982 to 30 million square yards, valued at

\$54 million, during the corresponding period of 1983. The overall decline of between 10 and 15 percent in quantity and value can be attributed primarily to the drop in shipments to Canada, the major foreign market for U.S. exports of these fabrics. The level of the second quarter of 1983 was below the unusually high level in the second quarter of 1982; however, shipments did show an increase over the first quarter of 1983. Much of the fabric exported to Canada is consumed in the automobile industry, which is beginning to increase production after a two year slowdown.

C.L. Cook
523-0348

Raw fibers.--Imports of raw fibers increased about 14 percent from \$77.2 million during the second quarter of 1982 to \$88.0 million during the corresponding period of 1983. Even though there were declines in imports of raw cotton (down \$6 million) and other vegetables fibers (down \$1 million), the declines were more than offset by increases in nylon staple fiber (up \$10.6 million) and other noncellulosic fibers (up \$4.7 million). Most of the increase in nylon staple was from the United Kingdom while Japan accounted for most of the increase in imports of other noncellulosics. The drop in sales of noncellulosic manmade fibers to China (down \$8.2 million) was largely responsible for the decline in exports of raw fibers during this period.

Rick Chiriaco
523-0109

Apparel

U.S. foreign trade in apparel, marked by a record deficit of \$7.2 billion in 1982, continued to reflect trends that have prevailed during much of the 1980's. Imports in the second quarter of 1983 increased 16 percent from those in the corresponding quarter of 1982 to \$2.2 billion, whereas exports decreased 23 percent to about \$200 million. Imports during the first half of this year were up 18 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1982 to \$4.3 billion; exports were down 20 percent to approximately \$400 million, resulting in a trade deficit of \$3.9 billion, 24 percent ahead of last year's pace.

The import growth was generated primarily by the largest suppliers (Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, and China) in response to favorable market conditions and to efforts of importers to replenish inventories and move-up delivery to avoid end-of-year quota problems for popular apparel items. Shipments from Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea in the second quarter of 1983 rose 15 percent from last year's level to \$1.3 billion and those from China climbed 47 percent to \$188 million. However, their growth should slow down during the remainder of the year, as quotas become filled and as the United States, through bilateral consultations, continues to step-up its efforts to curb the rapid growth in shipments of items not already covered by specific quotas. During the second quarter, the United States requested consultations--leading to the establishment of quotas--with Hong Kong and Korea on 9 apparel categories each and Taiwan on 14 apparel categories. These

consultations, provided for in the textile agreements with these countries, automatically prevent them from issuing any additional export authorizations pending negotiation of specific quotas.

Apparel imported from China during the first half of this year was subject to quotas unilaterally imposed by the United States following unsuccessful efforts to renew the 3-year agreement that expired last year. The quotas were essentially at 1982 levels. However, on August 19, 1983, the two countries signed a new 5-year agreement, retroactive to January 1, 1983, which will provide for higher annual growth than the 1-percent average allowed on quota items from Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea.

U.S. exports of apparel have been trending downward since the fourth quarter of 1980, largely as a result of weak economic activity in major foreign markets, especially the European Community, and intense competition from other foreign suppliers. A large part of the decline in recent quarters has come in shipments to Mexico, which consist primarily of apparel parts that are assembled there and returned as finished garments. Reflecting the uncertainty associated with the devaluation of the Mexican peso in August 1982, exports to Mexico during the second quarter of 1983 declined 33 percent from those in the corresponding quarter of 1982 to slightly less than \$28 million. However, exports to other countries having significant apparel assembly operations (the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Haiti, and Colombia) increased 25 percent to nearly \$46 million.

A large number of men's (including boys') and women's (including girls' and infants') apparel items were involved in the trade shifts; items showing the greatest import growth are discussed in detail below. Significant import growth also occurred in such items as women's suits, imports of which increased 52 percent to \$27 million; skirts, 34 percent to \$45 million; and underwear, 21 percent to \$18 million. Large declines were registered in all the major export categories, with shipments of men's trousers down 22 percent and men's shirts down 28 percent to \$19 million each.

Sweaters.--Imports of sweaters increased to \$246 million during the second quarter of 1983, or by 35 percent, over those in the second quarter of 1982. The quantity of these imports rose 46 percent during the period to 4.6 million dozen. Virtually all of the increased imports came from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Korea, and China, which together accounted for 90 percent of the imports. Imports from Hong Kong increased the most during the second quarter of 1983, rising 59 percent to 926,000 dozen (\$67 million), compared with the second quarter of 1982. Shipments from Taiwan and Korea each rose about 50 percent to 1.5 million dozen (\$72 million) and 1.3 million dozen (\$55 million), respectively. Chinese shipments increased 35 percent to 411,000 dozen (\$19 million).

A resurgent U.S. economy, strong sweater sales in late 1982, and the fashion emphasis on sweaters contributed to the increased imports this year. Although shipments during the first half of 1983 were 50 percent greater than last year's level, imports from the four principal suppliers should slow significantly during the remainder of the year, since their quotas during 1983 are limited to 1982 quotas plus about 1-percent growth. In 1982, these suppliers filled or nearly filled their sweater quotas.

Imports of quota-free sweaters (i.e., of silk, linen, and ramie)--though small--rose 132 percent during the second quarter of 1983 to 176,000 dozen (\$14 million) over those in the second quarter of 1982. Hong Kong supplied 72 percent of these sweaters, followed by Korea, 19 percent, and China, 6 percent.

Philip J. Martello
523-5585

Trousers.--U.S. imports of men's and women's trousers (including shorts) totaled 7.6 million dozen, valued at \$371 million, in the second quarter of 1983, representing a 19-percent increase from the level in the second quarter of 1982. More than two-thirds of the imports during the second quarter came from Hong Kong, Taiwan, and China, whose shipments together increased 32 percent from last year's level. Shipments from China, alone, rose 45 percent to 1.2 million dozen, valued at \$52 million. Imports of cotton trousers and women's manmade-fiber trousers from China are not expected to increase further this year, as the quotas on these items are already filled.

A large part of the overall import increase was accounted for by cotton trousers, imports of which rose 43 percent to 4.6 million dozen, valued at \$252 million. Hong Kong and China generated 80 percent of the increase, as their shipments rose 53 percent and 133 percent, respectively. The increased imports of cotton trousers reflected increased demand stemming from the recovery of the U.S. economy and a resurgence in the popularity of jeans. By contrast, imports of manmade-fiber trousers declined 6 percent from slightly more than 3.0 million dozen in the second quarter of 1982 to 2.8 million dozen in the corresponding quarter of 1983. All the decrease came in women's slacks, imports of which fell 23 percent to just under 1.6 million dozen, whereas imports of men's trousers rose 28 percent to nearly 1.3 million dozen. Most of the overall decrease in manmade-fiber trousers occurred in shipments from Hong Kong, Korea, and China.

Jackie Worrell
523-0452

Dresses.--U.S. imports of dresses in the second quarter of 1983 increased 73 percent in quantity and 95 percent in value from those in the corresponding period in 1982, reaching a total of 912,000 dozen, valued at \$84 million.

The increased imports resulted not only from favorable market conditions but also from efforts by the major Asian apparel suppliers to move into products, such as dresses, for which their shipments are not yet covered by specific quotas. About three-fourths of the imports of textiles and apparel from Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea are subject to quotas providing for an average of 1-percent annual growth; quotas on imports from China are subject to a slightly higher growth rate. Imports of dresses from Hong Kong in the second quarter of 1983 rose 210 percent from last year's level of 217,000 dozen, those from Korea climbed 257 percent to 82,000 dozen, those from China accelerated 304 percent to 109,000 dozen, and those from Taiwan rose 55 percent to 82,000 dozen.

Calls for consultations were made by the United States to Hong Kong, Korea, and Taiwan on dresses of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers, with the objective of establishing specific quotas.

Judith M. Bryant
523-1744

Fur apparel and articles.--U.S. imports of fur goods in the second quarter of 1983 climbed 78 percent over last year's level of almost \$41 million, in the comparable period. U.S. exports fell 17 percent to slightly less than \$18 million, marking a continuation of trends prevailing during the past two or so years for a product in which the United States enjoyed a favorable balance of trade during the 1970's.

Nearly two-thirds of the increased imports in the second quarter consisted of mink apparel, which rose 452 percent to almost \$14 million. Imports of fur apparel have been increasing steadily in recent years, with the product mix shifting from low-cost rabbitskin coats and jackets to more expensive mink and fox apparel, as Korea and Hong Kong become more sophisticated producers of higher priced furs. Korea was the largest supplier in the quarter, with 48 percent of the imports, and Hong Kong and Canada supplied an additional 18 and 13 percent, respectively.

Over 90 percent of the increased imports came from Korea, Hong Kong, and Canada, with those from Korea increasing 121 percent, those from Hong Kong increasing 93 percent, and those from Canada, 64 percent. Both Korea and Hong Kong, capitalizing on their low labor costs, have expanded into high-quality fur apparel, made primarily of mink skins. Canada also supplied the United States with mink apparel and apparel made from wild furs, such as beaver, muskrat, and raccoon which have gained in popularity in recent years.

Most of the decrease in exports occurred in shipments to Japan and West Germany, which declined 25 percent and 37 percent, respectively. Exports to Canada increased in the second quarter of 1983 to \$4 million, making it the second largest market to Japan.

Jackie Worrell
523-0452

Miscellaneous leather, rubber, and plastic products

In the second quarter of 1983, imports of miscellaneous leather, rubber, and plastic products totaled \$60.3 million, representing a 50-percent increase over last year's level. U.S. exports of these products increased by 63 percent, from \$14 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$22.8 million in the corresponding period of 1983. Most of the trade in these items consists of footwear parts, which accounted for almost three-fourths of all imports in the second quarter of 1983, and over 85 percent of exports. A significant part of the overall import growth reflected large shipments of unlasted leather and plastic shoe uppers which increased 57 percent, from \$16.8 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$25.3 million during the corresponding period.⁴

of this year. The increase in imports is largely attributed to more U.S. manufacturers of footwear importing uppers (the highest cost component of a finished shoe) because of the lower cost incurred in manufacturing these items in foreign countries which have lower wage rates than in the United States. The major foreign suppliers of footwear parts in the second quarter of 1983 were India, Taiwan, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Korea.

U.S. exports of footwear parts in the second quarter of this year were \$19.5 million, a gain of 80 percent over exports a year earlier. Almost 50 percent of these exports in the second quarter of 1983 went to Mexico and Haiti, as a growing number of U.S. shoe producers send footwear parts to these low-wage countries where the parts are assembled and reexported to the United States.

Gail Burns
523-0200

Footwear

The U.S. footwear trade deficit amounted to \$1.9 billion in the first 6 months of 1983, representing an increase of \$314 million, or 20 percent, over last year's level (table 10, fig. 4). The deficit continued to climb as imports increased 19 percent to \$1.9 billion (444 million pairs); exports fell by 15 percent to \$52 million (4 million pairs), continuing the downward trend that began in 1981.

The footwear trade deficit in the second quarter of 1983 amounted to \$863 million compared with \$726 million in the second quarter of 1982. Imports increased from 175 million pairs, valued at \$755 million, to 209 million pairs valued at \$890 million, whereas exports dropped from 3.0 million pairs, valued at \$30 million, to 2.4 million pairs, valued at \$26 million.

All but a small part of the imports, in terms of value, consisted of nonrubber (primarily leather and vinyl) footwear. In the second quarter of 1983, imports of this footwear totaled 137 million pairs, valued at \$809 million, representing a 16-percent increase in volume, and a 21-percent increase in value over the corresponding period of 1982. The largest suppliers--Taiwan and Korea--generated the bulk of the increased imports. Taiwan exported 56.2 million pairs in the second quarter of 1983, representing a 23-percent gain over that of a year earlier, and Korea shipped 27.8 million pairs, representing a 30-percent increase. Brazil shipped significantly more to the U.S. market during the second quarter of 1983 with its shipments totaling 13.6 million pairs, up 78 percent from a year earlier. Shipments from Italy, the third largest supplier, remained stable at approximately 15 million pairs, reflecting the shift by many branded shoe companies to the lower priced Brazilian footwear, primarily women's and misses' shoes.

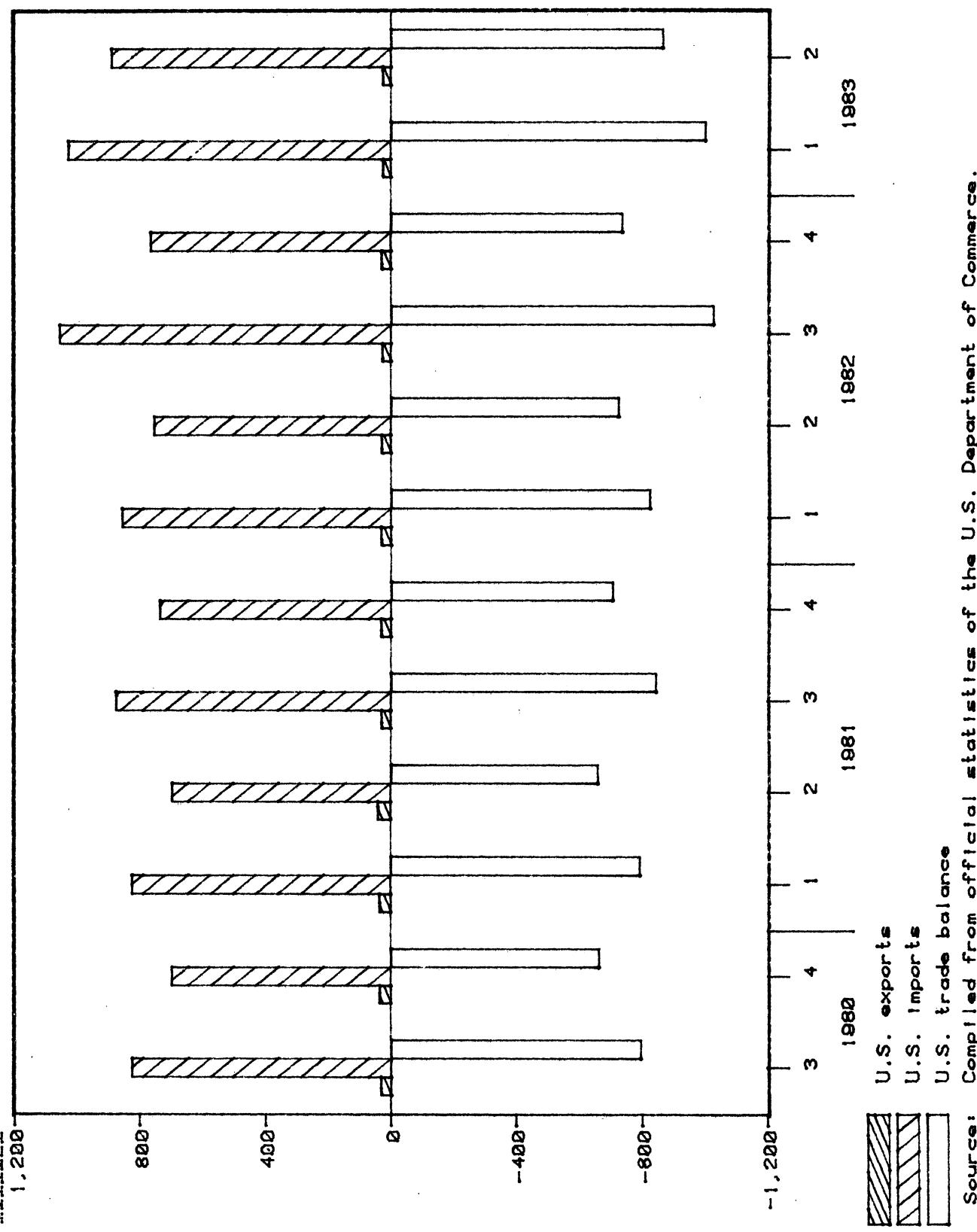
On a product basis, the import growth in nonrubber footwear continued to be widespread during the second quarter, with shipments of women's and misses' shoes increasing 20 percent to 72 million pairs (\$416 million) and men's, youths', and boys' shoes expanding 25 percent to 30 million pairs (\$194 million). Imports of children's and infants' shoes rose 34 percent to 12 million pairs (\$33 million). However, athletic footwear declined by 8 percent during the period to 21 million pairs (\$148 million).

Table 10.—Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, January-June 1983, April-June 1982, and April-June 1983 ^{1/}

Item	1982	January-June 1983	April-June 1982		April-June 1983	
			June 1982	June 1983	June 1982	June 1983
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:						
Canada	13,410	6,015	4,326	3,271		
Japan	22,050	7,565	5,105	4,175		
Ec	21,671	14,096	5,014	7,246		
Brazil	649	456	17	186		
Hong Kong	1,380	574	408	214		
India	00	00	00	0		
Korea	61	53	26	33		
Mexico	5,246	800	1,916	390		
Taiwan	20	42	01	7		
Opec	11,847	3,066	2,842	1,739		
Nmas	377	07	101	5		
China	01	00	01	0		
All other	42,862	16,072	10,049	8,951		
Total	119,579	52,351	29,810	26,222		
U.S. imports for consumption:						
Canada	29,588	8,488	4,809	5,276		
Japan	26,848	12,973	6,861	6,556		
Ec	757,086	428,335	159,940	187,357		
Brazil	350,090	222,490	60,354	104,513		
Hong Kong	60,416	24,930	15,045	10,223		
India	6,928	4,387	2,101	2,224		
Korea	744,343	405,867	175,327	198,816		
Mexico	61,256	28,011	13,888	14,882		
Taiwan	921,137	555,314	203,667	248,081		
Opec	344	346	54	252		
Nmas	102,763	41,995	29,237	20,306		
China	31,803	18,934	11,453	8,412		
All other	372,833	182,603	84,197	90,368		
Total	3,433,638	1,917,446	755,485	889,519		
U.S. merchandise trade balance:						
Canada	-16,177	-2,072	-482	-2,005		
Japan	-4,797	-5,408	-1,755	-2,380		
Ec	-735,414	-414,039	-154,926	-180,110		
Brazil	-349,441	-222,034	-60,336	-104,387		
Hong Kong	-59,036	-24,356	-14,636	-10,009		
India	-6,928	-4,387	-2,101	-2,224		
Korea	-744,282	-405,814	-175,301	-198,783		
Mexico	-56,009	-28,011	-11,971	-14,492		
Taiwan	-921,117	-555,771	-203,665	-248,073		
Opec	11,503	3,319	2,788	1,486		
Nmas	-102,385	-41,988	-29,136	-20,300		
China	-37,801	-18,834	-11,452	-8,412		
All other	-329,370	-164,331	-74,148	-82,017		
Total	-3,314,058	-1,865,094	-725,674	-863,297		

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

Figure 4.---Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 3rd quarter of 1980 through 2nd quarter of 1983.



Total imports of rubber footwear in the second quarter of 1983 were 35 million pairs, valued at \$76.7 million, a drop of 4 percent in volume, and 9 percent in value. The decline was in fabric-upper footwear and zoris (thonged sandals). Taiwan and Korea accounted for the bulk of such shipments. Imports of protective footwear, mostly from Korea, during the period were 2.2 million pairs, representing a 35-percent increase over such imports in the corresponding period of 1982.

Gail Burns
523-0200

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

Commodity area		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent: change (3) to (4)				
										1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1982
Raw fibers:														
Cotton														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		8,195	19,281	10,839	1,529	-86	10,133	460	-95					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		5,529	13,132	7,083	1,057	-85	6,403	364	-94					
Exports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		2,797,320	3,068,280	1,988,734	1,412,294	-29	836,151	759,117	-9					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		2,259,978	1,955,270	1,266,053	940,802	-26	514,792	515,186	0					
Wool and fine animal hair:														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		77,505	63,612	39,654	36,508	-8	18,017	19,772	10					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		16,3,322	13,3,514	8,5,844	7,0,105	-18	3,6,757	3,6,743	0					
Exports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		7,923	9,857	4,512	5,529	23	3,206	3,282	2					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		3,8,863	3,6,411	2,0,110	2,1,751	8	1,3,807	1,3,605	-1					
Man-made fibers:														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		97,880	80,643	34,939	60,567	73	17,056	34,247	101					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		92,512	77,417	35,311	57,860	64	17,287	33,079	91					
Exports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)														
Value (\$1,000 dollars)														
Noncellulosic man-made fibers														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		81,092	67,202	28,352	54,164	91	14,365	30,129	110					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		79,771	66,479	30,010	53,323	78	15,012	30,305	102					
Exports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)														
Value (\$1,000 dollars)														
Cellulosic man-made fibers														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		16,788	13,440	6,586	6,403	-3	2,691	4,118	53					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		12,741	10,938	5,300	4,537	-14	2,275	2,773	22					
Exports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)														
Value (\$1,000 dollars)														
"Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage):"														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		138,235	144,236	68,659	87,256	27	35,323	44,706	27					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		200,018	222,181	109,761	131,479	20	60,963	71,237	17					
Exports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		572,193	442,441	276,545	168,992	-39	140,441	81,410	-42					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		808,974	620,965	382,739	241,443	-37	192,068	119,888	-38					

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

Table 11.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: from (3) to (4)		Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent: from (6) to (7)		
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns:										:	
Imports:										:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	79,535	79,238	37,263	47,489	27	20,172	24,783	23		:	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	140,760	156,490	79,994	84,747	6	45,342	46,688	3		:	
Exports:										:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	65,720	44,521	25,005	24,885	0	13,311	12,494	-6		:	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	128,943	94,727	52,284	47,724	-9	27,409	24,037	-12		:	
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk:										:	
Imports:										:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	46,819	52,180	24,550	33,110	35	14,634	17,703	21		:	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	95,942	107,156	53,857	60,845	13	31,535	33,589	7		:	
Exports:										:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	62,763	42,645	23,805	23,872	0	12,700	11,795	-7		:	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	122,292	90,816	49,817	45,588	-8	26,141	22,564	-14		:	
Spun yarn, of wool or hair										:	
Imports:										:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	4,708	7,221	4,118	3,463	-16	2,219	1,868	-16		:	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	29,046	37,970	21,037	17,764	-16	11,616	9,661	-17		:	
Exports:										:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	995	663	524	157	-70	272	82	-70		:	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	4,201	2,431	1,935	861	-56	972	443	-54		:	
Filament yarn of manmade fibers:										:	
Imports:										:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	31,520	35,728	14,762	28,193	91	7,889	14,723	87		:	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	51,111	57,637	25,188	41,508	65	13,546	21,750	61		:	
Exports:										:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	489,034	382,868	243,664	139,206	-43	124,058	66,680	-46		:	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	648,950	497,599	315,865	184,825	-41	157,625	91,914	-42		:	
Sewing thread:										:	
Imports:										:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,254	1,300	661	1,097	66	330	541	64		:	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	4,051	4,311	2,283	3,249	42	1,131	1,696	50		:	
Exports:										:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	15,806	13,290	6,931	6,432	-7	3,538	3,481	-2		:	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	30,368	28,008	14,747	13,997	-5	7,720	7,417	-4		:	
Cordage and fish netting and nets										:	
Imports:										:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	217,613	176,534	116,929	157,368	35	62,634	90,556	45		:	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	109,848	89,164	57,125	62,589	10	30,025	33,189	11		:	
Exports:										:	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,509	6,189	2,810	2,853	2	1,328	1,335	1		:	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	15,793	15,826	6,827	7,302	7	3,826	3,483	-9		:	

Table 11.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (4) to (5)	Percent change from (5) to (6)	Percent change from (6) to (7)
									Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983
Fish netting and nets												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	1,714		2,080		1,202		1,192	-1				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	6,252		7,602		4,646		4,637	0				
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	358		403		60		171	185				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	833		1,085		138		401	113				
Cordage:												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	215,898		174,453		115,727		156,176	35				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	103,596		81,561		52,479		57,951	10				
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-	6,150		5,786		2,750		2,682	-2				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	14,959		14,741		6,639		6,900	4				
Broadwoven fabrics:												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-	2,503,810		2,053,142		1,043,474		1,209,343	16				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	1,549,445		1,345,731		711,100		727,553	2				
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-	748,761		503,513		261,989		204,811	-22				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	1,111,611		742,934		384,485		313,638	-18				
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-	1,079,303		836,499		457,551		501,735	10				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	603,744		481,869		263,439		257,172	-2				
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-	216,432		170,744		89,021		72,412	-19				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	335,239		238,402		122,080		97,941	-20				
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-	431,822		455,516		217,219		301,118	39				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	561,074		524,041		265,109		281,299	6				
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-	511,483		316,850		164,062		125,305	-24				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	727,177		463,380		239,345		197,303	-18				
- Broadwoven fabrics, of silk												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-	21,697		20,756		9,999		11,090	11				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	117,657		109,305		53,455		57,033	7				
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-	1,778		2,449		1,575		577	-63				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	6,230		7,907		4,955		2,268	-54				

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

Commodity area		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent change:	
										Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1982
Br adwoolen fabrics, of wool											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 square yards)---		23,517	26,217	16,081	17,465	9	8,692				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		104,718	112,338	69,914	70,025	0	36,766				
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 square yards)---		1,340	1,066	619	436	-30	280				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		6,177	5,827	3,775	2,838	-25	2,131				
Knit fabrics:											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)---		2,860	2,846	1,542	1,378	-11	760				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		15,870	17,559	9,909	8,523	-14	4,667				
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)---		24,835	20,544	10,256	8,012	-22	5,548				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		72,718	70,368	35,878	29,618	-17	19,344				
Narrow fabrics											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)---		8,206	8,478	4,338	4,933	14	2,219				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		29,731	32,494	16,556	17,281	4	8,762				
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)---		36,839	35,524	18,336	16,545	-10	9,559				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		67,856	62,428	32,269	30,991	-4	17,609				
Wabs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)---		12,903	19,088	8,869	12,466	41	5,972				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		57,848	61,344	33,150	33,842	2	17,916				
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)---		101,912	78,425	43,076	40,809	-5	22,595				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		170,566	145,891	79,527	77,613	-2	43,242				
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)---		273	1,079	123	1,159	837	4	537			
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		515	1,539	206	1,528	15	15	732			
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)---		53,223	34,178	18,564	12,255	-34	9,191				
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		107,215	80,267	43,195	27,106	-37	21,625				

Table 11.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Change from (3) to (4)	Percent: Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(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.								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	72,723	57,466	27,285	27,645	1:	13,526	15,417	14
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	91,046	76,961	40,389	40,231	0:	20,615	22,790	11
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	141,903	121,504	62,145	57,574	-7:	34,501	30,168	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	259,814	222,291	111,485	102,628	-8:	61,443	54,240	-12
Textile furnishings								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	525,799	519,329	263,374	290,449	10:	137,284	145,997	6
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	572,663	462,743	251,322	219,267	-13:	132,892	111,881	-16
Floor coverings								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	17,904	21,280	9,855	13,371	36:	5,692	7,027	23
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	307,308	276,763	144,262	162,645	13:	73,387	84,744	15
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)-----	67,008	54,540	30,128	28,735	-5:	15,930	15,029	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	344,603	292,914	167,566	147,962	-12:	87,010	76,834	-12
Curtains and draperies								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,536	1,765	940	1,040	11:	498	478	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,539	12,680	6,676	8,416	26:	3,669	3,880	6
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	2,284	1,177	616	684	11:	339	359	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,451	11,003	5,120	6,679	30:	2,812	3,473	23
Textile furnishings, curtains, and draperies								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	308,511	324,294	156,342	171,205	10:	85,436	72,265	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	208,952	229,885	112,435	119,388	6:	60,227	57,373	-5
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	47,823	33,629	17,976	12,954	-28:	9,842	6,570	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	214,608	158,825	78,634	64,625	-18:	43,069	31,574	-27

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

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent:		Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1982	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	:Percent change from (6) to (7)
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics										
Imports:	7,452,542	8,114,457	3,666,221	4,325,793	18:	1,926,149:	2,242,985:	16		
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,237,910	931,447	504,514	402,348	-20:	263,210:	201,447:	-23		
Exports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,419	13,463	4,584:	6,677:	46:	3,129:	4,570:	46		
Sweaters:	787,654	843,437	273,178	369,820	35:	182,387:	246,162:	35		
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	122	83:	41:	24:	-42:	21:	9:	-56		
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,472:	3,646:	1,455:	1,203:	-17:	720:	526:	-27		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	34,495:	36,408:	20,658:	23,035:	12:	9,351:	10,795:	15		
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,183,432:	1,279,142:	658,941:	756,595:	15:	311,514:	377,233:	21		
Sweatshirts:										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,682:	1,200:	656:	730:	11:	375:	401:	7		
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,641:	32,873:	17,552:	18,826:	7:	9,530:	10,373:	9		
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses:										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	6,860:	7,875:	3,770:	4,556:	21:	1,957:	2,294:	17		
Value (1,000 dollars)	770,746:	900,692:	380,143:	454,120:	19:	220,502:	251,876:	14		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	609:	505:	286:	212:	-26:	149:	113:	-24		
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,122:	35,551:	19,087:	15,349:	-20:	9,601:	7,803:	-19		
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts:										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	15,378:	17,449:	9,381:	11,174:	19:	4,056:	4,583:	13		
Value (1,000 dollars)	722,967:	769,040:	387,955:	477,179:	23:	182,736:	217,811:	19		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,404:	738:	393:	280:	-29:	180:	142:	-21		
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,332:	22,385:	11,028:	8,793:	-20:	5,520:	4,207:	-24		
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses:										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	2,336:	2,097:	1,187:	1,799:	52:	525:	911:	73		
Value (1,000 dollars)	201,417:	181,658:	95,169:	159,641:	68:	42,885:	83,738:	95		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	2,429:	1,651:	840:	746:	-11:	444:	387:	-13		
Value (1,000 dollars)	79,455:	66,214:	34,363:	22,057:	-36:	18,667:	10,235:	-45		

Table 11.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)								
Men's and boys' shirts																
Imports:																
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	29,195:	31,998:	16,185:	16,322:	-1:	3,8,124:	7,926:	-2								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,089,543:	1,234,469:	600,358:	588,493:	-2:	311,954:	290,731:	-7								
Exports:																
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	6,377:	3,662:	2,196:	1,618:	-26:	1,001:	751:	-25								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	179,827:	99,911:	57,761:	43,565:	-25:	26,529:	19,079:	-28								
Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets																
Imports:																
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	4,315:	4,858:	2,130:	2,174:	2:	1,078:	1,020:	-5								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	561,436:	661,189:	276,742:	292,778:	6:	150,491:	148,896:	-1								
Exports:																
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,226:	698:	429:	225:	-47:	210:	103:	-51								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	52,826:	33,987:	18,826:	9,725:	-48:	8,750:	3,816:	-56								
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts																
Imports:																
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	8,368:	9,450:	4,749:	6,682:	41:	2,304:	2,991:	30								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	468,476:	505,403:	239,904:	327,821:	37:	121,710:	153,389:	26								
Exports:																
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	2,602:	2,064:	1,055:	886:	-16:	512:	403:	-21								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	130,160:	89,122:	50,061:	37,951:	-24:	23,865:	18,596:	-22								
Robes and dressing gowns																
Imports:																
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	450:	552:	277:	315:	13:	112:	120:	7								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	27,476:	34,393:	16,136:	19,097:	18:	7,260:	7,887:	9								
Exports:																
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	1,241:	1,302:	1,146:	69:	-94:	634:	39:	-94								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,706:	11,393:	6,953:	3,206:	-54:	3,864:	1,463:	-62								
Body-supporting garments																
Imports:																
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	13,364:	12,147:	6,055:	5,934:	-2:	3,203:	3,268:	2								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	167,761:	163,685:	80,421:	81,314:	1:	43,243:	44,706:	3								
Exports:																
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	9,810:	7,558:	3,914:	4,229:	8:	2,026:	2,305:	14								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	88,806:	73,233:	37,494:	39,541:	5:	19,938:	20,727:	4								
Hosiery																
Imports:																
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	2,170:	2,382:	949:	1,579:	66:	585:	790:	35								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,725:	14,915:	5,603:	9,851:	76:	3,242:	5,257:	62								
Exports:																
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	7,125:	5,646:	2,996:	2,417:	-19:	1,579:	1,246:	-21								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	56,864:	48,440:	25,215:	20,522:	-19:	13,232:	10,241:	-23								

Table 11.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

					Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (1) to (2)	Percent change from (4) to (5)	Percent change from (6) to (7)	Percent change from (8)
Commodity area		1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984
Gloves									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	38,317:	37,997:	18,545:	21,721:	17:	10,366:	11,012:	6	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	215,507:	215,095:	83,516:	96,700:	15:	48,448:	52,984:	9	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)-----	23,239:	23,997:	12,931:	11,189:	-13:	7,103:	5,559:	-22	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	65,305:	63,466:	35,045:	34,965:	0:	18,989:	16,746:	-12	
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., off fur on the skin									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	106,169:	131,801:	44,158:	77,295:	75:	22,979:	40,954:	78	
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	63,625:	47,672:	29,370:	24,282:	-17:	21,390:	17,819:	-17	
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	6,697:	1,927:	2,574:	34:	1,346:	1,533:	14		
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	207,067:	251,969:	83,333:	91,204:	9:	49,122:	51,798:	5	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	15,967:	12,122:	6,684:	2,810:	-58:	3,472:	1,280:	-63	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----									
Other wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	372:	562:	248:	398:	60:	154:	249:	62	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	15,630:	19,392:	9,223:	12,783:	39:	5,485:	7,456:	36	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	120:	171:	72:	75:	5:	48:	92:	-12	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,095:	2,774:	1,207:	1,349:	12:	691:	770:	11	
Headwear									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	25,373:	26,312:	12,256:	17,967:	47:	6,228:	10,376:	67	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	151,452:	127,534:	61,755:	63,863:	3:	32,350:	33,763:	4	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----	2,086:	1,721:	813:	752:	-7:	401:	382:	-5	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	30,098:	24,286:	12,902:	9,955:	-23:	7,306:	5,256:	-28	

Table 11.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area		1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	:Percent: change from (6) to (7)
	(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Footwear											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	645,331	745,033	369,290	444,325	20	175,238	209,095	19			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,141,218	3,433,638	1,611,959	1,917,446	19	755,485	889,520	18			
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	113,293	10,847	5,606	4,507	-20	3,044	2,356	-23			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	140,563	119,579	61,390	52,351	-15	29,810	26,222	-12			
Rubber footwear											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	166,373	127,748	79,023	78,064	-1	36,425	35,050	-4			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	647,432	334,744	186,012	174,770	-6	84,472	76,661	-9			
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	2,115	1,958	999	783	-22	536	374	-30			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	20,327	18,000	9,153	6,078	-34	4,490	2,745	-39			
Nonrubber footwear											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	478,957	479,663	247,619	297,630	20	117,786	137,201	16			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,493,786	3,083,859	1,418,960	1,736,118	22	667,531	809,360	21			
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	11,178	8,889	4,607	3,724	-19	2,508	1,982	-21			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	120,236	101,578	52,237	46,272	-11	25,319	23,476	-7			

Table 12.—Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1983

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June
Raw fibers:				
Cotton:	(2)(5) 7 10	(2)(5) 9 10		
Wool and fine animal hair:	4			(1)(4)
Man-made fibers:	3 6	3 6		4
Noncellulosic man-made fibers:	3 6	3 6		
Cellulosic man-made fibers:	6			
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage):	4	1 4		(1)(4) 9
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns:	4	4		
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk:	4	(4)		
Spun yarn, of wool or hair:	3 6	3 6	(3)(5) 8 9	(3)(6) 9
Filament yarn of manmade fibers:	2 5	2 5		
Sewing thread:				
Cordage and fish netting and nets:	6	6	1 4 (7) 9	1 4 (7)
Fish netting and nets:	(4)			
Cordage:	6	6		
Broadwoven fabrics:	4	4		(1)(4)
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:	4	4		(1)(4)
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:	6	6		(1)(4)
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk:				(3)(6) 9
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool:				(6)
Knit fabrics:				
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials				
Narrow fabrics:				
Webs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.		6		(6)
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires:	3 6 (8) 9 10	3 6		
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—		5		
Curtains and draperies	9			
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies				(6)
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics				(1)(4) 8 10
Sweaters				(1) 4
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses:	1 4	1 4		4
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats, and jackets:	4	4		(4)
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts:	4	1 4		(1)(4)

Table 12.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1983

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses	3	6	3	(3)(8)
Men's and boys' shirts				(5)
Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets				(5)
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	1	4	1	(3)(6)
Robes and dressing gowns				9
Body-supporting garments				(3)(4)
Hosiery	3	6	3	(1)(4)
Gloves				8
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p., of fur on the skin	3		4	(3)(6)
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints			4	(8)10
Other wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped				(3)(6)(8)
Neckwear	6		6	9
Headwear		5 (8)	5 (8)	:
Footwear	4		4	(2)(6)
Rubber footwear				(2) 9
Nonrubber footwear	1	4	1	4

Energy and Chemicals 1/

During January-June 1983, the deficit in U.S. trade in chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased 10.9 percent to \$17.4 billion, compared with the deficit in January-June 1982. For the second quarter of 1983, U.S. trade in these articles showed a deficit of \$9.1 billion, which is \$1.2 billion greater than the deficit for the corresponding quarter of 1982. This increase in the deficit was accounted for by a decrease in the positive balance for coal, chemicals, and related products of \$1.5 billion and a decrease in the negative balance for petroleum, natural gas, and related products of \$0.3 billion (tables 13 and 14, figs. 5 and 6).

The positive balance of trade for chemicals and related products during the first half of 1983 decreased 29.2 percent to \$3.7 billion from that in the corresponding period of 1982, as exports decreased \$752 million and imports increased \$788 million. The decrease of \$0.7 billion in the positive trade balance for chemicals and related products in the second quarter of 1983 compared with that in the corresponding quarter of 1982 was accounted for by a decrease of \$359 million in exports and an increase of \$355 million in imports. The decrease in exports was principally accounted for by fertilizers and benzenoid hydrocarbons. The increase in imports was attributable mostly to drugs and basic benzencid organic chemicals.

Exports of coal and other carbonaceous materials decreased 39 percent from the first half of 1982 to \$2.1 billion in the corresponding period of 1983. Coal and other carbonaceous materials showed a decrease in exports of \$0.7 billion from the second quarter of 1982 to the corresponding quarter of 1983.

The negative balance of trade experienced for petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased by 17.8 percent to \$23.2 billion in January-June 1983 compared with the balance in the corresponding period of 1982. Exports decreased 11 percent between these two periods. Exports during January-June 1983 (\$2.6 billion) were about 10 percent of the value of imports (\$25.9 billion) during that period. The decrease in the negative balance of trade for petroleum, natural gas, and related products in the second quarter of 1983 compared with that in the corresponding period of 1982 was the result of a \$197 million decrease in exports and a \$502 million decrease in imports. The exports decrease was primarily due to decreases in fuel oil and motor fuel exports. The import decrease was accounted for by a decrease of \$1.5 billion in crude petroleum.

The most important change by countries was a decrease of \$1.2 billion in imports from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) from the second quarter of 1982 to the corresponding quarter of 1983. The next most important change between these two periods were a decrease of \$528 million in exports to the European Community (EC), coupled with a \$418 million increase in imports.

^{1/} 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 nomenumerated 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, 1982, January-June 1983, April-June 1982, and April-June 1983.^{1/}

(In thousands of dollars)						
	Item	1982	January-June 1983	April-June 1982	April-June 1983	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:						
Canada	3,929,828	1,952,102	1,175,349	1,116,434		
Japan	4,351,832	1,322,472	1,046,764	947,774		
Ec.	7,957,426	3,572,059	2,242,734	1,804,367		
Brazil	862,270	310,703	219,066	162,501		
Hong Kong	344,913	161,256	82,675	85,968		
India	290,729	77,506	85,523	41,524		
Korea	671,345	327,706	164,438	167,669		
Mexico	1,389,674	657,295	466,065	362,848		
Taiwan	595,650	319,346	145,144	207,852		
Opec	1,688,776	664,566	465,334	291,948		
Mes	936,357	347,577	208,517	161,112		
China	503,340	189,635	88,579	64,429		
All other	6,155,014	2,947,061	1,631,993	1,507,517		
Total	29,173,819	13,259,635	7,953,608	6,857,519		
U.S. imports for consumption:						
Canada	3,339,867	1,009,187	822,125	836,195		
Japan	1,398,984	809,035	380,100	399,329		
Ec.	4,128,186	2,371,961	1,045,094	1,255,404		
Brazil	145,172	126,305	34,424	39,995		
Hong Kong	118,695	51,997	28,339	26,725		
India	46,946	27,392	13,416	16,144		
Korea	198,797	119,714	55,935	63,087		
Mexico	384,185	204,674	99,703	109,757		
Taiwan	311,458	209,073	79,276	109,177		
Opec	315,837	338,018	79,413	114,950		
Mes	301,976	179,758	76,123	77,228		
China	131,962	65,646	37,235	28,072		
All other	2,650,499	1,385,943	680,766	714,662		
Total	13,340,607	7,432,824	3,400,721	3,761,659		
U.S. merchandise trade balance:						
Canada	587,960	342,955	347,224	280,238		
Japan	2,952,848	1,113,436	666,663	548,444		
Ec.	3,829,239	1,200,087	1,197,639	551,963		
Brazil	717,098	184,398	184,641	122,505		
Hong Kong	226,217	109,239	54,335	59,242		
India	243,782	50,314	72,107	23,379		
Korea	472,548	207,991	108,503	104,582		
Mexico	1,005,488	452,620	366,360	253,091		
Taiwan	284,191	110,272	63,868	98,675		
Opec	1,372,939	326,548	385,921	176,998		
Mes	634,381	167,818	132,393	83,883		
China	371,378	123,988	51,344	36,357		
All other	3,504,514	1,561,098	971,226	792,854		
Total	15,833,212	5,826,811	4,552,887	3,095,859		

^{1/} Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.o.b. value, U.S. port of export.

Figure 5.—Chemicals and related products (except petroleum): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 3rd quarter of 1980 through 2nd quarter of 1983.

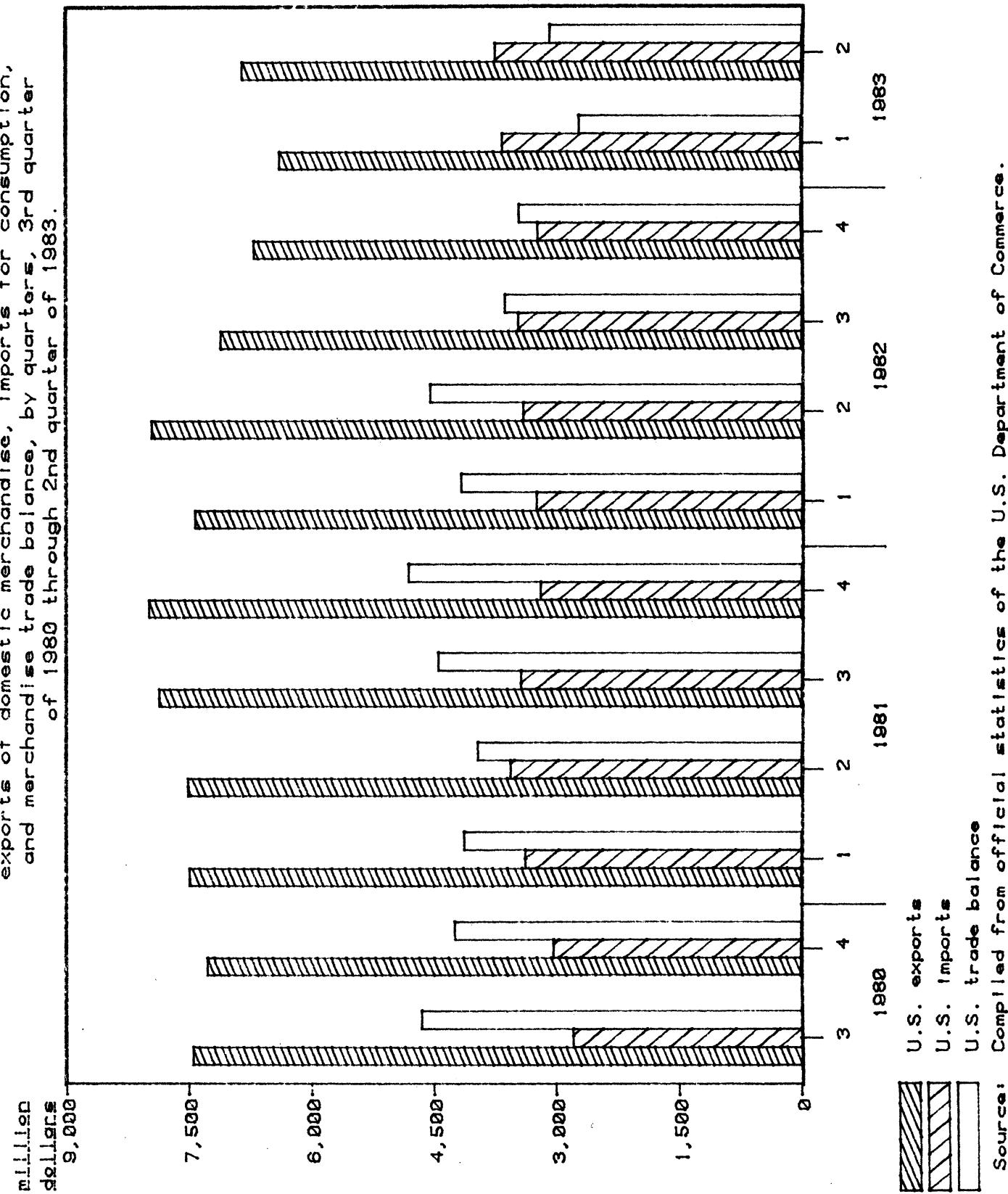
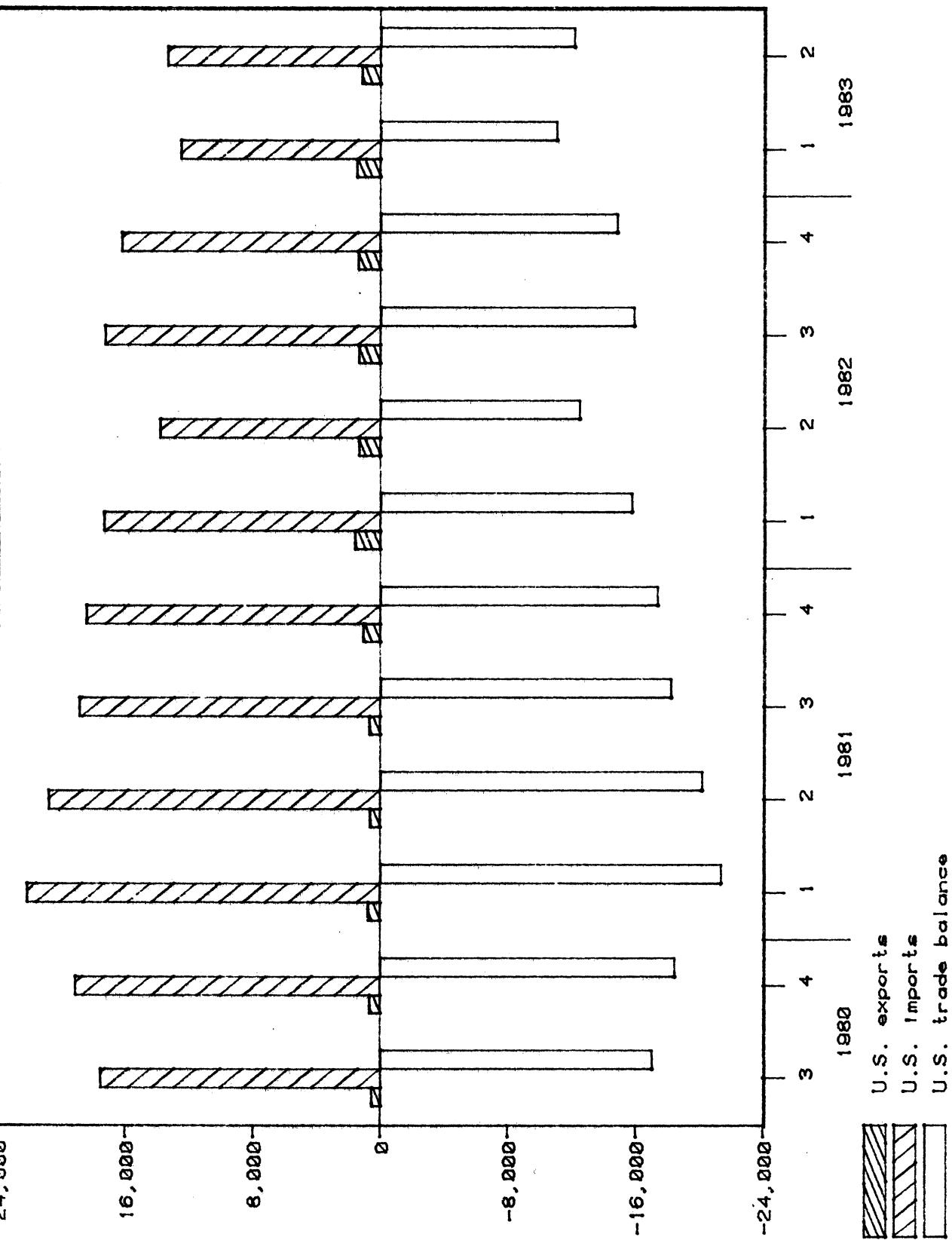


Table 14.—Petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, January-June 1983, April-June 1982, and April-June 1983.^{1/}

Item	1982	January-June		April-June 1982	April-June 1983
		1983	1983		
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:					
Canada	788,600	335,535	133,399	121,357	253,113
Japan	777,070	450,908	161,488	140,950	140,950
Ec	1,246,654	496,985	230,122	8,311	8,311
Brazil	64,035	13,803	33,548	16,125	16,125
Brazil	9,130	4,080	5,896		
Hong Kong					
India	17,022	5,609	7,560	2,514	2,514
Korea	277,267	85,359	65,382	51,051	51,051
Mexico	990,107	123,177	358,747	57,440	57,440
Taiwan	44,983	12,997	24,249	9,349	9,349
Opac	186,408	106,479	32,612	65,717	65,717
Mes	55,971	9,991	20,686	3,481	3,481
China	172	237	53	25	25
All other	1,259,598	956,580	291,026	438,616	438,616
Total	5,716,850	2,638,508	1,364,721	1,168,030	1,168,030
U.S. imports for consumption:					
Canada	7,854,921	4,271,634	1,586,000	1,364,225	1,364,225
Japan	14,113	3,123	8,989	1,529	1,529
Ec	6,597,230	2,550,084	1,272,070	1,480,066	1,480,066
Brazil	630,480	254,534	90,118	158,965	158,965
Hong Kong	13	03	00	3	3
India	323,517	37,443	54,916	170,983	170,983
Korea	44,701	303	15,271	302	302
Mexico	8,409,836	4,288,190	1,997,231	2,266,971	2,266,971
Taiwan	424	12,914	07	7,848	7,848
Opac	29,292,222	9,110,528	6,010,388	4,779,589	4,779,589
Mes	687,848	296,212	139,659	171,897	171,897
China	580,158	198,320	95,629	119,940	119,940
All other	10,866,105	4,698,136	2,660,345	2,430,950	2,430,950
Total	64,721,415	25,856,110	13,835,059	13,333,454	13,333,454
U.S. merchandise trade balance:					
Canada	-7,066,320	-3,936,099	-1,452,600	-1,742,868	-1,742,868
Japan	762,956	447,785	152,499	251,383	251,383
Ec	-5,350,576	-2,050,099	-1,041,948	-1,339,135	-1,339,135
Brazil	-566,444	-240,730	-56,569	-150,654	-150,654
Hong Kong	9,117	4,076	5,896	16,122	16,122
India	-306,494	-372,833	-47,416	-168,469	-168,469
Korea	232,365	83,055	50,111	50,748	50,748
Mexico	-7,419,728	-4,161,013	-1,638,483	-2,209,530	-2,209,530
Taiwan	44,559	83	24,242	1,501	1,501
Opac	-29,105,814	-9,008,049	-5,977,776	-4,713,972	-4,713,972
Mes	-631,874	-282,220	-118,972	-168,469	-168,469
China	-579,986	-198,083	-95,576	-119,915	-119,915
All other	-9,606,507	-3,743,556	-2,369,319	-1,992,334	-1,992,334
Total	-59,004,364	-23,217,602	-12,470,338	-12,165,423	-12,165,423

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.o.b. value. U.S. Port of export.

Figure 6.--Petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 3rd quarter of 1980 through 2nd quarter of 1983.



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

Benzenoid intermediate chemicals

Imports of benzenoid intermediate chemicals in the second quarter of 1983 increased by 169 percent in quantity over those in the corresponding period of 1982, to 412 million pounds. The value of these chemicals also increased during this quarter compared with that of the corresponding period in 1982, to \$201 million, or by 36 percent. These increases, however, are not primarily a reflection of a large increase in the actual use of benzenoid chemical imports as intermediates in the production of other chemicals.

Instead, the large increase in quantity is because of the importation from Venezuela of a mixture of benzenoid and nonbenzenoid chemicals used primarily in gasoline blending (176 million pounds). This quantity, however, is much smaller than that in the first quarter of 1983, when over 800 million pounds were imported. If these imports are discounted, total benzenoid chemical imports in the second quarter of 1983 would still have increased by approximately 54 percent in quantity compared with that of the corresponding period in 1982. In general, this increase more accurately reflects increasing consumer demand.

Overall, imports of benzenoid intermediate chemicals, particularly the basic commodity chemicals such as styrene, cumene, phenol, and alkylbenzenes, continued to increase compared with the corresponding period of 1982 and the first quarter of 1983.

Exports of benzenoid intermediate chemicals which amounted to 785 million pounds, valued at \$346 million, in the second quarter of 1983 declined 7 percent in quantity compared with 846 million pounds exported in the corresponding period of 1982. The primary reason for this decline is the continuing financial problems in some major U.S. export markets such as Mexico and other Latin American countries. Exports of benzenoid intermediate chemicals to Mexico in the second quarter of 1983 declined by 40 percent to 74 million pounds compared with the corresponding period of 1982. In an effort to reduce its international debt, Mexico has begun to reduce all imports whenever possible, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce. Exports of certain commodity intermediate chemicals such as cyclohexane, cumene, and alkylbenzenes declined sharply in the second quarter of 1983 compared with the corresponding period of 1982, and styrene exports increased by 8 percent to 51 million pounds. This quantity, however, was 21 percent less than the 64 million pounds exported in the first quarter of 1983.

Declines in benzenoid intermediate chemical exports to several West European countries, (Belgium, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom) were also recorded in the second quarter of 1983. These declines, which ranged from 18 to 34 percent, were generally attributed by industry sources to the high value of the U.S. dollar coupled with a slower economic recovery in these countries compared with the recovery in the United States.

Edmund Cappuccilli
523-0490

Synthetic Dyes

U.S. imports of synthetic dyes during the second quarter of 1983 increased 43 percent, in terms of value, compared with the second quarter of the previous year, from \$42 million to \$61 million. In terms of quantity, the increase was 49 percent, from 8.7 million to 12.9 million pounds. This followed more than 3 years of little change. This increase in dye imports was partly the result of the higher level of textile fabric production as well as increased U.S. market penetration by imports of Japanese dyes, which more than doubled from the second quarter of 1982, to \$21 million, putting Japan ahead of West Germany which previously had been the import leader. Exports of dyes were essentially unchanged in value at \$21.7 million.

A. Jonnard
523-0387

Inorganic chemicals (excluding uranium compounds)

Imports of chemical elements, inorganic acids and certain inorganic chemical compounds (excluding uranium compounds) decreased from \$429 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$423 million in the second quarter of 1983. Imports of these inorganic chemicals in the second quarter of 1983 were up, however, from imports in the first quarter of 1983 which were valued at \$401 million (revised). The positive trade balance for these inorganic chemicals declined from \$63 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$18 million in the second quarter of 1983.

U.S. exports of sulfur declined from 280,000 long tons, valued at \$39 million, in the second quarter of 1982 to 238,000 long tons, valued at \$26 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1983. The sluggish demand for U.S. exports of sulfur reflected the reduced international demand for phosphatic fertilizers, especially in Europe. (Sulfur is a basic raw material required in phosphatic fertilizer production.)

The unit value of sulfur exported by the United States also declined in the second quarter of 1983 relative to the corresponding quarter in the previous year because of depressed sulfur prices caused by a worldwide decline in demand for sulfur and because in 1983 the United States exported a higher proportion of relatively cheap recovered sulfur and a lower proportion of more expensive Frasch sulfur.

Jack Greenblatt
523-1212

Miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals 1/ 2/

Imports of nonbenzenoid organic chemicals increased 15 percent, in terms of quantity, to 702 million pounds, valued at \$306 million, in the second quarter of 1983, compared with the corresponding period of 1982, reflecting increasing consumer demand. The quantity of these products supplied by the United Kingdom increased 73 percent to 84 million pounds, valued at \$55 million, in the second quarter of 1983, compared with the corresponding period of 1982.

The most significant shift, in terms of quantity, among the miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals was a tenfold increase in imports of ethylene glycol to 17 million pounds, valued at \$2.8 million, in the second quarter of 1983 compared with the corresponding period of 1982. The principal source countries, Canada and Brazil, are both exploiting low-cost ethylene feedstock.

Kenneth J. Conant, III
523-0495

Butadiene

U.S. imports of butadiene increased from 184 million pounds, valued at \$54 million, during the second quarter of 1982 to 246 million pounds, valued at \$66 million, during the second quarter of 1983. This 34-percent increase in the quantity imported represents a continued tightening of butadiene supply after several on purpose producers dropped out of the business.

Jim Raftery
523-0453

Mixed xylenes

U.S. exports of mixed xylenes decreased from 86 million gallons, valued at \$150 million, during the second quarter of 1982 to 46 million gallons, valued at \$65 million, during the second quarter of 1983. This 57-percent

1/ On April 6, 1983, the U.S. International Trade Commission initiated a preliminary antidumping investigation on chloropicrin from the People's Republic of China (Inv. No. 731-TA-130). On May 17, 1983, the Commission found that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured, by reason of imports from the People's Republic of China which are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).

2/ On June 3, 1983, the U.S. International Trade Commission initiated a preliminary antidumping investigation on cyanuric acid and its chlorinated derivatives from Japan (Inv. No. 731-TA-136). On July 13, 1983, the Commission found that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is being materially injured by reason of imports from Japan of cyanuric acid and its chlorinated derivatives which are allegedly being sold in the United States at LTFV.

decrease in the value of mixed xylene exports reflects the low demand that exists for synthetic fibers.

Jim Raftery
523-0453

Crude petroleum

U.S. imports of crude petroleum decreased from 310 million barrels during the second quarter of 1982 to 300 million barrels during the second quarter of 1983, which is attributable to the continuation of declining domestic consumption of petroleum products which began in 1979. Saudi Arabia, once the major source of U.S. imports of crude petroleum, was the sixth major source during the second quarter of 1983 compared with third during the second quarter of 1982, exporting 69 percent less crude petroleum to the United States. Mexico was the major source of U.S. imports of crude petroleum, accounting for 27 percent of total U.S. crude petroleum imports.

The value of U.S. imports of crude petroleum decreased from \$9.8 billion during the second quarter of 1982 to \$8.3 billion during the second quarter of 1983, reflecting a decrease in the average price from \$31.70 per barrel to \$27.76 per barrel. This price decrease is the result of the continuing oversupply of crude petroleum on the world market.

U.S. exports of crude petroleum, which are prohibited except as approved by the Government, declined slightly from 1.6 million barrels during the second quarter of 1982 to 1.5 million barrels during the second quarter of 1983. Canada continued to be the only market for U.S. exports of crude petroleum under the terms of a commercial exchange agreement between U.S. and Canadian refiners, which was approved by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Energy.

Cynthia B. Foreso
523-1230

Petroleum products

The value of U.S. imports of petroleum products increased from \$2.8 billion during the second quarter of 1982 to \$3.8 billion during the second quarter of 1983. The value of fuel oil imports increased by about 17 percent whereas the value of imports of motor fuels more than doubled. The largest increase in imports was recorded by motor gasolines which increased from 11 million barrels, valued at \$391 million, during the second quarter of 1982 to 24 million barrels, valued at \$781 million, during the second quarter of 1983. Currently, the world market is witnessing a situation of oversupply of product, excess refinery capacity, and increased production from offshore refinery operations. The U.S. market is already faced with decreased domestic demand for these refined products; however, much of this excess production is imported because of lower prices and/or agreements between company affiliates.

The value of U.S. exports of petroleum products decreased from \$1.2 billion during the second quarter of 1982 to \$957 million during the second

quarter of 1983. This decrease is partially attributed to the decline in U.S. production resulting from the shutdown of about 52 refineries by the end of 1982. Those refineries still operating were at about 70 percent capacity.

Cynthia B. Foreso
523-1230

Natural gas and its derived products

Although the value of U.S. imports of natural gas increased only slightly from \$1.2 billion during the second quarter of 1982 to \$1.3 billion during the second quarter of 1983, imports of liquefied natural gas (LNG) from Algeria more than doubled. U.S. imports of LNG from Algeria increased from \$58 million during the second quarter of 1982 to \$154 million during the second quarter of 1983, as a result of a contract between SONATRACH, the Algerian national oil and gas company, and a U.S.-based pipeline company.

The value of U.S. exports of natural gas and its derived products increased from \$103 million during the second quarter of 1982 to \$161 million during the second quarter of 1983. Japan is the major market for U.S. exports of LNG from Alaska, accounting for about 63 percent of the total value of U.S. exports of natural gas. As a result of the absence of a pipeline from Alaska to the lower 48 States and the lack of LNG receiving terminals on the U.S. Pacific coast, Alaskan LNG is exported primarily to Japan.

Cynthia B. Foreso
523-1230

Coal and other carbonaceous materials

During the second quarter of 1983, U.S. exports of coal and other carbonaceous materials continued a decreasing trend which began in 1982, falling to 24 million short tons, valued at \$1.2 billion, compared with 34 million short tons, valued at \$1.9 billion, during the second quarter of 1982. This trend is attributable to the supply/demand imbalance in the crude petroleum market as well as increased coal production by two major world exporters, Poland and Australia.

Cynthia B. Foreso
523-1230

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

Commodity area		1981	1982		Jan-Jun 1982		Jan-Jun 1983		Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)
Benzoid hydrocarbons (primary)		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 gallons)--		563,514:	776,226:		360,000:	373,831:		4:	190,834:	216,204:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		424,618:	435,593:		208,288:	203,313:		-2:	113,724:	132,076:
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 gallons)--		1,420,754:	1,294,886:		738,318:	275,246:		-63:	315,455:	149,980:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		693,486:	561,304:		311,864:	191,014:		-39:	179,871:	85,929:
Benzoid organic chemicals										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--		1,023,232:	957,980:		358,593:	1,451,253:		305:	153,335:	412,285:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		673,043:	600,585:		297,967:	506,190:		70:	148,214:	200,800:
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--		3,403,582:	2,984,848:		1,723,471:	1,523,394:		-12:	845,613:	785,240:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		1,583,299:	1,325,133:		750,471:	662,242:		-12:	365,158:	345,581:
Synthetic organic pesticides, total										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--		127,154:	153,905:		86,257:	84,533:		-2:	43,195:	44,174:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		311,171:	283,112:		180,980:	162,575:		-10:	84,109:	73,009:
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--		531,880:	516,007:		289,635:	260,249:		-10:	134,095:	123,025:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		1,203,701:	1,256,632:		696,853:	659,940:		-5:	329,113:	311,146:
Botanical pesticides, total										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--		1,468:	1,530:		573:	763:		33:	270:	417:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		7,800:	18,056:		6,906:	5,737:		-17:	3,710:	3,454:
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--		452:	122:		73:	134:		83:	48:	2:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		667:	270:		189:	482:		155:	63:	38:
Chemical elements										
Imports:										
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		278,967:	230,444:		127,011:	109,119:		-14:	64,356:	56,890:
Exports:										
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		308,181:	222,007:		114,722:	104,233:		-9:	64,496:	49,928:
Inorganic acids										
Imports:										
Value (\$1,000 pounds)--		1,212,507:	1,360,150:		766,607:	832,159:		9:	483,763:	407,902:
Exports:										
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		135,062:	128,354:		69,153:	64,495:		-7:	38,843:	32,902:
Quantity (1,000 pounds)--		19,239,888:	766,147:		429,485:	622,072:		45:	184,851:	166,987:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		96,354:	78,950:		41,406:	42,343:		2:	19,628:	17,370:

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

Table 15.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Certain inorganic chemical compounds								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: from (3) to (4)	Percent: from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	2,183,138	2,412,301	1,112,376	1,146,793	3	520,659	540,749	4
Aluminum compounds								
Aluminum oxide		2,625,537	2,541,083	1,180,113	1,247,451	6	620,562	718,230
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	8,767,562	6,725,264	3,359,842	4,221,876	26	1,528,589	1,851,586	21
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	836,108	718,992	365,056	339,797	-7	170,507	170,817	0
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,581,730	1,225,385	610,550	809,163	33	385,305	443,651	15
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	205,516	170,700	87,892	98,076	12	54,241	53,070	-2
Antimony compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	25,182	20,959	10,409	9,369	-10	4,297	5,627	31
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	20,345	18,173	9,748	6,014	-38	5,059	3,475	-31
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	3,544	3,263	1,722	3,317	93	734	1,959	167
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	4,499	4,401	2,261	4,213	86	832	2,478	198
Calcium compounds								
Calcium chloride								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	173,729	121,247	78,774	15,164	-81	25,501	5,915	-77
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	4,088	3,010	1,888	680	-64	634	412	-35
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	65,588	110,114	67,911	30,124	-56	19,762	13,053	-34
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	13,004	11,065	4,968	3,533	-29	2,609	1,104	-58
Magnesium compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	70,980	89,682	68,716	55,269	-20	32,869	26,659	-19
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	6,337	8,021	4,375	4,869	11	2,443	2,470	1
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	52,101	54,353	20,753	19,032	-8	10,283	8,738	-15
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	15,901	16,310	8,214	4,766	-42	3,795	2,320	-39
Manganese compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	35,259	41,654	22,995	22,114	-4	9,580	11,140	16
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	21,884	26,920	15,017	14,215	-5	6,502	7,000	8
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	53,376	53,334	32,095	30,148	-6	15,217	18,362	21
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	12,263	15,372	9,301	7,033	-24	3,963	3,883	-2

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

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)		Apr-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Molybdenum compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,136	3,905	1,986	1,459	-27	975	318	-67
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	16,601	11,901	5,626	3,378	-40	2,621	922	-65
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,330	12,440	5,211	5,155	-1	3,249	2,833	-13
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	40,686	41,805	19,421	12,041	-38	11,987	6,316	-47
Phosphorus compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,900	6,103	2,374	3,481	47	1,632	1,557	-5
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,439	3,461	2,056	1,946	-5	1,455	1,248	-14
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	14,519	10,674	5,445	5,998	10	2,668	2,971	11
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	9,260	5,572	3,064	3,118	2	1,245	1,639	32
Silver compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	171,587	193,493	57,203	93,382	63	30,128	66,110	119
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	13,860	13,969	3,472	9,597	176	1,398	6,056	333
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	28,820	44,407	25,456	21,683	-16	19,553	9,753	-50
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,523	3,455	2,087	1,808	-13	1,718	914	-47
Sodium bicarbonate								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,469	14,031	3,335	15,490	364	1,429	7,120	398
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	679	1,360	409	1,615	295	181	756	318
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	41,637	39,923	20,850	16,989	-19	9,787	7,767	-21
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	6,287	6,306	3,184	2,664	-16	1,549	1,244	-20
Sodium carbonate								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	23,669	36,246	18,250	19,891	9	9,506	14,157	49
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,625	2,410	1,250	1,337	7	644	955	48
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,101,077	2,217,146	1,018,873	1,247,380	22	568,086	710,855	25
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	121,106	140,615	56,332	63,991	14	31,336	35,812	14
Sodium chloride								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	4,974	5,450	2,336	3,001	28	1,115	1,477	32
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	49,156	56,183	23,495	27,784	18	11,667	14,585	25
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1,171	1,001	409	214	-48	289	164	-43
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	18,703	16,647	7,506	6,081	-19	4,918	3,605	-27

Table 15.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sodium hydrosulfite								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	661:	6,303:	1,620:	5,243:	224:	1,208:	2,214:	83
Value (1,000 dollars)	213:	2,724:	672:	2,375:	253:	502:	983:	96
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	31,166:	35,345:	18,705:	17,393:	-7:	9,216:	5,822:	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,991:	14,631:	7,817:	6,929:	-11:	3,899:	2,376:	-39
Sodium sulfate								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)	291,267:	394,266:	154,043:	188,370:	22:	82,931:	73,213:	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,135:	28,757:	11,260:	15,044:	34:	6,049:	5,947:	-2
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)	124,065:	110,785:	76,720:	40,501:	-47:	39,390:	18,852:	-52
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,979:	12,162:	7,797:	5,220:	-33:	4,391:	2,386:	-46
Tungsten compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,926:	3,378:	1,941:	968:	-50:	1,017:	437:	-57
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,087:	28,347:	16,637:	6,906:	-58:	8,673:	3,397:	-61
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,810:	2,348:	1,227:	841:	-31:	825:	307:	-63
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,475:	17,761:	9,780:	6,361:	-35:	6,228:	2,709:	-56
Uranium compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds) 1/ Value (1,000 dollars) 1/								
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds) 1/ Value (1,000 dollars) 1/								
Vanadium compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,193:	465:	274:	1,102:	302:	156:	37:	-76
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,343:	1,067:	738:	1,767:	139:	418:	96:	-77
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	691:	3,215:	1,213:	3,513:	189:	1,113:	1,745:	57
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,011:	6,773:	2,838:	6,995:	76:	2,531:	2,461:	-3
Zinc compounds								
Zinc sulfate								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,298:	5,081:	2,783:	3,270:	18:	1,626:	1,547:	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,186:	982:	547:	720:	32:	313:	347:	11
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,062:	2,097:	980:	4,131:	321:	659:	3,686:	459
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,721:	968:	583:	1,081:	85:	354:	952:	169

1/ Official U.S. trade statistics are believed to be in error.

Table 15.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1982	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent change (3) to (4)	Percent change (3) to (4)	Percent change (3) to (4)	Percent change (3) to (4)
											Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1982
Zirconium compounds														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	470		663		449		400		-11		309		-32	
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,411		2,117		1,586		838		-47		873		-52	
Exports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,564		2,033		1,605		552		-66		667		-45	
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,253		5,420		4,535		926		-80		1,999		-72	
Sulfur dioxide														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	36		24		15		9		-34		7		-21	
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,029		2,569		1,669		1,019		-39		823		-25	
Exports:														
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1		8		8		4		1/		1		256	
Value (1,000 dollars)	826		2,530		367		1,236		236		231		44	
Hydrogen peroxide														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	14,964		10,594		7,704		3,280		-57		4,355		-57	
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,604		1,732		1,276		590		-54		692		-51	
Exports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	24,551		27,241		13,240		17,661		33		4,730		86	
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,148		9,189		4,344		5,909		36		1,668		77	
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,223,400		2,456,066		1,109,741		1,707,757		54		612,262		15	
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,047,166		1,067,718		536,974		637,956		19		295,833		3	
Exports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,369,997		9,196,448		4,642,811		4,131,995		-11		2,134,808		1	
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,045,399		2,916,225		1,536,952		1,377,653		-10		742,825		-6	
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	22,098		14,646		6,861		6,188		-10		3,185		-43	
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,377		7,407		3,354		4,345		30		1,875		-8	
Exports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	26,032		28,852		16,574		7,321		-56		7,149		-56	
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,223		13,040		7,222		4,295		-41		3,771		-40	
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)														
Imports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	61,510		41,398		19,333		27,594		43		9,558		47	
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,702		37,565		18,301		23,050		26		9,226		25	
Exports:														
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	24,773		24,257		15,383		10,367		-33		8,930		-41	
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,676		20,288		11,669		10,153		-13		6,040		-17	

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

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (5) to (6)	Percent change from (7) to (8)
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	44,172		59,797		44,432		85		12,349		24,372
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	13,137		18,764		15,754		105		3,851		8,701
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	71,930		68,919		36,270		61,728		70		20,503
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	26,870		26,923		14,627		18,719		28		8,362
Ketones (non benzenoid)											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	39,667		101,413		54,974		65,604		19		44,903
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	16,147		30,943		16,223		20,405		26		12,465
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	300,059		212,310		99,702		86,808		-13		39,569
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	88,551		66,016		34,408		26,072		-24		14,030
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzoid)											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	537,386		778,943		291,951		778,751		167		180,714
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	114,870		126,211		52,753		112,183		113		30,504
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,644,316		1,989,076		954,030		715,531		-25		340,676
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	268,801		318,132		160,072		105,074		-34		69,242
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzoid)											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	188,008		131,278		57,217		73,336		28		22,316
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	73,041		65,580		33,829		36,304		7		16,192
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	872,118		1,146,328		596,495		571,187		-4		270,872
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	360,011		360,266		198,223		177,364		-11		93,100
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzoid)											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	51,437		49,657		29,433		16,100		-45		20,730
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	32,075		28,809		16,972		10,063		-41		10,478
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,059,210		1,177,131		602,671		547,149		-9		296,513
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	363,973		377,855		200,122		164,828		-18		96,811

Table 15.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

					Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (4) to (5)	Percent change from (5) to (6)	Percent change from (6) to (7)	Percent change from (7) to (8)
Commodity area		1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1983				Apr-Jun 1983	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(8)
Epoxides and halogenated epoxides (non benzenoid)									
Imports:		133,571:	65,071:	38,182:	25,310:	-34:	13,626:	12,999:	-5
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		44,691:	26,312:	14,101:	9,527:	-32:	4,759:	4,725:	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)									
Exports:		272,971:	177,899:	128,173:	93,569:	-27:	73,115:	35,901:	-51
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		107,152:	69,503:	50,188:	34,923:	-30:	26,095:	14,019:	-46
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		322:	404:	186:	309:	66:	85:	211:	147
Value (1,000 dollars)		587:	543:	251:	476:	90:	107:	250:	133
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		56,677:	64,868:	22,590:	10,393:	-54:	16,492:	5,787:	-65
Value (1,000 dollars)		17,287:	15,205:	5,339:	4,037:	-24:	3,092:	2,246:	-27
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		412,244:	336,212:	203,959:	140,563:	-31:	79,988:	62,790:	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)		68,905:	63,530:	35,252:	36,953:	5:	16,463:	17,179:	4
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		1,980,705:	2,171,085:	1,101,056:	937,244:	-15:	551,344:	488,263:	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)		351,965:	316,204:	158,982:	157,501:	-1:	80,098:	86,092:	7
Organo sulfur compounds									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		7,021:	8,824:	4,314:	5,770:	34:	1,884:	2,765:	47
Value (1,000 dollars)		3,771:	5,516:	3,316:	2,320:	-30:	2,117:	1,404:	-34
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		29,897:	19,052:	11,230:	11,046:	-2:	5,619:	4,899:	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)		23,883:	22,274:	13,932:	11,723:	-16:	9,070:	5,344:	-41
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid)									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		165,429:	290,774:	89,511:	230,676:	158:	59,636:	75,058:	26
Value (1,000 dollars)		98,326:	111,973:	50,772:	72,206:	42:	29,041:	33,246:	14
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		677,343:	611,732:	311,215:	321,849:	3:	147,338:	145,201:	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)		702,533:	610,542:	315,364:	315,937:	0:	154,679:	151,307:	-2

Table 15.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Percent: change from (4) to (5)	Percent: change from (5) to (6)	Percent: change from (6) to (7)	Percent: change from (7) to (8)
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,623,585	1,599,907	982,137	29	341,956	480,819	41		
Value (1,000 dollars)	354,429	369,834	216,541	16	80,922	107,028	32		
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	607,199	646,125	386,537	22	154,028	228,458	48		
Value (1,000 dollars)	188,302	188,747	95,213	6	46,678	60,119	29		
Drugs and related products									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,068,088	1,095,900	526,079	22	262,358	335,491	28		
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,228,396	2,319,392	1,194,949	1,261,299	6	618,479	622,062	1	
Plastics and resin materials									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	395,614	373,437	167,431	272,700	63	100,801	155,275	54	
Value (1,000 dollars)	272,795	252,071	119,277	179,245	50	63,622	100,646	58	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,705,350	5,090,651	2,663,267	2,522,061	-5	1,336,885	1,286,914	-4	
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,676,674	2,585,803	1,378,357	1,292,460	-6	689,720	671,238	-3	
Elastomers, total									
Imports:									
Quantity (pounds)	1836,346,175	1756,709,483	909,019,876	977,645,311	8	473,979,303	535,293,864	13	
Value (1,000 dollars)	994,599	750,749	395,836	428,711	8	204,277	242,844	19	
Exports:									
Quantity (pounds)	862,621,088	716,329,907	396,586,507	364,368,592	-8	190,451,157	196,861,076	3	
Value (1,000 dollars)	701,228	613,144	337,607	314,778	-7	163,120	167,778	3	
Flavoring extracts									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,028	24,910	13,148	17,520	33	6,339	9,441	49	
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)	96,626	107,283	55,057	58,609	6	29,655	29,858	1	
Essential oils									
Imports:									
Quantity (pounds)	16,932,453	16,603,504	8,456,000	13,015,335	54	4,501,576	4,998,576	11	
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,130	83,879	44,322	43,718	-1	21,917	21,309	-3	
Exports:									
Quantity (pounds)	31,086,544	26,160,284	13,624,106	14,901,576	9	6,800,747	8,857,130	30	
Value (1,000 dollars)	99,564	96,294	51,837	49,308	-5	26,683	25,497	-4	
Glue, gelatin and related products									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	91,794	59,360	33,784	26,456	-22	16,821	13,956	-17	
Value (1,000 dollars)	72,720	62,848	31,031	25,467	-18	15,372	14,935	-3	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	26,248	22,601	12,114	11,798	-3	6,383	5,051	-21	
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,917	32,914	18,290	17,112	-6	9,068	7,928	-13	

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

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent change from (6) to (7)
Aromatic or odoriferous substances	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	267,017:	288,277:	131,383:	172,043:	31:	69,181:	89,656:	30	
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	455,904:	430,939:	226,395:	201,535:	-11:	114,693:	103,613:	-10	
Surface-active agents	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Imports:									
Quantity (\$1,000 pounds)-	111,184:	113,392:	55,471:	64,566:	16:	30,027:	32,455:	8	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	69,268:	58,715:	33,185:	31,093:	-6:	15,254:	15,959:	5	
Exports:									
Quantity (\$1,000 pounds)-	415,260:	325,289:	158,786:	166,626:	5:	91,690:	88,864:	-3	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	145,391:	128,146:	72,427:	57,419:	-21:	35,798:	29,412:	-18	
Soaps and synthetic detergents	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Imports:									
Quantity (\$1,000 pounds)-	26,852:	39,645:	17,682:	19,163:	8:	8,670:	10,367:	20	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	20,256:	25,795:	11,650:	12,810:	10:	5,637:	6,884:	22	
Exports:									
Quantity (\$1,000 pounds)-									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	293,891:	196,946:	105,936:	99,322:	-6:	56,372:	68,848:	-10	
Synthetic dyes, total									
Imports:									
Quantity (\$1,000 pounds)-	34,359:	34,390:	15,854:	25,072:	58:	8,689:	12,924:	49	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	164,591:	163,526:	76,834:	112,172:	46:	42,365:	60,616:	43	
Exports:									
Quantity (\$1,000 pounds)-									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	32,696:	28,953:	14,775:	14,997:	2:	7,835:	7,422:	-5	
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total									
Imports:									
Quantity (\$1,000 pounds)-									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	6,022:	8,957:	3,850:	5,406:	40:	2,165:	2,803:	29	
Exports:									
Quantity (\$1,000 pounds)-	37,667:	45,539:	20,205:	28,814:	43:	11,442:	15,034:	31	
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total									
Imports:									
Quantity (\$1,000 pounds)-									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	23,048:	20,541:	11,199:	11,549:	3:	5,771:	5,702:	-1	
Exports:									
Quantity (\$1,000 pounds)-	80,361:	75,770:	39,417:	36,761:	-7:	19,971:	19,430:	-3	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-									
Exports:									
Quantity (\$1,000 pounds)-	4,371:	3,230:	1,804:	1,804:	0:	896:	857:	-4	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	5,099:	4,241:	2,220:	1,904:	-14:	945:	858:	-9	

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

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (1) to (2)	Percent change from (1) to (3)	Percent change from (6) to (7)
									Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983
Synthetic tanning materials												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	613:	846:	440:	600:	36:	263:	346:	31				
Value (1,000 dollars)	320:	344:	177:	236:	33:	108:	145:	34				
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,262:	2,378:	1,266:	1,386:	9:	451:	729:	61				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,107:	1,452:	752:	906:	21:	276:	531:	92				
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total												
Imports:												
Quantity (pounds)	4,182,188:	8,114:	4,825,292:	4,116:	25,998,263:	006:	21,110,420:	401:	-19:	15,04,626:	724:	9,14,655:
Value (1,000 dollars)	328,654:	340,101:	165,565:	182,605:	10:	90,521:	95,000:	5				
Exports:												
Quantity (pounds)	445,186:	906:	3,69,290:	191:	197,452:	681:	167,374:	940:	-15:	98,520:	536:	91,035:
Value (1,000 dollars)	201,391:	196,399:	100,243:	103,583:	3:	49,934:	55,343:	11				
Inks and ink powders, total												
Imports:												
Quantity (pounds)	11,483,301:	10,361,405:	5,184,471:	6,095,281:	18:	2,466,838:	2,800,104:	14				
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,290:	20,130:	10,153:	12,841:	26:	5,007:	6,565:	31				
Exports:												
Quantity (pounds)	34,051,960:	27,403,611:	13,625,074:	15,286,518:	12:	7,483,605:	7,793,340:	4				
Value (1,000 dollars)	58,133:	51,360:	26,973:	24,893:	-8:	14,855:	12,001:	-19				
Paints and related items, total												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,072:	30,829:	13,697:	16,931:	24:	6,922:	8,722:	26				
Exports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)	248,623:	243,144:	123,586:	112,631:	-9:	66,431:	59,303:	-11				
Crude Petroleum												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 barrels)	1,750,963:	1,416,884:	673,541:	551,359:	-18:	309,991:	299,671:	-3				
Value (1,000 dollars)	61,457,914:	45,723,820:	22,194,658:	15,963,954:	-28:	9,825,818:	8,318,121:	-15				
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 barrels)	16,447:	13,083:	6,047:	4,573:	-24:	1,622:	1,487:	-8				
Value (1,000 dollars)	576,795:	468,870:	219,337:	150,280:	-31:	59,575:	49,368:	-17				
Petroleum products												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,190,129:	13,063,407:	6,099,169:	6,650,508:	9:	2,764,655:	3,758,242:	36				
Exports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,230,579:	4,791,893:	2,550,342:	2,140,236:	-16:	1,202,102:	956,841:	-20				

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

Commodity area		1981		1982		Jan-Jun 1983		Percent: change (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982		Apr-Jun 1983
		(1)		(2)		(3)			(5)		(7)
						(4)			(6)		(8)
Natural gas and products derived therefrom											
Imports:											
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		5,689,065		5,934,187		2,920,809		3,241,648	11	1,244,585	1,257,090
Exports:											
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		385,679		456,086		206,241		347,991	69	103,043	161,820
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----		113,966		12,551		6,599		7,493	14	3,448	3,714
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		1,393,908		1,299,706		716,389		730,098	2	368,426	365,338
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----		24,852		22,712		11,517		12,529	9	5,846	5,955
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		2,736,837		2,279,744		1,150,072		1,049,766	-9	609,379	496,291
Explosives, total											
Imports:											
Quantity (pounds)-----		9,302,102		15,270,138		9,546,770		6,934,101	-27	6,751,525	3,999,459
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		22,364		24,483		12,699		11,356	-11	6,369	5,219
Exports:											
Quantity (pounds)-----		34,402,994		26,512,172		15,292,345		10,543,906	-31	7,900,604	5,105,711
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		47,592		55,619		29,128		24,124	-17	16,614	12,256
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less											
Imports:											
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		5,501		6,653		3,454		4,195	21	1,825	1,895
Exports:											
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13											
Imports:											
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		385,774		454,870		210,351		213,373	1	109,744	105,878
Exports:											
Dextrose and soluble or chemically treated starches		442,328		378,012		203,396		189,097	-7	107,442	96,292
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		21,744		21,081		11,069		10,060	-9	6,047	5,488
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		6,212		5,895		3,080		2,949	-4	1,785	1,497
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		7,978		6,189		3,152		3,117	-1	1,482	1,628
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		2,729		2,343		1,216		1,139	-6	609	593

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

					Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1982		Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (6) to (7)	
Commodity area					(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Coal and other carbonaceous material												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----		1,589:	884:	370:	663:	79:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		72,336:	32,828:	17,920:	22,207:	24:						
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----		120,733:	116,443:	61,198:	42,275:	-31:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		6,342,803:	6,440,538:	3,475,250:	2,117,254:	-39:						
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		397,015:	405,310:	195,836:	237,778:	21:						
Exports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		778,137:	747,750:	398,528:	369,657:	-7:						
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 (1,000 dollars)-----		178,842:	186,737:	98,810:	96,020:	-3:						
Exports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		250,074:	215,309:	115,844:	104,797:	-10:						
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		7,157:	9,780:	5,126:	5,774:	13:						
Pneumatic tires												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 units)-----		44,852:	40,425:	21,422:	28,835:	35:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		1,254,279:	1,181,598:	599,682:	621,399:	4:						
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 units)-----		13,848:	6,636:	3,643:	2,816:	-23:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		533,109:	342,813:	188,981:	135,255:	-28:						
Tires other than pneumatic tires												
Imports:												
Quantity (units)-----		16,495,914:	10,299,087:	3,900,732:	-62:							
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		5,228:	5,236:	3,281:	2,929:	-11:						
Exports:												
Quantity (units)-----		3,746,355:	2,190,747:	1,199,262:	982,046:	-18:						
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		15,382:	7,033:	4,369:	2,844:	-35:						

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

				Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)	Percent change from (6) to (8)
Commodity area		1981								
	(1)		(2)		(3)	(4)				
							(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Tubes for tires										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 units)		51,452		28,775		23,592		42		
Value (1,000 dollars)		62,098		51,756		27,380		-4		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 units)		3,424		2,024		1,000		-13		
Value (1,000 dollars)		35,374		22,034		11,681		-34		
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings										
Imports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)		3,741		3,498		1,889		1,616		
Exports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)		8,973		10,434		5,400		10,716		
Fabricated rubber and plastics products										
Imports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)		769,859		836,995		399,804		475,374		
Exports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)		1,034,951		998,645		515,854		523,738		

Table 16.—Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1983

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June
Benzoid hydrocarbons (primary)-----	4		(1)(4)	7
Benzoid organic chemicals-----	6 (8)	3 6 (8) 9 10		
Synthetic organic pesticides, total-----	9			
Botanical pesticides, total-----	6 (8)	(3)(6) 8 9	3 6 8 9 10	
Chemical elements-----				6 (8)
Inorganic acids-----				
Certain inorganic chemical compounds-----				
Aluminum compounds-----				6
Aluminum oxide-----	6 (8) 9	(8) 9	3 6 9 10	3 6
Antimony compounds-----				
Calcium compounds-----	(6) 8 9	(3)(6) 8 9	(3)(6)(8) 9	(6) 8
Magnesium compounds-----				(3)(8)
Manganese compounds-----				
Molybdenum compounds-----	(3)(6) 9 10	(3) 9	9 10	
Phosphorus compounds-----				(8)
Silver compounds-----				
Silver compounds-----	3 6 8 9	3 6 8 9	(3)(6) 9 10	9
Sodium bicarbonate-----	3 6	3 6		
Sodium carbonate-----	3 6	3 6		
Sodium chloride-----	3 6	3 6 9	(6) 9	
Sodium hydro sulfite-----				
Sodium sulfate-----				
Tungsten compounds-----	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9	(6) 9
Uranium compounds-----	(4) 7 9		1 4 7 9	1 7
Vanadium compounds-----				
Vanadium pentoxide-----	(3)(6) 9	3 6 (8) 9	6 (8) 9 10	3 6 (8) 10
Zinc compounds-----				
Zinc sulfate-----				
Zirconium compounds-----				
Zirconium oxide-----	(3)(6) 9	(3)(8)	(3)(6)(8) 9 10	(3)(6)(8) 9
Sulfur dioxide-----				
Hydrogen peroxide-----				
Miscellaneous non benzoid organic compounds-----	10	(3)(6) 9	3 6	
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides-----				
Salts of organic acids (non benzoid)-----	(6) 8 9	6	8	(3)(6) 8
Aldehydes (non benzoid)-----				(6) 8
Ketones (non benzoid)-----				6
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and				
halohydrins (non benzoid)-----				
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzoid)-----	6	3 6 9	3 6 9 10	(8)
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids,				
and inorganic acids (non benzoid)-----				
Epoxides and halogenated epoxides (non benzoid)-----				
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzoid)-----	3 6 9	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9	(6) 8 9

Table 16.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1983

Commodity area	Imports			Exports		
	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzoid)	6 (8) 9	:(6) 8	:(3)(8) 9	:(3)(8) 9	10	:
Organo sulfur compounds (non benzoid)	6 (8) 9	:(6) 8	:(3)(8) 9	:(3)(8) 9	10	:
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzoid)	6	3 6 (8)	6	6	6	:
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)	6	6	6	6	6	:
Drugs and related products	3	3	3	3	6	:
Plastics and resin materials	3	6	3	6	6	:
Elastomers, total	3	6	3	6	6	:
Flavoring extracts	1 10	1	1	1	5 (7)	:
Essential oils	1 10	1	1	1	5 (7)	:
Glue, gelatin and related substances	2	2	2	2	2	:
Aromatic or odoriferous substances	2	2	2	2	2	:
Surface-active agents	2	2	2	2	2	:
Soaps and synthetic detergents	9	9	9	9	9	:
Synthetic dyes, total	9	9	9	9	9	:
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	:
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	:
Synthetic tanning materials	4	4	4	4	4	:
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total	4	4	4	4	4	:
Paints and ink powders, total	8	8	8	8	8	:
Inks and ink powders, total	8	8	8	8	8	:
Crude petroleum, total	1	1	1	1	1	:
Petroleum products	1	1	1	1	1	:
Natural gas and products derived therefrom	1	1	1	1	1	:
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	1	1	1	1	1	:
Explosives, total	8	8	8	8	8	:
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less	8	8	8	8	8	:
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13-- starches	:(6)	:(6)	:(6)	:(6)	:(6)	:
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches	:(6)	:(6)	:(6)	:(6)	:(6)	:
Coal and other carbonaceous material	1 4 (7) 9	1 4 (7) 9	1 4 (7) 9	1 4 (7) 9	1 4 (7) 9	:
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total	1 4 (7) 9	1 4 (7) 9	1 4 (7) 9	1 4 (7) 9	1 4 (7) 9	:
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics	1 4 (7) 9	1 4 (7) 9	1 4 (7) 9	1 4 (7) 9	1 4 (7) 9	:
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers	5 (7)	5 (7)	5 (7)	5 (7)	5 (7)	:
Pneumatic tires	5 (7)	5 (7)	5 (7)	5 (7)	5 (7)	:
Tires other than pneumatic tires	(2)(5) 7	(2)(5) 7	(2)(5) 7	(2)(5) 7	(2)(5) 7	:
Tubes for gas reservoirs	5 (7)	5 (7)	5 (7)	5 (7)	5 (7)	:
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation	5 (7)	5 (7)	5 (7)	5 (7)	5 (7)	:
= coverings	3	3	3	3	3	:
= Fabricated rubber and plastics products	3	3	3	3	3	:

Minerals and Metals 1/

The trade deficit in the minerals and metals sector for the first half of 1983 amounted to \$7.3 billion compared with a deficit of \$8.1 billion in the first 6 months of 1982. Exports decreased nearly \$1 billion, or by 12 percent; imports decreased \$1.7 billion, or 11 percent, from \$15.8 billion in the first half of 1982 to \$14.1 billion in the first half of 1983.

The trade deficit in the second quarter of 1983 amounted to \$4.2 billion, representing a 20-percent increase over the deficit of \$3.5 billion in the second quarter of 1982 (table 17, fig. 7). Declines in exports throughout the minerals and metals sector contributed to the growing sector deficit, led by a \$167 million decline in exports of iron and steel mill products, mainly to Mexico, Venezuela, and Saudi Arabia.

Total sector exports also decreased 12 percent in the second quarter of 1983, from \$4.0 billion in the second quarter of 1982 to \$3.5 billion. Data on imports for the second quarter of 1983 showed a 3-percent increase to \$7.7 billion--attributed mostly to the growth in precious metals, unwrought copper and unwrought zinc imports--from \$7.5 billion in the second quarter of 1982.

During the second quarter there was an increase of roughly 65 percent in each of the following items: ferrochromium, ferrosilicon, unwrought zinc, unwrought copper, precious metals, ceramic floor and wall tile, and natural gemstones. There were declines in the value of imports of iron and steel mill products (down 44 percent), pig iron (down 67 percent), ferromanganese (down 46 percent), zinc ore (down 20 percent), bauxite (down 53 percent), and handtools (down 11 percent). Significant export decreases were reported in iron and steel mill products (down 38 percent), unwrought lead (down 80 percent), zinc ore (down 60 percent), and handtools (down 38 percent).

Iron and steel mill products, all grades

U.S. imports of all grades of iron and steel products totaled 3.8 million short tons (\$1.4 billion) in the second quarter of 1983, compared with 4.5 million tons (\$2.6 billion) in the second quarter of 1982. Imports thus registered a 16-percent decline in quantity and a 46-percent decline in value from the second quarter of 1982. The decline was due in large part to a drop of 991,200 tons in pipe and tube imports; the pipe and tube market weakened during 1982 and has shown little sign of recovery during the first and second quarters of 1983. Imports from Japan (the principal foreign source, accounting for 22.6 percent of total imports) declined from 1.4 million tons in the second quarter of 1982 to 867,000 tons in the second quarter of 1983, or by 38 percent. Of the top 10 major import sources of iron and steel mill products into the United States, several European countries (West Germany, United Kingdom, Belgium, and France) experienced significant declines. The Republic of Korea, Brazil, Mexico, and Canada, however, (other major import sources)

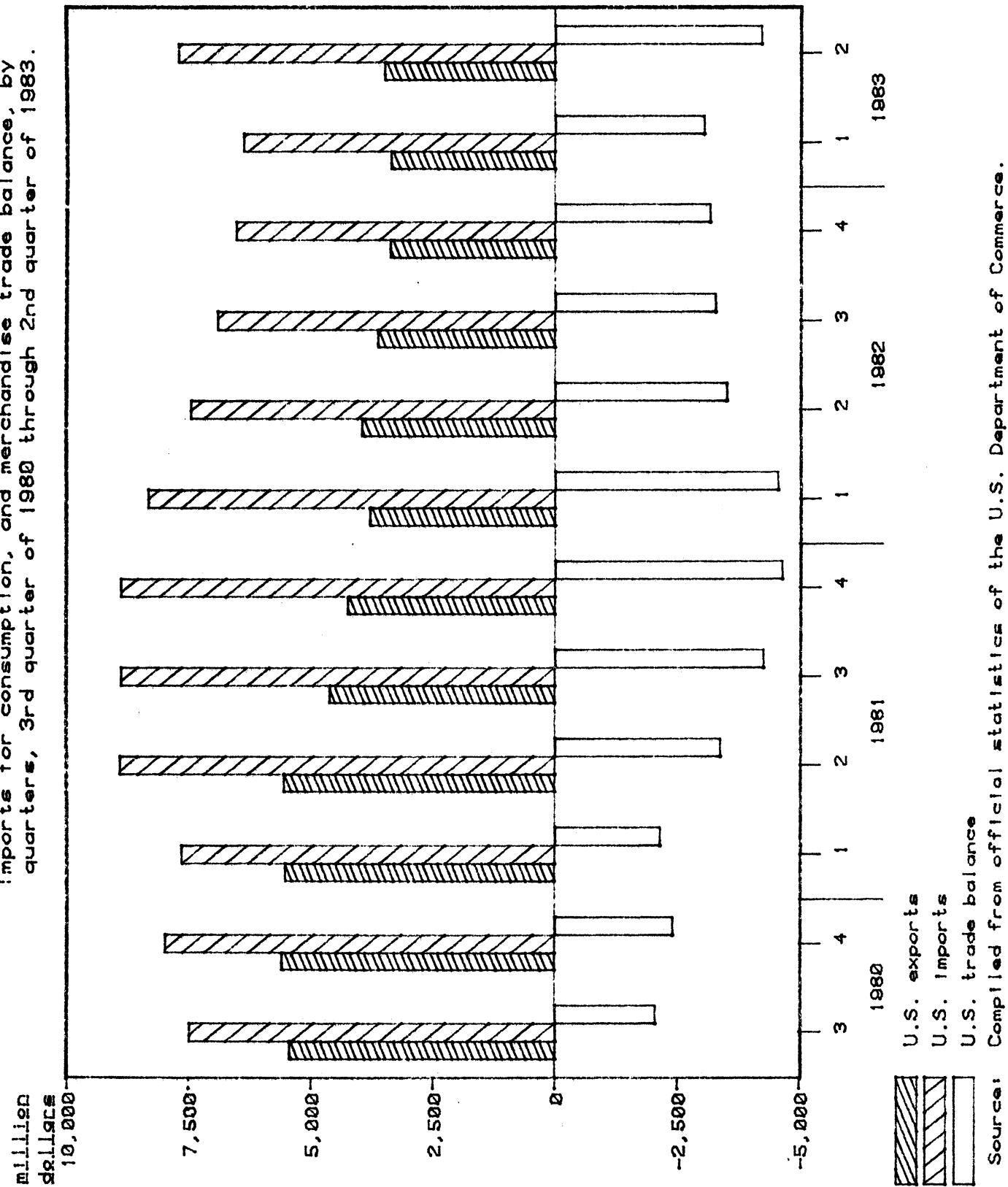
^{1/} Included here are the commodities in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Schedule 5 (Nonmetallic minerals and products), except pt. 1(j)(pt.) and schedule 6 (Metals and metal products), pts. 1, 2, and 3.

Table 17.—Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic metal; andise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, January-June 1983, April-June 1982, and April-June 1983.^{1/}

Item	(In thousands of dollars)			April-June 1983
	1982	January-June 1983	April-June 1982	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada—	3,323,352	1,894,200	819,141	974,179
Japan—	1,550,247	766,036	400,166	401,650
Ec—	3,088,701	1,484,339	817,310	722,794
Brazil—	183,844	65,651	37,234	34,489
Hong Kong—	196,932	111,724	49,504	60,895
India—	219,730	36,813	33,437	22,218
Korea—	373,437	181,668	107,496	95,211
Mexico—	929,187	287,164	300,055	172,695
Taiwan—	236,951	132,513	63,197	79,631
Opec—	1,698,108	646,002	456,807	308,261
Mes—	149,407	45,927	45,813	18,895
China—	45,624	24,892	3,033	7,915
All other—	2,900,637	1,201,793	829,768	607,582
Total—	14,759,960	6,853,835	3,959,934	3,498,509
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada—	5,742,995	2,999,343	1,405,045	1,645,606
Japan—	5,808,850	1,831,427	1,567,927	899,589
Ec—	6,446,952	3,171,297	1,770,190	1,737,649
Brazil—	967,690	265,181	133,443	136,088
Hong Kong—	237,490	134,623	55,042	51,832
India—	384,504	278,053	84,062	168,062
Korea—	817,877	411,372	208,475	235,388
Mexico—	1,131,594	506,699	211,231	264,698
Taiwan—	788,533	466,972	193,134	244,664
Opec—	275,724	157,590	75,583	110,769
Mes—	340,442	156,930	81,023	86,731
China—	178,645	83,815	41,248	42,328
All other—	6,704,322	3,714,287	1,674,007	2,142,330
Total—	29,246,777	14,113,779	7,459,168	7,723,450
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada—	-2,409,642	-1,105,142	-585,903	-671,427
Japan—	-4,238,603	-1,085,390	-1,167,761	-497,938
Ec—	-3,358,250	-1,686,957	-952,879	-1,014,855
Brazil—	-383,846	-199,530	-96,209	-101,598
Hong Kong—	-41,157	-22,899	-5,537	9,043
India—	-264,774	-221,239	-50,624	-145,844
Korea—	-444,420	-229,704	-100,978	-140,177
Mexico—	-202,406	-219,534	88,823	-92,002
Taiwan—	-551,581	-334,459	-129,936	-165,032
Opec—	1,422,384	488,412	381,224	197,492
Mes—	-391,034	-111,003	-35,210	-67,835
China—	-133,020	-58,922	-38,214	-34,413
All other—	-3,803,484	-2,512,494	-844,239	-1,524,764
Total—	-14,466,816	-7,259,944	-3,499,233	-4,224,941

^{1/} Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value. U.S. port of export.

Figure 7.—Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 3rd quarter of 1980 through 2nd quarter of 1983.



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

exported more to the U.S. market during the second quarter of 1983 than in the corresponding period of 1982. Imports from Brazil continued to maintain the lowest unit value of all major foreign sources. Imports from Canada, Mexico, and Argentina rose, principally due to increased shipments of semifinished forms of carbon steel.

U.S. exports of iron and steel products totaled 318,000 tons (\$275 million) in the second quarter of 1983 compared with 536,000 tons (\$441 million) in the second quarter of 1982. Exports to Canada (the principal foreign market, accounting for 32 percent of total exports) rose from 87,000 tons (\$83 million) in the second quarter of 1982 to 101,000 tons (\$90 million) in the second quarter of 1983. Shipments to other major export markets (Saudi Arabia, Mexico, and Egypt) continued to decline, reflecting the global recession.

Ann Reed
523-0255

Ferrosilicon

U.S. imports of ferrosilicon in the second quarter of 1983 increased 83 percent to 67,328 short tons (\$21.3 million) compared with 36,845 tons (\$12.2 million) during the second quarter of 1982. Industry sources attribute the increase to a drop in import prices, reflecting the strength of the U.S. dollar, and the fact that the U.S.S.R. entered the U.S. market for the first time in 9 years. Import levels increased 62 percent from Brazil, 305 percent from Canada, and 123 percent from Venezuela in the second quarter of 1983 compared with the corresponding period of 1982. The increase in imports from Canada was in specialty high purity products and largely represented a U.S. producer's short-term contract with a Canadian manufacturer.

Laszlo Boszormenyi
523-0328

Ferrochromium

In response to suspension in U.S. production of certain grades of high carbon ferrochromium in 1983, U.S. imports in the second quarter of 1983 increased 128 percent to 87,530 tons (\$25.4 million) compared with 38,375 tons (\$18.6 million) during the second quarter of 1982. Imports from the Republic of South Africa were up 424 percent and imports from Zimbabwe were up 307 percent over the level of imports in 1982. These two countries accounted for 71 percent of ferrochromium imports in the second quarter of 1983. The increase from South Africa reflected that country's high degree of price competitiveness in the U.S. market.

Laszlo Boszormenyi
523-0328

Ferromanganese

U.S. imports of ferromanganese in the second quarter of 1983 decreased 42 percent to 145,350 tons (\$29.4 million) compared with 249,079 tons (\$54.2 million) during the second quarter of 1982. The decline is attributable to a decline in raw steel production (where over 70 percent of ferromanganese is used) and to liquidation of inventories during 1983. The largest decreases in imports in the second quarter of 1983 were from the Republic of South Africa, France, and Portugal.

Laszlo Boszormenyi
523-0328

Pig iron

U.S. imports of pig iron in the second quarter of 1983 decreased 51 percent to 74,000 tons (\$8.0 million) compared with 153,000 tons (\$23.7 million) during the second quarter of 1982. Industry sources indicate that the decrease is attributable to a decline in demand for cast-iron foundry products during the second quarter of 1983. Brazil was the principal source, accounting for 85 percent (64,000 tons) of pig iron imports during the second quarter of 1983 compared with 40 percent (61,000 tons) during the corresponding period of 1982. The increase in Brazilian imports resulted from the country's strong price competitiveness.

Laszlo Boszormenyi
523-0328

Zinc

U.S. exports of zinc ore and concentrate decreased 53 percent during the second quarter of 1983 to 19,997 short tons (\$7.8 million), from the relatively high level of 42,220 short tons (\$20.3 million) during the corresponding period of 1982. Exports in 1982 were high as ore became available for export following the closure of a major domestic smelter. Exports during the second quarter of 1983 reflect a return to a more normal level.

U.S. imports of unwrought zinc increased 66 percent during the second quarter of 1983 to 185,924 short tons (\$128.6 million), from 111,978 short tons (\$77.9 million) during the corresponding period of 1982. The increased level of imports is a result of a rise in domestic consumption which occurred in zinc coated (galvanized) steel used by the rebounding automobile and construction industries. Over one third of the increase in imports came from Canada, where zinc ore and concentrate were sent for processing following the closure of a major domestic smelter in 1981.

Therese Palmer
523-0270

Lead

U.S. exports of lead metal and waste and scrap decreased 33 percent during the second quarter of 1983 to 20,120 short tons (\$10.3 million) from 29,823 short tons (\$18.4 million) in the second quarter of 1982 as a result of continued depressed demand for lead in the battery and pigment markets. Despite the continuing favorable price differential between the U.S. producer price and the London Metal Exchange price, which in recent years has given U.S.-produced lead a competitive price advantage in the world market, exports of unwrought lead to the Netherlands and Belgium decreased significantly during the second quarter of 1983.

Therese Palmer
523-0270

Precious metals

U.S. imports and exports of precious metals, continuing a trend reported in the first quarter of 1983, increased in the second quarter of 1983 as compared with 1982, due in large part to increased prices which led to increased speculative trading. Imports rose 181 percent to 58 million troy ounces (\$1.5 billion) during the second quarter of 1983, from 21 million troy ounces (\$597 million) during the corresponding period of 1982. The bulk of the increased imports was attributable to gold bullion from Uruguay, Switzerland, and Belgium; and silver bullion from the United Kingdom, Canada, Mexico, Peru, Switzerland, Belgium, and Thailand.

Exports of precious metals rose 91 percent, to 12 million troy ounces (\$523 million) during the second quarter of 1983, from 6 million troy ounces (\$310 million) during the corresponding period of 1982. The bulk of the increased exports was attributable to precious metal sweepings and waste and scrap to the United Kingdom, France, and Belgium; gold bullion to Canada, Japan, Brazil, and Kuwait; and silver bullion to Canada and Japan.

Pamela Woods
523-0277

Unwrought copper

U.S. imports and exports of unwrought copper, continuing a trend reported in the first quarter of 1983, increased in the second quarter of 1983 compared with that of 1982. Imports rose 58 percent, to 198,566 short tons (\$275 million) during the second quarter of 1983, from 125,476 (\$179 million) during the corresponding period of 1982. Although domestic mines, smelters, and refineries showed small production increases during the second quarter of 1983, production levels were still lower than the corresponding 1982 levels. As demand rose, consumption of foreign materials at higher rates continued. The bulk of the increased imports was attributable to wirebar and cathode from Chile, Canada, Zaire, and Peru.

Exports of unwrought copper rose 134 percent, to 11,838 short tons (\$15 million) during the second quarter of 1983, from 5,066 short tons (\$9 million)

during the corresponding period of 1982. The bulk of the increased exports was attributable to black, blister, and anode copper to the Republic of Korea, to feed its smelters which have no domestic raw-material sources, and alloyed, unwrought copper to Japan and Mexico.

Pamela Woods
523-0277

Bauxite

Imports of bauxite, continuing a trend reported in the first quarter of 1983, declined 44 percent, to 2 million short tons (\$52 million) during the second quarter of 1983, from 4 million short tons (\$110 million) during the corresponding 1982 period. Although the primary aluminum industry has begun to emerge from the recent economic recession, primary aluminum production is still lower than the corresponding levels of 1982, which accounts for the weakness in bauxite imports.

Pamela Woods
523-0277

Handtools

U.S. imports of handtools totaled \$142 million during the second quarter of 1983, which was 11 percent less than the total of \$159 million imported during the second quarter of 1982. Although imports were shipped from more than 20 countries, imports from Taiwan (\$44 million) and Japan (\$28 million) accounted for 50 percent of total imports during the second quarter of 1983. The decline in imports is primarily attributed to the decline in imports of interchangeable tools that are used with handtools or machine tools. Imports of these products, which account for approximately 30 percent of total handtool imports, were 38 percent less during the second quarter of 1983 than they were during the second quarter of 1982.

Exports of handtools totaled \$148 million in the second quarter of 1983, down 38 percent from such exports in the second quarter of 1982. The principal export markets during the second quarter of 1983 were Canada (\$41 million), United Kingdom (\$16 million), Mexico (\$15 million), and West Germany (\$13 million). Industry sources have indicated that exports declined during the second quarter of 1983 primarily because of adverse economic conditions in major export markets and the strength of the U.S. dollar relative to currencies in those markets.

James Brandon
523-5437

Natural gemstones

U.S. imports of all natural gemstones increased by 60 percent; to \$99.4 million during the second quarter of 1983, from \$62.1 million during the corresponding period of 1982. Gemstone dealers and cutters, seeing the upturn

in the U.S. economy and holding low inventories, are again beginning to increase their gemstone purchases, the bulk of which are diamonds. Since the United States is a minor producer of natural gemstones, most purchases must be imported.

Stanley Garil
523-0304

Ceramic floor and wall tiles

Imports of ceramic floor and wall tiles increased by 16 million square feet (29 percent) in the second quarter of 1983 to 70 million square feet (\$42 million) compared with the corresponding period of 1982. This is the second consecutive quarter of growth for U.S. imports in 1983, as imports posted a similar increase of 17 percent in the first quarter. Imports from Italy accounted for the bulk of the growth in the second quarter and increased by 10 million square feet (50 percent) to 30 million square feet (\$18 million). The continued strength of U.S. residential construction, the primary market for tiles, and low cost of imports are believed largely responsible for the import growth. Compared with the second quarter of 1982, housing starts are up by 77 percent in the second quarter of 1983, and the average unit value of imports is down 10 percent.

James J. Lukes
523-0279

Table 18.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups^{1/}

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent:		Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1982	Percent: (3) to (4)	Percent: (6) to (7)	
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products and hydraulic cement and cement clinker											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	3,997	2,929	1,077	1,582	47	793	1,082	29,260	41,561	36	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	151,240	110,886	40,779	60,988	50					42	
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	302	203	111	58	-48	64	39			-38	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	31,564	27,455	14,910	8,600	-42	8,739	5,582			-36	
Concrete mixes and articles thereof											
Imports:											
Quantity (number)-----	1,209	1,212	654	371	-43	283	171			-40	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	16,913	20,321	8,600	8,023	-7	4,979	4,953			-1	
Exports:											
Quantity (number)-----	887	110	299	171	159,350	96,773	-39	69,892	65,569	-6	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	68,207	44,830	29,625	13,756	-54	11,494	8,623			-25	
Lime											
Imports:											
Quantity (short tons)-----	504	339	348	376	193,790	146,670	-24	94,618	76,150	-20	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	21,563	16,807	9,256	7,416	-20	4,461	3,819			-14	
Exports:											
Quantity (short tons)-----	28	364	22,477	12,980	12,733	-2	8,300	6,754	-19		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	3,995	3,198	1,648	1,973	20	8,898	1,185			32	
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof											
Imports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	42,132	65,458	24,206	19,454	-20	12,190	11,765			-3	
Exports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	24,379	18,918	9,433	10,196	8	5,244	4,655			-11	
Sand											
Imports:											
Quantity (long tons)-----	301,265	245,633	129,281	66,839	-48	53,800	25,809			-52	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	1,465	1,913	1,114	637	-43	181	230			27	
Exports:											
Quantity (long tons)-----	2,139	863	1,737	838	911,013	931,861	2	454,167	528,001	16	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	36,736	34,396	17,959	15,739	-12	13,133	9,119			0	
Crushed stone											
Imports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	7,221	4,739	2,123	2,387	12	1,479	1,509			2	
Exports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	23,527	16,644	7,424	9,418	27	4,585	6,008			31	

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

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

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Dimension stone and articles thereof:								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	133,690	170,581	80,736	100,075	24	44,523	52,215	17
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,853	18,826	9,926	9,900	0	4,835	5,309	10
Mica and mica products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,548	6,497	3,454	3,017	-13	1,774	1,557	-12
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,438	8,680	4,465	3,725	-17	2,272	2,011	-11
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	157,355	123,279	73,156	63,896	-13	35,836	33,585	-6
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	715,006	542,652	314,591	212,240	-33	153,697	107,791	-30
Asbestos and asbestos products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	139,161	92,736	49,774	40,895	-18	23,235	22,736	-2
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	103,038	86,514	46,132	29,595	-36	21,869	16,187	-26
Abrasives								
Imports:								
Quantity (long tons)-----	24,574	27,479	18,851	9,569	-49	14,035	5,847	-58
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	117,118	87,673	52,318	53,416	2	24,842	29,174	17
Exports:								
Quantity (long tons)-----	54,134	47,432	16,085	12,944	-20	9,748	7,880	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	33,625	32,016	15,777	12,827	-19	8,066	7,254	-10
Abrasive articles								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	71,175	69,191	35,292	37,691	7	18,929	21,400	13
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	77,730	67,194	35,590	32,467	-9	18,299	16,722	-9
Industrial diamonds								
Imports:								
Quantity (carats)-----	20,406,686	19,131,731	10,153,810	8,970,035	-12	5,122,716	5,222,640	2
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	111,770	86,673	50,731	43,718	-14	27,943	23,220	-17
Exports:								
Quantity (carats)-----	28,337,201	30,002,184	14,526,496	22,474,014	55	7,121,475	12,693,173	78
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	69,496	67,491	34,889	52,019	49	17,285	26,255	52

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

Commodity area		1981		1982		Jan-Jun 1983		Jan-Jun 1983		Percent change from (3) to (4)		Apr-Jun 1982	
(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)	
Natural gemstones													
Imports:				420,791	295,508	138,970	195,274	41	62,157	99,482	60		
Value	(1,000 dollars)												
Exports:				16,109	19,928	10,669	8,594	-19	5,961	4,767	-20		
Value	(1,000 dollars)												
Cut gemstones and articles thereof													
Imports:				2,193,713	1,951,976	984,700	1,225,128	24	451,462	695,302	54		
Value	(1,000 dollars)												
Exports:				488,671	322,535	171,051	209,948	23	85,453	105,727	24		
Value	(1,000 dollars)												
Synthetic gemstones													
Imports:													
Value	(1,000 dollars)			23,607	24,134	13,509	9,804	-27	6,531	4,979	-24		
Exports:													
Value	(1,000 dollars)			13,350	14,349	6,235	2,801	-55	3,306	1,211	-63		
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay													
Imports:													
Quantity	(1,000 short tons)			20	14	7	2	-67	6	195	1	-80	
Value	(1,000 dollars)			1,686	1,165	601	354	-41	461			-58	
Exports:													
Quantity	(1,000 short tons)			1,624	1,440	754	702	-7	409	372	-9		
Value	(1,000 dollars)			162,574	152,147	78,946	73,727	-7	43,156	39,201	-9		
Clays, fuller's earth													
Imports:													
Quantity	(1,000 short tons)			1/	1/	1/	1/	-100	1/			-100	
Value	(1,000 dollars)			33	8			-100				-100	
Exports:													
Quantity	(1,000 short tons)			111	92	50	50	-1	23	24	1		
Value	(1,000 dollars)			10,459	8,619	4,834	4,167	-14	2,289	1,958	-14		
Clays, bentonite													
Imports:													
Quantity	(1,000 short tons)			1/	1/	1/	1/		809	1/	1/	1,008	
Value	(1,000 dollars)			48	51	16	31		86	11	24	107	
Exports:													
Quantity	(1,000 short tons)			861	667	309	240	-22	143	125	-13		
Value	(1,000 dollars)			64,537	54,711	24,479	18,369	-25	10,592	9,205	-13		
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays													
Imports:													
Quantity	(1,000 short tons)			12	9				-25	2	1	-40	
Value	(1,000 dollars)			4,658	3,287	1,843	1,112	-40	963	4,112	-57		
Exports:													
Quantity	(1,000 short tons)			603	458	222	171	-23	114	86	-25		
Value	(1,000 dollars)			80,374	78,277	39,451	37,874	-4	19,538	20,294	-4		

Table 18.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Percent: Apr-Jun 1982	Percent: Apr-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Nonmetallic minerals and products,									
n.e.c.									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	362,400	347,688	151,229	179,140	18	82,431	102,066	24	
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	378,288	364,065	179,195	174,193	-3	89,130	92,946	4	
Fluorspar									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	826	543	319	182	-43	148	94	-36	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	95,854	59,374	34,699	17,366	-50	16,647	9,341	-44	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	11	10	6	4	-33	3	2	-30	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	1,193	1,083	688	467	-32	334	235	-30	
Ceramic products									
Refractory and heat-insulating									
products									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	70,195	60,704	30,340	31,165	3	16,939	16,422	-3	
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	271,948	195,162	103,775	82,278	-21	50,413	42,493	-16	
Ceramic construction articles									
Ceramic floor and wall tiles									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	254,659	225,780	111,316	136,803	23	54,117	69,740	29	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	187,756	144,924	76,743	82,625	8	37,023	42,378	14	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 square feet)-----	11,150	11,827	6,615	4,795	-28	3,230	2,663	-18	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	13,339	14,639	7,863	6,571	-16	3,883	3,510	-10	
Ceramic bricks and structural clay									
tiles									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	14,120	12,453	5,856	6,625	13	3,519	3,825	9	
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	6,802	4,893	1,966	2,094	6	1,273	1,452	14	
Ceramic construction articles,									
n.e.c.									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	3,668	4,204	1,798	2,180	21	891	1,245	40	
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	11,971	6,321	3,895	3,296	-15	1,689	1,480	-12	

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

					Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1982	Percent change from (6) to (7)
Commodity area					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery, n.e.c.												
Pottery products, n.e.c.												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		336,200										
Exports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		10,611										
Fine earthenware food utensils												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----		27,935										
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		201,738										
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----		610										
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		4,615										
Vitreous china food utensils												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----		16,067										
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		167,542										
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 dozen)-----		672										
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		13,325										
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.												
Ceramic electrical ware												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		48,106										
Exports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		92,326										
Ceramic sanitary ware												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		14,397										
Exports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		31,662										
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		12,279										
Exports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		30,033										

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

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent: change (3) to (4)						
									1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	
Glass and glass products															
Flat glass and products thereof															
Imports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	194,155	234,884	107,371	138,084	29	61,906	73,182	18							
Exports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	345,720	306,039	164,919	154,913	-6	88,178	79,356	-10							
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)															
Imports:															
Quantity (1,000 square feet)--	89,215	98,690	46,854	65,426	40	27,388	34,050	24							
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	42,735	40,106	19,175	24,471	28	9,769	12,948	33							
Exports:															
Quantity (1,000 square feet)--	264,241	213,739	112,053	105,908	-5	62,130	50,981	-18							
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	166,171	133,882	69,540	68,416	-2	38,455	35,297	-8							
Tempered glass															
Imports:															
Quantity (1,000 square feet)--	24,282	28,896	16,113	19,469	21	7,575	13,035	72							
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	50,099	65,395	34,153	37,046	8	20,475	21,634	6							
Exports:															
Quantity (1,000 square feet)--	51,027	49,747	29,750	20,695	-30	16,912	10,670	-37							
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	87,078	87,318	50,004	41,273	-17	27,250	22,466	-18							
Laminated glass															
Imports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	26,525	58,139	20,661	35,996	74	14,377	17,070	19							
Exports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	44,540	43,469	24,424	23,105	-5	10,708	10,861	1							
Mirrors of glass															
Imports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	53,380	50,457	23,991	25,188	5	12,494	13,086	5							
Exports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	25,394	18,771	10,812	9,171	-15	6,284	4,688	-25							
Glassware and other glass products															
Imports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	468,528	477,775	227,957	260,525	14	124,337	134,962	9							
Exports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	551,569	499,254	257,108	217,855	-15	135,631	108,667	-20							
Fiber glass															
Imports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	16,730	14,321	6,271	8,940	43	3,718	4,421	19							
Exports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	89,944	84,604	41,677	39,746	-5	20,398	18,526	-9							

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

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
Glass containers								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	66,093	77,177	39,851	40,529	2:	21,586:	19,784:	-8
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	46,049	45,573	23,497	19,940	-15:	13,071:	10,064:	-23
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	341,589	346,335	162,377	187,457	15:	88,186:	98,548:	12
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	276,904	219,763	116,500	85,128	-27:	63,237:	41,709:	-34
Precious metals								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	102,132	125,982	47,788	103,676	117:	20,521:	57,710:	181
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	4,012,112	3,379,916	1,454,419	2,653,723	82:	596,977:	1,495,918:	151
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	36,236	30,350	12,605	22,985	82:	6,445:	12,314:	91
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	3,759,956	1,516,361	578,795	1,159,943	100:	309,776:	523,287:	69
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	19,263	21,570	8,745	10,547	21:	3,823:	4,861:	27
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	472,880	426,609	182,217	334,960	84:	87,768:	167,918:	91
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	13,980	13,961	5,537	11,397	106:	3,383:	5,621:	66
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	722,667	602,084	183,562	405,534	121:	103,451:	170,160:	64
Platinum group metals								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	2,614	2,154	1,048	1,466	40:	554:	877:	58
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	742,400	511,904	238,239	362,785	52:	122,159:	205,038:	68
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	763	766	335:	615:	84:	200:	339:	69
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	268,970	166,305	81,603:	143,536	76:	47,364:	72,637:	53
Gold bullion								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	4,164	4,237	1,994	1,970	-1:	802:	1,179:	47
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	1,942,559	1,650,718	752,326	895,157	19:	275,058:	526,595:	91
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	5,237	1,637	679:	994:	46:	438:	11	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	2,501,337	590,946	241,907:	458,311:	89:	129,597:	192,304:	48

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

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	:Percent:
									:Percent:
Silver bullion									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	75,921:	96,917:	35,630:	89,588:	151:	15,309:	50,727:	231	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	837,173:	786,153:	280,308:	1,059,095:	278:	111,339:	595,271:	435	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)-----	15,130:	12,875:	5,613:	9,108:	62:	2,200:	5,440:	147	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	181,379:	105,976:	46,175:	118,106:	156:	17,051:	69,473:	307	
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys									
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	436:	321:	219:	87:	-60:	153:	74:	-51	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	68,152:	48,964:	34,518:	9,981:	-71:	23,681:	8,041:	-66	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----	16:	54:	13:	3:	-70:	7:	2:	-66	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,960:	3,783:	1,366:	292:	-79:	833:	174:	-79	
Ferroalloys									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	497,427:	174,997:	93,426:	141,117:	51:	38,375:	87,530:	128	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	219,200:	80,816:	44,725:	44,397:	-1:	18,588:	25,944:	40	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	28,195:	9,885:	6,222:	3,319:	-47:	2,734:	2,292:	-16	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,361:	5,085:	3,345:	2,228:	-33:	1,438:	1,642:	14	
Ferrochromium									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	1,209,035:	838,895:	554,662:	365,678:	-34:	249,079:	145,350:	-42	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,276,422:	172,712:	119,036:	68,472:	-42:	54,185:	29,448:	-46	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	33,542:	26,741:	12,784:	18,877:	48:	5,680:	14,902:	162	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,690:	9,242:	4,817:	4,583:	-5:	1,972:	3,139:	59	
Ferrosilicon									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	221,488:	106,256:	77,611:	97,798:	26:	36,845:	67,328:	83	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,118:	40,342:	28,314:	30,682:	8:	12,216:	21,324:	75	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	31,510:	29,225:	19,095:	16,897:	-12:	13,094:	10,887:	-17	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,110:	11,745:	7,257:	5,850:	-19:	4,439:	3,411:	-23	

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

				Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent change from (6) to (8)	
Commodity area				(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Iron and steel mill products, all grades											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	19,938	16,710	9,448				-23%				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	10,285,870	8,985,086	5,505,884	2,787,777			-49%	2,625,240		1,458,088	-44%
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	2,966	1,891	1,073				-44%				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,274,142	1,604,242	885,951	530,660			-40%	441,633		274,782	-38%
Cooper ore and metal											
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper											
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap											
Imports:											
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	84,907	173,513	84,371	95,939			14%	40,330		54,890	36%
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	115,670	189,895	87,378	91,461			5%	39,837		49,222	24%
Exports:											
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	334,121	379,166	189,190	116,551			-38%	97,724		60,624	-38%
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	407,440	393,079	204,691	124,967			-39%	108,148		64,974	-40%
Copper, unwrought											
Imports:											
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	402,697	394,320	191,056	316,404			66%	125,476		198,566	58%
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	644,092	542,653	275,225	437,633			59%	178,883		275,198	54%
Exports:											
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	41,708	41,406	8,971	30,484			240%	5,066		11,838	134%
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	72,948	62,282	16,827	41,900			149%	8,784		14,548	66%
Copper, wrought											
Imports:											
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	184,919	160,915	90,637	95,944			6%	61,166		51,363	25%
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	507,461	395,482	223,955	214,777			-4%	103,424		115,836	12%
Exports:											
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	89,120	84,168	36,360	33,551			-8%	16,096		17,711	10%
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	322,802	264,583	139,286	117,611			-16%	65,718		62,868	-4%

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

Commodity area		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent:	Percent:	Percent:	Percent:
										Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1982
										: change from (3) to (4)	: change from (3) to (4)	: change from (3) to (4)	: change from (3) to (4)
Bauxite and aluminum metals													
Bauxite													
Imports:													
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----		15,274:	12,180:							-47:			
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		392,557:	360,411:							-55:			
Exports:													
Quantity (1,000 short tons)-----		21:	20:							10:			
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		3,441:	2,753:							1,617:			
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap													
Imports:													
Quantity (short tons)-----		795,472:	755,537:							466,758:			
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		1,070,433:	912,609:							524,728:			
Exports:													
Quantity (short tons)-----		584,760:	615,038:							280,796:			
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		762,849:	633,852:							313,157:			
Aluminum, wrought other than foil													
Imports:													
Quantity (short tons)-----		145,228:	218,050:							138,981:			
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		314,899:	422,704:							215,604:			
Exports:													
Quantity (short tons)-----		282,762:	205,865:							109,103:			
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		697,739:	498,133:							271,097:			
Aluminum foil													
Imports:													
Quantity (short tons)-----		6,713:	9,655:							7,505:			
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		34,561:	41,180:							23,826:			
Exports:													
Quantity (short tons)-----		35,986:	18,270:							10,327:			
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		47,324:	34,162:							18,296:			
Nickel ore and metal													
Imports:													
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		388,426:	262,323:							163,479:			
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		1,153,024:	687,379:							450,213:			
Exports:													
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----		85,705:	108,309:							56,612:			
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		307,158:	295,441:							159,915:			
Tin ore and metal													
Imports:													
Quantity (long tons)-----		48:	33:							17:			
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		648,487:	401,132:							220,958:			
Exports:													
Quantity (long tons)-----		11:	14:							9:			
Value (1,000 dollars)-----		60,990:	106,553:							89,683:			

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

				Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)		
	Commodity area			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Lead ore and concentrate											
Imports:											
Quantity (short tons)--		31,211:	21,809:	5,788:	12,645:	118:	3,970:	5,872:	48		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		20,917:	9,089:	2,399:	3,046:	27:	1,434:	1,636:	14		
Exports:											
Quantity (short tons)--		53,905:	55,410:	23,445:	15,375:	-34:	10,773:	9,626:	-11		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		30,819:	19,585:	9,256:	6,167:	-33:	3,689:	4,329:	17		
Zinc metal and waste and scrap											
Imports:											
Quantity (short tons)--		116,622:	112,779:	49,294:	66,781:	35:	29,121:	34,465:	18		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		93,356:	66,707:	32,995:	31,677:	-4:	17,907:	16,794:	-6		
Exports:											
Quantity (short tons)--		90,934:	119,269:	86,562:	40,591:	-53:	29,823:	20,120:	-33		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		48,384:	72,498:	51,134:	22,661:	-56:	18,437:	10,313:	-44		
Zinc ore and concentrate											
Imports:											
Quantity (short tons)--		280,401:	82,651:	36,472:	32,560:	-11:	12,372:	16,126:	30		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		114,404:	30,272:	15,771:	9,143:	-42:	5,290:	4,165:	-21		
Exports:											
Quantity (short tons)--		77,144:	98,860:	57,455:	37,123:	-35:	42,220:	19,977:	-53		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		45,048:	47,231:	29,226:	15,193:	-48:	20,329:	17,766:	-62		
Zinc metal and waste and scrap											
Imports:											
Quantity (short tons)--		691,481:	514,704:	232,604:	307,687:	32:	115,026:	189,973:	65		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		565,880:	383,849:	177,735:	217,751:	23:	81,216:	132,905:	64		
Exports:											
Quantity (short tons)--		42,024:	24,319:	12,448:	12,217:	-2:	7,053:	6,051:	-14		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		32,720:	20,264:	11,640:	7,688:	-34:	6,335:	3,495:	-45		
Miscellaneous base metals and ores											
Imports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		2,095,402:	1,153,963:	649,405:	384,353:	-41:	313,387:	244,889:	-22		
Exports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		1,414,016:	957,889:	501,169:	433,573:	-13:	285,600:	255,514:	-11		
Cerium and thorium											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)--		4:	3,158:	1,473:	1,1:	-15:	609:	817:	49		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--											
Ores of cerium and thorium											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)--		285:	201:	81:	4:	-94:	81:	3:	-96		
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		146:	103:	51:	51:	100:	25:	25:	0		

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

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1982	Change (3) to (4)	Percent: Apr-Jun 1983	Percent: Apr-Jun 1982	Percent: from (6) to (7)	Percent: change from (6) to (8)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Chrome ore and metal									
Chrome ore									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)	328	186	120	36	-69	49	16	-67	
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,948	29,669	19,802	5,453	-72	7,693	2,665	-65	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)	5,63	7	3	2	-26	1	2	78	
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,893	1,573	840	576	-31	286	464	62	
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3	1	5,620	6,596	1	60	3,204	3,429	48
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,626	10,078							7
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1/	1/	1/	1/	98	1/	1/	1/	122
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,209	2,684	1,200	1,295	8	798	906	906	14
Cobalt ore and metal									
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,906	11,898	7,924	9,951	26	3,473	5,702	64	
Value (1,000 dollars)	238,820	137,165	100,607	67,993	-32	39,328	38,426	-2	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,195	837	379	491	30	225	297	32	
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,461	7,648	3,870	3,274	-15	2,227	1,783	-20	
Columbium ore and metal									
Columbium ore									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,428	2,353	1,482	977	-34	664	597	-10	
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,888	15,007	9,128	4,619	-49	4,507	2,675	-41	
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8	14	3	-73	13	3	-71		
Value (1,000 dollars)	59	155	32	-79	139	32	-77		
Iron ore									
Imports:									
Quantity (long tons)	28,334	14,715	7,131	4,211	-41	3,837	3,222	-16	
Value (1,000 dollars)	948,114	496,687	237,094	145,019	-39	132,219	112,676	-15	
Exports:									
Quantity (long tons)	5,545	3,177	1,234	1,268	3	1,231	1,265	3	
Value (1,000 dollars)	244,684	150,522	59,142	60,762	3	58,889	60,539	3	

Table 18.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent		Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1982	Percent change from (6) to (7)
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(8)
Magnesium metal									
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap									
Imports:									
Quantity (short tons)—	6,750	4,607	2,335	3,006	29		1,204	1,776	48
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—	12,833	9,621	4,752	5,932	25		2,561	3,285	28
Exports:									
Quantity (short tons)—	33,065	37,330	19,255	23,696	23		8,210	12,327	50
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—	81,805	92,903	47,880	60,526	26		21,786	31,881	46
Magnesium, wrought									
Imports:									
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)—	32	2	1	60	5,900				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—	129	72	48	218	353	12			
Exports:									
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)—	1,598	2,082	963	1,058	10		508	387	-24
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—	9,048	11,941	6,021	5,638	-6		3,074	2,639	-14
Manganese ore and metal									
Manganese ore:									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)—	622,502	217,801	163,551	146,622	-10		49,716	82,563	66
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—	43,161	18,727	13,706	8,753	-36		3,078	4,987	62
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)—	66,644	28,227	20,315	7,911	-61		15,441	4,576	-70
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—	6,578	2,601	1,680	1,028	-39		1,201	624	-48
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)—	16,685	10,452	5,992	5,260	-12		3,562	2,316	-35
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—	8,419	5,215	2,980	2,242	-25		1,770	1,141	-36
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 pounds)—	9,488	7,200	3,830	7,260	90		2,469	4,526	83
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—	6,975	4,570	2,501	4,870	95		1,669	2,763	65
Mercury ore and metal									
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap									
Imports:									
Quantity (flasks of 76 pounds each)—	12,583	9,055	5,214	6,604	27		2,694	1,626	-40
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—	5,066	3,053	1,862	2,221	19		955	514	-46

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

					Percent change from (6) to (7)	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (1) to (2)	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983
Commodity area											
	(1)			(2)			(3)		(4)		
Molybdenum ore and metal											
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)				3,638		5,863			3,369		2,854
Value (\$1,000 dollars)				19,484		25,572			14,831		-15
Exports:									8,876		-40
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)										8,300	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)				51,348		49,782			23,622		
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap				406,816		232,214			123,826		
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)				449		324			282		801
Value (\$1,000 dollars)				5,576		2,843			2,404		2,429
Exports:									2,404		1
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)										1,367	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)											140
Molybdenum wrought											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)				2,556		1,959			1,284		1,023
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)				13,799		13,834			7,267		6,062
Rhenium metal											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)				663		91			1/		1/
Silicon metal											
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap											
Imports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)				56,971		50,765			29,808		23,611
Exports:									15,658		10,950
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				30,507		26,777					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)											
Exports:											
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				17,346		4,821			3,594		2,307
Value (\$1,000 dollars)				57,000		34,335			20,048		16,965

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

	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: from (3) to (4)	Percent: from (3) to (5)	Percent: from (4) to (6)	Percent: from (6) to (7)
Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,920	1,885	1,248	668	-46:	928:	339:	-63
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	27,405	25,593	12,767	12,570	-2:	6,803:	6,639:	-2
Tantalum ore								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,280	2,740	1,438	897	-38:	729:	521:	-29
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	90,601	28,527	17,613	5,886	-67:	8,008:	3,227:	-60
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3:	8:	8:	8:	-100:	-60
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	172:	505:	505:	505:	-100:	0
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	149:	164:	106:	61:	-42:	61:	35:	-42
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	10,159:	10,534:	6,498:	2,171:	-67:	3,527:	1,266:	-64
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	356:	469:	251:	167:	-34:	158:	87:	-45
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	32,657:	27,842:	18,554:	10,339:	-44:	10,355:	5,352:	-48
Titanium, wrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1'':	1:	1'':	1'':	-85:	1:	1/:	-92
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	94:	146:	78:	23:	-70:	72:	19:	-72
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	96:	48:	25:	24:	-7:	15:	12:	-20
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	6,531:	6,834:	3,740:	3,063:	-18:	2,508:	1,594:	-36
Titanium ore and metal								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	719:	766:	405:	215:	-47:	128:	135:	6
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	95,748:	81,576:	43,234:	21,930:	-49:	14,157:	14,406:	2
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	7:	21:	2:	2:	2:	1:	..	-54
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,099:	1,279:	446:	549:	23:	242:	250:	3
Titanium sponge								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	12,980:	2,708:	2,296:	1,516:	-34:	1,475:	1,080:	-27
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	93,514:	17,232:	14,793:	5,070:	-66:	8,845:	3,417:	-61
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1/:	1/:	1/:	1/:	-38:	1/:	1/:	-44
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	450:	255:	110:	125:	14:	109:	60:	-44

Table 18.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent: Apr-Jun 1983	Percent: Apr-Jun 1982	Percent: Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: Jan-Jun 1982	Percent: from (3) to (4)	Percent: from (6) to (7)	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
										1981	1982	1982	1982	1982	1982	1983
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap	Imports:															
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	8,062	2,977	2,089	1,386	-34	644	883	37								
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,712	7,208	5,517	2,274	-59	2,356	1,350	-43								
Exports:																
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	7	6	4	3	-22	2										
Value (1,000 dollars)	114,701	68,174	45,233	19,107	-58	23,874	10,441	-36								
Titanium, wrought	Imports:															
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1															
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,573	16,240	8,139	1/	1/	1/	1/	28								
Exports:																
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1															
Value (1,000 dollars)	53,806	40,367	22,419	10,103	1/	1/	1/	1/	28							
Tungsten ore and metal	Imports:															
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials	Imports:															
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	11,770	7,781	5,111	2,096	-59	2,103	993	-53								
Value (1,000 dollars)	91,326	46,764	33,404	8,769	-74	12,402	4,241	-66								
Exports:																
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	175	672	426	1	-100	1,319	1/	-100								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,150	3,387	2,284	10	-100	1,829	3	-100								
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap	Imports:															
Tungsten, unwrought	Imports:															
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	377	604	302	119	-60	1,133	33	-75								
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,531	6,582	3,486	1,251	-64	1,487	382	-74								
Exports:																
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	3,499	2,338	1,505	835	-45	817	554	-32								
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,747	20,117	12,696	5,773	-55	7,104	3,930	-44								
Tungsten, wrought	Imports:															
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	186	47	32	16	-50	10	9	-4								
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,089	2,255	1,204	861	-29	566	521	-8								
Exports:																
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	632	474	282	160	-43	156	76	-51								
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,690	20,058	11,140	8,425	-24	6,220	4,374	-30								

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

Commodity area		1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: (3) to (4)	Percent: (3) from (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent: (6) to (7)	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
Metallic containers											
Imports:											
Value (1,000 dollars)		81,239	83,146	42,788	47,354	11	22,582	23,418	23,418	4	
Exports:		296,878	247,916	132,933	111,232	-16	68,426	58,365	58,365	-15	
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing; bale ties											
Imports:											
Quantity (pounds)		649,951,819	668,486,946	353,674,014	321,595,683	-9	171,187,320	160,515,290	160,515,290	-6	
Value (1,000 dollars)		396,444	378,139	204,918	181,914	-11	98,884	92,125	92,125	-7	
Exports:											
Quantity (pounds)		112,983,019	93,593,137	50,109,548	54,365,178	8	25,532,686	29,937,741	29,937,741	17	
Value (1,000 dollars)		141,261	108,996	58,219	50,729	-13	27,812	26,638	26,638	-4	
Wire strand and rope											
Imports:											
Quantity (pounds)		575,482,812	583,485,628	320,180,504	276,364,828	-14	150,064,602	136,671,803	136,671,803	-9	
Value (1,000 dollars)		322,635	320,553	174,374	155,333	-11	82,997	78,023	78,023	-6	
Exports:											
Quantity (pounds)		62,700,045	41,621,497	23,197,942	15,635,887	-33	9,328,973	7,968,667	7,968,667	-15	
Value (1,000 dollars)		81,985	62,030	35,117	24,677	-30	15,040	12,486	12,486	-17	
Fencing											
Imports:											
Quantity (pounds)		19,830,383	20,089,296	8,781,972	13,482,944	54	5,176,828	7,149,729	7,149,729	38	
Value (1,000 dollars)		7,996	7,721	3,676	4,766	30	2,171	2,759	2,759	27	
Exports:											
Quantity (pounds)		2,267,966	2,285,692	1,283,741	1,217,909	-5	612,000	764,053	764,053	25	
Value (1,000 dollars)		3,825	3,750	1,928	1,815	-6	1,263	1,066	1,066	-16	
Wire cloth											
Imports:											
Quantity (pounds)		10,941,695	10,293,185	5,373,600	4,533,774	-16	2,974,506	2,249,525	2,249,525	-24	
Value (1,000 dollars)		46,981	31,112	18,781	12,145	-35	9,011	6,334	6,334	-30	
Exports:											
Quantity (pounds)		24,421,810	26,201,063	11,144,304	25,947,893	133	5,277,842	15,142,251	15,142,251	187	
Value (1,000 dollars)		26,351	18,805	9,210	11,030	20	4,947	5,853	5,853	18	
Welded wire mesh											
Imports:											
Quantity (pounds)		27,526,584	39,928,464	13,445,263	18,469,868	37	9,411,244	9,740,067	9,740,067	3	
Value (1,000 dollars)		9,243	10,863	4,387	5,561	27	2,643	2,926	2,926	11	
Exports:											
Quantity (pounds)		14,294,639	15,780,852	10,499,541	6,907,912	-34	8,093,242	3,495,982	3,495,982	-57	
Value (1,000 dollars)		9,522	8,781	4,261	4,857	14	2,345	2,657	2,657	13	

Table 18.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

					Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1982	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)
Commodity area		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware										
Imports:		1981	1982							
Value (1,000 dollars)										
Exports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)										
Fasteners		601,784	544,510							
Bolts, nuts, and screws										
Imports:		895,402,966	842,244,952							
Quantity (pounds)										
Value (1,000 dollars)		486,468	462,295							
Exports:										
Quantity (pounds)		160,407,531	156,874,868							
Value (1,000 dollars)		178,777	153,749							
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons										
Imports:		948,552	940,990							
Value (1,000 dollars)										
Exports:		1,035,533	931,204							
Value (1,000 dollars)										
Handtools		562,564	577,987							
Imports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)		958,132	843,549							
Exports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)										
Table flatware, precious metals										
Imports:		5,468,256	3,953,380							
Quantity (pieces)										
Value (1,000 dollars)		9,035	6,461							
Exports:										
Quantity (pieces)		160,112	93,972							
Value (1,000 dollars)		3,006	3,020							
Table flatware, stainless steel										
Imports:		443,002,362	399,671,687							
Quantity (pieces)										
Value (1,000 dollars)		82,140	70,223							
Exports:										
Quantity (pieces)		6,121,463	7,252,337							
Value (1,000 dollars)		52,403	68,843							

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

Commodity area		1981	1982		Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983		Percent change from (6) to (7)	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)		(2)		(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	
Scissors and shears										
Imports:										
Quantity (number)		41,373,241	38,770,703		20,902,443	19,963,573		-4:	10,541,656:	11,079,375:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		26,590	26,511		13,551	12,706		-6:	6,502:	6,216:
Exports:										
Quantity (number)		515,974	402,177		261,508	129,775		-50:	97,268:	65,538:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		2,052	2,162		1,238	637		-49:	388:	246:
Miscellaneous metal products										
Imports:										
Quantity (number)		3,099,196	3,146,323		1,582,553	1,462,335		-8:	615,831:	759,088:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		2,529,155	2,042,216		1,126,863	899,636		-20:	556,193:	469,590:
Exports:										
Value (\$1,000 dollars)										
Chain of base metals										
Poiler transmission chain of iron										
and steel										
Imports:										
Quantity (pounds)		53,755,036	43,457,225		25,170,644	24,479,839		-3:	12,829,070:	12,145,686:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		74,256	58,133		33,921	30,970		-9:	17,046:	14,908:
Exports:										
Quantity (pounds)		18,403,692	12,187,230		6,638,978	4,462,662		-33:	3,369,499:	2,304,090:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		41,110	31,638		17,598	12,672		-28:	8,723:	6,231:
Anchor chain of iron or steel										
Imports:										
Quantity (pounds)		17,190,788	16,013,589		6,991,735	11,898,379		70:	4,080,032:	4,432,666:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		8,107	7,639		3,551	4,241		19:	2,005:	1,294:
Exports:										
Quantity (pounds)		5,024,403	11,171,025		7,891,641	995,609		-87:	7,381,302:	507,438:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		5,872	11,909		7,604	1,722		-77:	6,651:	799:
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)		32,993,772	38,380,554		16,787,882	21,504,372		28:	8,540,599:	9,163,485:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		26,705	27,907		13,662	13,831		1:	7,040:	5,951:
Exports:										
Quantity (pounds)		19,797,268	13,363,906		7,187,695	5,701,268		-21:	3,742,140:	3,174,000:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		29,665	22,026		12,725	8,381		-34:	6,896:	4,500:
Structures of base metal										
Imports:										
Quantity (number)		181,543	151,761		61,268	76,218		24:	30,681:	37,821:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)		980,699	723,723		418,589	273,336		-35:	184,294:	149,419:

Table 19.—Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1983

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products	3	6	3	(6)
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker	8	(6)	8	(3)(6)
Concrete mixes and articles thereof				(3)(6)
Lime				9
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof	9	(6)	9	(3)(6)
Sand				(8)
Crushed stone				
Dimension stone and articles thereof				
Mica and mica products	9			
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel		10		
Asbestos and asbestos products				
Abrasives	8	(6)	8	(6)
Abrasive articles				
Industrial diamonds				
Natural gemstones	3		3	3
Cut gemstones and articles thereof				6
Synthetic gemstones				
Clays				
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay	8	(3)(6)	8	(3)(6)
Clays, fuller's earth	10	(3)(6)	9	10
Clays, bentonite	9	3	6	(8)
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays	9	(3)(6)	9	(3)
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.				10
Fluorspar		(3)(6)		(6)
Ceramic products				
Refractory and heat-insulating products				
Ceramic construction articles				
Ceramic floor and wall tiles				
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles				
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.				
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery	3			
Pottery products, n.e.c.				
Fine earthenware food utensils				
Vitreous china food utensils				
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.				
Ceramic electrical ware				
Ceramic sanitary ware				
Ceramic industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.				
Glass and glass products				
Flat glass and products thereof				

Table 19.—Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1983

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)-----	6 (8)	6	(6) 8	(6)
Tempered glass-----	9	3 9	9	
Laminated glass-----				
Mirrors of glass-----				
Glassware and other glass products-----				
Fiber glass-----				
Glass containers-----				
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.-----	3 6 9	3 6	3 6	3 6
Precious metals-----				
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap-----	3 8	3 8	3 6 9	3 6 9
Platinum group metals-----	3 6 9	3 6	3 6 9	3 6 9
Gold bullion-----	3 6 8 9	3 6	3 8 9	3 6 9
Silver bullion-----	3 6 8 9	3 6 8 9	3 6 8 9	3 6 8
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys-----	(3)(6)(8) 9	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6)(8) 9 10	(3)(6) 9 10
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen-----	(3)(6)(8) 9	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6)(8) 9 10	(3)(6) 9 10
Ferroalloys-----	3 6 (8) 9	6 (8) 9	8 9	(6) 9
Ferromanganese-----	(3)(6)	(3)(6)	3 6 (8)	6 (8)
Ferrosilicon-----	3 6	(3)(8)	(3)(6)	
Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	(3)(8)			
Copper ore and metal-----				
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper-----				
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap-----	6	9	(3)(6)	(6)
Copper, unwrought-----	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6
Copper, wrought-----				
Bauxite and aluminum metals-----	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9	9	9
Bauxite-----	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6) 9	9	9
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap-----	6 9	6 9	(3)(6)	(3)(6)
Aluminum, wrought other than foil-----	6	6 (8)	6 (8)	(3)(6)
Aluminum foil-----				
Nickel ore and metal-----				
Tin ore and metal-----				
Lead ore and concentrate-----	6 9	6 (8) 9	8 9	(6)
Lead metal and waste and scrap-----		6	(3)(6)	(3)(6)
Zinc-----				
Zinc-ore and concentrate-----	6 (8) 9	(3)(8)	(3)(6) 9	(3)(6)
Zinc-----	3 6	6	(3)(8)	(8)
Miscellaneous base metals and ores-----				
Ores of cerium and thorium-----	6	(6) 8	(6) 8	3 (6) 8
Chrome ore and metal-----	(3)(6)			
Chrome ore-----				

Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1983

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap--	6	6	6 (8) 9	6 (8) 9
Cobalt ore and metal scrap--	6 (8)	(8)	6 (8)	6 (8)
Columbium ore and metal	(3) (8)	(3) (6)		
Columbium ore, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap--	(3) (6) 9 10	(3) (6) 9		
Iron ore--	(6)			
Magnesium metal				
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap--	6	3 6 8 9	3 6 (8) 9	3 6 9
Manganese ore and metal	3 6 9 10	9	10	10
Manganese ore, unwrought, and waste and scrap--	3 6 9 10	9	(3) (6) 8 9	(6) 8
Mercury ore and metal	(6)			
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap--	(3) (6) 9	9 10		
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials--	(3) (6) 9	(3) 9		
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap--	(3) (8)	6 (8) 9 10	9	10
Molybdenum, wrought	3 6	(8)	10	
Rhenium metal	9			
Silicon metal				
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap--	6 9	(6) 8	9	(6) 8
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon--	(6) 8			
Tantalum ore and metal				
Tantalum ore--	(3) (8) 9	(3) (6) (8) 9	(3) (6) (8) 9	(3) (6) (8) 9 10
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap--	(3) (6) (8) 9	(3) (6) 8 9	(3) (6) 8	(3) (6)
Tantalum, wrought--	(3) (6) 8	9 10		
Titanium ore and metal				
Titanium ore and slag--	9	(3) (6) 9	(6) 8 9	9
Titanium sponge--	(3) (8)	(3) (6) (8)	(3) (6) 9	(6) 8
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap--	(3) 6 (8) 9	(3) (6) (8)	(3) (6) (8) 9	(3) (8)
Titanium, wrought--				
Tungsten ore and metal				
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials--	(3) (6)	(3) (6) (8)	(3) (6) 9 10	(3) (6) 9
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap--	(3) (6) 9 10	(3) (6) 9	(3) (6) 9	(3) (6) 9
Tungsten, wrought--				
Metallic containers--	9	(6) 8	9	8
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing; bale ties--				
Wire strand and rope--				
Fencing--				(8)
			126	

Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1983

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June
Wire cloth--				
Welded wire mesh--				
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware--	6		6 (8)	6 (8)
Fasteners			(6) 8	(6) 8
Bolts, nuts, and screws--				
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons--				
Handtools--				
Table flatware				
Table flatware, precious metals--	9		(3)(6) 8	(3)(6) 8
Table flatware, stainless steel--			8	
Scissors and shears--			(6) 9	(3)(6)
Miscellaneous metal products--	10	9		
Chain of base metals				
Power transmission chain of iron and steel--				
Anchor chain of iron or steel--				
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel--	6	(8) 9	(6) (3)(6) 8 9 10	(3)(6) 8 9
Structures of base metal--				

Machinery and Equipment 1/

U.S. exports of machinery and equipment during the first half of 1983 were valued at \$41.9 billion compared with \$46.2 billion in the first half of 1982, representing a decline of \$4.2 billion, or 9.1 percent. U.S. imports for the corresponding periods increased by \$2.6 billion, or by 7.1 percent, from \$37.3 billion to \$40.0 billion. The resulting effect on the positive trade balance was a negative shift of \$6.9 billion (by 77.1 percent) to a surplus of \$2.0 billion in January-June 1983, compared with an \$8.9 billion surplus during the corresponding period of 1982.

U.S. exports of machinery and equipment during the second quarter of 1983 totaled \$21.4 billion compared with \$23.7 billion in the second quarter of 1982, representing a decline of \$2.3 billion, or nearly 8 percent (table 20, fig. 8). Although U.S. exports surpassed imports by \$349 million in the second quarter of 1983, this trade balance represents a 92-percent decline, compared with a trade surplus of \$4.2 billion recorded in the corresponding period of 1982.

Products registering significant trade shifts in the second quarter of 1983 include passenger automobiles, aircraft and spacecraft, office machines, tape recorders and players, radio receivers and parts, and construction, mining, and material-handling machinery. Details of specific commodity trade highlights appear later in this section.

Significant U.S. trade shifts in the sector occurred with several major U.S. trading partners, namely Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Mexico, and Japan during the comparative periods. U.S. exports to OPEC and Mexico, the third and fifth largest export markets, respectively, declined significantly compared with the second quarter of 1982. Exports to OPEC dropped \$1.2 billion, and those to Mexico fell by \$0.7 billion. The United States remained in surplus with OPEC, but fell to a deficit with Mexico. The U.S. deficit with Japan became larger in the second quarter of 1983 compared with the corresponding quarter of 1982 with imports from Japan increasing far more than exports to Japan. Both OPEC and Mexico are lacking purchasing power due to the oil price level and, in the case of Mexico, monetary and fiscal problems associated with a large foreign debt. The strength of the U.S. currency and the strengthening U.S. economy are attracting imports as well as U.S. production to the U.S. market. An examination of U.S. imports from major trading partners shows that imports from nine major sources increased and that imports from only two major sources, EC and nonmarket economies, decreased in the second quarter of 1983 compared with the corresponding quarter of 1982.

Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts

U.S. imports of these products decreased from \$132 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$100 million during the corresponding period of 1983, or by more than 24 percent. Roller bearings and parts, other than rollers, were the

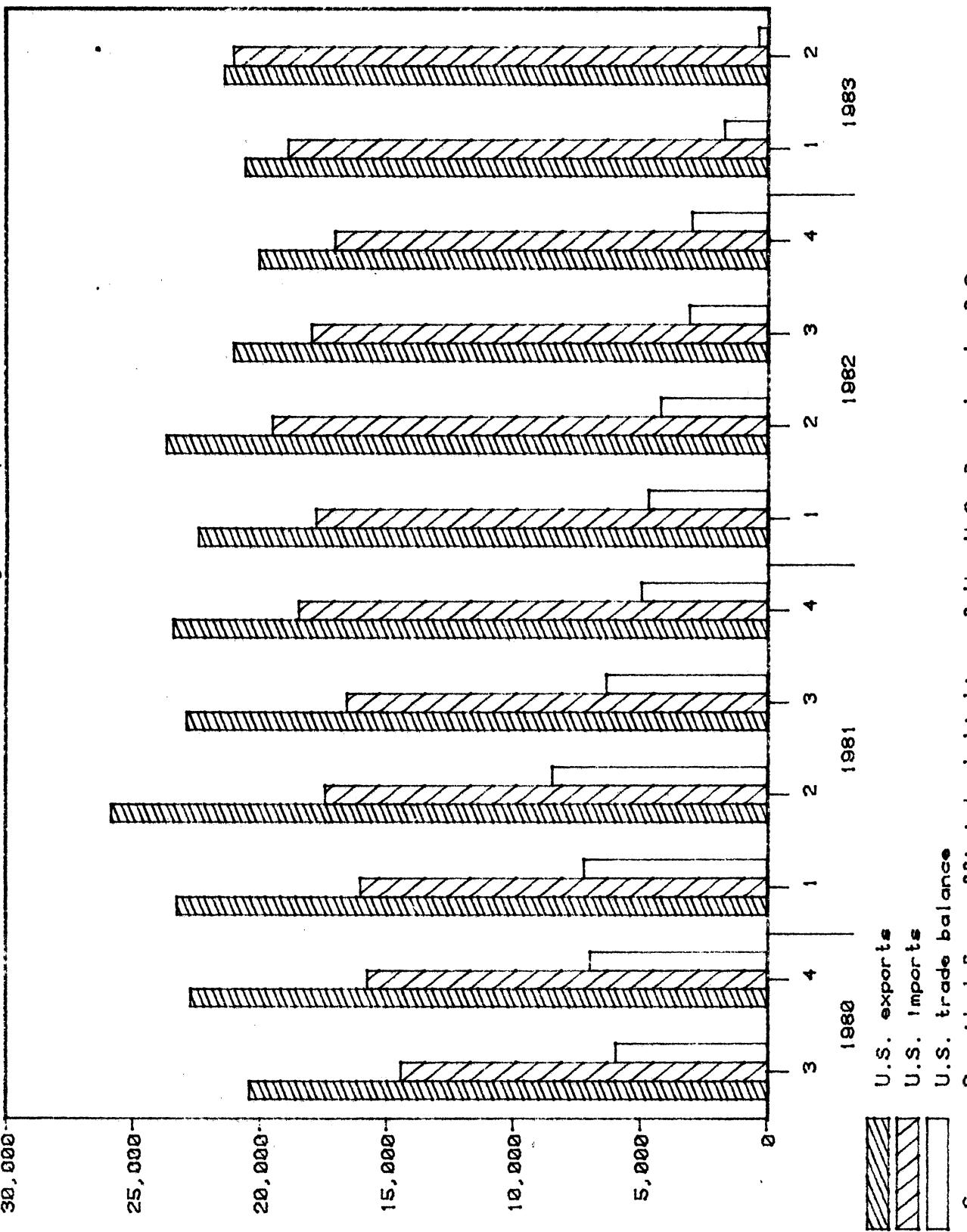
^{1/} Included here are the commodities classified in pts. 4, 5, and 6 of schedule 6 (Metals and metal products) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

Table 20.--Machinery and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, January-June 1983, April-June 1982, and April-June 1983.^{1/}

Item	January-			April-		
	June 1982	June 1983	1982	June 1982	June 1983	1983
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:						
Canada	17,651,717	10,336,836	5,026,575	5,514,019		
Japan	4,013,570	2,074,114	971,783	1,175,956		
Ec.	17,186,066	8,887,764	4,632,082	4,376,246		
Brazil	1,481,425	478,448	391,237	278,689		
Hong Kong	848,930	463,015	216,912	270,611		
India	638,546	400,862	159,110	124,313		
Korea	1,784,903	980,960	422,855	460,081		
Mexico	5,038,790	1,591,116	1,461,935	773,782		
Taiwan	1,651,151	645,466	400,597	334,125		
Opec	11,505,664	3,994,838	3,076,196	1,914,280		
Mex	533,104	346,112	146,188	175,194		
China	207,676	232,138	61,521	109,876		
All other	24,357,279	11,192,243	6,815,044	6,000,017		
Total	87,291,151	41,991,781	23,720,519	21,397,398		
U.S. imports for consumption:						
Canada	16,846,279	9,778,012	5,114,588	5,361,593		
Japan	25,322,900	13,784,031	6,400,496	7,153,635		
Ec.	14,029,560	7,386,603	4,011,443	3,696,410		
Brazil	535,987	318,230	125,732	174,827		
Hong Kong	1,400,377	938,952	336,409	489,748		
India	38,709	19,588	10,230	10,297		
Korea	1,265,809	805,472	295,782	434,624		
Mexico	2,563,975	1,531,701	688,630	859,749		
Taiwan	2,560,306	1,439,973	640,127	769,271		
Opec	92,976	47,041	23,666	24,372		
Mex	185,862	68,835	45,049	32,922		
China	40,361	17,437	8,567	7,674		
All other	7,017,326	3,842,383	1,824,898	2,020,570		
Total	72,360,071	39,980,827	19,517,054	21,048,084		
U.S. merchandise trade balance:						
Canada	805,438	558,824	-88,012	132,446		
Japan	-21,309,330	-11,709,916	-5,428,712	-5,977,678		
Ec.	2,756,506	1,501,160	620,639	679,775		
Brazil	945,437	160,217	265,504	103,861		
Hong Kong	-551,447	-675,937	-119,497	-219,137		
India	599,837	381,274	146,879	114,075		
Korea	519,093	175,488	127,073	25,436		
Mexico	2,314,814	59,415	773,305	-95,966		
Taiwan	-509,154	-794,507	-239,530	-335,146		
Opec	11,912,688	3,947,797	3,052,529	1,889,908		
Mex	347,242	277,276	101,139	142,271		
China	167,315	214,700	52,953	102,201		
All other	17,939,953	7,949,859	4,990,146	3,919,446		
Total	14,931,079	2,030,953	4,203,465	3,499,313		

^{1/} Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.o.b. value, U.S. Port of export.

Figure 8.—Machinery and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 3rd quarter of 1980 through 2nd quarter of 1983.



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

most affected articles with imports decreasing 27 percent, from \$58 million during the second quarter of 1982 to \$42 million during the corresponding period of 1983. West Germany accounted for the largest decrease, with imports of roller bearings from that country decreasing over 48 percent, from \$17 million (second quarter, 1982) to almost \$9 million (second quarter, 1983).

U.S. exports of these products decreased over 28 percent, from \$83 million during the second quarter of 1982 to \$59 million during the corresponding period of 1983. Tapered roller bearings were most affected, with exports decreasing from \$34 million during the second quarter of 1982 to \$21 million during the corresponding period of 1983, or by more than 38 percent.

Bearings are used in a variety of machinery and transportation equipment, ranging from farm machinery to metalworking machinery. The decline in worldwide demand of such equipment has contributed to a decrease in U.S. imports and exports of bearings.

John Tsapogas
523-0426

Steam turbines

U.S. imports of these articles totaled \$17 million in the second quarter of 1983, down more than 40 percent from the \$29 million reported during the second quarter of 1982. Switzerland accounted for the largest decrease in the value of imports, with imports of steam turbines and parts from that country decreasing over 61 percent, from \$11 million during second quarter of 1982 to \$4 million during second quarter of 1983.

The large decrease in imports during this quarter largely reflects an overall trend since 1980. With excess electric generating capacity resulting from lower than expected increases in U.S. consumption of electricity, utilities have deferred placing new orders for steam turbines and parts.

John Tsapogas
523-0426

Compression-ignition engines and parts

U.S. imports of compression-ignition (diesel) engines and parts totaled \$113 million during the second quarter of 1983, down over 34 percent from the \$174 million reported during the second quarter of 1982. Imports from the United Kingdom, Japan, and West Germany, the dominant import sources, decreased from \$125 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$75 million during the corresponding period of 1983. Stable gasoline fuel prices have eroded the popularity of the fuel efficient, compression-ignition engines and contributed to the decline in imports.

Major decreases in imports were evident for all the major classes, including diesel engines for automotive use and for marine use. Compression-ignition engines for automotive use decreased from \$14 million to \$8 million.

Compression-ignition engines for marine craft declined from \$10 million to \$4 million.

John Tsapogas
523-0426

Piston-type internal combustion engines other than compression ignition and parts

The majority of engines in this category consist of gasoline engines for automotive use. U.S. imports of engines, other than compression-ignition engines and parts, increased from \$517 million during the second quarter of 1982 to \$645 million during the corresponding period of 1983, or by almost 25 percent. The large increase in imports can be attributed to U.S. imports from subsidiaries of U.S. automobile firms located in Mexico and Canada. U.S. imports from Mexico increased by 196 percent and imports from Canada by over 12 percent. During this period, U.S. exports increased slightly from \$551 million to \$556 million.

The increase in demand in the United States for automobiles and parts, combined with the strength of the U.S. dollar vis-a-vis the Mexican peso and the Canadian dollar, contributed significantly to the increase in U.S. imports.

John Tsapogas
523-0426

Construction, mining, and material-handling machinery

U.S. exports of these articles fell to \$1.1 billion during the second quarter of 1983 from \$1.8 billion during the second quarter of 1982, representing a decline of 43 percent. Most of the decrease in exports for this category were accounted for by miscellaneous excavating, leveling, boring, and extracting machinery primarily used in the mining and construction industry. The sharp decrease reflects a decline in worldwide mining activity due in part to a decline in mineral and metal prices and a decline in worldwide construction activity. Second quarter 1983 imports fell to \$131 million from \$226 million in the second quarter of 1982. The decline in imports is a result of an overall decline in new U.S. construction and mining activity.

Ronald DeMarines
523-0259

Agricultural and horticultural machinery

U.S. exports of agricultural and horticultural machinery declined during the second quarter of 1983 compared with the corresponding period of 1982, falling from \$249 million to \$150 million, or by 66 percent. Canada is the principal U.S. export market for these products. During the comparative periods Canadian imports declined by 40 percent. Harvesting machines, a major item in this group of products, accounted for much of the decline in trade.¹³³

Industry sources indicated that there was a worldwide decline in agricultural and horticultural machinery sales during the second quarter of 1983. This decline occurred primarily because of the decline in the value of foreign currencies in relation to the U.S. dollar resulting in higher priced exports and because of low real economic growth throughout the world.

William Greene
523-0265

Lawnmowers and parts thereof

U.S. exports of lawnmowers and parts declined during the second quarter of 1983 compared with the second quarter of 1982, falling from \$38 million to \$25 million, or by 34 percent. Canada and France are the principal U.S. export markets for these products. During the comparative periods, Canadian and French imports declined by 29 percent. Industry sources indicate that 1983 was the third consecutive year of declines in worldwide lawnmower and parts sales. These declines are directly attributable to a worldwide recession which has depressed disposable personal income and the rate of residential and commercial construction.

William Greene
523-0265

Textile machines, laundry and drycleaning machines; and sewing machines

U.S. exports of these products declined during the second quarter of 1983 compared with the corresponding period of 1982, falling from \$154 million to \$117 million, or by 24 percent. Canada, West Germany, and the United Kingdom were the principal U.S. export markets for these products in the second quarter of 1983. During the comparative periods U.S. exports to West Germany and the United Kingdom declined by 44 percent. Industry sources indicate that such declines are directly attributable to a worldwide recession and foreign producers offering low interest rate financing in international markets.

Imports increased during the second quarter of 1983 compared with the corresponding period of 1982, from \$229 million to \$236 million, or by 3.1 percent. A 15-percent increase in imports from West Germany was the principal reason for the increase.

William Greene
523-0265

Metalworking machine tools

U.S. imports of metalworking machine tools dropped from \$357 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$239 million in the second quarter of 1983, or by 33 percent. Lathes accounted for \$72 million, or 61 percent, of the decrease in imports. U.S. imports of lathes from Japan decreased from \$66 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$25 million in the corresponding

period of 1983, or by 62 percent. According to industry sources, Japanese lathe producers have been affected by large inventories of both new and used lathes in the United States.

U.S. exports of metalworking machine tools decreased 37 percent, from \$158 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$100 million in the second quarter of 1983. The greatest portion of this decrease was accounted for by lathes, which dropped 67 percent, from \$24 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$8 million in the second quarter of 1983. Major markets for U.S.-made lathes which accounted for a significant portion of this decrease include the United Kingdom, West Germany, Canada, Mexico, and Japan.

Chuck West
523-0299

Office machines

The United States enjoyed a trade surplus of \$1.3 billion in office machines in the second quarter of 1983 compared with a surplus of \$1.6 billion in the corresponding period of 1982. The primary cause of this decreased trade surplus in 1983 was increased imports of automatic data processing machines and office machines parts. Exports of office machines increased slightly from \$2.7 billion to \$2.9 billion, but imports increased from \$1.0 billion to \$1.6 billion in the second quarter of 1983 compared with the corresponding quarter of 1982. Imports of office machines from Japan accounted for 81 percent of total U.S. imports in the second quarter of 1983. Imports from Belgium, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom together accounted for 14 percent.

Automatic data processing machines.--U.S. imports of these articles increased from \$235 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$504 million in the corresponding period of 1983, or by 115 percent. Imports from Japan, Canada, and Taiwan together accounted for 78 percent of the total, 7-percentage points higher than their combined share in the second quarter of 1982. Imports from Japan in the second quarter of 1983 were more than triple those of the corresponding quarter of 1982, rising from \$85 million to \$291 million. This reflects the phenomenal rise in the world market for personal and home computers and the success of the Japanese efforts to capture a significant share of this market.

Ross Reynolds
523-0230

Miscellaneous office machines and parts.--These articles are primarily parts of data processing machines and incomplete machines. U.S. imports of these items increased from \$615 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$927 million in the second quarter of 1983, or by 51 percent. Most of these imports are incomplete, or unfinished machines, which are combined with U.S.-made articles into systems completed in the United States. Japan, Singapore, and Hong Kong together accounted for 70 percent of the value of total U.S. imports in the second quarter of 1983, compared with 55 percent in

the corresponding quarter of 1982. The large increase is derivative of the rapid increase in U.S. imports of computers and computer peripherals.

Ross Reynolds
523-0230

Copying machines.--U.S. exports of copying machines increased from 12,000 units, valued at \$42 million, in the second quarter of 1982 to 13,000 copiers, valued at \$70 million, in the corresponding period of 1983, as foreign demand for the higher priced U.S.-made copiers increased. Principal markets for U.S. exports were the Netherlands, West Germany, and Canada, which accounted for \$46 million or 66 percent of total U.S. exports during the second quarter of 1983. Unit values of U.S. exports increased from \$3,511 during the second quarter of 1982 to \$5,390 in the corresponding period of 1983.

Ross Reynolds
523-0230

Primary cells and batteries

Exports of primary cells and batteries declined by 28 percent in the second quarter of 1983 to \$51 million compared with \$71 million in the second quarter of 1982. Most of this decline was in exports of storage batteries which fell from \$37 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$20 million in the second quarter of 1983, or by 46 percent. Exports of storage batteries to Canada fell to \$5 million in the second quarter of 1983 from \$11 million in the corresponding period of 1982, or by 61 percent. Nearly all of this decline was in exports of lead-acid storage batteries. The decline is attributed to international competition and the movement of production facilities to foreign countries.

John Cutchin
523-0231

Electric cooking stoves, ranges, and parts

Imports of these products, the bulk of which are microwave ovens, continued to show a substantial increase in the second quarter of 1983. Imports climbed to \$111 million in the second quarter of 1983 from \$67 million in the corresponding period of 1982, or by 65 percent. Japan continued to be by far the leading supplying country, accounting for \$76 million, or nearly 70 percent of total imports in the second quarter of 1983. Other important countries were the Republic of Korea and Singapore with imports valued at \$20 million and \$11 million, respectively. The increase in imports was due mainly to the continued upswing of sales in the household appliance industry. This upswing in sales of household appliances is caused principally by more favorable interest rates and by a rapidly growing replacement market.

136
Georgia Jackson
523-4604

Telephone switching and switchboard equipment

Imports of these products increased in value from \$34 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$69 million in the second quarter of 1983. Imports from Japan and Canada were 87 percent of the total value of U.S. imports in the second quarter of 1983. Exports increased in value from \$74 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$89 million in the corresponding period of 1983, or by 22 percent. This resulted in a favorable U.S. trade balance of \$20 million in the second quarter of 1983 compared with a favorable U.S. trade balance of \$59 million in the corresponding period of 1982. The increased imports are attributed to the deregulation of the U.S. telephone system and increased use of on-premises switching equipment.

Ross Reynolds
523-0230

Telephone instruments

U.S. imports of telephone instruments increased from 764,000 units, valued at \$23 million, in the second quarter of 1982 to 9 million units, valued at \$108 million, in the corresponding period of 1983, an increase of tenfold in quantity and nearly fourfold in value. This very large increase can be directly attributed to the deregulation of the U.S. telephone industry which, among other things, allows individuals and organizations to purchase any federally approved telephones and to connect them to existing telephone lines. The leading foreign suppliers of telephone instruments were Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Japan, which accounted for 93 percent of the quantity and 89 percent of the value of these articles.

Ross Reynolds
523-0230

Color television receivers

U.S. imports of color television receivers increased from 507,000 units, valued at \$135 million, in the second quarter of 1982 to over 1 million units, valued at \$186 million, in the second quarter of 1983, representing an increase of over 100 percent in quantity but only 38 percent in value. Imports from the Republic of Korea more than tripled, from 98,000 units to 357,000 units, resulting in Korea replacing Japan as the leading source of color television sets in the second quarter of 1983. Korea was followed by Taiwan, Japan, and Mexico, in that order. ^{1/} However, in terms of value of

^{1/} On May 2, 1983, the U.S. International Trade Commission initiated preliminary antidumping investigations on color television receivers from Korea (Inv. No. 731-TA-134) and Taiwan (Inv. No. 731-TA-135). On June 9, 1983, the Commission found that there is a 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 (Korea) and Taiwan of color television receivers, which are alleged to be sold, or likely to be sold, in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV). The Department of Commerce, on October 11, 1983, determined that sales at less than fair value were being made.

imports, Japan and Korea were the leaders with each country accounting for imports amounting to about \$53 million. Imports from Mexico increased from 4,000 receivers in the second quarter of 1982 to 102,000 units in the corresponding period of 1983, representing an increase of over twenty-fourfold. The sets are believed to be kits, nearly all of which are being imported by one U.S. producer. The increased imports reflect the economic upswing of the U.S. economy.

Ross Reynolds
523-0230

Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines

Imports of these products into the United States increased in value, from \$592 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$757 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983, representing an increase of nearly 30 percent. These products consisted almost entirely of consumer-type video tape recorders from Japan, which amounted to \$597 million and represented 79 percent of total U.S. imports in the second quarter of 1983. Imports from Korea, the second leading source, amounted to \$38 million. The increased imports reflect an upsurge in the U.S. economy and a continuing demand for video products.

Ross Reynolds
523-0230

Automobile radio receivers

U.S. imports of automobile radio receivers increased from 863,000 units, valued at \$34 million, in the second quarter of 1982 to 1.1 million units, valued at \$57 million, in the second quarter of 1983, representing an increase of 30 percent in quantity and 71 percent in value. Receivers from Mexico and Brazil, the two leading sources of such imports, were nearly equal, and amounted to 776,000 units, valued at \$43 million, during the second quarter of 1983. These imports together comprised 69 percent of the quantity and 75 percent of the value of total U.S. imports during this period. Nearly all of the Mexican imports were entered into the United States under the provisions of TSUS item 807.00.

U.S. exports of automobile radios decreased in quantity from 212,000 units to 173,000 units but increased in value from \$15 million to \$20 million, comparing the first quarter of 1982 with the corresponding quarter of 1983. In the second quarter of 1983, 82 percent of the quantity and 89 percent of the value of total U.S. exports were destined for Canada and most were utilized by subsidiaries of U.S. automobile producers. During this period, the unit value of imported automobile radios increased from \$39 to \$51, or 31 percent; that of exported receivers increased from \$83 to \$115, or 38 percent. This reflects the current market demand for more sophisticated and higher output automobile radios.

Ross Reynolds
523-0230

Parts of radio receivers and transceivers

U.S. imports of these products increased in value from \$111 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$179 million in the corresponding period of 1983, representing an increase of 62 percent. The leading foreign sources in the second quarter of 1983 were Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong, in that order. These four countries together accounted for 66 percent of the value of total U.S. imports during this period. However, in the second quarter of 1982, these four sources provided only 42 percent of total U.S. imports. This is because of greatly increased imports from Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong in the second quarter of 1983. These increased imports follow the trend of increasing value of imports of automobile radio receivers; also, imports of amateur radio transceivers, mostly from Japan, have been a significant factor in the overall imports of parts of radio receivers and transceivers.

Ross Reynolds
523-0230

Electric sound and visual signaling apparatus

U.S. imports of electric sound and visual signaling apparatus increased from \$55 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$66 million in the second quarter of 1983, representing an increase of 21 percent. The principal import sources were Japan, Malaysia, and Singapore, which together accounted for 55 percent of total imports. Imports from these three sources increased by more than 50 percent between the two periods. The increase was the result of increased imports of commercial sound and visual signaling equipment.

Scott Baker
523-0361

Semiconductors

U.S. producers importing semiconductors from their foreign subsidiaries accounted for a large share of the \$1.2 billion in semiconductor imports during April-June 1983. Of these imports, integrated circuits were the largest product segment, accounting for 86 percent of imported value. Although imports during April-June 1983 were 12 percent higher compared with the corresponding period of 1982, imports from Japan were 85 percent higher, rising to \$226 million, or 19 percent of total imports. Imports of integrated circuits from Japan increased even faster, rising by 97 percent to \$176 million.

U.S. exports of semiconductors increased by 5 percent during the period, reaching \$1.0 billion. Much of the exported value represents parts of semiconductors sent to developing countries by U.S. producers for final assembly. Other than developing countries, Canada, Japan, and the United Kingdom were the largest foreign export markets together accounting for 15 percent of exported value. Exports to Japan amounted to \$57 million, representing an increase of 14 percent over the 1982 period and 5 percent of total exports. The continued increase in trade of semiconductors reflects the technology revolution bringing smaller and more reliable goods to the world markets.

Nelson Hogge
523-0377

Insulated electrical conductors

Imports of insulated electrical conductors increased to \$180 million in the second quarter of 1983, or 25 percent higher than the \$145 million recorded in the corresponding period of 1982. The increase was predominantly in imports of miscellaneous copper conductors without fittings from Canada, ignition wiring sets and harnesses from Taiwan and Mexico, and miscellaneous electrical conductors with fittings from Mexico, Japan, and Taiwan.

Imports from Mexico, the leading foreign source of electrical conductors, increased by 21 percent to \$79 million in the second quarter of 1983 when compared with the second quarter of 1982. Imports from Canada rose 39 percent in second quarter 1983 to \$35 million compared with imports in the second quarters of 1982. Imports from Taiwan and Japan increased to \$30 million and \$14 million, respectively, or by 38 and 70 percent respectively, in the second quarter of 1983 compared with the corresponding period of 1982. The increased imports are largely derivative to increased production of automobiles and the deployment of production facilities.

John Cutchin
523-0231

Nonself-propelled railcars

U.S. imports of nonself-propelled railcars (including passenger, baggage, mail, and freight cars) increased from one car, valued at \$1,000, in the second quarter of 1982 to 297 cars, valued at \$11 million, in the corresponding period of 1983. Mexico supplied more than 92 percent of the value of imports during April-June 1983. Industry sources indicate that the reason for the large increase in imports is an agreement between Mexico and three U.S. rail transportation companies to pay a \$12-million debt with 660 railroad cars. To date, 245 cars have been imported, with the remainder to be delivered by early 1984. Exports of nonself-propelled railcars fell from 786 cars, valued at \$13 million, in the second quarter of 1982 to 281 cars, valued at \$965,000, in the corresponding period of 1983.

Debby Ladomirak
523-0131

Forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles

U.S. exports of forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles and parts decreased from \$85 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$58 million in the corresponding period of 1983, or by 32 percent. The decline is attributed to the worldwide recession and a decrease in demand in many traditional U.S. export markets. Imports of these products also declined, falling from \$41 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$39 million in the corresponding period of 1983. 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.

Debby Ladomirak
523-0131

Hand carts, dollies, and other nonself-propelled vehicles, including parts

U.S. imports of nonself-propelled vehicles and parts increased from \$12 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$17 million in the corresponding period of 1983, representing a gain of 42 percent. The principal source of imports was Taiwan, which increased its exports of these products to the United States by more than 200 percent. Industry sources indicate that inexpensive hand carts account for the large increase. The production process for these carts is labor intensive, giving imports from low-wage countries a distinct price advantage. Exports declined by 26 percent, falling to \$44 million in the second quarter of 1983, compared with the corresponding period of 1982. However, the United States retained a favorable balance of trade in nonself-propelled vehicles, including parts, in April-June 1983, totaling \$27 million.

Debby Ladomirak
523-0131

Floating structures (docks, buoys, beacons, rafts, and related products) including parts

U.S. exports of floating structures decreased 94 percent, from \$271 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$16 million in the second quarter of 1983. In the second quarter of 1982, U.S. producers shipped a number of large offshore platforms for oil exploration to developing countries. The average value of these platforms was \$38 million. Shipments of these articles began decreasing after the second quarter of 1982 because of near saturation of the market and a weakened demand for oil worldwide.

Chuck West
523-0299

Motorcycles

U.S. imports of motorcycles declined from \$290 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$164 million in the second quarter of 1983, or by 44 percent. The decrease in the number of units was even greater, dropping from 244,929 units to 127,327 units, or by 48 percent. U.S. exports of motorcycles increased from \$14 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$18 million in the second quarter of 1983, or by 25 percent.

The large decline of U.S. imports of motorcycles was due primarily to two factors. First, there was a large inventory of motorcycles in the United States at the beginning of the second quarter of 1983, which exceeded the projected U.S. demand for these motorcycles. In addition, the rate of duty on heavyweight motorcycles (motorcycles with an engine displacement of over 700 cubic centimeters) was increased from 4.4 percent ad valorem to 49.4 percent ad valorem due to Presidential Proclamation 5050, effective April 15, 1983. The increase was pursuant to the U.S. International Trade Commission's

recommendation to the President on February 1, 1983, that rates of duty on heavyweight motorcycles be temporarily increased during the next 5 years. 1/

Jim McElroy
523-0258

Articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement

U.S. imports of articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement decreased from \$893 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$666 million in the corresponding period of 1983, or by 25 percent. The decline in imports can be attributed to the decreased demand for civil aircraft and parts in the United States resulting from high interest rates, large airline financial losses, and the recession. U.S. exports, however, increased 20 percent, rising to \$3.0 billion in the second quarter of 1983. The increase can be attributed to increased usage of U.S.-built components in foreign aircraft. The trade surplus totaled \$2.3 billion during the second quarter of 1983 as compared with \$1.6 billion in the corresponding period of 1982. Products showing a significant change in trade activity are discussed in the following sections.

Flight-simulating machines.--U.S. imports of flight-simulating machines and parts increased from \$12 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$26 million in the corresponding period of 1983, representing a gain of 117 percent. The United Kingdom continues to be the major import source, supplying 93 percent of total imports. Industry sources indicate that the gain in imports is due to the increased use of flight simulators to train pilots. Exports of flight simulators and parts also increased, rising from \$17 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$22 million in the corresponding period of 1983.

Used or rebuilt civil airplanes.--U.S. exports of used or rebuilt civil airplanes rose from \$45 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$90 million in the corresponding period of 1983, or by 100 percent. Canada, Spain, and the United Kingdom were the major foreign markets for exports during April-June 1983. Industry sources indicate that the rise in exports is due to increased foreign airline purchases of older planes, particularly used twinjets due to large financial losses in 1982. U.S. imports of used airplanes fell from \$31 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$17 million in the corresponding period of 1983.

Debby Ledomirak
523-0131

Passenger automobiles

U.S. imports of passenger automobiles increased in value from \$5.7 billion in the second quarter of 1982 to \$6.4 billion in the second quarter of 1983, or by 13 percent. U.S. exports also increased during the corresponding

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. ¹⁴²

period, rising from \$990 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$1.3 billion in the second quarter of 1983, or by 27 percent. The trade deficit in automobiles increased from \$4.7 billion during the second quarter of 1982 to \$5.2 billion in the second quarter of 1983.

The increase in the value of imports was caused primarily by rising imports of gasoline-powered, four- and six-cylinder engine automobiles from Japan and Canada. U.S. exports of all types of automobiles (those with engines of four, six, and eight cylinders) to Canada increased from \$851 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$1.2 billion in the second quarter of 1983, or by 38 percent. During the second quarter of 1983, U.S. exports of automobiles to Canada accounted for 93 percent of the total value of automobiles exported from the United States, and imports of automobiles from Canada represented 34 percent of the total U.S. imports of automobiles.

Jim McElroy
523-0258

Motor-vehicle parts and accessories 1/

U.S. imports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories, including duty-free parts and accessories imported from Canada under the United States-Canadian Automobiles Products Trade Act (APTA), increased from \$2.6 billion in the second quarter of 1982 to \$3.2 billion in the second quarter of 1983, or by 23 percent. U.S. exports, however, declined from \$3.0 billion to \$2.9 billion during the corresponding period, or by about 3 percent. Most of the increase in U.S. imports can be attributed to an increase in demand for original-equipment parts used in the production of new motor vehicles, whereas the drop in U.S. exports was due to declining demand in many third-world countries for original equipment and replacement parts caused by recessionary trends in these countries. Products showing a significant change in activity are discussed in the following sections.

Certain motor-vehicle parts.--The principal parts contained in this group are body stampings, bumpers, wheels, radiators, exhaust systems, brakes, shock absorbers, transmissions, and miscellaneous motor-vehicle parts such as tire valves, axles, clutches, and suspension parts (app. C). U.S. imports of products in this group increased from \$1.1 billion in the second quarter of 1982 to \$1.2 billion in the second quarter of 1983, or by 9 percent. Almost \$121 million of the \$150-million increase was due to increased demand for original-equipment parts from Canada. Canada, Japan, Mexico, and West Germany were the principal sources of imports of these motor-vehicles parts during the second quarter of 1983. U.S. imports from these four countries amounted to \$1.1 billion, or almost 88 percent of total U.S. imports during the second quarter of 1983.

U.S. exports declined 9 percent, from \$1.9 billion in the second quarter of 1982 to \$1.8 billion in the corresponding period of 1983. The primary export markets for these parts during both periods were Canada, Mexico,

1/ Included are motor-vehicle parts and accessories classified in schedule 1-7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

Venezuela, and Saudi Arabia. Exports to these four countries accounted for \$1.5 billion, or almost 84 percent of total U.S. exports in the second quarter of 1983. Although U.S. exports of these parts to Canada increased, exports to most other countries declined due to decreasing demand for motor-vehicles parts throughout most of the world.

Jim McElroy
523-0258

Motor-vehicle engines and parts.--U.S. imports of motor-vehicle engines and parts increased from \$496 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$621 million in the second quarter of 1983, or by 25 percent. U.S. exports increased from \$536 million to \$545 million, or by 2 percent, during the corresponding period. Thus, the United States experienced a deficit in motor-vehicle engines and parts trade of \$76 million during April-June 1983, compared with a \$40-million trade surplus during April-June 1982.

Most of the increase in imports of motor-vehicle engines and parts can be attributed to increased imports of gasoline-powered, four-cylinder engines from Mexico, Brazil, and West Germany by U.S. motor-vehicle producers. Imports of gasoline engines from these three countries increased by \$76 million, \$14 million, and \$24 million, respectively. Imports of both gasoline and diesel engines from Japan declined during the second quarter of 1983 compared with the second quarter of 1982.

Jim McElroy
523-0258

Automotive radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof.--U.S. imports of these articles rose 51 percent in value, from \$179 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$270 million in the second quarter of 1983. Automobile radios, including transceivers and combinations, increased in value to \$237 million, up 50 percent; tape players and tape recorders increased to \$27 million, up 72 percent; and parts increased about 5 percent to \$5.8 million. The value of U.S. imports of this group of articles from Japan increased 18 percent to \$127 million in the second quarter of 1983 compared with \$108 million in the corresponding quarter of 1982. The Japanese-made products accounted for 60 percent of imports from all countries during April-June 1982, but that share was reduced to 47 percent during April-June 1983, as U.S. imports from Mexico quadrupled to \$40 million; imports from Canada and the Republic of Korea increased 50 percent and 26 percent, respectively. These increases are the result of increased purchases of automobiles and increased rationalization of production and procurement activities by manufacturers and installers of automobile radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof.

Harold Graves
523-0360

Table 21.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery								
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof	45,292	28,335	13,653	24,865	82:	8,399:	9,734:	16
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	661,442	793,723	435,320	249,616	-43:	144,972:	134,599:	-7
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	2,944	4,427	3,441	4,807	40:	1,574:	2,514:	60
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof	38,689	33,893	17,914	21,290	19:	9,976:	13,666:	37
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	81,437	78,466	51,140	51,098	0:	28,765:	17,295:	-40
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	308,184	404,442	176,018	178,134	1:	97,619:	93,910:	-4
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	2,150,167	2,309,396	1,221,725	1,390,798	14:	691,233:	758,281:	10
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	4,108,099	3,847,672	2,089,961	1,786,188	-15:	1,044,968:	910,462:	-13
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	1,550,304	1,399,434	693,619	609,747	-12:	351,101:	287,333:	-18
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	2,989,500	3,189,747	1,550,849	1,659,064	7:	765,127:	793,554:	4
Non-piston type aircraft engines								
Imports:								
Quantity (number)-----	3,404	1,978	1,109	746:	-33:	467:	378:	-19
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	1,048,219	802,635	377,705	321,501	-15:	187,841:	142,887:	-24
Exports:								
Quantity (number)-----	1,981	2,137	1,078	1,041	-3:	519:	660:	-11
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	817,241	857,505	380,411	565,833	49:	197,639:	293,270:	48

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

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

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: change (3) to (4)	Percent: change (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	
Imports:	22,544	32,972	18,074	9,641	-47	8,970	6,079	-32	
Exports:	Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	16,530	19,365	8,879	22	3,010	4,754	58	
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof									
Imports:	55,997	60,223	33,616	20,271	-40	17,956	9,703	-46	
Exports:	Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	61,265	49,485	28,003	17,793	-36	15,431	8,910	-42
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof									
Imports:	663,031	528,554	299,062	200,729	-33	149,280	105,272	-29	
Exports:	Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	1,182,133	1,184,380	620,163	454,501	-27	313,232	228,532	-27
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof									
Fans and blowers and parts thereof									
Imports:	437,607	412,784	251,411	238,142	-5	155,162	149,492	-4	
Exports:	Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	107,363	121,654	63,504	39,866	-37	37,452	18,578	-50
Compressors and parts thereof									
Imports:	277,434	269,887	143,414	157,971	10	75,957	81,012	7	
Exports:	Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	1,025,220	865,233	447,178	386,591	-14	209,919	194,438	-7
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof									
Imports:	76,551	69,445	40,135	32,984	-18	19,232	17,284	-10	
Exports:	Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	65,622	61,730	30,889	27,503	-11	16,955	14,301	-16
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof									
Imports:	83,960	100,979	50,845	40,180	-21	24,423	21,212	-13	
Exports:	Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	1,255,177	1,093,400	627,258	490,600	-22	325,323	251,827	-23

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

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent:		Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1982	Percent: change (6) to (7)		
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof											
Imports:	29,076	39,045	21,876	24,303	11	8,826	10,635	20			
Exports:	146,114	139,611	76,576	51,276	-33	40,497	25,111	-38			
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof											
Imports:	89,929	102,094	43,441	66,623	53	27,726	37,298	35			
Exports:	663,810	559,702	312,910	238,360	-24	168,229	127,487	-24			
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof											
Imports:	20,490	9,148	4,345	7,504	73	1,491	2,827	90			
Exports:	14,881	21,068	11,203	8,156	-27	4,922	2,725	-45			
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof											
Imports:	14,208	11,574	5,844	4,958	-15	2,053	2,692	31			
Exports:	34,847	30,923	17,143	11,907	-31	9,305	6,464	-31			
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof											
Imports:	256,538	347,321	127,055	146,361	15	67,049	65,889	-2			
Exports:	451,590	469,440	171,249	178,317	4	87,347	68,990	-21			
Centrifuges and filtering and parts thereof purifying machinery and parts thereof											
Imports:	181,047	204,844	111,307	77,483	-30	53,872	35,552	-34			
Exports:	802,498	773,464	405,582	358,540	-12	203,986	175,418	-14			

Table 21.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (1982 to 1983)	Percent change from (1982 to 1983)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1982	1981	
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof																	
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	198,171	257,034	133,094	153,675	15	70,988	68,763	-3									
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	460,268	368,284	202,469	152,616	-25	111,143	76,427	-31									
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof																	
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	31,277	39,377	17,824	30,177	69	8,953	15,788	76									
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	90,535	76,669	40,354	31,957	-21	20,741	15,907	-23									
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof																	
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	74,635	85,435	46,202	53,503	16	27,773	28,967	4									
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	430,559	449,259	204,528	256,347	25	106,353	148,909	40									
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery, coal-cutters, mechanical shovels, scrapers, excavators, bulldozers, and excavating, leveling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof																	
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,065,966	754,571	460,440	242,483	-47	226,191	131,166	-42									
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)	7,243,401	6,983,225	3,649,659	2,222,046	-39	1,843,883	1,049,041	-43									
Drilling and boring machinery																	
Imports: Quantity (units)	2,706	1,500	1,084	644	-59	833	287	-66									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	258,725	58,809	41,369	7,397	-82	10,645	2,066	-81									
Exports: Quantity (units)	3,814	1,670	1,047	655	-37	565	316	-44									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	385,493	536,821	212,488	138,167	-35	94,625	50,700	-46									

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

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)		Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Front-end loaders									
Imports:	111,784	108,792	58,464	59,494	2	25,925	35,963	39	
Value (1,000 dollars)-									
Exports:	874,406	456,844	265,716	116,873	-56	133,927	71,436	-47	
Value (1,000 dollars)-									
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines									
Imports:	798	17,319	137	264	93	71	184	159	
Quantity (units)-	30,300	17,867	8,078	16,208	101	4,178	10,900	161	
Value (1,000 dollars)-									
Exports:	3,175	1,543	931	322	-65	420	207	-51	
Quantity (units)-	290,083	140,257	86,397	44,241	-49	35,142	20,042	-43	
Value (1,000 dollars)-									
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof									
Imports:	546,500	579,880	306,469	273,445	-11	156,413	140,304	-10	
Value (1,000 dollars)-									
Exports:	908,245	828,659	430,518	285,016	-34	215,787	144,646	-33	
Value (1,000 dollars)-									
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink									
Imports:	440,849	296,796	191,514	146,843	-23	102,758	86,114	-16	
Value (1,000 dollars)-									
Exports:	965,056	725,790	492,246	263,208	-47	248,673	150,136	-40	
Value (1,000 dollars)-									
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery									
Imports:	185,252	154,610	88,397	78,255	-11	47,066	40,563	-14	
Value (1,000 dollars)-									
Exports:	309,760	265,970	150,707	116,783	-23	75,133	57,978	-23	
Value (1,000 dollars)-									
Lawnmowers and parts thereof									
Imports:	12,168	20,047	8,808	14,859	69	5,133	8,341	63	
Value (1,000 dollars)-									
Exports:	133,005	120,468	87,620	65,680	-25	37,762	24,971	-34	
Value (1,000 dollars)-									

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

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof								
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof								
Imports:	5,956	2,658	1,332	1,866	40	978	1,246	27
Value	(1,000 dollars)							
Exports:	48,888	41,514	12,306	15,093	23	6,787	7,655	13
Value	(1,000 dollars)							
Machinery and equipment for meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof								
Imports:	11,726	14,591	7,318	8,490	16	3,463	4,019	16
Exports:	76,709	69,563	37,207	28,103	-24	21,523	13,192	-39
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof								
Imports:	7,390	5,305	2,930	2,531	-14	1,514	1,600	6
Exports:	39,609	36,321	18,425	14,007	-24	8,679	8,086	-7
Bakery machinery and parts thereof								
Imports:	17,649	20,654	9,845	15,645	59	5,769	8,042	39
Value	(1,000 dollars)							
Exports:	45,378	46,719	21,571	20,481	-5	10,853	12,084	11
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value	(1,000 dollars)							
Exports:	7,040	8,040	3,283	3,473	6	2,421	1,621	-33
Value	(1,000 dollars)							
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof								
Imports:	65,697	56,073	20,942	21,158	1	11,545	12,395	7
Value	(1,000 dollars)							
Exports:	60,272	58,511	29,509	33,411	13	13,484	17,334	29
Value	(1,000 dollars)							
Total	150,270	139,698	73,491	60,199	-18	41,345	35,617	-14

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

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent change from (6) to (7)
									Percent change from (6) to (7)
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									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	253,736	198,711	105,577	109,399	4	44,603	62,366	40	
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	341,300	301,416	161,983	95,011	-41	71,637	44,464	-38	
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	383,980	436,885	227,055	213,351	-6	117,709	108,377	-8	
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	728,668	599,679	329,341	269,864	-18	162,153	130,570	-19	
Duplicating machines and parts thereof									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	23,974	20,227	11,729	11,481	-2	5,136	5,646	10	
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	82,968	65,730	38,595	27,557	-29	19,030	14,987	-21	
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	9,503	7,488	4,330	5,789	34	1,854	2,950	59	
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	16,424	15,615	9,582	5,027	-48	4,397	2,584	-41	
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines									
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments									
Imports:									
Quantity (units)-----	178	31	19	146	668	8	135	1,588	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	1,890	1,355	570	2,890	407	210	1,046	396	
Exports:									
Quantity (units)-----	249	60	39	7	-82	22	5	-77	
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	6,759	1,281	814	194	-76	404	156	-61	

Table 21.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: change (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent: change (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Textile yarn-producing machinery								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	5,599	6,960	4,073	3,819	-6	1,880	1,759	-6
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	112,694	119,829	64,902	57,550	-11	33,729	28,828	-15
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	2,386	1,862	1,080	841	-22	4,322	2,772	-36
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	29,249	21,947	13,605	5,026	-63			
Textile yarn-preparing machines								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	2,237	7,628	3,342	1,457	-56	1,567	906	-42
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	37,480	36,635	14,290	23,717	66	7,200	10,922	52
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	3,073	1,491	792	496	-37	429	196	-54
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	32,450	15,261	9,829	5,405	-45	6,629	2,529	-45
Weaving machines								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	65,295	95,710	52,657	7,533	-86	16,709	4,570	-73
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	199,998	196,002	95,629	68,374	-29	39,055	31,583	-19
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	1,149	871	275	308	12	1,31	185	41
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	9,228	6,031	3,097	2,448	-21	1,756	1,344	-23
Knitting machines								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	15,980	18,922	10,224	13,949	36	5,167	7,067	37
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	50,200	42,365	25,937	31,312	21	14,452	16,404	13
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	2,760	2,707	1,620	853	-47	970	975	-51
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	20,521	15,333	8,842	5,450	-38	5,026	2,953	-41
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	1,949	4,442	1,938	2,826	46	1,309	1,232	-6
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	15,876	11,958	5,995	8,085	35	2,976	4,490	51
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	2,170	1,312	628	566	-10	3,379	358	-6
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	12,921	9,631	5,605	3,364	-40	3,106	1,773	-43
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics, including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making machines and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	5,855	4,732	2,281	6,967	205	1,068	3,470	225
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	9,070	6,003	3,180	1,615	-49	2,172	789	-64

Table 21.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent change from (6) to (7)	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1982	Imports
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof															
Imports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	37,557	42,034	20,680	29,519	43	10,580	16,351	55							
Exports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	207,971	175,064	90,853	77,605	-15	45,459	39,023	-14							
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof															
Imports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	40,523	25,312	14,772	18,382	24	6,629	10,797	63							
Exports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	31,708	21,442	11,760	9,232	-21	5,346	4,614	-14							
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines															
Imports:															
Quantity (units)--	3,021	3,303	1,688	1,485	-12	852	602	-29							
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	2,970	3,573	1,736	2,462	42	1,092	960	-12							
Exports:															
Quantity (units)--	16,122	12,146	6,867	5,125	-25	3,377	2,775	-18							
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	24,828	21,667	12,175	10,784	-11	6,585	6,149	-7							
Parts of textile machinery															
Imports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	184,188	167,324	86,446	88,524	2	43,430	47,380	9							
Exports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	153,612	139,683	84,604	53,447	-37	40,100	29,920	-25							
Cordage machines and parts thereof															
Imports:															
Quantity (units)--	8,660	12,345	6,494	1,719	0	2,715	1,235	-55							
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--															
Exports:															
Quantity (units)--															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--															
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines															
Imports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	267,415	258,470	134,992	133,871	-1	66,151	62,709	-5							
Exports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	139,431	118,580	64,684	52,387	-19	30,985	23,501	-24							

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

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials								
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	34,287	85,511	20,655	98,248	376	11,976	36,838	208
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	109,861	83,409	41,226	26,153	-37	21,599	12,231	-43
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	60,024	47,242	21,005	40,684	94	9,560	29,475	208
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	185,294	134,619	69,209	49,036	-29	35,898	26,339	-27
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	1,726,143	1,497,496	863,297	573,496	-34	439,569	276,156	-37
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	1,453,066	1,010,855	579,839	341,498	-41	268,664	168,193	-37
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	151,361	146,642	78,981	67,501	-15	38,708	32,921	-15
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	308,099	247,951	131,485	121,448	-8	63,172	66,399	5
Tool holders and accessories								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	55,794	51,568	29,602	21,631	-27	14,413	11,449	-21
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	165,684	147,558	82,424	59,211	-28	40,526	30,593	-25
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	231,166	214,703	110,439	114,409	4	55,636	57,790	4
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	387,795	277,837	163,945	112,326	-31	78,405	58,231	-26
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	10,073	6,576	3,790	2,103	-44	1,946	1,275	-34
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	84,539	73,754	42,051	31,058	-26	20,657	9,446	-54

Table 21.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Office machines								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—	3,492,997	4,233,768	1,997,079	2,925,760	47	1,029,831	1,630,928	58
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—	9,722,108	10,136,657	5,004,120	5,523,197	10	2,626,020	2,854,899	9
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)—	2,210	1,922	848	911	7	401	456	14
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—	345,540	363,898	183,537	192,626	5	90,545	99,123	9
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)—	200	162	80	58	-27	41	29	-30
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—	211,163	176,227	90,704	70,795	-22	44,668	33,788	-24
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)—	2,186	1,862	819	860	5	385	429	11
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—	326,214	317,102	160,109	158,569	-1	77,044	81,239	5
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)—	150	107	53	46	-17	26	23	-14
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—	39,581	32,922	15,098	20,823	38	7,034	12,536	78
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)—	23	60	29	50	75	16	27	67
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—	19,325	46,795	23,428	34,056	45	13,501	17,884	32
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)—	50	55	27	14	-48	14	6	-60
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—	171,581	143,304	75,605	49,972	-34	37,634	21,251	-44
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism								
Automatic data processing machines								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)—	1,133	2,195	739	3,129	323	428	2,024	373
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—	692,400	977,227	440,742	813,790	85	234,970	504,197	115
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)—	280	378	152	304	99	85	157	84
Value (\$1,000 dollars)—	2,016,134	2,041,817	1,003,339	1,069,712	7	554,732	541,518	-2

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

Commodity area		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent:	Percent:	Percent:	Percent:
										change (3) to (4)	change (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing													
Imports:	Value (1,000 dollars)	316,882	271,880	139,209	132,244	-5	59,644	61,739	4				
Exports:	Value (1,000 dollars)	34,710	36,253	18,325	12,567	-31	8,748	5,377	-39				
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type													
Imports:	Quantity (1,000 units)	22,333	21,331	9,586	12,465	30	4,211	5,900	40				
	Value (1,000 dollars)	139,123	117,759	57,893	53,228	-8	23,755	23,880	1				
Exports:	Quantity (1,000 units)	470	529	194	160	-18	105	62	-41				
	Value (1,000 dollars)	17,626	22,176	9,735	6,633	-32	5,334	2,556	-52				
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism													
Imports:	Quantity (1,000 units)	7,275	6,794	3,310	4,131	25	1,499	2,109	41				
	Value (1,000 dollars)	177,758	154,120	81,315	79,016	-3	35,888	37,859	5				
Exports:	Quantity (1,000 units)	67	31	17	10	-39	7	5	-37				
	Value (1,000 dollars)	17,083	14,076	8,590	5,933	-31	3,414	2,821	-17				
Office machines and parts													
Copying machines													
Imports:	Quantity (1,000 units)	446	450	228	274	20	126	128	2				
	Value (1,000 dollars)	588,646	556,690	291,418	274,485	-6	149,392	129,063	-14				
Exports:	Quantity (1,000 units)	49	50	24	23	-6	11	13	10				
	Value (1,000 dollars)	127,996	170,126	80,625	111,097	38	41,678	70,141	68				
Miscellaneous machines													
Shoe machinery and parts thereof													
Imports:	Value (1,000 dollars)	14,473	16,328	7,727	9,020	17	4,345	5,387	24				
Exports:	Value (1,000 dollars)	24,593	20,585	11,923	8,492	-29	6,372	4,077	-36				

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

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent change (6) to (7)	Percent change (3) to (4)	Percent change from (1982 to 1983)	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Commodity area
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof																
Imports:																
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	93,704	75,350	40,142	37,065	-8	17,083	15,943	-7								
Exports:																
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	468,525	340,873	184,965	118,517	-36	92,332	50,710	-45								
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof																
Imports:																
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	22,635	20,569	9,473	13,753	45	4,957	5,905	19								
Exports:																
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	96,721	100,495	47,139	52,076	10	27,027	24,043	-11								
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof																
Imports:																
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	226,760	179,106	95,492	82,818	-13	44,448	46,238	4								
Exports:																
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	349,893	308,121	165,505	110,760	-33	87,143	51,728	-41								
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof																
Imports:																
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	10,891	8,813	4,827	5,008	4	2,750	2,986	9								
Exports:																
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	48,109	46,173	27,591	19,320	-30	14,696	9,276	-37								
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof																
Imports:																
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	40,335	63,165	30,622	30,739	0	10,447	19,488	87								
Exports:																
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	39,221	24,802	13,265	8,515	-36	5,175	3,913	-24								
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof																
Imports:																
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	577,159	695,139	347,967	355,802	2	192,236	191,446	0								
Exports:																
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,593,255	1,536,238	740,172	779,345	5	402,334	410,594	2								

Table 21.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	Imports Value (1,000 dollars)	Exports Value (1,000 dollars)	Jan-Jun 1982 (1)	Jan-Jun 1982 (2)	Jan-Jun 1983 (3)	Jan-Jun 1983 (4)	Apr-Jun 1982 (5)	Apr-Jun 1982 (6)	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (3) to (5)	Percent change from (3) to (6)	Percent change from (3) to (7)	
Parts of machines Industrial molds													
Imports:													
Value (1,000 dollars)	138,560	148,542			75,178	88,250			17	38,923	48,877	26	
Exports:					148,842	75,057			-3	35,709	37,137	4	
Molders, patterns for manufacture of: castings													
Imports:													
Quantity (units)	2,034	6,161			986	1,464			48	408	799	96	
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,838	1,055			561	763			36	221	545	146	
Exports:													
Quantity (units)		1,506			1,250	551			646	290	394	36	
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,640	3,025			1,595	1,051			-34	692	576	-17	
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids													
Imports:													
Value (1,000 dollars)	590,306	605,407			325,274	232,095			-29	177,849	114,719	-35	
Exports:					936,027	450,960			375,634	-17	227,040	190,212	-16
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts													
Imports:													
Value (1,000 dollars)	476,822	452,372			247,321	192,412			-22	131,908	100,324	-24	
Exports:					353,774	283,372			111,026	-30	83,110	59,298	-29
Forged steel grinding balls													
Imports:													
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	18,189	7,603			6,398	293			-95	2,577	155	-94	
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,153	1,966			1,617	101			-94	692	63	-91	
Exports:													
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		76,047			63,910	44,677			25,031	-44	23,293	10,828	-54
Value (1,000 dollars)		20,240			15,939	10,934			5,985	-45	4,790	2,610	-46
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/or parts thereof													
Imports:													
Value (1,000 dollars)	264,033	212,383			119,024	87,530			-26	57,921	46,003	-21	
Exports:													
Value (1,000 dollars)	326,408	278,255			162,969	108,274			-34	82,006	50,971	-38	

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

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Miscellaneous machinery parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)------	78,623	89,307	47,856	37,850	-21	27,243	23,799	-13
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)------	189,176	178,454	94,284	75,913	-19	50,606	37,581	-26
Electrical machinery and equipment								
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)------	1,005,042	1,061,997	534,287	615,875	15	280,065	328,342	17
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)------	1,774,312	1,646,898	866,912	658,052	-24	453,710	345,361	-24
Transformers								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)------	106,470	130,643	63,785	56,206	-12	32,814	27,827	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)------	123,725	144,627	72,599	74,783	3	36,121	35,952	0
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)------	8,048	4,835	2,599	2,056	-21	1,391	1,161	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)------	162,215	165,571	82,282	85,289	4	46,419	34,375	-26
Motors and generators								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)------	416,034	406,701	218,534	247,127	13	118,331	139,745	18
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)------	1,016,921	903,489	476,178	264,538	-44	254,804	140,374	-45
Generator sets								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)------	860	464	191	279	46	96	175	82
Value (1,000 dollars)------	39,522	44,693	21,822	41,140	89	12,341	27,226	121
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)------	554,366	474,575	261,206	118,137	-55	142,738	70,335	-51
Magnets and electromagnetic devices								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)------	70,723	60,739	31,186	30,851	-1	16,447	15,177	-8
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)------	32,091	25,337	13,307	9,743	-27	7,164	4,208	-41
Primary cells and batteries								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)------	195,127	214,345	102,837	108,069	5	52,256	53,814	3
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)------	336,510	275,678	145,292	95,314	-34	71,267	50,993	-28

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

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (6) to (7)	Percent: change from (6) to (8)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(8)
Storage batteries									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	116,486	124,822	62,139	60,304	-3	31,734	30,963	-2	
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	178,179	150,294	79,053	38,178	-52	37,392	20,272	-46	
Portable electric hand tools									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	87,429	91,958	43,353	52,399	21	19,814	30,589	54	
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	133,430	89,079	48,005	37,341	-22	23,997	16,881	-30	
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	19,880	25,914	10,315	20,133	95	6,519	10,623	63	
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	119,494	84,768	44,832	45,764	2	21,136	23,571	12	
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	87,940	89,586	36,677	49,062	34	19,812	27,504	39	
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	97,682	81,955	43,843	30,461	-31	21,649	14,512	-33	
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	51,638	65,714	28,845	26,597	-8	17,401	19,086	10	
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,138	12,481	6,074	5,147	-15	3,869	2,907	-25	
Ignition equipment									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	217,851	206,291	108,792	108,160	-1	58,853	54,754	-7	
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	297,270	257,386	142,231	115,723	-19	67,689	58,829	-13	
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	52,399	59,303	30,870	40,937	33	16,637	22,310	34	
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,412	23,194	12,910	11,723	-9	7,399	6,611	-11	

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

					Percent change from (6) to (7)	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (1)	Percent change from (2)	Percent change from (3)	Percent change from (4)	Percent change from (5)	Percent change from (6)	Percent change from (7)	Percent change from (8)	
Commodity area															
Portable electric lamps															
Imports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	1981	:	1982	:	Jan-Jun 1982	:	Jan-Jun 1983	:	1983	:	1982	:	1983	:	1982
Exports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	19,077	:	13,059	:	14,170	:	7,299	:	8,054	:	10	:	4,280	:	3,905
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment															
Imports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	123,667	:	107,579	:	56,213	:	65,968	:	17	:	28,324	:	34,190	:	21
Exports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	397,705	:	337,675	:	184,958	:	142,709	:	-23	:	96,722	:	79,880	:	-17
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof															
Imports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	284,073	:	313,635	:	126,915	:	166,547	:	31	:	67,441	:	79,299	:	18
Exports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	186,059	:	141,968	:	71,177	:	61,719	:	-13	:	36,466	:	32,782	:	-10
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof															
Imports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	329,042	:	297,034	:	130,301	:	190,702	:	46	:	66,877	:	110,451	:	65
Exports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	128,983	:	125,827	:	72,292	:	54,780	:	-24	:	37,297	:	27,103	:	-27
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof															
Imports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	43,077	:	51,320	:	17,016	:	30,084	:	77	:	9,237	:	16,467	:	78
Exports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	27,942	:	26,065	:	11,879	:	11,632	:	-2	:	6,177	:	5,887	:	-5
Telephone and telegraph apparatus															
Imports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	494,570	:	626,335	:	281,543	:	483,459	:	72	:	138,064	:	267,995	:	94
Exports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	653,215	:	829,144	:	374,501	:	377,256	:	1	:	178,144	:	171,935	:	-3
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment															
Imports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	151,023	:	167,618	:	83,853	:	124,613	:	49	:	34,445	:	69,009	:	100
Exports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-	261,254	:	378,903	:	147,473	:	193,645	:	31	:	73,385	:	88,855	:	21

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

					Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (3) to (5)	Percent change from (4) to (6)	Percent change from (6) to (7)	Percent change from (7) to (8)
Commodity area									
	(1)		(2)						
Telephone instruments									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,607		5,453		13,206	828		9,064	1,087
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	127,734		136,011		173,685	233		108,129	376
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 units)	405		305		180	167	-7	93	0
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	26,812		24,258		13,691	15,014	10	6,868	8,627
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	520,681		475,604		224,943	246,571	10	116,815	129,449
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	264,028		211,230		109,240	96,037	-12	59,353	47,565
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	7,650,835		7,745,610		3,722,338	3,867,570	4	1,853,300	2,073,552
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,232,765		2,094,305		1,037,659	989,162	-5	562,720	492,563
Television cameras									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	243,134		267,681		140,778	121,511	-14	68,810	61,370
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	63,666		59,348		27,710	25,737	-7	15,553	11,955
Television apparatus									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	825,115		832,897		410,819	438,232	7	198,502	241,574
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	389,811		220,578		120,956	82,707	-32	57,407	41,417
Radio receivers and parts									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,079,876		1,253,842		524,667	714,074	36	280,078	367,400
Exports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	742,713		790,335		368,889	431,855	17	199,110	210,693
Automobile radio receivers									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 units)	3,517		3,597		1,573	2,070	32	862	1,122
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	129,040		154,874		61,587	101,489	65	33,630	57,418
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 units)	774		758		402	0	173	171	-18
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	72,617		71,561		35,449	43,682	23	17,630	20,006

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

Commodity area		1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: (3) to (4)	Percent: (3) to (4)	Percent: (6) to (7)	Percent: (6) to (7)	Percent: (6) to (7)	Percent: (6) to (7)
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type:											
Imports:				33,526:	33,762:	13,595:	15,671:	15:	7,642:	8,116:	:
Quantity (1,000 units)--:				550,249:	544,975:	233,568:	237,862:	2:	122,748:	121,514:	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)--:											-1
Exports:				564:	416:	231:	142:	-38:	125:	94:	-25
Quantity (1,000 units)--:				19,764:	12,728:	7,394:	4,917:	-33:	3,799:	2,689:	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)--:											
Transceivers:											
Imports:				5,154:	4,635:	2,031:	1,833:	-10:	41,922:	1,093:	18
Quantity (1,000 units)--:				171,024:	162,643:	82,076:	68,147:	-17:	41,273:	32,811:	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)--:											
Exports:				241:	192:	105:	73:	-30:	53:	40:	-24
Quantity (1,000 units)--:				276,219:	287,238:	139,051:	121,519:	-13:	78,467:	63,090:	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)--:											
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and record turntables, and parts thereof:											
Imports:				272,381:	187,514:	92,079:	92,161:	0:	41,445:	49,089:	18
Value (1,000 dollars)--:											
Exports:				58,022:	40,360:	23,405:	13,393:	-43:	10,784:	6,183:	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)--:											
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines:											
Imports:				2,496,531:	2,522,000:	1,254,339:	1,360,635:	8:	591,690:	757,007:	28
Value (1,000 dollars)--:											
Exports:				297,865:	269,313:	139,701:	117,363:	-16:	73,886:	58,571:	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)--:											
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof:											
Imports:				173,676:	125,224:	68,098:	52,395:	-23:	33,298:	26,563:	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)--:											
Exports:				614,866:	623,932:	310,726:	309,663:	0:	159,972:	163,013:	2
Value (1,000 dollars)--:											
Radar:											
Imports:				80,046:	55,452:	30,527:	21,003:	-31:	15,492:	10,750:	-31
Exports:				404,333:	411,112:	196,168:	197,458:	1:	102,979:	105,299:	2
Value (1,000 dollars)--:											

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

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	217,338	226,504	108,487	117,770	9	55,075	66,777	21
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	271,215	263,833	133,925	160,879	20	71,970	90,796	26
Electrical capacitors								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	287,712	288,765	144,848	139,190	-4	73,022	77,037	5
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	203,960	209,208	109,631	110,589	1	59,251	60,182	2
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	745,400	824,833	416,555	408,016	-2	205,841	227,976	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	59,848	62,538	31,858	27,244	-14	14,376	14,686	2
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	9,236	9,626	4,754	6,542	38	2,888	3,264	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,257	10,606	5,766	5,316	-8	3,053	2,995	-2
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	280,790	205,439	118,166	86,833	-27	57,740	49,958	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,379	26,789	15,561	10,441	-33	7,967	6,144	-23
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	103,570	100,202	50,560	64,834	28	30,419	36,467	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,686	56,355	29,238	28,935	-1	15,562	15,400	-1
Ceramic fixed capacitors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,995,450	3,393,271	1,523,880	1,965,321	29	792,838	1,134,274	43
Value (1,000 dollars)	101,688	110,446	52,890	57,692	9	28,190	33,324	18
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	515,541	699,761	347,639	471,854	36	141,873	288,235	103
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,404	63,847	32,254	40,478	25	18,980	22,799	20
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,108,528	1,180,778	584,285	655,048	12	308,280	341,342	11
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,890,266	1,798,117	959,270	847,402	-12	492,857	437,849	-11

Table 21.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

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

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Electrical resistors								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)------	179,185	185,691	94,314	91,624	-3	50,181	49,605	-1
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)------	134,810	139,305	73,441	66,837	-9	38,088	35,042	-8
Fixed resistors								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)------	101,981	98,417	49,873	49,529	-1	26,543	25,835	-3
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)------	82,147	86,528	45,134	43,076	-5	23,442	22,859	-2
Carbon composition resistors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)------	1,083,355	961,760	547,460	392,538	-28	250,102	204,074	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)------	12,175	10,967	5,700	5,041	-12	2,971	2,488	-16
Film resistors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)------	138,642	67,276	34,592	28,731	-17	17,433	15,770	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)------	9,950	7,794	4,334	3,808	-12	2,405	2,096	-13
Wirewound resistors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)------	6,519,207	6,145,622	2,799,297	3,811,248	36	1,451,120	1,980,406	36
Value (1,000 dollars)------	49,565	40,548	19,957	20,622	3	10,479	10,799	3
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)------	111,168	104,134	49,713	44,746	-10	30,299	22,400	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)------	13,815	18,099	8,893	7,253	-18	5,276	3,725	-29
Automatic voltage regulators								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)------	59,062	144,132	57,331	56,851	-1	27,200	20,219	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)------	6,534	7,148	3,379	3,146	-7	1,843	1,604	-13
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)------	35,416	41,122	18,830	19,091	1	9,609	10,509	9
Value (1,000 dollars)------	6,506	6,867	3,535	4,104	16	1,898	2,186	15
Electric lamps								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)------	175,624	187,876	89,158	98,301	10	48,775	54,482	12
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)------	164,770	155,328	84,321	65,049	-23	43,539	33,528	-23

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

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Electronic tubes (except x-ray)								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	251,027	200,651	110,550	103,449	-6	55,361	53,321	-4
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	290,404	247,582	129,788	124,139	-4	67,857	63,907	-6
Television picture tubes								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	68,275	51,795	31,348	18,106	-42	15,394	8,691	-44
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	64,022	26,330	18,448	13,534	-27	7,986	7,816	-2
Semiconductors								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,617,583	4,205,115	1,944,767	2,199,668	13	1,056,533	1,185,562	12
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,606,979	3,821,714	1,914,513	2,050,109	7	1,026,268	1,074,343	5
Transistors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,927,192	1,922,484	1,001,581	884,080	-12	504,173	442,603	-12
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	259,509	259,661	136,336	115,759	-15	71,736	56,646	-21
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	222,450	173,627	92,360	129,250	40	49,518	58,296	18
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	87,338	81,764	43,777	45,945	5	23,883	22,682	-5
Integrated circuits								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,952,690	3,461,332	1,612,559	1,870,144	16	879,206	1,016,314	16
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	768,411	836,260	420,257	473,539	13	225,353	240,222	7
Electrical conductors								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	532,077	545,457	251,318	318,797	27	144,466	180,251	25
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	594,396	559,005	281,145	322,393	15	135,200	161,627	20
Miscellaneous electrical articles								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,118,901	525,906	247,198	251,186	2	152,738	135,776	-11
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	946,498	994,037	497,304	500,147	1	266,809	254,107	-5
Rail locomotives and rolling stock								
Imports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	226,357	117,990	55,072	75,597	37	25,500	54,971	116
Exports:								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	487,828	432,519	245,886	196,661	-20	116,113	112,331	-3

Table 21.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent change from (6) to (7)	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (1) to (2)
											Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983
Motor vehicles													
Automobile trucks and truck tractors													
Imports:													
Quantity (units)	721,633	682,460	4,130,020	2,383,201	400,724	355,660	-11	200,225	203,344	2			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	3,789,125	3,789,125			2,079,254	1,220,717	-13	1,220,717	1,185,076	-3			
Exports:													
Quantity (units)	134,799	102,642	1,697,395	979,303	59,591	50,539	-15	31,769	27,849	-12			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,073,687	2,073,687			660,822	480,247	-33	323,556	323,556	-33			
Motor buses													
Imports:													
Quantity (units)	16,088	14,651	249,320	132,114	8,072	9,215	14	4,561	4,378	-4			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	310,571	310,571			129,395	129,395	-2	73,156	64,268	-12			
Exports:													
Quantity (units)	3,400	3,309	99,751	88,841	1,592	1,189	-25	902	699	-23			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)					46,469	39,890	-14	28,441	25,492	-10			
Passenger automobiles													
Imports:													
Quantity (units)	3,003,368	3,076,647	17,993,509	20,480,827	1,578,791	1,816,433	15	836,122	962,184	15			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)					10,742,120	12,288,544	14	5,665,615	6,424,907	13			
Exports:													
Quantity (units)	563,195	390,089	3,996,144	2,922,853	223,627	298,747	34	138,374	169,226	22			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)					1,640,631	2,214,731	35	989,604	1,256,366	27			
Snowmobiles													
Imports:													
Quantity (units)	27,940	32,986	41,466	52,212	11,378	5,634	-50	9,741	5,295	-46			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)					13,330	8,192	-39	11,096	7,513	-32			
Exports:													
Quantity (units)	10,834	7,236	13,878	7,386	3,928	753	-81	1,978	298	-85			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)					2,362	859	-64	996	365	-63			
Special purpose motor vehicles													
Imports:													
Quantity (units)	289,944	327,456			172,175	173,175	1	82,017	65,346	-20			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)													
Exports:													
Quantity (units)	15,857	10,011	1,193,706	932,742	5,604	3,679	-34	2,866	1,953	-32			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)					542,310	246,209	-55	263,010	123,068	-53			
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles													
Imports:													
Quantity (units)	106,840	45,094	493,647	497,275	25,753	40,196	56	14,819	21,711	47			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)						426,474	59	145,835	227,378	56			
Exports:													
Quantity (units)	100,323	69,158	553,697	349,975	41,953	35,025	-17	21,219	20,250	-23			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)					199,901	216,932	9	108,561	133,370	56			

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

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent change (6) to (7)	Percent change (3) to (4)	Percent change from (1983 to (7)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1982	1981	Commodity area
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis:																	
Imports:																	
Value (\$1,000 dollars):	3,226,616	3,550,177	1,789,458	2,199,967	23	1,045,223	1,201,427	15									
Exports:																	
Value (\$1,000 dollars):	6,936,538	6,663,116	3,705,825	3,382,982	-9	1,934,471	1,759,745	-9									
Tractors, including parts:																	
Imports:																	
Value (\$1,000 dollars):	991,501	785,446	437,360	441,275	1	215,164	242,055	12									
Exports:																	
Value (\$1,000 dollars):	3,582,805	2,417,663	1,387,797	800,943	-42	700,638	458,355	-35									
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts:																	
Imports:																	
Value (\$1,000 dollars):	192,906	152,083	84,583	65,683	-22	41,423	38,801	-6									
Exports:																	
Value (\$1,000 dollars):	452,994	305,583	179,205	101,606	-43	85,152	57,653	-32									
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts:																	
Imports:																	
Value (\$1,000 dollars):	17,725	23,042	11,864	5,093	-57	7,558	1,609	-79									
Exports:																	
Value (\$1,000 dollars):	743,156	1,125,065	729,602	431,719	-41	480,484	185,459	-61									
Motorcycles, including parts:																	
Imports:																	
Value (\$1,000 dollars):	1,342,241	1,120,482	731,116	497,848	-32	305,754	186,965	-39									
Exports:																	
Value (\$1,000 dollars):	77,013	87,535	41,334	45,134	9	21,025	23,796	13									
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts:																	
Imports:																	
Value (\$1,000 dollars):	22,970	46,536	18,337	30,182	65	12,278	17,183	40									
Exports:																	
Value (\$1,000 dollars):	241,978	194,515	119,624	87,677	-27	59,081	44,015	-25									
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts:																	
Imports:																	
Value (\$1,000 dollars):	2,585,931	2,481,131	1,424,045	1,011,323	-29	738,317	392,360	-47									
Exports:																	
Value (\$1,000 dollars):	14,621,380	11,645,736	6,260,369	6,980,274	11	3,012,411	3,356,695	11									

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

Commodity area		1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Percent: change from (3) to (5)	Percent: change from (4)	Percent: change from (5)	Apr-Jun 1983	:Percent: change from (6) to (7)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)					(7)	(8)
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary):											
Imports:											
Quantity (units)-----	805	1,156,993	741	382	687,877	475,308	-30	-31	314,311	176:	135:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	1,377,907	10,213,210	2,194	1,293	3,994,126	4,641,161	-35	-16	1,819,139	1,592:	151,592:
Exports:											
Quantity (units)-----	4,334	7,121,361	2,194	1,293	4,641,161	4,641,161	-35	-16	1,819,139	425:	425:
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	10,213,210	10,213,210	7,121,361	3,994,126	4,641,161	4,641,161	-35	-16	2,173,620	19	19
Pleasure boats; floating structures											
Imports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	251,773	251,773	254,397	171,194	165,211	165,211	-3	-3	96,960	104,408:	8
Exports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	702,765	702,765	941,399	578,604	358,287	358,287	-38	-38	369,083	104,803:	-72
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts:											
Imports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	199,973	188,986	108,755	129,356	19	62,736			72,561:	16	
Exports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	295,574	327,726	176,899	171,584	-3	95,888			88,043:	-8	

Table 22.—Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1983

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery				
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof	9			(1) 9
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof	1 9			9
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof	1 9 10			1 9
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	9 10			
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof		(4) 7	1 (4) 7	1 7
Non-piston type aircraft engines		(1)(4)		
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors thereof		(1)	1 9	1 9
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof		(1)	(1)	(1)
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof		(1)	(1)	(1)
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof			(1)	(1)
Fans and blowers and parts thereof				
Compressors and parts thereof				
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof				
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	9			(1)
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof	1 9 10			(1) 10
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof	1			(1)
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof	9			(1)
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof	1			(1)
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof	1			(1)
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	1			(1)
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof				(1)
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof				(1)
Sprayers, dusters and parts thereof	1			(1)
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery	1			(1) 9

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1983

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June
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-----	(1)	(4)(7) 9 10	(1)	(1)(4) 9
Drilling and boring machinery-----	(1)	(1)(4)(7) 9	(1)	(1)(4) 10
Front-end loaders-----	1	4	1	(1)
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines-----	1	4	1	(1)(4) 7
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof-----				
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink-----				
Agricultural and horticultural machinery-----				
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery-----				
Lawnmowers and parts thereof-----				
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof-----	1			
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof-----	1	9 10	1	9 10
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof-----				
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof-----	9		1	
Bakery machinery and parts thereof-----	1			
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof-----				
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof-----	1		1	
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-----				
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof-----	1			
Duplicating machines and parts thereof-----				
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof-----	1	9	1	(1) 9
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines-----				
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments-----	1	4 (7) 9	1	(1)(4) 7 9 10
Textile yarn-producing machinery-----				
Textile yarn-preparing machines-----	1 (4) 7		1 (4) 7	(1)(4) 7 10

Table 22.—Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1983

Commodity area	Imports			Exports		
	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June
Weaving machines-----	(4) 7	(1)(4) 7	(1) 4 (7) 9 10	(1) 4 (7) 9 10	(1)(4)	(1)(4)
Knitting machines-----	4	1 4	(1)(4) 7	(1)(4) 7	(1)(4)	(1)(4)
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles-----	1 7	1 4	(1)(7) 9	(1)(7) 9	(1)(4)(7) 9	(1)(4)(7) 9
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-----	1	1	1	1	1	1
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof-----	1	1	1	1	1	1
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof-----	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines-----	(4) 7 9	1 (4) 7	(4) 10	(4) 10	(4)	(4)
Parts of textile machinery-----	(1) 4 7 9 10	(1) 4 7	(1) 4 7	(1) 4 7	(1)	(1)
Cordage machines and parts thereof-----	(1) 4 7 9 10	(1) 4 7	(1) 4 7	(1) 4 7	(1)(4)(7)	(1)(4)(7)
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----	1	1	1	1	1	1
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials-----	1	1	1	1	1	1
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof-----	1	1	1	1	1	1
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof-----	1 9 10	1 9 10	1 9 10	1 9 10	1 9 10	1 9 10
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tool holders and accessories-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Office machines-----	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism-----	4	4	4	4	4	4
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard-----	4	4	4	4	4	4
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters-----	1 4 (7) 9	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism-----	1 4 (7) 9	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
Automatic data processing machines-----	1 4 (7) 9	1 4 (7)	1 4 (7)	1 4 (7)	1 4 (7)	1 4 (7)
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing-----	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

Table 22.—Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April–June and January–June 1983

Commodity area	Exports			Imports		
	January-June	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June	April-June
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type-----	4 (7)		4 (7)		(1) (4) 9	
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism-----	4 (7)		4 (7)		(1) (4) 9	
Office machines and parts-----	4 (7)		4 (7)		(4) 7	
Copying machines-----					(1)	
Miscellaneous machines						
Shoe machinery and parts thereof-----	1					
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof-----					(1)	
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof-----					(1)	
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof-----	9 10		1 10		9 10	
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof-----	9				(1)	
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof-----	9				(1) 9	
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof-----	1 9				(1) 10	
Parts of machines						
Industrial molds-----	1					
Molders, patterns for manufacture of castings-----	1 4		1 4		4 (7)	
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids-----					(1)	
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts-----					(1)	
Forged steel grinding balls-----					(1) (4) 7	
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-----					(1) (4) 9	
Miscellaneous machinery parts-----					(1)	
Electrical machinery and equipment						
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment-----						
Transformers-----					(1)	
Motors and generators-----					(1) (4)	
Generator sets-----					(1) (7)	
Magnets and electromagnetic devices-----					(4)	
Primary cells and batteries-----					(1)	
Storage batteries-----					(1)	
Portable electric hand tools-----					(1)	

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1983

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof	1	1		
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof	1	1	(1)	(1)
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof	1	1	(1)	(1)
Ignition equipment				
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles	1	1		
Portable electric lamps				
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	1	1	(1)	(1)
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof				
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof	1	1	(1)	(1)
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof	1	9 10	1 9 10	
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	1	1	1	
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment	1	4 (7) 9	1 4 (7) 9	1 9
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment			1	1 7
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment			(1)	
Television cameras			(1)	
Television apparatus	1 9	1	(1)	(1)
Television receivers			(1)	
Radio receivers and parts	1	1	(1)	(1)
Automobile radio receivers	1 4 7	1 4 7 9	(4) 7	1 7
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type			4	(1) (4) 10
Transceivers	(1) 4 (7)	(1) 4 (7)	(4)	(4) 7 10
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof			(1) 10	(1)
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	1	1	(1)	
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Radar	(1)	(1)		1
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus				1
Electrical capacitors	1	1		
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors				5 (8)
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors	(1)			5 (10)
Ceramic fixed capacitors	5			1 5 (8)
Articles for making and breaking electrical				1

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Table 22.—Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1983

Commodity area	Imports					Exports				
	April-June		January-June			April-June		January-June		
Circuits—										
Electrical switches and relays	1	4	7	9	10	1	4	7	9	10
Circuit breakers	4					4				
Switches other than circuit breakers	1					4				
Fuses	1					4				
Connectors	4					(1)(4)(7)				
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies							4			
Ac motor starters and contactors	1	4	7			(1) 4 (7)				
Electrical resistors							4			
Fixed resistors							(1) 4 (7)			
Carbon composition resistors							(1) 4 (7)			
Film resistors	5						(1) 4 (7)			
Wirewound resistors	(5)							4		
Automatic voltage regulators								(1) 4 (7)		
Electric lamps									4	
Electronic tubes (except x-ray)									(1) 4 (7)	
Television picture tubes	(1)									4
Semiconductors										(1) 4 (7)
Transistors										(1) 4 (7)
Integrated circuits										(1) 4 (7)
Electrical conductors										(1) 4 (7)
Miscellaneous electrical articles										(1) 4 (7)
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	1	9				1				
Motor vehicles										
Automobile trucks and truck tractors										
Motor buses										
Passenger automobiles										
Snowmobiles										
Special purpose motor vehicles										
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles										
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis:										
Tractors, including parts										
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts										
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts										
Motorcycles, including parts										
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts										
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts										
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)										
Pleasure boats; floating structures										
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts										

Miscellaneous Manufactures 1/

The U.S. trade balance for miscellaneous manufactures for the first half of 1983 was in surplus by \$79 million, down from \$887 million, or 91 percent, from that in the first half of 1982. The principal contributors to the surplus were Canada and the OPEC, whereas the largest deficits were registered with Japan and Taiwan.

The U.S. merchandise trade balance for miscellaneous manufactures in the second quarter of 1983 registered a trade deficit of \$56 million, down from a surplus of \$426 million in the second quarter of 1982. Imports in the second quarter of 1983 totaled \$3.7 billion, up \$206 million, or 6 percent, from the level of the second quarter of 1982; exports, however, decreased by \$276 million, or 7 percent, to \$3.7 billion (table 23, fig. 9).

Certain commodity groups showed significant changes over the period. Among the products recording growth in imports were furniture and medical goods. On the export side, significant decreases occurred in photographic equipment and supplies, and scientific instruments, as well as in medical goods. More detailed treatment of the trade developments in these and other miscellaneous manufactures are covered below.

The major shifts in imports by country or area in the second quarter of 1983 compared with the second quarter of 1982 occurred with the EC, up by \$129 million, or 15 percent, as certain items, such as ophthalmic goods, increased; and Japan, up by \$55 million, or 7 percent, largely in photographic equipment, game machines, flat goods, and bicycles and parts. On the export side, the only significant increases occurred with Canada, up \$26 million, or 6 percent; and the NME's, up \$25 million or 57 percent, the latter increase due almost entirely to a \$21-million increase of exports to China. Exports to Mexico decreased by \$62 million, or 41 percent, in part due to the continued instability of the peso. Exports decreased to OPEC by \$83 million, or 24 percent.

Scientific instruments

The United States registered a trade surplus for scientific instruments amounting to \$844 million in the second quarter of 1983, down 14 percent from a surplus of \$981 million in the second quarter of 1982. Increased imports and falling exports contributed to the deterioration of the U.S. trade position.

U.S. imports of all scientific instruments grew from a value of about \$314 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$324 million in the corresponding period of 1983, or by 3 percent. The value of U.S. exports decreased about 10 percent, from \$1,295 million to \$1,168 million.

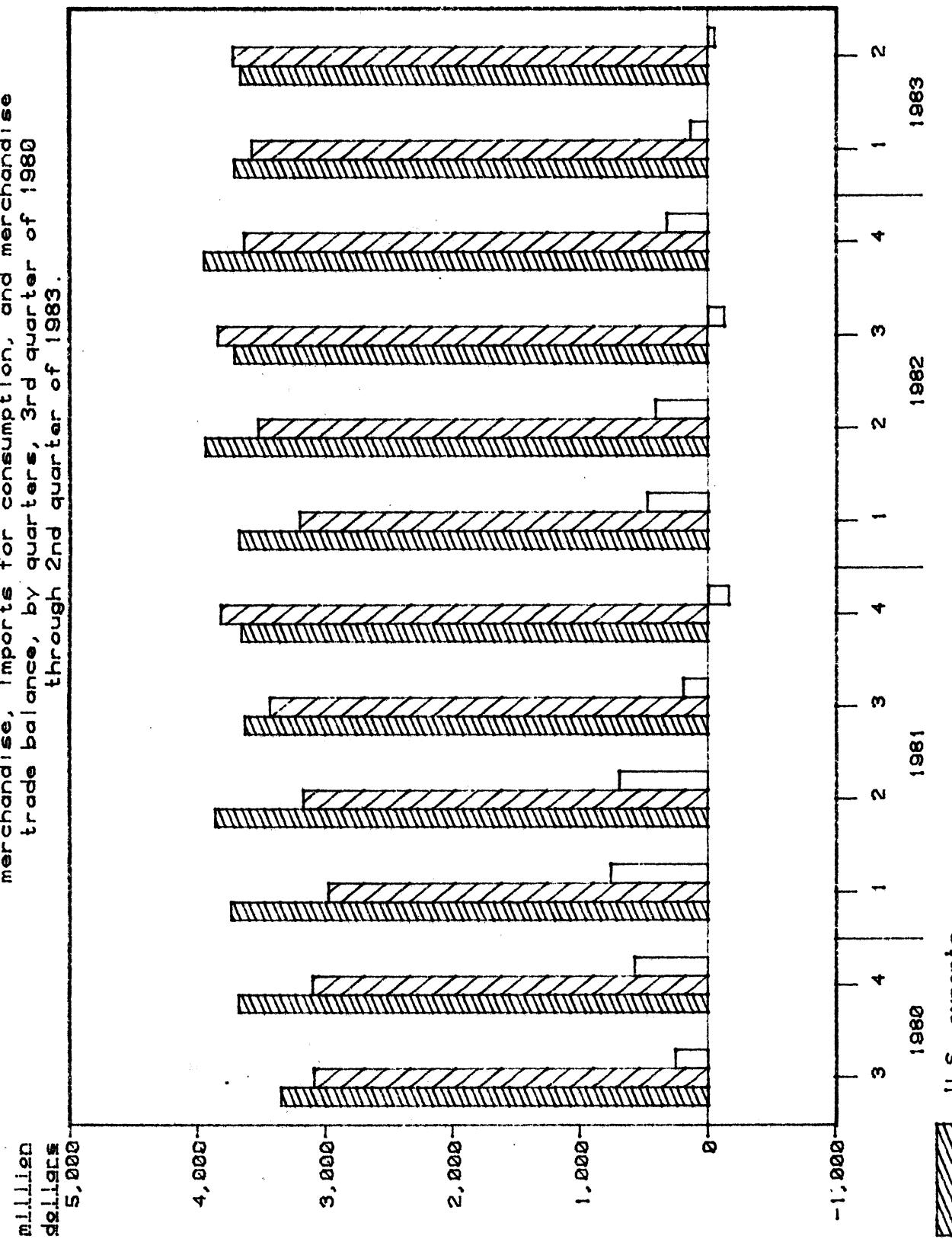
1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portion of the Tariff Schedules of the United States; schedule 7 (specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products) except pts. 1(a), 1(b), 1(c), 12, and 13(b).

Table 23.—Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, January-June 1983, April-June 1982,
and April-June 1983.^{1/}

		(In thousands of dollars)					
		Item	1982	January-June 1983	April-June 1982	April-June 1983	
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:							
Canada		1,822,715	978,430	466,098	491,752		
Japan		1,308,938	647,908	321,013	321,839		
Ec.		4,293,352	2,102,136	1,183,789	1,029,293		
Brazil		169,879	73,789	48,431	35,268		
Hong Kong		225,313	111,629	56,147	57,485		
India		105,847	57,709	32,130	26,314		
Korea		231,614	109,791	55,831	49,862		
Mexico		528,483	164,414	152,697	90,832		
Taiwan		216,540	102,551	60,524	50,331		
Spec.		1,239,521	523,025	342,293	259,742		
Mes.		179,025	139,059	42,993	67,857		
China		83,430	87,817	19,655	40,251		
All other		4,969,117	2,366,156	1,179,102	1,184,610		
Total		15,290,409	7,376,604	3,941,115	3,665,291		
U.S. imports for consumption:							
Canada		935,533	522,111	248,897	282,548		
Japan		3,172,978	1,687,815	808,130	863,332		
Ec.		3,651,474	1,910,741	883,589	1,012,948		
Brazil		57,391	36,068	15,311	18,978		
Hong Kong		1,923,206	468,118	302,658	235,394		
India		24,833	10,466	7,056	5,882		
Korea		739,835	375,808	186,741	186,076		
Mexico		320,022	176,296	89,122	98,821		
Taiwan		1,910,111	1,019,279	508,742	521,801		
Spec.		12,395	8,564	2,822	4,289		
Mes.		209,790	106,870	51,232	52,753		
China		155,914	76,891	39,064	38,188		
All other		1,715,814	915,140	411,173	439,241		
Total		14,132,986	7,297,280	3,515,500	3,721,568		
U.S. merchandise trade balance:							
Canada		887,182	456,319	217,201	209,203		
Japan		-1,864,039	-1,039,906	-487,056	-541,893		
Ec.		641,878	131,395	300,200	16,344		
Brazil		112,488	37,721	33,119	16,389		
Hong Kong		-1,097,893	-256,488	-266,510	-177,709		
India		81,013	47,243	25,073	20,532		
Korea		-508,160	-266,016	-130,909	-136,213		
Mexico		208,461	-11,881	63,575	-7,788		
Taiwan		-1,753,310	-916,726	-448,217	-471,270		
Spec.		1,227,125	514,460	339,470	255,552		
Mes.		-30,764	32,189	-8,259	14,904		
China		-72,484	10,926	-19,409	2,063		
All other		3,233,702	1,451,015	767,926	745,369		
Total		1,157,423	79,323	425,614	-56,277		

^{1/} Import values are based on customs value; export values are based on f.o.b. value. U.S. port of export.

Figure 9.—Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 3rd quarter of 1980 through 2nd quarter of 1983.



Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.
 U.S. Exports
 U.S. Imports
 U.S. Trade balance

Of all the subgroups in this sector, only one--that of surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, and geophysical instruments--experienced a major decline in imports, decreasing from about \$70 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$57 million in the corresponding period of 1983, or by about 19 percent. This decline in imports can be attributed primarily to softened demand for surveying and navigational instruments from the recession-affected U.S. construction and aircraft industries.

Virtually all of the instrument subgroups experienced declines in exports in the second quarter of 1983 compared with the corresponding period of 1982, and two subgroups experienced major trade shifts. Exports of surveying, hydrographic, navigational meteorological, hydrological, and geophysical instruments decreased by about 18 percent, from \$255 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$210 million in the corresponding period of 1982. Exports of apparatus for measuring, checking, or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, fell 17 percent, from \$295 million to \$245 million. The slow recovery of the world economy and intensified international competition were primary reasons for the lower export levels.

Ruben Moller
724-1732

Furniture

Imports of furniture continued their upward trend, rising 24 percent in the second quarter of 1983 over the corresponding period of 1982, from \$364 million to \$453 million. Canada and Taiwan continued to be the principal sources of U.S. imports, supplying 50 percent of total imports during the second quarter of 1983. The largest increase occurred in imports of metal furniture, which are sourced principally from Taiwan and Canada. Imports of metal furniture increased 28 percent during the second quarter of 1983 over that of the corresponding period in 1982, from \$80 million to \$103 million. This category includes all types of lower priced furniture such as aluminum lawn chairs from Taiwan and metal office furniture from Canada. Imports of wood furniture increased 26 percent in the time periods being compared, with 23 percent of this furniture coming from Taiwan and consisting primarily of quality dining room tables and other occasional tables. The proximity of Canada to the U.S. market and the low-wage costs in Taiwan continue to aid these two countries as they increase their exports to the United States.

As imports increased, U.S. exports of furniture continued to slide, falling 14 percent from the second quarter of 1982 to the second quarter of 1983, from \$164 million to \$142 million. Saudi Arabia and Canada received 54 percent of U.S. export shipments; exports to most EC countries declined. Exports of wood furniture constituted the single largest segment of shipments. Most of these exports are accounted for by Saudi Arabia which continues to import high-quality, U.S.-produced consumer goods.

Rhett Leverett
724-1725

Photographic equipment and supplies

The value of U.S. imports of all photographic equipment and supplies increased from \$352 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$374 million in the second quarter of 1983, or by about 6 percent. Hand-held still-picture cameras, which were the major import items, in terms of value, decreased from \$125 million to \$112 million during the period. This decrease in value was due principally to the proliferation of new disc camera manufacturers abroad and the ensuing price competition which reduced unit values. Imports of still-picture photofinishing equipment continued their strong growth, increasing from a value of \$14 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$23 million in the second quarter of 1983, or by about 57 percent. Imports of photofinishing equipment increased due to the continued popularity of minilabs and investment in disc processing and printing equipment by photofinishers that are retooling to accommodate the new disc technology. The value of U.S. imports of photographic film, paper, dry plates, and emulsion increased from \$151 million to \$184 million, or by about 22 percent. This increase was caused in large part by a substantial rise in imports of film from Japan and Belgium, the first two foreign competitors to manufacture their own line of disc film. U.S. imports of photographic paper from Japan increased from \$31 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$41 million in the second quarter of 1983, due in part to increased consumption of film which was closely related to sales of the disc camera, and a concerted effort by the largest Japanese film and paper manufacturer to increase its share of the U.S. market through advertising and competitive pricing.

In terms of value, U.S. exports of all photographic equipment and supplies decreased from \$503 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$414 million in the second quarter of 1983, or by about 18 percent. A large decline in U.S. exports of hand-held still-picture cameras occurred during this period, as increased international competition in the disc camera market together with a 1982 inventory build-up by photographic retailers abroad reduced U.S. exports of these cameras, from \$43 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$12 million in the second quarter of 1983. Exports of photographic film, emulsion, and dry plates declined from \$242 million to \$213 million, or by about 12 percent. Exports of film in cartridges, instant-print packs, or rolls, packaged for retail sale, decreased from \$85 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$75 million in the second quarter of 1983. This decline was the result of lower unit values, brought about in part by increasing economies of scale in the manufacture of disc film, and the recent entry of two foreign competitors into the disc film market.

Kenneth Durkin
724-1729

Medical goods

The United States trade surplus reached \$267 million in the second quarter of 1983, down 30 percent from a surplus of \$382 million in the second quarter of 1982. A strong increase in imports and a decline in exports were primarily responsible for the deterioration in the U.S. trade position.

U.S. imports of all medical goods grew from a value of about \$199 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$260 million in the corresponding period of 1983, or by 31 percent. The value of U.S. exports decreased by about 9 percent, from \$581 million to \$527 million.

Three subgroups of medical goods experienced major trade shifts in the second quarter of 1983, compared with the corresponding period of 1982. Imports of surgical and medical instruments and apparatus, including parts, grew from \$54 million to \$63 million, or by 17 percent. Imports of electro-medical apparatus and parts increased from \$34 million to \$47 million, or by 38 percent. Apparatus based on the use of X-ray, or of radiation, whether for medical, industrial or other uses, and parts, increased from about \$80 million to \$120 million, or by 50 percent. The substantial growth in imports of medical goods resulted primarily from the increasing number of foreign producers capable of manufacturing advanced quality products and successfully marketing them in the United States.

U.S. exports of all commodity groups in this sector experienced declines ranging from 6 to 16 percent; surgical and medical instruments accounted for the largest drop in exports. The sluggish U.S. export performance is primarily due to intensified competition abroad from foreign competition and the weak world economy.

Ruben Moller
724-1732

Game machines

In a continuing reversal of full-year 1982 trends, which saw imports of game machines rise by 70 percent and exports fall by 25 percent from that of 1981, imports in the second quarter of 1983 compared with those in the second quarter of 1982 dropped by 48 percent to \$135 million; exports grew by 8 percent to \$56 million.

Imports of both arcade-type game machines and noncoin-operated game machines (most of which are home video games) fell sharply in the second quarter of 1983. Arcade games decreased by 63 percent (from \$45 million to \$17 million). Reflecting the diminished popularity of donkey-kong—which had previously been a market-leading arcade game—imports from Japan shrank by 73 percent (from \$40 million to \$11 million). Imports of game machines for home use contracted by 45 percent (from \$215 million to \$118 million) as the home entertainment market shifted from dedicated video games to personal computers which also play games. Imports from the three leading home video game suppliers, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Japan, plunged by 50 percent (from \$196 million to \$98 million).

Exports of coin-operated game machines declined by 46 percent in the second quarter of 1983, from \$34 million to \$19 million, continuing a previously reported trend. This decrease was more than offset, however, by a 108-percent rise in exports of other game machines, from \$18 million to \$37 million. The Canadian market was responsible for both the sharpest

single-country market fall in exports of arcade games (from \$10 million to \$4 million) and the steepest rise in exports of game machines for home use, chiefly video games and software cartridges (from \$2 million to \$10 million).

Ralph Watkins
724-0976

Ophthalmic goods

In the second quarter of 1983 compared with the second quarter of 1982, U.S. imports of ophthalmic goods increased by 35 percent, in terms of value, to \$116.6 million from \$86.2 million; however, the value of such exports decreased by 16 percent to \$27.2 million from \$32.6 million. The increase in the value of the imports continues the trend of the last several years and reflects increasing imports of ophthalmic lenses, including contact lenses (up 53 percent); eyeglasses, lorgnettes, goggles, and similar articles (up 35 percent); and, frames and mountings, and parts of eyeglasses (up 33 percent). Imports of these articles increased in part due to the larger number of older Americans in the population and the price competitiveness of such imports. The decline in exports of these articles is due principally to the availability in world markets of comparable lower priced products from the Orient.

Richard Witherspoon
724-0978

Musical instruments, parts, and accessories

U.S. imports of musical instruments, parts, and accessories increased in value by 38 percent in the second quarter of 1983 compared with the second quarter of 1982, to \$97.5 million from \$70.8 million. U.S. exports increased by 6 percent to \$42.8 million from \$40.5 million. The increase in the value of imports results from increases in imports of electronic organs (up 32 percent) and nonelectronic musical instruments, such as drums (up 4 percent), whereas the value of imports of pianos decreased (down 5 percent). These changes in large part reflect the continuing adverse impact of the recession on sales of more expensive instruments. The rise in the value of exports was due principally to increased unit prices of woodwind instruments exported to Canada and the United Kingdom, the principal markets for such instruments, and to increased exports of electronic instruments other than organs and guitars to the United Kingdom and West Germany.

Richard Witherspoon
724-0978

Luggage

During the second quarter of 1983 compared with the first quarter of 1982, imports of luggage increased from \$77 million to \$87 million, or by 13 percent. This continued the trend of rapidly increasing imports experienced in the first quarter when such imports increased by 15 percent.¹⁸³

Taiwan and Korea again accounted for most of the increase and for 53 percent and 27 percent, respectively, of total luggage imports in the second quarter of 1983. The product mix, on the basis of material, continued to shift sharply toward imports of luggage of textile materials, primarily softside luggage of nylon and canvas, at the expense of luggage of plastics. Taiwan and Korea were also the principal beneficiaries of this shift.

Carl Seastrum
724-1733

Bicycles

With demand increasing for both domestic and imported bicycles, as the U.S. economy pulled out of the recession, U.S. imports of bicycles in the second quarter of 1983 increased by 51 percent in quantity and 44 percent in value above the second quarter of 1982, from 527,000 bicycles, valued at \$41 million, to 797,000 bicycles, valued at \$59 million. The 51-percent quantity increase matched the quantity increase in the first quarter of 1983, whereas the 44-percent value increase exceeded the first quarter value increase by 20 percentage points. As in the first quarter, Taiwan and Japan accounted for virtually all of the increase in imports of bicycles. They were also the principal suppliers of all imports in the second quarter of 1983, 68 percent and 21 percent, respectively. The product mix continued to shift toward smaller 20-inch bicycles, primarily bicycle motocross style, but at a less rapid rate. Taiwan accounted for virtually all of the increase in imports of this type of bicycle, in part, at the expense of traditional suppliers, Korea and Poland, that suffered sharp declines. In the second quarter, Taiwan supplied 88 percent of imported bicycles having both wheels not over 25 inches in diameter. However, the larger lightweight bicycles still accounted for 67 percent of the quantity of imports of bicycles and 77 percent of the value. Taiwan and Japan were the major suppliers of such bicycles (58 percent and 30 percent, respectively, in the second quarter of 1983) and accounted for virtually all the increase in imports, while France and China experienced declines, in the second quarter of 1983 compared with such imports in the corresponding period of 1982. The overall unit value continued to decrease but at a much slower rate (18 percent in the first quarter of 1983 compared with the first quarter of 1982, from \$85.41 each to \$69.78 each; 5 percent in the second quarter of 1983 compared with the second quarter of 1982, from \$77.43 each to \$73.94 each). 1/

Carl Seastrum
724-1733

1/ On Aug. 17, 1983, the Commission unanimously determined, with Commissioner Seeley G. Lodwick not participating, that an industry in the United States is not materially injured, is not threatened with material injury, and that the establishment of an industry in the United States is not materially retarded, by reason of imports of bicycles from Taiwan, provided for in items 732.02 through 732.26, inclusive, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, which had been found by the Department of Commerce to be sold in the United States at less than fair value.

Parts of bicycles

Imports of parts of bicycles in the second quarter of 1983 compared with the corresponding period of 1982 registered a sharp 57-percent increase, from \$24 million to \$38 million. Japan experienced the largest absolute gain during the period, \$15 million to \$24 million, and was by far the largest supplier, accounting for 62 percent of parts of bicycles in the second quarter of 1983. Taiwan, Italy, France, and Singapore also registered large increases in such imports. Most imports of parts of bicycles are used in the original-equipment manufacturing of bicycles in the United States. With the expansion of the U.S. economy in 1983, demand for both domestic and imported bicycles increased.

Carl Seastrum
724-1733

Flat goods

Imports of flat goods increased sharply from \$18 million in the second quarter of 1982 to \$24 million in the second quarter of 1983, or by 28 percent. The countries enjoying most of the increase were Taiwan, Japan, and Korea. The gain made by Taiwan was experienced for imports of flat goods other than leather, primarily colorful textile articles of nylon and canvas. However, Japan and Korea experienced their increase in imports of flat goods of leather. Taiwan was also the largest supplier, accounting for 28 percent of imports of flat goods in the second quarter of 1983.

Carl Seastrum
724-1733

Small arms

U.S. imports of small arms amounted to \$24.0 million during the second quarter of 1983, down 43 percent, compared with imports during the second quarter of 1982. This decline represents a continuation of the stagnation of the sporting firearms market that began in 1981. Of particular importance, however, is the decline in imports of pistols and revolvers by 61 percent in quantity and 66 percent in value, from 87,800 units, valued at \$9.6 million, during the second quarter of 1982 to 34,200 units, valued of \$3.3 million, in the second quarter of 1983. This decline is noteworthy because sales of pistols and revolvers are generally considered recession proof and, in fact, prior to 1983, consumption of handguns increased annually.

U.S. exports were \$38.9 million during the second quarter of 1983, down 22 percent from exports in the corresponding period of 1982. Although the strength of the U.S. dollar may have accounted for some of the decline of exports, most of the decline can be attributed to the highly variable military small-arms market. Exports of military small arms declined from \$38.0 million to \$29.8 million.

185
Mark D. Estes
724-0977

Table 24.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1982	(3) to (4)	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent change from (6) to (7)
Handbags												
Imports:												
Quantity (1,000 units)	171,786:	167,009:	78,456:	86,499:	10:	38,435:	39,658:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	421,049:	422,833:	192,947:	209,184:	8:	98,586:	98,401:					
Exports:												
Quantity (1,000 units)	7,581:	6,320:	4,278:	2,913:	-32:	1,781:	1,427:					
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	20,014:	15,032:	8,869:	4,307:	-51:	4,167:	2,290:					
Luggage												
Imports:												
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	294,377:	336,420:	144,631:	164,711:	14:	76,845:	87,065:					
Exports:												
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	48,350:	38,965:	20,100:	18,162:	-10:	10,434:	8,964:					
Flat goods												
Imports:												
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	87,474:	90,249:	37,407:	45,063:	20:	18,415:	23,643:					
Exports:												
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	9,086:	6,763:	3,497:	2,715:	-22:	2,012:	1,261:					
Ophthalmic goods												
Imports:												
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	299,761:	342,026:	165,009:	232,645:	41:	86,165:	116,634:					
Exports:												
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	122,722:	113,325:	59,745:	55,087:	-8:	32,555:	27,246:					
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements												
Imports:												
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	303,861:	275,163:	132,254:	127,471:	-4:	64,441:	63,750:					
Exports:												
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	50,347:	60,090:	31,453:	39,738:	26:	15,923:	22,227:					
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses												
Imports:												
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	181,659:	178,899:	83,170:	85,293:	3:	40,376:	40,437:					
Exports:												
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	127,332:	138,642:	64,263:	91,715:	43:	35,481:	50,678:					
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus												
Imports:												
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	196,808:	221,917:	106,344:	127,594:	20:	54,049:	63,297:					
Exports:												
Value (\$1,000 dollars)	559,750:	601,238:	313,600:	290,935:	-7:	166,239:	140,424:					

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

Table 24.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent change from (6) to (7)	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (1) to (2)
Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1983	-10	-6	-10
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies											
Imports:											
Value (1,000 dollars)	74,931	87,818	43,797	40,985	-6	21,166	19,063	19,063	-10	-6	-10
Exports:											
Value (1,000 dollars)	310,757	332,743	172,749	176,384	2	92,443	87,276	87,276	-6	-6	-6
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)											
Imports:											
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,157	40,066	20,813	22,038	6	10,146	10,757	10,757	6	-6	-6
Exports:											
Value (1,000 dollars)	114,431	120,324	61,525	64,487	5	34,714	32,768	32,768	-6	-6	-6
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts											
Imports:											
Value (1,000 dollars)	109,707	129,391	62,953	93,812	49	33,603	46,867	46,867	39	-7	-7
Exports:											
Value (1,000 dollars)	727,881	773,823	387,662	382,027	-1	202,691	188,609	188,609	-7	-7	-7
Apparatus based on the use of x-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other uses and parts											
Imports:											
Value (1,000 dollars)	269,677	351,612	140,087	237,980	70	79,832	120,038	120,038	50	-50	-50
Exports:											
Value (1,000 dollars)	336,180	320,110	161,712	177,054	9	84,448	77,866	77,866	-8	-8	-8
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts											
Imports:											
Value (1,000 dollars)	246,080	237,603	120,528	113,892	-6	69,714	56,846	56,846	-18	-18	-18
Exports:											
Value (1,000 dollars)	911,890	1,022,230	514,848	452,533	-12	254,759	210,084	210,084	-18	-18	-18
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 (1,000 dollars)	343,827	326,900	160,103	189,487	18	85,992	97,388	97,388	13	-13	-13
Exports:											
Value (1,000 dollars)	107,293	91,270	50,303	36,791	-27	26,371	18,977	18,977	-28	-28	-28

Table 24.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent: (6) to (7)
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights								
Imports:	19,558:	17,171:	9,695:	9,839:	1:	4,795:	5,718:	19
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,186:	13,290:	7,094:	4,934:	-30:	3,601:	2,492:	-31
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shear stress, and parts								
Imports:	9,183:	12,941:	5,507:	9,386:	70:	2,792:	4,630:	66
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	136,231:	124,209:	62,303:	65,732:	6:	34,969:	30,321:	-13
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments								
Imports:	28,632:	26,717:	14,012:	12,755:	-9:	7,412:	6,228:	-16
Exports:	48,860:	44,002:	22,538:	19,506:	-13:	10,945:	8,816:	-19
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts								
Imports:	252,368:	251,197:	130,038:	127,289:	-2:	66,517:	64,387:	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,178,679:	1,104,052:	578,983:	505,291:	-13:	295,082:	245,293:	-17
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts								
Imports:	101,417:	110,597:	49,932:	64,634:	29:	24,518:	28,234:	15
Exports:	904,499:	903,008:	470,319:	455,517:	-3:	251,696:	215,318:	-14
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts								
Imports:	45,769:	41,786:	21,112:	22,968:	9:	11,071:	11,781:	6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	60,392:	48,018:	27,098:	23,453:	-13:	14,067:	11,330:	-19

Table 24.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent change (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent change (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,769	11,862	4,263	9,077	113	2,096	4,780	128
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	126,072	127,487	65,114	61,244	-6	34,439	29,914	-13
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	109,877	137,422	67,342	73,094	9	36,023	39,080	8
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,352,211	1,373,313	703,877	715,788	2	346,284	378,362	9
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply materials, and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,181	12,639	6,688	8,107	21	3,510	4,496	28
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	98,025	86,197	43,533	31,907	-27	22,905	16,979	-26
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts								
Watches and watch movements								
Imports:								
Quantity (thousands)-----	83,332	86,134	31,245	68,024	118	13,877	28,392	105
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	830,757	649,385	281,324	363,364	29	135,171	162,626	20
Exports:								
Quantity (thousands)-----	8,742	2,079	1,123	488	-56	507	226	-55
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	26,840	19,739	9,725	7,433	-24	4,921	3,443	-30
Clocks and clock movements								
Imports:								
Quantity (thousands)-----	48,678	47,374	19,932	28,703	44	8,066	12,575	56
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	316,836	228,455	114,672	106,337	-7	43,807	49,254	12
Exports:								
Quantity (thousands)-----	2,094	1,842	1,136	1,322	16	679	928	37
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,307	19,174	10,726	7,220	-33	6,623	4,085	-38
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,882	12,201	5,579	6,063	9	2,609	2,906	11
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,934	24,885	14,673	13,960	-5	8,172	9,662	18

Table 24.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent change from (6) to (7)	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (1) to (2)
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof											
Imports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	613,646		597,863		283,308		285,168		1	149,721	131,169
Exports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	243,430		293,404		134,586		102,336		-24	77,783	43,304
Projectors and combinations with or without camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording, and reproducing systems, and parts; and projection screens											
Imports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	25,764		23,819		12,010		14,453		20	6,113	7,182
Exports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	117,168		90,366		47,420		41,274		-13	25,068	21,042
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts											
Imports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	3,262		2,534		1,306		1,373		5	627	581
Exports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	18,349		13,136		8,122		4,667		-43	4,846	1,971
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides											
Imports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	18,976		16,785		7,631		9,243		21	3,308	4,758
Exports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	21,627		22,037		13,598		8,510		-37	7,114	3,788
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 (\$1,000 dollars)--	102,566		88,260		44,678		40,852		-9	23,120	19,840
Exports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	9,807		7,113		3,480		4,361		25	2,093	2,203

Table 24.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent: change (3) to (4)	Percent: change (3) to (5)	Percent: change (3) to (6)	Percent: change (6) to (7)
										Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983
Equipment specially designed for photo-finishing (still pictures)													
Imports:	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	47,750	73,951	34,532	52,461	52	14,324	22,552	57				
Exports:	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	199,156	195,159	107,185	77,011	-28	55,118	38,758	-30				
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film													
Imports:	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	2,409	2,984	1,489	3,556	139	859	1,078	26				
Exports:	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	23,966	21,982	11,089	8,756	-21	6,460	4,257	-34				
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed													
Imports:	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	381,333	395,954	193,569	216,600	12	99,232	117,267	18				
Exports:	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	1,040,517	943,690	477,701	431,950	-10	242,071	213,060	-12				
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers													
Imports:	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	185,809	211,729	98,423	121,847	24	51,700	66,420	28				
Exports:	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	305,596	291,202	144,477	137,129	-5	73,871	75,806	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													
Imports:	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	21,102	21,536	9,437	5,914	-37	4,436	1,765	-60				
Exports:	Value (\$1,000 dollars)	73,982	70,381	36,639	35,418	-3	18,973	15,305	-19				

Table 24.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent change from (6) to (7)
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded									
Imports:									
Quantity (1,000 linear feet)-----	108,558	107,807	56,118	3,846	-93	25,652	3,231	-87	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,645	6,960	3,182	2,894	-9	1,467	1,609	10	
Exports:									
Quantity (1,000 linear feet)-----	31,423	32,939	15,171	3,492	-77	7,934	1,304	-84	
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,924	26,709	12,720	15,847	25	6,844	7,989	17	
Phonograph records									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	49,150	50,672	24,121	14,796	-39	13,425	5,148	-62	
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	87,820	61,200	32,701	25,660	-22	17,258	13,343	-23	
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,575	26,459	8,807	10,537	20	4,918	4,792	-3	
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	86,170	115,918	55,203	74,838	36	31,888	37,583	18	
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	293,668	351,997	179,128	242,616	35	83,623	144,770	73	
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	550,037	592,671	313,201	248,619	-21	162,888	116,508	-28	
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 (1,000 dollars)-----	8,731	6,096	3,043	4,464	47	1,455	2,314	59	
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,934	4,588	1,972	3,824	94	1,592	2,490	56	
Musical instruments, parts and accessories									
Imports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	262,851	293,208	139,827	163,754	17	70,814	97,471	38	
Exports:									
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	201,743	147,836	76,942	73,597	-4	40,512	42,839	6	

Table 24.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (6) to (7)								
Musical instruments																
Imports:																
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	190,671	226,262	105,593	117,166	11:	53,055	66,621	26								
Exports:																
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	146,409	99,613	52,307	46,210	-12:	26,790	26,343	-2								
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)																
Imports:																
Quantity (number)-----	31,441	65,052	37,882	56,231	48:	14,752	29,228	98								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	43,972	68,165	36,023	34,466	-4:	17,869	17,038	-5								
Exports:																
Quantity (number)-----	21,124	11,681	5,139	5,014	-2:	2,225	2,395	8								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	22,218	13,269	6,125	4,826	-21:	2,652	2,334	-12								
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)																
Imports:																
Quantity (number)-----	164,287	135,640	48,704	87,356	79:	26,200	53,737	105								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	21,693	20,627	9,945	12,737	28:	5,176	6,851	32								
Exports:																
Quantity (number)-----	40,939	17,703	10,113	7,892	-22:	4,471	3,821	-15								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	42,805	18,888	11,291	6,754	-40:	4,719	3,419	-28								
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings																
Imports:																
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,250,072	1,366,658	682,371	865,918	27:	363,982	453,474	25								
Exports:																
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	643,748	591,473	308,443	278,043	-10:	163,944	141,618	-14								
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings																
Imports:																
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,624	3,218	1,309	2,191	67:	705	1,184	68								
Exports:																
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,552	14,793	7,395	4,291	-42:	4,052	2,323	-43								
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)-----	986,187	1,071,514	538,584	663,249	23:	276,553	340,904	23								
Exports:																
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	510,541	471,380	245,112	228,163	-7:	127,553	115,871	-9								

Table 24.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent change from (6) to (7)	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1982	1981	Imports:
Nontextile floor coverings															
Imports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	36,059	38,732	19,190	23,566	23	10,497	13,020	24							
Exports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	121,883	101,802	54,312	53,933	-1	29,247	29,365	0							
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)															
Imports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	121,754	126,393	70,989	51,085	-28	41,844	23,979	-43							
Exports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	168,676	161,849	88,986	69,533	-22	50,150	38,880	-22							
Ordnance and accessories															
Exports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	176,425	312,174	127,377	275,422	116	87,555	121,056	38							
Ammunition and munitions															
Imports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	18,188	27,403	16,421	13,450	-18	8,303	5,274	-36							
Exports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	889,657	1,474,227	582,034	614,343	6	242,259	305,570	26							
Games															
Imports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	681,344	1,058,080	503,961	321,164	-36	286,760	158,085	-45							
Exports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	360,022	274,750	120,086	144,970	21	57,930	62,535	8							
Sporting goods															
Imports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	596,057	664,984	332,860	359,336	8	166,546	178,489	7							
Exports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	368,268	373,486	193,561	191,687	-1	103,841	94,877	-9							
Fishing tackle															
Imports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	136,999	159,275	90,955	86,127	-5	41,775	34,747	-17							
Exports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	31,311	22,953	14,123	12,205	-14	6,645	5,686	-14							
Golf equipment															
Imports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	45,057	62,240	32,698	36,698	12	17,486	19,241	10							
Exports:															
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--	113,792	132,852	68,347	75,281	10	36,217	36,560	1							

Table 24.--Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent:		Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1982	Percent: change (3) to (4)	:Percent: change (6) to (7)
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Lawn-tennis equipment										
Imports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	37,309	48,358	23,709	28,966	22	13,471	15,255	13		
Exports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	40,351	43,520	24,575	27,141	10	13,353	12,545	-6		
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing										
Imports:										
Quantity (pairs)-----	686,927	942,193	216,316	382,372	77	137,038	265,861	94		
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	32,476	39,481	12,865	17,995	40	8,981	12,784	42		
Exports:										
Quantity (pairs)-----	221,688	174,928	40,801	96,046	135	25,871	34,771	34		
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	18,664	15,722	3,071	5,579	82	2,043	3,276	60		
Bicycles										
Imports:										
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	2,224	1,725	850	1,286	51	527	797	51		
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	184,631	123,284	68,471	93,084	36	40,827	58,942	44		
Exports:										
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	90	50	19	16	-13	13	8	-39		
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	5,933	3,689	1,321	990	-25	823	542	-34		
Parts of bicycles										
Imports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	142,092	85,111	49,736	63,985	29	24,395	38,299	57		
Exports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,922	7,888	4,289	4,982	16	2,067	2,521	22		
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof										
Imports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	13,808	22,331	9,566	18,414	92	5,855	10,346	77		
Exports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	8,476	6,532	3,400	2,275	-33	2,184	955	-56		
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects										
Imports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	243,811	313,788	120,371	115,679	-4	70,706	62,103	-12		
Exports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	12,626	9,225	3,858	5,952	54	2,377	3,274	38		

Table 24.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1982	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1982	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors								
Imports: (1,000 dollars)-----	618,491:	716,377:	300,478:	254,078:	-15:	171,434:	137,026:	-20
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	278,022:	227,681:	105,840:	89,924:	-15:	60,360:	52,090:	-14
Jewelry								
Imports: (1,000 dollars)-----	1,039,948:	1,168,659:	503,784:	552,772:	10:	259,916:	278,241:	7
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	232,728:	188,421:	99,468:	88,580:	-11:	55,459:	48,486:	-13
Precious metal jewelry								
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	706,343:	864,272:	362,772:	373,183:	3:	184,017:	176,516:	-4
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	140,845:	114,488:	60,675:	54,841:	-10:	35,014:	31,688:	-9
Costume jewelry								
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	193,721:	178,249:	82,781:	86,320:	4:	43,486:	45,504:	5
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,929:	66,809:	35,103:	28,659:	-18:	18,130:	14,327:	-21
Natural or cultured pearls								
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	107,950:	97,046:	45,236:	76,239:	69:	25,627:	46,800:	83
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	952:	1,062:	557:	602:	8:	360:	237:	-34
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers								
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	112,900:	109,551:	57,393:	59,903:	4:	30,434:	33,196:	9
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	59,009:	51,189:	26,972:	26,133:	-3:	14,146:	14,322:	1
Buttons								
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	20,031:	18,064:	9,730:	10,334:	6:	5,289:	5,812:	10
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	11,947:	11,872:	6,339:	6,383:	1:	3,485:	3,383:	-3
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons								
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	92,868:	91,487:	49,569:	49,569:	4:	25,144:	27,384:	9
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)-----	47,061:	39,316:	20,632:	19,750:	-4:	10,661:	10,938:	3

Table 24.—Quarterly and annual data on U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	77,806	77,776	35,639	44,763	26	18,729	22,597	21
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	31,603	32,954	16,894	15,237	-10	8,883	7,950	-11
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	81,722	85,124	43,101	48,535	13	22,006	26,400	20
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	135,836	114,113	58,95	47,357	-19	31,278	25,486	-19
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f.; chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refil leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	14,219	12,865	6,761	6,959	3	3,653	3,611	-1
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	9,839	9,197	4,906	4,724	-4	2,697	2,691	0
Miscellaneous products								
Casters								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----	25,274	27,423	10,779	25,456	136	5,605	13,255	136
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	10,794	10,494	5,188	6,877	33	2,441	3,665	50
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,833	5,322	3,334	2,574	0	1,534	1,526	0
Clothespins								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 gross)-----	2,211	1,928	899	1,162	29	420	665	58
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,802	2,614	1,256	1,569	25	599	850	42
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 gross)-----								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	177	38	27	24	-11	10	5	-47
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	6,338	7,066	3,831	3,810	-1	1,635	1,542	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	28,892	31,933	16,534	18,264	10	7,245	8,128	12
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)-----	13,616	13,839	7,959	5,500	-31	3,972	2,622	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	69,205	70,063	37,077	30,175	-19	18,437	14,795	-20

Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1983

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June
Handbags-----				
Luggage-----				
Flat goods-----				
Ophthalmic goods-----	1			
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic				
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements other than optical lenses-----	4		(1)(4)(7)	(1)(4)(7)
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses-----	1	1	(1)	(1)
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-----	2			
Apparatus based on the use of x-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other uses and parts-----	1	1		
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts-----	1			
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-----	1			
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-----	3	9	3	9
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments-----				
- 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-----	3	10	3	10

Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1983

Commodity area	Imports			Exports		
	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts						
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts						
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	1 4 (7)	1 4 (7)	1 4 (7)	1 4 (7)	(1) (4) 7	(1) (4) 9
Clocks and clock movements	4 (7)	9	4 (7)	9	(1) 4 (7)	(1) 4 (7)
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	2					
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)					2	
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film					2	
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed					9	
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						

Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1983

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded	(5) 7	(5) 7	(5) 7	(5) 7
Phonograph records	(2)	(2)		
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings				2
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	2			
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	2 9	2 9	2 9	2 9
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	1	1		
Musical instruments (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)	4 (7)	4 (7)	4 (7)	(1)(4)(7)
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic); furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	1 4 (7)	1 4 (7)	(1)(4)	
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings	3	3	(2)	
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture				(2)
Nontextile floor coverings				
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)	(1)	(1)		
Ordnance and accessories				2
Ammunition and munitions	(1) 9	(1) 9	1	
Games	(3)			
Sporting goods				
Fishing tackle				
Golf equipment				
Lawn-tennis equipment				10
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing	1	1	9 10	
Snow skis				
Bicycles	3 4 (7)	3 4 (7)	3 4	(3) 4 (7)
Parts of bicycles	1 4	1 4	1	(1)(4) 9
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof	1	1	1	(1) 9
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	1	1		(1) 3
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors				(1)

Table 25.— Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1983

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June
Jewelry—				
Precious metal jewelry				
Costume jewelry				
Natural or cultured pearls				
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers	3	9	9	10
Buttons				
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons				
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles				
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts				
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	3	6 (8)	6 (8)	1 (4) 7
Clothespins	1	4	1	10
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.			(6)	(6)

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. A-2

Import monitoring gates--Continued

<u>Category</u>	<u>Economic Criterion</u>
Import unit value	<p>7. Average unit value of the import class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</p> <p>8. Average unit value of the import class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</p>
Supplying countries	<p>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.</p> <p>10. The leading supplier, by value, in the current period was not among the top four supplying countries during a designated, prior, comparable period.</p>

Export monitoring gates

<u>Category</u>	<u>Economic Criterion</u>
Export value	<p>1. Total value of the export class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</p> <p>2. Total value of the export class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</p> <p>3. Total value of the export class has changed (+) by at least 40 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</p>
Export quantity	<p>4. Total quantity of the export class has changed (+) by at least 10 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</p> <p>5. Total quantity of the export class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</p> <p>6. Total quantity of the export class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</p>

Export monitoring gates--Continued

<u>Category</u>	<u>Economic Criterion</u>
Export unit value	<p>7. Average unit value of the export class has changed (+) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</p> <p>8. Average unit value of the export class has changed (+) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.</p>
Market countries	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent:		Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1982	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Articles covered by the mtn civil aircraft agreement										
Imports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)--	3,690,766	3,410,263	1,808,981	1,574,867	-13	892,538	666,046		-25	
Exports:	14,073,196	9,355,623	5,294,150	5,995,434	13	2,498,379	2,962,825		19	
Engines and parts of engines										
Imports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)--	1,411,096	1,261,798	620,365	565,151	-9	312,425	265,062		-15	
Exports:	1,740,560	904,835	420,002	589,436	40	219,994	300,431		37	
Non-piston type internal combustion engines										
Imports:										
Quantity (number)--	3,326	1,854	1,051	319,730	-31	443	363		-18	
Value (1,000 dollars)--	1,040,570	786,993	375,354	319,150	-15	187,171	140,546		-25	
Exports:										
Quantity (number)--	1,729	1,743	329,911	849	-7	399	368		-8	
Value (1,000 dollars)--	739,156	721,187	329,019	491,272	49	167,863	252,059		50	
Pumps, fans and blowers, compressors, air-conditioners and refrigerating equipment										
Imports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)--	8,010	10,400	3,803	37,784	893	1,949	22,194		1,038	
Exports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)--	22,341	19,693	10,693	9,294	-13	5,367	4,874		-9	
Flight simulating machines and parts thereof										
Imports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)--	38,377	67,156	23,602	42,583	80	12,326	25,622		108	
Exports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)--	59,224	65,729	29,438	38,525	31	16,992	21,820		28	
Electrical generators, motors and transformers										
Imports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)--	9,358	6,790	3,178	3,079	-3	1,495	1,547		3	
Exports:										
Value (1,000 dollars)--	17,310	15,740	8,298	6,300	-24	4,245	3,363		-21	
Ovens and other food warming equipment										
Imports:										
Quantity (units)--	2,63	73	32	531	1,559	4	172	4,200		
Value (1,000 dollars)--	2,565	2,149	1,332	803	-40	412	323	-22		
Exports:										
Quantity (units)--	15,215	15,130	7,284	6,032	-17	3,760	2,648		-30	
Value (1,000 dollars)--	1,423	1,421	763	619	-19	405	301	-26		

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	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Amplifiers, receivers, and recorders:								
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----								
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	7,061	4,037	1,956	2,782	42	1,119	1,387	24
Radio navigational aid apparatus; sound or visual signalling apparatus:								
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----								
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	135,822	151,611	72,409	69,203	-4	37,505	35,368	-6
Automatic voltage and voltage-current regulators								
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----								
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	11,870	11,737	5,363	3,438	-36	2,447	1,280	-48
Civil balloons, airships, and gliders								
Imports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----								
Exports: Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	348,557	361,560	183,218	170,816	-7	92,880	90,160	-3
Civil airplanes (including helicopters)								
Imports: Quantity (units)-----								
Exports: Quantity (units)-----	1,336,505	1,129,052	673,280	475,120	-29	310,894	151,403	-51
New civil airplanes								
Imports: Quantity (units)-----								
Exports: Quantity (units)-----	3,826	1,557	969	659	-32	483	359	-26
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	8,551,245	4,774,764	2,980,649	3,611,978	21	1,298,990	1,777,851	37
Quantity (units)-----								
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----								
Exports: Quantity (units)-----	1,214,222	1,017,049	613,917	443,350	-28	279,566	133,983	-52
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----	8,316,183	4,556,606	2,897,025	3,437,643	19	1,254,018	1,688,075	35

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (5) to (6)	Percent change from (7) to (8)
Helicopters											
Imports:											
Quantity (units)-----	260:	260:	109:	66:	-39:	63:	27:	-57:			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	105,734:	85,571:	47,813:	57,685:	21:	26,187:	22,254:	-15:			
Exports:											
Quantity (units)-----	453:	259:	137:	134:	-2:	55:	49:	-11:			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	346,526:	205,956:	95,566:	114,275:	20:	37,013:	73,857:	100:			
Other civil airplanes											
Imports:											
Quantity (units)-----	360:	278:	169:	83:	-51:	75:	34:	-55:			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	1,108,488:	931,478:	566,104:	385,665:	-32:	253,378:	111,728:	-56:			
Exports:											
Quantity (units)-----	2,872:	1,061:	697:	408:	-41:	345:	231:	-33:			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	7,969,656:	4,350,649:	2,801,459:	3,323,367:	-19:	1,217,005:	1,614,218:	33:			
Multi-engine, 4,400 pounds and over, but less than 10,000 pounds empty weight											
Imports:											
Quantity (units)-----	123:	87:	48:	28:	-62:	20:	5:	-75:			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	123,695:	104,285:	54,597:	39,541:	-28:	23,943:	6,893:	-71:			
Exports:											
Quantity (units)-----	426:	209:	140:	62:	-56:	60:	36:	-40:			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	526,043:	308,892:	199,842:	69,241:	-65:	87,945:	31,173:	-65:			
Multi-engine airplanes, 10,000 to 33,000 pounds inclusive, empty weight											
Imports:											
Quantity (units)-----	219:	151:	99:	40:	-60:	37:	20:	-46:			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	821,681:	729,758:	451,624:	206,870:	-54:	203,541:	103,430:	-49:			
Exports:											
Quantity (units)-----	20:	25:	9:	17:	89:	2:	10:	400:			
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	86,452:	136,726:	55,977:	120,810:	116:	14,622:	88,766:	507:			
Multi-engine airplanes, over 33,000 pounds empty weight											
Imports:											
Quantity (units)-----	7:	4:	3:	4:	33:	2:	-100:				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	162,222:	93,742:	57,649:	137,741:	139:	24,355:	-100:				
Exports:											
Quantity (units)-----	255:	121:	80:	92:	15:	35:	0:				
Value (\$1,000 dollars)---	7,180,115:	3,834,065:	2,498,585:	3,106,947:	24:	1,088,219:	1,476,827:	36:			

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent:		Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1982	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	:Percent: change from (6) to (7)
					(1)	(2)				
Optical instruments and compasses										
Imports:										
Value	(1,000 dollars)	10,350	9,007	4,751	4,433	-7	2,566	1,929	-25	
Exports:										
Value	(1,000 dollars)	34,928	281,501	135,179	142,048	5	70,016	69,926	0	
Meters and gauges										
Imports:										
Value	(1,000 dollars)	105,892	123,854	62,561	57,128	-9	33,455	26,936	-19	
Exports:										
Value	(1,000 dollars)	230,830	46,624	22,227	30,505	37	10,699	16,349	53	
Furniture										
Imports:										
Value	(1,000 dollars)	15,325	38,161	17,012	19,455	14	10,348	6,355	-39	
Exports:										
Value	(1,000 dollars)	12,682	11,597	6,274	5,005	-20	3,702	2,593	-30	
Pneumatic tyres, of rubber or plastics										
Imports:										
Quantity	(1,000 units)	15	17	8	7	-14	4	3	-16	
Value	(1,000 dollars)	3,895	5,069	2,324	2,216	-5	1,222	910	-26	
Exports:										
Quantity	(1,000 units)	40	36	18	19	3	10	10	-3	
Value	(1,000 dollars)	4,740	4,504	2,138	1,997	-7	1,193	979	-18	
All other parts										
Imports:										
Value	(1,000 dollars)	728,135	737,261	387,684	358,389	-8	201,261	159,921	-21	
Exports:										
Value	(1,000 dollars)	2,844,636	2,629,731	1,386,429	1,285,122	-7	722,368	622,523	-14	

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		1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Percent: change from (6) to (7)	Percent: change from (6) to (8)
(1)		(2)		(3)	(4)						
Motor vehicle parts and accessories											
Imports:											
Value (1,000 dollars)-----:	8,447,409:	9,110,446:	4,579,686:	5,801,035:	27:	2,619,126:	3,165,342:	21			
Exports:											
Value (1,000 dollars)-----:	11,261,660:	10,641,744:	5,853,601:	5,523,989:	-6:	3,033,923:	2,881,725:	-5			
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles											
Imports:											
Value (units)-----:	106,840:	45,094:	25,753:	40,196:	56:	14,819:	21,711:	47			
Value (1,000 dollars)-----:	493,647:	497,275:	268,138:	426,474:	59:	145,835:	227,378:	56			
Exports:											
Quantity (units)-----:	100,323:	69,158:	41,953:	35,025:	-17:	21,219:	20,250:	-5			
Value (1,000 dollars)-----:	553,697:	349,975:	199,901:	216,932:	9:	108,561:	133,370:	23			
Motor vehicle parts provided for in customs items 692.32 and 692.33											
Imports:											
Value (1,000 dollars)-----:	3,226,616:	3,550,177:	1,789,458:	2,199,967:	23:	1,045,223:	1,201,427:	15			
Exports:											
Value (1,000 dollars)-----:	6,936,538:	6,663,116:	3,705,825:	3,382,982:	-9:	1,934,471:	1,759,745:	-9			
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels											
Imports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----:	3117,563:	376,946:	187,889:	235,895:	26:	108,468:	127,793:	18			
Exports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----:	1,034,969:	1,164,680:	648,670:	662,127:	2:	347,133:	346,567:	0			
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers; radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes											
Imports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----:	182,582:	187,707:	87,653:	115,910:	32:	50,993:	61,023:	20			
Exports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----:	108,445:	96,106:	50,469:	55,846:	11:	25,780:	30,665:	19			
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers											
Imports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----:	646,747:	843,324:	440,265:	536,385:	22:	264,687:	296,436:	12			
Exports:											
Value (\$1,000 dollars)-----:	1,384,463:	1,314,181:	702,201:	651,021:	-7:	365,230:	337,486:	-8			

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	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent: change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus; items 692.32 and 692.33								
Imports:	2,079,722:	2,142,198:	1,073,649:	1,311,775:	22:	621,073:	716,173:	15
Value (1,000 dollars)-								
Exports:	4,408,659:	4,088,147:	2,304,484:	2,013,986:	-13:	1,196,326:	1,045,026:	-13
Motor vehicle engines and parts								
Imports:	1,331,649:	1,666,896:	838,723:	1,126,270:	34:	495,605:	620,735:	25
Value (1,000 dollars)-								
Exports:	1,982,861:	1,968,593:	1,058,624:	1,056,516:	0:	535,637:	544,858:	2
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof								
Imports:	764,614:	747,323:	357,631:	482,504:	35:	179,301:	270,041:	51
Value (1,000 dollars)-								
Exports:	87,338:	83,574:	41,669:	47,843:	15:	21,069:	22,045:	5
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof								
Imports:	377,011:	375,096:	190,153:	217,217:	14:	106,763:	114,313:	7
Value (1,000 dollars)-								
Exports:	473,561:	458,790:	241,278:	247,452:	3:	117,592:	126,535:	8
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof								
Imports:	51,997:	59,839:	30,658:	38,038:	24:	17,325:	21,528:	24
Value (1,000 dollars)-								
Exports:	114,399:	106,011:	56,520:	60,365:	7:	29,734:	35,000:	18
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof								
Imports:	73,331:	61,197:	30,907:	39,087:	26:	17,496:	21,428:	22
Value (1,000 dollars)-								
Exports:	20,546:	19,469:	10,295:	9,846:	-4:	5,370:	4,944:	-8
Pneumatic tires and tubes								
Imports:	23,467,109:	27,212,540:	13,506,120:	16,497,674:	22:	7,446,764:	9,045,751:	21
Quantity (units)-								
Value (1,000 dollars)-	1,125,441:	1,055,607:	530,068:	547,427:	3:	292,478:	297,516:	2
Exports:								
Quantity (units)-	11,593,317:	6,874,901:	3,634,613:	2,729,685:	-25:	1,857,031:	1,423,883:	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)-	387,211:	249,391:	134,615:	97,413:	-28:	68,427:	49,008:	-28

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent change		Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (6) to (7)
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof										
Imports:	45,346	46,569	24,508	23,589	-4	13,264	12,412	:-	-6	:-
Value (1,000 dollars)-										
Exports:	17,133	13,636	7,641	5,424	-29	4,021	2,845	:-	-29	:-
Value (1,000 dollars)-										
Glass products										
Imports:	60,232	106,693	46,735	60,950	30	30,042	31,020	3	3	:-
Value (1,000 dollars)-										
Exports:	132,943	125,879	72,061	63,778	-11	37,023	32,876	:-	-11	:-
Value (1,000 dollars)-										
Springs and leaves for springs										
Imports:	117,949	113,969	59,863	72,614	21	33,633	39,429	:-	17	:-
Value (1,000 dollars)-										
Exports:	50,395	43,588	19,466	23,647	21	10,426	8,578	:-	-18	:-
Value (1,000 dollars)-										
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof										
Imports:	111,863	92,424	47,185	45,740	-3	25,018	23,814	:-	-5	:-
Value (1,000 dollars)-										
Exports:	66,807	63,894	33,449	25,534	-24	16,461	12,916	:-	-22	:-
Value (1,000 dollars)-										
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof										
Imports:	32,134	84,937	38,786	48,664	25	24,329	23,850	:-	-2	:-
Value (1,000 dollars)-										
Exports:	8,219	7,010	3,833	3,286	-14	1,710	1,325	:-	-23	:-
Value (1,000 dollars)-										
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof										
Imports:	14,887	17,140	8,149	42,817	425	4,343	24,016	453	453	:-
Value (1,000 dollars)-										
Exports:	197,135	268,899	147,007	169,243	15	79,100	90,097	14	14	:-
Value (1,000 dollars)-										
Furniture designed for automotive use										
Imports:	235,171	241,601	119,362	171,099	43	72,917	97,984	34	34	:-
Value (1,000 dollars)-										
Exports:	54,959	50,259	27,189	21,689	-20	16,042	11,240	-30	-30	:-
Value (1,000 dollars)-										

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories

Commodity area	1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jacks and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	79,614:	71,087:	39,391:	47,808:	21:	20,919:	23,991:	15
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	23,829:	18,250:	9,843:	5,971:	-39:	4,828:	2,844:	-41
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	46,948:	54,258:	25,958:	38,582:	49:	13,434:	19,279:	44
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	2,452:	1,917:	1,111:	866:	-22:	565:	419:	-26
Floor coverings								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	7,847:	8,786:	3,926:	7,068:	80:	2,482:	3,855:	55
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	25,643:	28,791:	15,703:	17,474:	11:	8,282:	9,023:	9
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	251,102:	254,564:	130,078:	165,112:	27:	78,710:	91,317:	16
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	125,981:	120,693:	67,563:	67,721:	0:	34,595:	34,049:	-2
Motor vehicle parts and accessories-apta								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	3,259,171:	3,720,170:	1,922,080:	2,660,562:	38:	1,189,727:	1,485,850:	25
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)-----	19,928:	20,511:	10,728:	31,695:	195:	6,153:	17,000:	176
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	323,625:	329,064:	176,147:	355,358:	102:	97,966:	189,175:	93
Motor vehicle parts provided for in test item 692.33								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	1,573,579:	1,825,758:	926,266:	1,222,132:	32:	573,422:	686,416:	20
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)-----	110,187:	136,268:	62,646:	96,283:	54:	37,794:	52,423:	39

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories

Commodity area	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from Jan-Jun 1983 to Apr-Jun 1982	Percent change from Jan-Jun 1983 to Apr-Jun 1982	Percent change from (6) to (7)
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)--	80,409:	78,818:	37,527:	51,560:	37:	24,405:	28,260:	16				
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)--	182,609:	378,814:	205,174:	273,432:	33:	128,057:	160,857:	26				
Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided for in item 692.33												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)--	1,200,372:	1,231,857:	620,918:	800,856:	29:	383,165:	444,873:	16				
Motor vehicle engines and parts												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)--	610,412:	786,030:	425,261:	557,017:	31:	279,134:	321,071:	15				
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)--	26,587:	32,685:	15,349:	31,995:	108:	10,077:	17,200:	71				
Electric starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)--	58,765:	61,564:	36,058:	26,280:	-27:	22,250:	14,025:	-37				
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)--	14,472:	17,368:	8,145:	13,096:	61:	4,906:	7,972:	62				
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)--	46,051:	37,267:	19,413:	24,659:	27:	11,633:	13,512:	16				
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof												
Imports:												
Value (1,000 dollars)--	28,822:	24,926:	12,835:	18,108:	41:	7,776:	9,635:	24				

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Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories

					Percent change from (3) to (4)	Percent change from (3) to (5)	Percent change from (3) to (6)	Percent change from (6) to (7)	Percent change from (7) to (8)
Commodity area		1981	1982	Jan-Jun 1982	Jan-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1982	Apr-Jun 1983		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Glass products									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		29,366	43,711	23,908	20,959	-12	14,431	11,410	-21
Springs and leaves for springs									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		80,671	77,242	40,109	49,943	25	23,534	26,849	14
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		29,981	27,202	12,899	15,780	22	7,932	8,157	3
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		19,484	14,454	5,903	11,810	100	3,625	5,953	64
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		2,380	3,358	1,335	2,961	122	828	1,485	79
Furniture designed for automotive use									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		177,691	185,369	91,668	130,668	43	54,980	74,491	35
Jacks and parts thereof									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		13,039	12,710	6,481	8,673	34	3,733	4,586	23
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		19,465	30,500	13,321	26,178	97	6,901	12,770	85
Floor coverings									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		7,847	8,786	3,926	7,068	80	2,482	3,855	55
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.									
Imports:									
Value (\$1,000 dollars)--		196,925	202,167	103,020	137,867	34	64,108	77,279	21

APPENDIX D

**ALPHABETICAL INDEX FOR COMMODITY GROUPINGS
COVERED IN THE SECTOR TABLES**

**Alphabetical Index for Commodity Groupings
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Electrical articles, miscellaneous -----	167
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Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers-----	41
Inks and ink powders, total-----	90
Inorganic acids-----	81
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Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof-----	147
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Iron and steel mill products, all grades-----	113
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys-----	112
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Lead metal and waste and scrap-----	115
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 Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar alimentary pastes-----	28
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof-----	150
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, miscellaneous and parts thereof-----	150
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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-----	151
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Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrappers, bulldozers, and excavating, leveling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof-----	148
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Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof-----	189
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Natural gemstones-----	107
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Pig iron, and spiegeleisen-----	112
Pistachio nuts-----	21
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Pleasure boats; floating structures-----	170
Plywood and building boards-----	39
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Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)-----	86
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen-----	14
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams-----	14
Portable electric hand tools-----	160
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Pottery products, n.e.c.-----	109
Poultry and poultry meat-----	13
Power transmission chain of iron and steel-----	122
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Precious metals-----	111
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Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof-----	163
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Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof-----	147
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Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel-----	123
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings-----	93
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total-----	92
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Salts of organic acids (nonbenzenoid)-----	85
Sand-----	105
Sardines-----	15
Sauces-----	28
Sausage-----	14
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f-----	197
Scissors and shears-----	123
Seeds-----	18
Semiconductors-----	167
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines-----	153
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Shoe machinery and parts thereof-----	156
Shortening and cooking oils-----	27
Silicon metal-----	118
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Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	118
Silver bullion-----	112
Silver compounds-----	83
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing-----	195
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Soaps and synthetic detergents-----	89
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Sodium carbonate-----	83
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Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings-----	192
Soups-----	28
Soybean oil-----	26
Soybeans-----	25
Special purpose motor vehicles-----	168
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts-----	188
Spices-----	24
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Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof-----	148
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns-----	60
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk-----	60
Spun yarn, of wool or hair-----	60
Starches-----	19
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof-----	145
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof-----	145
Storage batteries-----	160
Structures of base metal-----	123
Sugar, sirups, and molasses-----	22
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane-----	23
Sulfur dioxide-----	85
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Surface-active agents-----	89
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus-----	186
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts-----	187
Sweaters-----	64
Swine-----	13
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies-----	165
Switches other than circuit breakers-----	165
Synthetic dyes, total-----	89
Synthetic gemstones-----	107
Synthetic organic pesticides, total-----	81
Synthetic tanning materials-----	90
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total-----	89
 Table flatware-----	122
Table flatware, precious metals-----	122
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Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery-----	109
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Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines-----	163
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases, or solids-----	158
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Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof-----	153
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires-----	62
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage)-----	59
Textile furnishings-----	63
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies-----	63
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles-----	152
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines-----	151
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Tires other than pneumatic tires-----	92
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Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap-----	120
Titanium, wrought-----	126
Tobacco and tobacco products-----	25
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof-----	157
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled or frozen-----	20
Tonka and vanilla beans-----	29
Tool holders and accessories-----	154
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors-----	196
Tractors, including parts-----	169
Transceivers-----	163
Transformers-----	159
Transistors-----	167
Tubes for tires-----	93
Tuna-----	15

