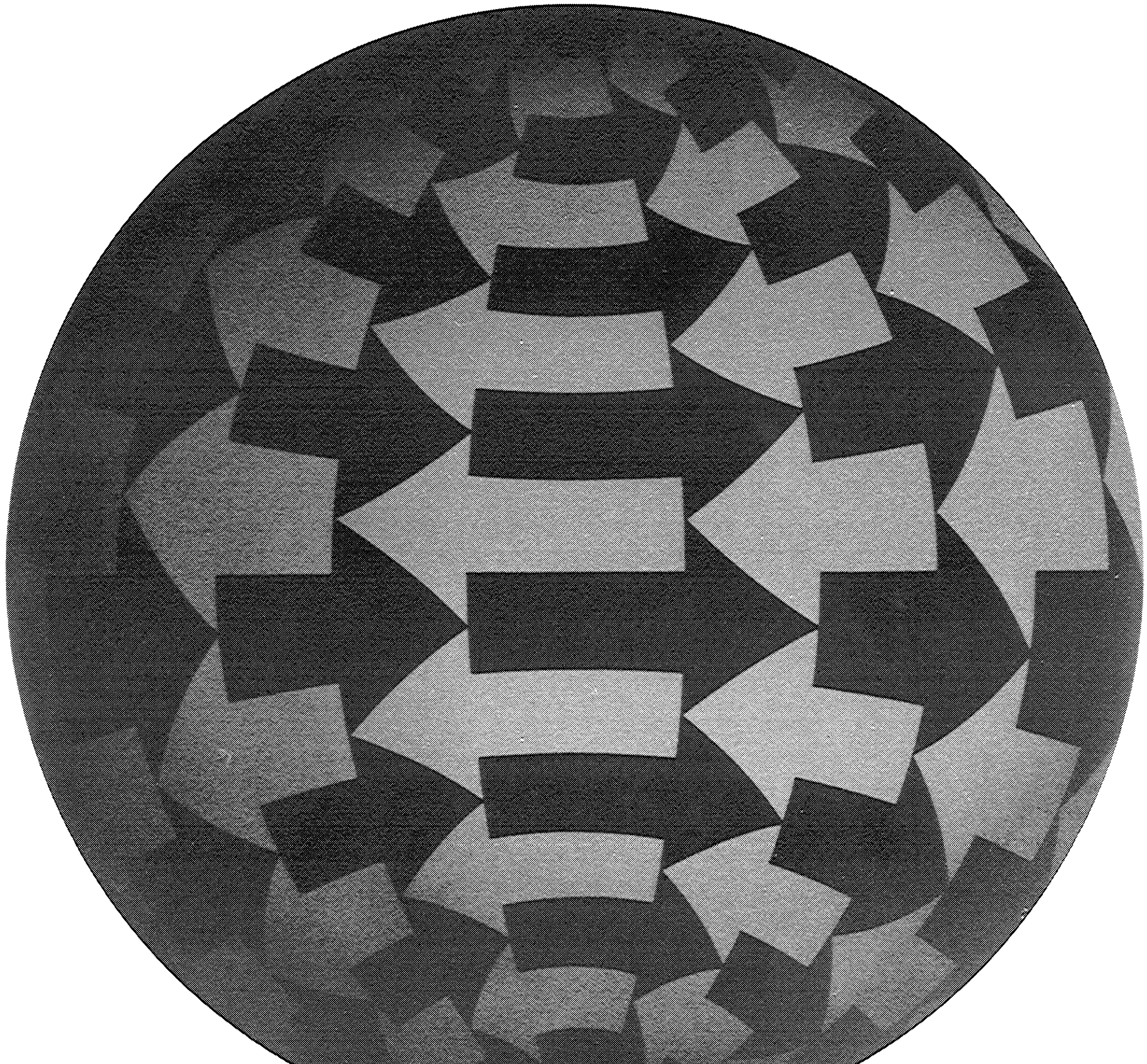
U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas

First Quarter 1984



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PREFACE

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 within the Commission 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.

CONTENTS

Overview of U.S. Merchandise Trade, First Quarter 1984

In the first quarter of 1984, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit was $26.0 billion, 223 percent greater than the $8.0 billion deficit during the corresponding period of 1983 (table 1). 1/ The first quarter surge in the trade deficit, largely reflecting a $20.8 billion increase in U.S. imports over the first quarter of 1983, is generally attributed to a combination of factors including the expanding U.S. economy; the continuing high level of the dollar; import cutbacks or slow import growth in many developing nations; and the increasing export competition being exerted by low-wage, emerging industrial countries and other industrial nations. In addition to these factors, however, market conditions unique to specific industries have also been a major factor in the worsening trade balance.

On a sector basis, merchandise trade deficits were experienced in the first quarter of 1984 for petroleum, natural gas, and related products ($14.3 billion), minerals and metals ($6.4 billion), machinery and equipment ($6.2 billion), textiles and apparel ($2.6 billion), footwear ($1.2 billion), forest products ($956 million), and miscellaneous manufactures ($995 million). Trade surpluses existed for agriculture, animal, and vegetable products ($4.5 billion), and coal, chemicals, and related products ($2.3 billion). The $18.0 billion increase in the U.S. merchandise trade deficit reflects declines in the net U.S. trade position in all sectors with the exception of agriculture. The most significant declines occurred in machinery and equipment, minerals and metals, and petroleum, natural gas, and related products.

During the first quarter of 1984, the United States experienced declines in its net trade position with all of its major trade partners and was in a deficit position in virtually each case (table 2). The largest trade balance declines occurred with the European Community (EC) (declining $3.9 billion to a deficit of $2.2 billion), Japan (declining $2.8 billion to a deficit of $7.3 billion), Canada (declining $2.0 billion to a deficit of $5.4 billion), and Oil Producing and Exporting Countries (OPEC) (declining $1.7 billion to a deficit of $2.7 billion).

The International Monetary Fund's weighted-average foreign currency value of the U.S. dollar was up 0.7 percent from that in the last quarter of 1983 and up 7.6 percent from that in the first quarter of 1983. These increases suggest a continuing decrease in U.S. competitiveness in world markets.

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, 1983, January–March 1983, and January–March 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item 2/	1983	January–March 1983	January–March 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	36,523,114	9,339,040	10,351,367
Forest products	8,358,366	1,976,315	2,124,352
Textiles and apparel	5,752,844	1,419,941	1,832,790
Footwear	102,213	26,129	24,085
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products	4,547,988	1,470,477	875,250
Chemicals and related products	27,067,453	6,402,116	6,940,899
Minerals and metals	13,682,418	3,355,325	3,446,675
Machinery and equipment	82,353,638	20,594,382	21,761,615
Miscellaneous manufactures	15,003,014	3,711,312	3,746,106
Total	193,391,052	48,295,042	51,103,142
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	20,544,529	4,990,436	5,874,184
Forest products	10,808,405	2,330,133	3,080,807
Textiles and apparel	13,272,051	2,922,948	4,440,705
Footwear	4,007,341	1,027,926	1,255,282
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products	57,005,718	12,522,656	15,187,542
Chemicals and related products	15,138,370	3,671,164	4,682,380
Minerals and metals	29,332,725	6,390,328	9,891,616
Machinery and equipment	85,009,192	18,912,742	27,953,458
Miscellaneous manufactures	15,744,101	3,575,711	4,740,883
Total	250,862,436	56,344,047	77,106,860
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	15,978,585	4,348,604	4,477,182
Forest products	-2,450,039	-353,817	-956,454
Textiles and apparel	-7,519,207	-1,503,006	-2,607,915
Footwear	-3,905,128	-1,001,797	-1,231,197
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products	-52,457,730	-11,052,178	-14,312,291
Chemicals and related products	11,929,082	2,730,951	2,258,518
Minerals and metals	-15,650,306	-3,035,002	-6,444,940
Machinery and equipment	-2,655,554	1,681,639	-6,191,842
Miscellaneous manufactures	-741,086	135,601	-994,776
Total	-57,471,384	-8,049,005	-26,003,718

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. value, U.S. port of export.
2/ The product coverage of each of the sectors presented is identified (in terms of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) later in this report on the first page of the textual analysis for each sector.

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Table 2.—All merchandise sectors : U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, January–March 1983, and January–March 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1983	January–March 1983	January–March 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	35,651,224	8,308,187	10,237,486
Japan	21,163,064	4,649,143	5,491,290
EC	42,087,643	11,462,578	11,565,094
Brazil	2,503,624	562,010	495,850
Hong Kong	2,390,282	534,149	584,624
India	1,778,883	634,589	423,392
Korea	5,670,783	1,378,263	1,397,132
Mexico	8,641,504	1,986,932	2,598,122
Taiwan	4,275,828	845,700	1,103,476
OPEC	15,019,233	3,954,494	3,483,939
NMEs	4,982,538	1,535,326	1,572,669
China	2,159,327	663,130	623,993
All other	49,226,440	12,443,667	12,150,064
Total	193,391,052	48,295,042	51,103,142
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	49,910,674	11,653,339	15,631,320
Japan	40,572,026	9,155,165	12,771,361
EC	42,389,298	9,787,111	13,801,092
Brazil	4,862,503	1,073,304	1,556,494
Hong Kong	6,262,346	1,410,762	1,900,430
India	2,175,026	479,957	756,060
Korea	7,132,278	1,428,084	2,139,093
Mexico	16,205,830	3,686,818	4,369,972
Taiwan	11,081,359	2,359,731	3,351,815
OPEC	24,662,743	4,878,533	6,153,963
NMEs	3,537,076	802,798	1,229,017
China	2,181,850	514,905	746,964
All other	42,071,270	9,628,439	13,446,238
Total	250,862,436	56,344,047	77,106,860
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-14,259,450	-3,345,151	-5,393,834
Japan	-19,408,961	-4,506,022	-7,280,071
EC	-301,655	1,675,467	-2,235,998
Brazil	-2,358,878	-511,294	-1,060,643
Hong Kong	-3,872,063	-876,612	-1,315,806
India	-396,142	154,631	-332,667
Korea	-1,461,494	-49,820	-741,960
Mexico	-7,564,325	-1,699,886	-1,771,850
Taiwan	-6,805,530	-1,514,030	-2,248,338
OPEC	-9,643,510	-924,039	-2,670,023
NMEs	1,445,461	732,527	343,651
China	-22,523	148,224	-122,970
All other	7,155,169	2,815,228	-1,296,174
Total	-57,471,384	-8,049,005	-26,003,718

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

Changes in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to other major currencies are shown in the following tabulation:

Currency	First quarter 1983	First quarter 1984	Change
	Per U.S. dollar		Percent
Yen (Japan)	235.74	231.01	-2.0
Pound (United Kingdom)	.6531	.6973	6.8
Franc (France)	6.8874	8.3057	20.6
Dollar (Canada)	1.2273	1.2554	2.3
Lira (Italy)	1,399.44	1,662.43	18.8
Deutsche mark (West Germany)	2.4078	2.7025	12.2

U.S. export developments

U.S. exports increased by 5.8 percent to $51.1 billion in the first quarter of 1984 compared with those in the first quarter of 1983. Major changes in the level of U.S. exports occurred in a number of specific commodity areas within the major industrial sectors.

In the agricultural sector, a 24-percent increase in the export unit value of soybeans and increased shipments of sunflowerseed and cottonseed led to a 26-percent rise in the value of U.S. exports of oilseeds to $2.1 billion in the first quarter of 1984 compared with that in the corresponding period of 1983. During the period, the value of U.S. exports of corn rose by 29 percent, from $3.6 billion to $3.8 billion, but there was virtually no change in the quantity exported. The increase in value reflected a worldwide tight supply situation for feed grains. Exports of animal and vegetable oils, fats, and greases increased by 61 percent, from $363 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $586 million in the corresponding period of 1984. Diminished world supplies of competitive vegetable oils, such as palm and coconut oils, encouraged foreign purchasers to turn to U.S. soybean oil, corn oil, tallow, lard, and sunflowerseed oil.

In the textile (including fibers), apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. exports increased from $1.45 billion during the first quarter of 1983 to $1.86 billion during the corresponding period of 1984, or by about 28 percent. The bulk of the increase was due to the growth in exports of raw fibers (primarily raw cotton), up 70 percent from $0.6 billion to a little over $1.0 billion. The markets showing the most significant increases for U.S. exports of raw fibers were Japan (up $72.4 million), the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (up $45.0 million), and Taiwan (up $39.4 million).

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. exports of petroleum products decreased by 39 percent, from $1.2 billion in the first quarter of 1983 to $726 million in the corresponding period of 1984. This decrease resulted from a situation of oversupply on the world market.

In the machinery and equipment sector, exports of office machines, in which the United States maintained its leadership position, increased by $609 million to $3.3 billion. U.S. exports of motor-vehicle trucks and motor-vehicle parts showed similar increases, by $531 million and by $581 million, respectively. The largest reduction in exports during the first quarter of 1984 was in shipments of aircraft, which fell by $1.3 billion, or 34 percent, as foreign buyers reduced or delayed their purchases.

U.S. import developments

U.S. imports increased by 36.9 percent to $77.1 billion in the first quarter of 1984 compared with $56.3 billion in the first quarter of 1983. There were import increases in all sectors, with the largest increases occurring in the machinery and equipment sector (up $9.0 billion to $28.0 billion) due to strong U.S. demand for imported automobiles, office machines, and consumer electronics. There were major changes in the first quarter of 1984 in the value of U.S. imports for specific commodity groups in the various sectors.

In the agricultural sector, U.S. imports of sugar in the first quarter of 1984 totaled 945,000 short tons, valued at $338 million, representing an 80-percent increase in quantity and an 81-percent increase in value from levels in the corresponding quarter of 1983 (524,000 short tons, valued at $187 million). Imports of sugar into the United States are limited by an absolute quota system administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

In the forest products sector, U.S. imports of wood and wood products rose from $0.9 billion in the first quarter of 1983 to $1.2 billion in the corresponding period of 1984, reflecting the continued high level of U.S. housing starts. U.S. imports of pulp, paper, and printed matter rose from $1.4 billion in the first quarter of 1983 to $1.9 billion in the corresponding period of 1984. The major increase occurred in various fine papers, which were up $297 million.

In the textile, apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. imports of apparel increased by more than 50 percent, from $2.1 billion during the first quarter of 1983 to $3.2 billion during the corresponding period of 1984. Approximately one-half of the increase was accounted for by apparel imports from Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, China, and Taiwan. U.S. imports of textiles (including fibers) also increased from $0.8 billion to $1.2 billion, or by about 54 percent. During the first quarter of 1984, imports of nonrubber footwear increased by about 24 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1983 to approximately $222 million. Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, and Brazil were the major sources for nonrubber footwear imports.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. imports of petroleum products increased by 79 percent, from $2.9 billion in the first quarter of 1983 to $5.2 billion in the corresponding period of 1984. This increase is attributable to increased demand and excess offshore refinery capacity. U.S. imports of crude petroleum also increased, from $7.6 billion in the first quarter of 1983 to $8.4 billion in the corresponding period of 1984, or by 11 percent. This increase was principally due to increased demand. Imports of natural gas and its derivatives, however, decreased by 21 percent, from $2.0 billion in the first quarter of 1983 to $1.6 billion in the corresponding period of 1984. This decrease is the result of the expiration of contracts by U.S.-based firms for the importation of natural gas from Mexico.

In the minerals and metals sector, U.S. imports of iron and steel mill products in the first quarter of 1984 amounted to $2.4 billion, representing an increase of $1.1 billion. This increase, largely in sheet and strip products, reflects increased demand from industries producing consumer durables. Imports of aluminum were valued at $707 million, representing a $364 million increase from that of the corresponding quarter of 1983; imports of cut gemstones (largely diamonds) were $856 million, representing a $326 million increase from that of the first quarter of 1983. The increased imports of aluminum and diamonds reflect improved market demand.

In the machinery and equipment sector, U.S. imports of passenger automobiles, largely from Japan, registered an increase of $1.9 billion over those in the first quarter of 1983, reaching $7.8 billion. Office machine imports, especially imports of data-processing machines, also increased sharply during the period, to $2.5 billion, or by 96 percent over those in the first quarter of 1983. Semiconductor imports increased by $765 million during the period, and radio telephonic and telegraphic imports, especially video tape recorders, were even stronger, increasing by $984 million. Semiconductor imports are related to the activities of U.S. producers operating foreign assembly plants and Japanese producers' strong position in the U.S. markets for computer memory devices.

In the miscellaneous manufactures sector, U.S. imports of recording media increased from $121 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $232 million in the first quarter of 1984, or by 92 percent. This increase, principally from Japan, was achieved by an aggressive marketing policy and strong price competitiveness. U.S. imports of furniture continued to increase as the housing industry maintained its expansion; such imports increased by 47 percent to $605 million. The Canadian furniture industry, the major supplier, benefited from the exchange-rate advantage as well as an organized marketing effort. In addition, an increased number of countries have developed the capacity to produce scientific instruments; these U.S. imports increased by 31 percent to $438 million as the foreign producers, including those in developing countries, intensified their efforts to export to the United States. Imports of jewelry increased by 45 percent to $398 million, primarily in precious metal jewelry from Italy and Hong Kong, costume jewelry from Taiwan, and natural and cultured pearls from Japan.

ANALYSES OF TRADE SHIFTS, BY SECTORS

Agricultural, Animal, and Vegetable Products 1/

During the first quarter of 1984, the United States had a favorable balance of trade in agricultural, animal, and vegetable products of $4.5 billion compared with $4.3 billion during the corresponding period of 1983 (table 3, fig. 1). For these corresponding periods, U.S. imports increased from $5.0 billion 2/ to $5.9 billion, and exports increased from $9.3 billion to $10.4 billion. 3/

The European Community (EC), Mexico, Canada, and Brazil together supplied 46 percent of the U.S. imports of agricultural, animal, and vegetable products here considered during the first quarter of 1984 compared with 48 percent in the corresponding period of 1983. The most significant shifts in imports occurred from Mexico and the EC.

Imports from Mexico rose from $466 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $611 million in the first quarter of 1984, or by 31 percent. A large part of the increase occurred in imports of live cattle, coffee, and fresh peppers. Imports of agricultural products from the EC rose from $868 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $968 million in the corresponding period of 1984, or by 12 percent. The increased imports were general in nature, led by wines and distilled spirits, and cocoa and confectionery.

In regard to exports during the first quarter of 1984, the EC, Japan, and nonmarket economy countries (NME's) together took 47 percent of total U.S. agricultural exports compared with 48 percent of such exports during the corresponding period of 1983. The most significant shift in exports to these major markets was to Japan; they increased from $1.3 billion during the first quarter of 1983 to $1.7 billion in the corresponding period of 1984, or by 31 percent. The increase in exports to Japan of corn and grain sorghum was nearly equivalent to the total export increase to Japan between the two quarters.

Oilseeds and animal and vegetable fats and oils

The value of U.S. exports of soybeans, sunflowerseed, and cottonseed rose sharply as purchases by Japanese, European, and Mexican oilseed mills led to a 26 percent rise to $2.1 billion in the first quarter of 1984 over the corresponding period of 1983. The volume of U.S. oilseed exports in the first quarter of 1984 rose by 14 percent as higher exports of sunflowerseed and cottonseed offset lower exports of soybeans. The export price of U.S. soybeans (the export unit value) in the first quarter of 1984 rose over that in the first quarter of 1983 by 24 percent to $7.94 per bushel as a result of a reduced domestic crop stunted by drought during 1983.

1/ Included here are the commodities classified in schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Animal and vegetable products.
2/ Value in country of origin.
3/ Value f.a.s., U.S. port of export.

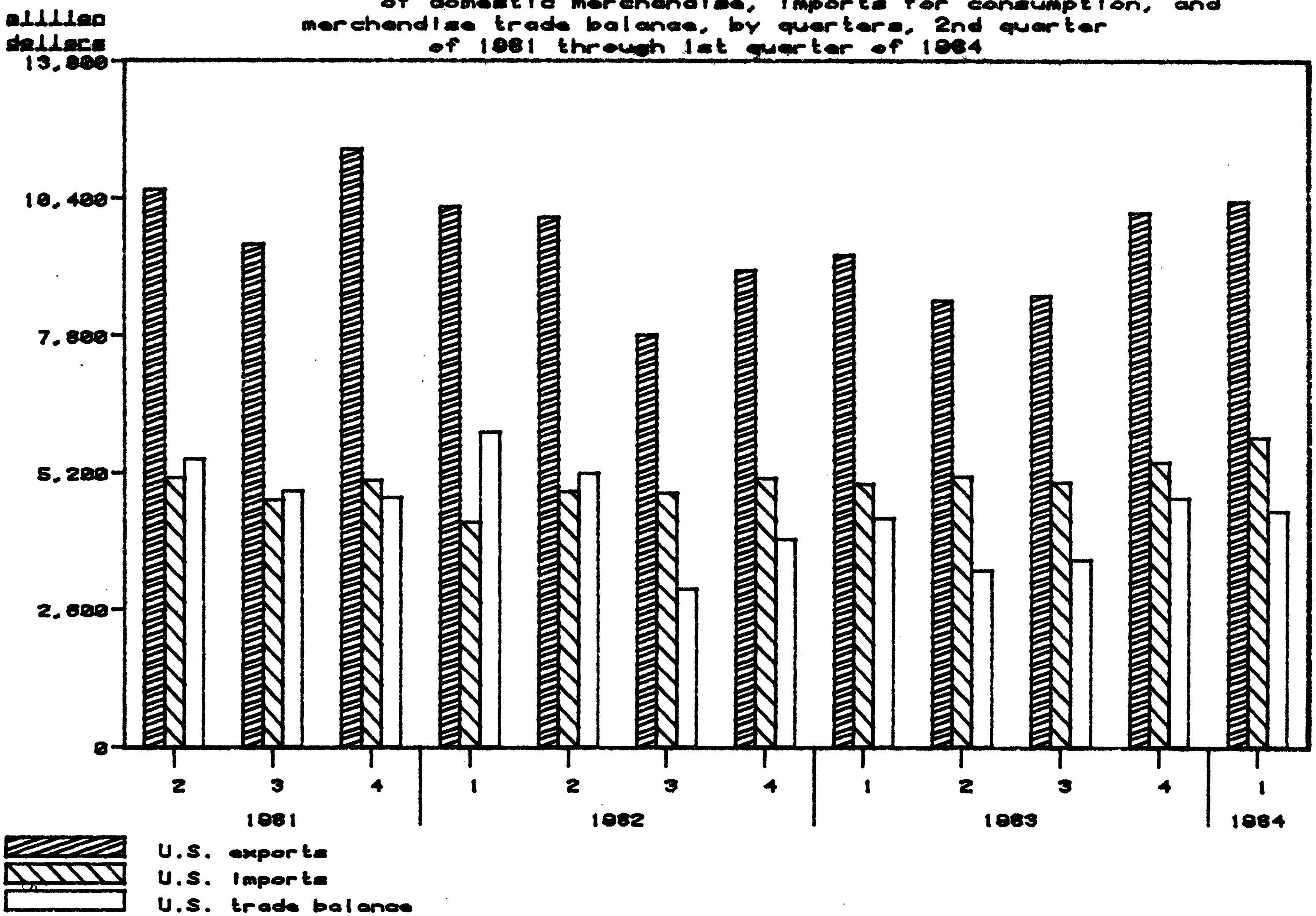
Table 3.—Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products : U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, January-March 1983, and January-March 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1983	January-March 1983	January-March 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	1,953,157	456,669	503,079
Japan	6,337,649	1,316,173	1,657,388
EC	7,535,301	2,203,345	2,238,414
Brazil	469,700	127,681	100,504
Hong Kong	439,298	93,703	99,251
India	699,622	261,509	145,448
Korea	1,547,795	329,553	369,196
Mexico	1,960,538	480,621	619,288
Taiwan	1,245,433	251,877	320,630
OPEC	2,743,361	639,294	760,038
NMEs	2,516,611	999,751	918,858
China	571,918	283,692	177,802
All other	9,074,645	2,178,857	2,619,268
Total	36,523,114	9,339,040	10,351,367
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	2,679,814	613,608	681,485
Japan	394,502	83,056	117,690
EC	3,653,324	867,759	968,107
Brazil	1,751,032	428,350	444,846
Hong Kong	58,514	14,742	20,665
India	245,694	42,848	66,774
Korea	157,317	30,325	37,618
Mexico	1,735,949	466,311	610,893
Taiwan	243,904	56,074	83,767
OPEC	859,708	214,450	255,090
NMEs	382,645	106,069	116,449
China	133,964	32,793	48,926
All other	8,382,119	2,066,838	2,470,795
Total	20,544,529	4,990,436	5,874,184
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-726,656	-156,938	-178,406
Japan	5,943,146	1,233,117	1,539,698
EC	3,881,976	1,335,585	1,270,306
Brazil	-1,281,331	-300,668	-344,341
Hong Kong	380,783	78,961	78,586
India	453,927	218,661	78,674
Korea	1,390,478	299,228	331,578
Mexico	224,588	14,309	8,394
Taiwan	1,001,528	195,802	236,862
OPEC	1,883,652	424,844	504,947
NMEs	2,133,965	893,681	802,409
China	437,954	250,898	128,875
All other	692,525	112,018	148,472
Total	15,978,585	4,348,604	4,477,182

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, 2nd quarter of 1981 through 1st quarter of 1984



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

U.S. exports of animal and vegetable oils, fats, and greases registered a 61-percent increase in value and a 21-percent increase in volume to 2.1 billion pounds, valued at $586 million, in the first quarter of 1984 compared with such exports in the first quarter of 1983. Diminished world supplies of competitive vegetable oils, such as palm and coconut oils, encouraged foreign purchasers to turn to U.S. soybean oil, corn oil, tallow, lard, and sunflowerseed oil, all exports of which increased in the first quarter of 1984. The export unit value of soybean oil rose by 55 percent to 31 cents per pound in the first quarter of 1984 and paced rising prices for virtually all other fats and oils as available world supplies of fats and oils tightened. Meanwhile, U.S. imports of animal and vegetable oils, 1/ consisting mainly of coconut and palm oils, rose by 86 percent to $179 million, largely as a result of price increases.

John Reeder
724-1754

Seeds

U.S. imports of seeds in the first quarter of 1984, at $25 million, were 25 percent less than the $33 million imported in the corresponding quarter of 1983. The drop in trade placed imports in the 1984 quarter at about the same level they held in the first quarter of 1982. The unusually large imports in early 1983 reflected increased demand for seeds owing to a U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) program that year to reduce certain crop surpluses (payment-in-kind program). The USDA required growers of wheat, corn, grain sorghum, rice, and upland cotton who participated in the program to keep idle a portion of their cropland, which then had to be put into soil conservation uses such as hay and pasturage. Only wheat was continued in the program for 1984.

U.S. exports of seeds increased from $47 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $55 million in the corresponding period of 1984, or by 18 percent. Most of the increase in exports went in the form of field and vegetable seeds to Iraq, Japan, and Saudi Arabia.

Robert Roeder
724-1170

1/ In January 1984, the Commission determined that an industry in the United States would be materially injured by reason of imports of hydrogenated castor oil from Brazil, if the outstanding countervailing duty order were to be revoked (Certain Castor Oil Products from Brazil, Determination of the Commission in Investigation No. 104-TAA-20, USITC Publication 1483, January 1984). The outstanding countervailing duty order was issued on Mar. 16, 1976, as a result of an investigation by the U.S. Department of the Treasury after a countervailing duty petition was filed on Apr. 30, 1975. On July 17, 1981, the Brazilian Government requested the Commission to review the outstanding order under sec. 104(b)(1) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, to determine whether an industry in the United States would be materially injured, or threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry would be materially retarded by reason of imports of certain castor oil products from Brazil if the order were to be revoked.

Grains

U.S. exports of grains rose by 6 percent, from $3.6 billion during the first quarter of 1983 to $3.8 billion during the corresponding period of 1984. The value of corn exports rose by 29 percent during this same period, with virtually no change in the quantity exported. The export unit value of corn rose by 29 percent from $3.00 per bushel in the first quarter of 1983 to $3.87 in the first quarter of 1984, reflecting the continuing worldwide tight supply situations for feed grains. The value of wheat exports dropped by 19 percent to $1.5 billion during the first quarter of 1984 compared with that in the corresponding period of 1983, with a 17-percent drop in quantity to 348 million bushels. This drop in wheat exports reflects the relative surplus of wheat on the world markets. Internationally, wheat is being fed to livestock, thus simultaneously limiting the rise in feed grain prices and the drop in food grain prices. The 1983/84 world wheat crop appears to be at a new high, 488 million metric tons, or 7 million tons more than the record of 1982. Australia, China, and India all had record production, more than compensating for any reduced U.S. output.

John Pierre-Benoist
724-0074

Sugar

U.S. imports of sugar in the first quarter of 1984 totaled 945,000 short tons, valued at $338 million, representing an 80-percent increase in quantity and an 81-percent increase in value from the levels in the corresponding quarter of 1983 (524,000 tons, valued at $187 million). Imports of sugar into the United States are limited by an absolute quota system administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The quota system, imposed by the President (Presidential Proclamation No. 4941), has been in effect since May 11, 1982; it is designed to protect the domestic price-support program for sugar from imports of low-priced world sugar. The quota for the crop year October 1, 1982-September 30, 1983, was 2.8 million short tons. That for the current crop year is 3.05 million tons. Also, on June 29, 1983, regulations became effective allowing raw sugar to be imported outside the quota system in amounts equivalent to exports of refined sugar. Importer/refiners used these regulations and the system of drawback (refund) of import duties to export 91,000 tons of refined sugar, valued at $23 million, in the first quarter of 1984, compared with exports of 3,000 tons, valued at $2 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1983. The drawback system allows the refund of import duties paid within the previous 3 years upon the export of a product made from the type of article which was previously imported. This "substitution" provision is particularly advantageous in a period of low import duties following a period of higher duties. Import duties (including fees) on sugar ranged from 6.88 cents per pound to free during the period since May 1982.

Lowell Grant
724-0099

Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen

During the first quarter of 1984, U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables amounted to 1.3 billion pounds, valued at $279 million, up from 880 million pounds, valued at $225 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1983. Most of the increase in imports was accounted for by tomatoes, peppers, and cabbage, which rose from 259 million pounds ($83 million), 66 million pounds ($23 million), and 6 million pounds ($612,000), respectively, in the first quarter of 1983 to 391 million pounds ($81 million), 127 million pounds ($55 million), and 108 million pounds ($9 million), respectively, in the corresponding period of 1984. Imports of carrots, cucumbers, onions, squash, and miscellaneous vegetables also rose. Mexico, by far the largest source of imported fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables, recorded an abundant harvest resulting in increased exports to the United States. Also, the December 1983 freezes in Florida and Texas led to decreased domestic supplies, as well as higher grower and retail prices for most fresh vegetables.

U.S. exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables amounted to 486 million pounds, valued at $111 million, in the first quarter of 1984, up 21 percent by quantity and 24 percent by value compared with such exports in the corresponding period of 1983. Rising exports of cabbage, celery, onions, and miscellaneous frozen vegetables, primarily to Canada, accounted for most of the increase in exports, as promotion of fresh fruit and vegetables in Canada has led to increased Canadian fresh-vegetable consumption.

Tim McCarty
724-1753

Nonfat dry milk

In January-March 1984, U.S. exports of nonfat dry milk amounted to 156 million pounds, valued at $52 million, or about 36 percent (in terms of quantity) above the 115 million pounds, valued at $48 million, exported in the corresponding period of 1983. Exports of nonfat dry milk, like these of other dairy products, historically have been small, in part, because of the effects of national agricultural policies of certain U.S. 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 (USDA), have been higher than those of major dairy-product-producing countries, such as New Zealand and Australia.

The increased exports of nonfat dry milk consisted mostly of donations, including paid transportation costs, destined to feed needy persons overseas. These exports were from the inventories owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) of the USDA and which had been purchased by the CCC in order to support the price of milk as required by law.

J. Fred Warren
724-0090

Cut flowers

The value of U.S. cut flower imports rose from $40.7 million during the first quarter of 1983 to $58.5 million during the corresponding period of 1984, or by 44 percent. Although imports from all major suppliers increased, much of the nearly $18 million increase was accounted for by Colombia 1/ and the Netherlands, where imports went from $36.2 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $51.7 million in the first quarter of 1984. Roses and carnations from Colombia were the principal flower types experiencing increases. Improvement in the U.S. economy and the strength of the dollar contributed to the rise in U.S. imports of fresh cut flowers.

Steve Burket
724-0088

Furskins

U.S. imports of furskins increased from $62 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $79 million during the corresponding period of 1984. Mink furskins, which accounted for 56 percent of the value of U.S. furskin imports in the first quarter of 1984, increased from 1.2 million pieces, valued at $33 million, in the first quarter of 1983 to 1.6 million pieces, valued at $44 million, in the corresponding period of 1984. Increased demand for mink and blue fox furs in the United States and the strength of the dollar are factors which contributed to the rise in imports.

Rose Steller
724-2862

Shellfish

U.S. imports of shellfish increased from 113 million pounds, valued at $413 million, during the first quarter of 1983 to 134 million pounds, valued at $486 million, in the corresponding period of 1984. This represents an increase of 19 percent in quantity and 18 percent in value. Most of the increase was accounted for by shrimp imports, which rose from 72 million pounds, valued at $264 million, during the first quarter of 1983 to 83 million pounds, valued at $296 million, in the first quarter of 1984, or by 15 percent in quantity and 12 percent in value. Imports from Taiwan, Thailand, and Australia in particular increased between the quarters. A continued improvement in the U.S. economy and decreased U.S. landings of shrimp contributed to the rise in imports. Significant increases were also registered for imports of lobsters ($15 million), scallops, particularly from Peru, ($11 million), and crabs ($5 million) between the periods.

1/ On Mar. 14, 1984, the Commission instituted a final antidumping investigation (No. 731-TA-148) on fresh cut roses from Colombia. The Commission's determination in this investigation is due on or before Sept. 10, 1984.

U.S. exports of shellfish declined from 9 million pounds, valued at $27 million, during the first quarter of 1983 to 6 million pounds, valued at $18 million, during the corresponding period of 1984. Most of this decline was accounted for by exports of crabs (down $9 million), especially to Japan, as king crab resources remained scarce in Alaskan waters, and of shrimp (down $4 million), as domestic demand remained strong and domestic landings were depressed.

Douglas Newman
724-0087

Fruit

In the first quarter of 1984, compared with the first quarter of 1983, the U.S. balance of trade in fresh fruit and fruit products, in terms of value, significantly widened in favor of imports as exports in the first quarter of 1984 declined by 15 percent to $230 million, and imports increased by 15 percent to $338 million. The increased value of fruit imports in the first quarter of 1984 of about $42 million was due primarily to import gains in bananas (which increased by $24 million between the two quarters), melons ($8 million), canned peaches ($6 million), and citrus fruit ($5 million); import gains of about $17 million in other fruits and fruit products were offset largely by declines in imports of canned pineapples ($9 million) and fresh grapes ($4 million) between the two first quarters in 1983 and 1984. All categories of fruit--fresh, dried, or otherwise prepared or preserved--showed import gains.

The decreased value of fruit exports of about $38 million in the first quarter of 1984 compared with that in the first quarter of 1983 was contributed to by each fruit category--fresh, dried, and otherwise prepared or preserved. The declines in the value of exports were led by fresh apples (which declined by $10 million), citrus fruit ($9 million), canned peaches and mixtures containing peaches ($9 million), and dried raisins ($6 million). The strength of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies in the major markets for these commodities is believed to be a contributing reason for the trade shifts.

Alvin Macomber
724-1765

Cattle

U.S. imports of live cattle from Mexico (the great bulk of which consisted of feeder calves) increased from 76,000 animals, valued at $12.3 million, in the first quarter of 1983 to 279,000 animals, valued at $71.3 million, during the first quarter of 1984. The increase reflects, in part, a larger export quota (718,000 animals) for the current quota year (Sept. 1-Aug. 31) authorized by the Government of Mexico to assist Mexican cattlemen. The enlarged quota was not approved until November 1983. Mexican cattle producers had experienced reduced demand for beef in Mexico as a result of generally adverse economic conditions, and dry weather had damaged pastures and reduced feedgrain and oilseed meal production. In view of these conditions and the need for Mexico to earn foreign exchange, the Government increased the quota.

David E. Ludwick
724-1763

Swine

U.S. imports of live swine, all of which came from Canada, increased from 144,000 animals, valued at $20.0 million, in the first quarter of 1983 to 274,000 animals, valued at $30.5 million, during the corresponding period of 1984. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's agricultural counselor in Ottawa, the increase can be attributed, in part, to the closing of two swine-slaughtering plants in Canada because of labor disputes.

David E. Ludwick
724-1763

Beef and veal

U.S. imports of beef and veal declined from 351 million pounds, valued at $305 million, during the first quarter of 1983 to 297 million pounds, valued at $269 million, in the first quarter of 1984, representing a decline of 15 percent in quantity and 12 percent in value. Imports from Australia and New Zealand combined dropped from 266 million pounds, valued at $226 million, to 210 million pounds, valued at $190 million, and accounted for the overall decline in U.S. imports.

Cattle numbers in both countries declined in recent years because of drought, which was especially severe in Australia. As a result of the reduced number of cattle, beef production was reduced. The drought ended in 1983, and cattlemen were no longer forced to sell off herds. This resulted in even lower beef production in the first quarter of 1984 and contributed to reduced U.S. imports in that quarter.

David E. Ludwick
724-1763

Cattle hides

U.S. exports of cattle hides increased from 6.3 million pieces, valued at $189 million, during the first quarter of 1983 to 7.0 million pieces, valued at $278 million, during the first quarter of 1984, or by 11 percent in quantity and 47 percent in value. The higher percentage increase in the value of exports reflects a rise in unit values from $30.00 per piece in the first quarter of 1983 to $39.71 in the corresponding quarter of 1984. Both strong world demand and reduced world supplies contributed to higher unit values. A number of factors contributed to reduced supplies of cattle hides and skins, including reduced cattle numbers in the United States, Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand.

World demand for hides and skins was strong during the first quarter of 1984. Many countries with large supplies of competitively priced labor are increasing their production of leather goods, and a significant part of such production is exported to the United States. Imports are taking an increasing share of the U.S. market for leather goods. There has been a tendency for countries to import cattle hides rather than leather in order to increase the value added to the final leather goods. Also, a reduction by the Republic of Korea in the tariff rates on hides and skins from 20 percent ad valorem to 10 percent ad valorem apparently contributed to an increase in U.S. exports to that market.

David E. Ludwick
724-1763

Leather

U.S. exports of leather increased from $51.8 million during the first quarter of 1983 to $75.4 million during the corresponding quarter of 1984, or by 46 percent. Strong demand worldwide has contributed to higher unit values and increased quantities of U.S. exports. U.S. exports to the Republic of Korea rose from $13.7 million to $21.0 million as hide-tanning facilities in that country were not capable of supplying the domestic demand for leather for the production of leather goods. Also, that country's tariff on tanned leather imports was lowered from 30 percent ad valorem to 20 percent ad valorem effective January 1, 1984.

While U.S. exports of leather were increasing, U.S. imports of leather also rose, from $60.7 million during the first quarter of 1983 to $98.3 million during the first quarter of 1984 or by 62 percent. Much of U.S. imports consist of semifinished or so-called crust leather from Argentina. Imported crust leather, which is processed into finished leather in the United States, reportedly is available to U.S. importers at relatively low prices, because raw cattle hides, the material used to make crust leather, is lower priced in Argentina than in the United States. U.S. tanners contend that Argentina restricts exports of raw cattle hides, which makes such hides less expensive in Argentina than they otherwise would be, and promotes exports of leather.

David E. Ludwick
724-1763

Canned fish

U.S. imports of canned fish dropped 6 percent by volume, from 54 million pounds to 51 million pounds, and 14 percent by value, from $63 million to $54 million during the first quarter of 1984 as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1983. The entire decline consisted of U.S. imports of canned tuna. 1/ Tuna imports during the first quarter of 1984 fell 13

1/ On Feb. 15, 1984, the Commission recieved a petition from the U.S. Tuna Foundation and others, requesting a sec. 201 investigation as to whether canned tuna fish is being imported in such increased quantities as to be a substational cause of serious injury, or threat thereof, to the domestic tuna industry (investigation No. TA-201-53). A public hearing was held in Washington, D.C., on June 5, 1984; the Commission report is due to the President on Aug. 15, 1984.

percent to 34 million pounds, valued at $36 million, from first quarter 1983 imports of 39 million pounds, valued at $45 million. Four countries accounted for the bulk of the decline in imports--the Philippines (down 51 percent from 9.6 million pounds to 4.7 million pounds); Australia (down 100 percent from 2.2 million pounds to zero pounds); Japan (down 27 percent from 7.7 million pounds to 5.7 million pounds); and Canada (down 100 percent from 2.0 million pounds to zero pounds)--a combined decline of more than 11 million pounds. However, shipments from Thailand continued to rise, from 9.2 million pounds in the first quarter of 1983 to 17 million pounds in the corresponding quarter of 1984, or by 86 percent.

Roger Corey
724-1759

<u>Fresh and frozen fish</u>

U.S. imports of fresh and frozen fish during the first quarter of 1984 totaled $331 million, up 12 percent over the 295 million dollars' worth of fish imported during the corresponding quarter of 1983. Tuna imports, especially from Japan, led the way, rising by 22 percent in value, from 104 million pounds, valued at $50 million, during the first quarter of 1983 to 118 million pounds, valued at $61 million, during the first quarter of 1984. In addition, imports of salmon--mostly aquacultured product from Norway--rose by 67 percent by value, from 3.4 million pounds, valued at $9 million, during January-March 1983 to 5.7 million pounds, valued at $15 million, during the corresponding period of 1984.

Roger Corey
724-1759

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Live animals, except birds and poultry					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	484,690	548,784	131,637	196,040	49
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	269,194	302,888	34,072	30,010	-12
Cattle					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,004	920	172	342	99
Value (1,000 dollars)	297,720	312,643	63,759	104,022	63
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	57	55	11	8	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,096	44,035	8,606	8,706	1
Swine					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	294	447	143	274	91
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,886	56,753	19,983	30,537	53
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	36	23	6	2	-58
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,885	10,556	2,290	2,218	-3
Poultry and poultry meat					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	72,086	96,730	21,456	28,926	35
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	403,161	371,428	90,533	90,259	0
Feathers and downs					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	10,913	18,477	3,536	5,792	64
Value (1,000 dollars)	52,567	74,931	16,744	23,044	38
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,995	4,680	1,014	906	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,029	33,415	9,429	8,070	-14
Meat, except poultry meat					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,116,441	2,121,893	576,815	516,120	-11
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,041,940	979,188	243,085	262,132	8
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,337,675	1,246,800	351,292	296,576	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,206,704	1,160,670	305,041	269,077	-12
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	157,895	178,517	43,461	59,438	37
Value (1,000 dollars)	319,540	340,984	87,531	110,298	26

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

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	276,194	268,313	63,948	84,061	31
Value (1,000 dollars)	239,477	196,664	52,956	58,188	10
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	117,011	124,845	24,471	28,623	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	149,552	146,402	32,774	30,100	-8
Sausage					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,129	10,660	2,769	3,017	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,978	15,886	4,203	4,299	2
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,505	6,921	1,410	1,648	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,356	8,980	1,929	1,997	4
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	31,349	48,670	11,698	13,116	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	47,174	63,586	17,211	14,683	-15
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	36,153	31,265	6,763	6,147	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,933	37,084	8,435	6,477	-23
Fish, fresh or frozen					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,299,160	1,304,237	294,709	331,417	12
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	690,487	626,438	66,734	66,201	-1
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	70,379	66,569	17,580	18,569	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	75,239	68,891	16,962	18,447	9
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	19,192	13,385	5,006	261	-95
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,764	13,369	4,720	526	-89
Fish, in airtight containers					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)	158,797	180,342	54,495	50,895	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	184,602	200,357	62,582	54,182	-13
Exports:					
Quantity (number)	54,084	65,663	12,247	15,467	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	77,725	106,397	18,873	27,260	44

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Sardines					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	50,044	35,247	10,151	10,232	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,309	33,700	9,904	10,511	6
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,049	1,012	102	111	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	870	689	108	96	-11
Tuna					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	87,578	122,329	38,540	33,935	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	113,346	137,323	45,475	36,020	-21
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	21,016	22,489	5,755	6,636	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,351	27,839	6,969	7,150	3
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	11,879	10,162	2,414	1,722	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,971	8,714	2,378	1,801	-24
Shellfish					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	457,794	568,141	112,550	134,174	19
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,592,703	2,018,382	413,058	485,758	18
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	91,484	65,320	16,175	14,317	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	213,582	180,348	49,466	40,232	-19
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	2,608	2,879	983	400	-59
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,661	8,617	3,270	1,611	-51
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	2,603	2,053	364	731	100
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,466	5,649	1,141	1,874	64
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	9,573	13,939	2,045	3,533	73
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,535	6,087	826	1,525	85
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	424,559	634,608	115,039	156,028	36
Value (1,000 dollars)	156,035	251,148	48,372	52,389	8

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Butter					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,683	1,692	260	387	49
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,197	2,063	339	358	6
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	138,187	60,795	16,369	13,901	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	104,100	38,855	10,514	10,446	-1
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	62	31	8	6	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)	53	30	8	9	12
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,243	11,305	3,449	2,841	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,767	5,201	1,531	1,399	-9
Cheeses					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	269,343	286,246	64,515	57,971	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	367,522	383,296	90,269	75,610	-16
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	39,591	38,463	9,983	10,579	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,869	31,074	8,089	9,693	20
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	67	32	11	4	-61
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,606	3,932	1,133	859	-24
Ice cream					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)				1/	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)				2	0
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	1,257	1,198	357	252	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,082	2,992	897	716	-20
Eggs					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,837	12,107	2,821	11,509	308
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	111,660	56,216	14,740	10,379	-30
Hides and skins					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	70,670	63,090	13,237	17,992	36
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	769,057	800,256	201,159	299,887	49

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Cattle hides					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	666	667	124	177	43
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,961	19,061	2,835	5,668	100
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	23,508	22,452	6,287	7,005	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	703,547	742,174	188,594	278,199	48
Leather					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	318,304	298,542	60,721	98,254	62
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	274,537	248,516	51,864	75,364	45
Cattle hide upper leather					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	67,695	48,018	12,058	13,535	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	64,179	45,556	10,974	12,683	16
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	21,411	17,891	4,030	4,450	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,614	18,128	3,909	5,550	42
Furskins					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	149,649	157,061	61,722	79,167	28
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	333,559	271,414	140,555	128,994	-8
Mink furskins					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	2,840	3,148	1,236	1,597	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	82,148	79,349	33,298	44,092	32
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	3,406	3,228	1,510	1,540	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	110,593	90,489	43,200	44,417	3
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	42,068	44,082	6,347	9,039	42
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,595	3,667	843	788	-7
Live plants					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,812	29,728	7,658	7,608	-1
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	35,610	36,264	10,909	8,655	-21

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Seeds					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,185	79,742	32,898	24,519	-25
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	164,543	186,732	46,678	55,093	18
Grains					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	68,770	71,541	17,796	33,159	86
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,422,105	13,817,392	3,639,780	3,838,925	5
Corn					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	934	815	144	631	337
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,501	8,126	2,050	11,448	458
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	1,924,115	1,875,068	505,980	507,241	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,676,593	6,473,568	1,516,130	1,961,505	29
Rice (paddy and brown)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,814	3,097	292	277	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	675	1,196	136	106	-22
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,267,149	1,258,941	159,399	156,103	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	172,671	170,807	24,322	25,747	6
Wheat					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	2,093	1,959	1,892	9	-100
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,475	5,838	5,530	45	-99
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	1,498,408	1,413,320	420,868	348,165	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,675,574	6,235,254	1,864,887	1,501,566	-19
Milled grain products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,462	19,697	4,117	6,363	55
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,127,650	1,141,885	275,598	252,291	-8
Milled rice					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	38,256	46,608	10,972	19,200	75
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,110	11,148	2,450	4,207	72
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,368,875	4,031,278	902,307	860,685	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	824,643	754,816	168,345	167,060	-1

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Milled wheat					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)	265	157	38	36	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,038	2,105	477	497	4
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)	39,517	52,092	12,782	7,863	-38
Value (1,000 dollars)	244,280	320,289	97,096	71,464	-26
Malts and starches					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,846	29,708	6,978	8,337	19
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,709	34,143	8,179	11,478	40
Malts					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	89,659	66,214	15,603	14,312	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,088	9,305	2,270	2,056	-9
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	110,159	59,465	12,028	30,662	155
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,271	9,331	1,899	4,087	115
Starches					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,569	17,899	4,047	5,469	35
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,078	24,028	6,145	7,329	19
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,925,431	2,279,966	880,141	1,324,026	50
Value (1,000 dollars)	523,778	566,833	225,078	279,415	24
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,823,583	1,821,088	400,570	485,792	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	376,479	377,824	89,257	110,609	24
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	304,546	390,585	208,442	232,471	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	63,172	54,466	30,919	20,486	-34
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	31,487	31,001	3,945	3,719	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,595	4,628	809	700	-13
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	592,618	738,195	259,473	391,434	51
Value (1,000 dollars)	174,124	228,870	83,130	81,168	-2
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	175,441	175,524	35,742	30,648	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,916	48,007	11,844	11,089	-6

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	77,187	81,740	18,459	23,626	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,701	37,686	9,702	11,661	20
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,622,382	1,098,955	286,233	255,242	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	440,692	268,199	68,724	72,296	5
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	228,957	212,118	56,445	66,867	18
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	120,576	107,782	24,564	25,046	2
Mushrooms and truffles					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	52,223	16,326	3,719	47,465	1,176
Value (1,000 dollars)	56,581	30,024	5,799	49,319	750
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,324	4,440	1,187	396	-67
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,153	4,590	586	402	-31
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	50,189	13,299	2,673	46,693	1,646
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,261	12,328	2,523	44,084	1,647
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	256	294	54	64	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	232	230	64	48	-24
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	277,733,375	310,620,620	63,737,083	83,672,640	31
Value (1,000 dollars)	226,710	251,699	42,965	81,671	90
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	1044,690,722	1047,056,703	222,542,444	310,502,910	40
Value (1,000 dollars)	582,984	534,061	111,359	132,093	19
Almonds					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	584,180	297,366	79,151	32,956	-58
Value (1,000 dollars)	766	522	150	89	-41
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	196,067,838	176,615,285	36,237,234	36,418,772	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	236,934	243,605	47,443	57,116	20

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Filberts					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	15,807,517	13,718,876	6,346,669	6,972,095	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,235	5,966	2,758	2,800	2
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	9,931,604	11,957,909	1,906,777	1,375,458	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,583	5,361	798	589	-26
Pistachio nuts					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	6,440,023	6,310,288	604,119	2,416,588	300
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,883	13,398	1,180	4,486	280
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	2,753,536	3,880,938	1,359,389	919,190	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,802	8,802	3,212	1,600	-50
Fruit, fresh					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,237,536	7,089,526	1,777,624	1,951,037	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	880,563	931,323	219,262	254,624	16
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,613,904	3,443,051	860,579	768,619	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	799,348	833,499	194,644	173,167	-11
Berries, fresh					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	38,785	39,928	2,183	3,787	73
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,154	18,962	2,057	3,810	85
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	62,840	54,461	5,218	6,588	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,930	31,990	3,423	3,934	15
Cherries, fresh					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	311	991	766	1,014	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	393	742	595	730	23
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	620,407	17,269		19	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,412	14,010		15	0
Citrus fruit					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	189,677	198,822	45,881	71,531	56
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,874	49,990	12,828	18,221	42
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,672,859	2,153,343	628,934	585,985	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	386,229	454,950	123,677	114,643	-7

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Fruit, dried					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	43,966	59,064	22,207	24,708	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,656	38,314	14,371	14,841	3
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	271,012	258,538	58,494	48,919	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	204,015	177,319	41,093	30,702	-25
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	658,847	666,206	158,865	175,454	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	273,437	258,208	61,763	67,763	10
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	343,969	276,528	77,356	59,037	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)	144,591	119,322	32,511	26,367	-19
Olives					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	104,657	106,744	24,115	31,961	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	96,070	77,026	19,737	21,870	11
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,497	3,851	544	963	77
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,365	2,749	471	656	39
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,043	11,153	2,191	2,773	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,644	8,690	1,922	2,318	21
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,549	4,604	1,757	854	-51
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,418	1,321	489	243	-50
Sugar, sirups, and molasses					
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)	2,637,862	2,940,688	524,386	944,864	80
Value (1,000 dollars)	798,892	1,026,502	187,352	338,038	80
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)	77,705	215,027	4,642	96,791	1,985
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,736	52,349	2,080	24,020	1,054
Molasses					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)	1,210,925	1,833,087	571,222	412,791	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)	63,741	83,701	27,929	27,119	-3
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)	277,255	285,455	71,341	76,905	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,105	17,295	3,353	6,356	90

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Corn sweeteners					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)	653,096	9,338,853	939,390	3,003,742	220
Value (1,000 dollars)	267	1,545	141	535	278
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)	36,383,168	36,921,774	9,756,921	8,178,021	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,031	9,790	2,570	2,291	-11
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	57,318	96,993	22,342	24,725	11
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,994	25,444	6,274	6,339	1
Cocoa and confectionery					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	900,488,524	1097,602,725	408,120,650	318,355,462	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)	787,582	935,768	314,784	300,402	-5
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	76,326,671	71,908,231	17,194,221	17,495,608	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	85,645	81,677	17,434	19,838	14
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,034,822	2,905,666	751,725	847,203	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	125,388	110,174	29,423	27,883	-5
Coffee					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,903,114	2,771,052	719,542	798,825	11
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	114,678	98,398	26,274	24,525	-7
Spices					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	137,405	130,619	37,811	45,294	20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,899	21,283	5,315	5,495	3
Fruit juices					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	469,057	455,559	111,865	153,984	38
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	230,363	219,824	48,397	57,735	19
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,381	47,395	7,687	8,993	17
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,676	41,077	8,855	7,371	-17

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Ale, porter, stout, and beer					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	178,387	195,721	42,274	46,951	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	465,590	515,234	112,738	122,426	9
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	16,836	17,840	3,639	2,821	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,373	38,110	7,832	6,153	-21
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	122,533	131,304	30,834	31,289	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	782,846	854,674	182,951	203,003	11
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	9,131	7,609	1,876	1,408	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,344	32,133	7,540	5,817	-23
Distilled spirits					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)	106,032	116,351	25,806	24,247	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,159,399	1,191,649	254,117	264,723	4
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)	10,046	8,801	1,777	1,709	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,472	60,621	13,593	14,617	8
Tobacco and tobacco products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	568,913	817,325	144,321	177,170	23
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,844,512	2,647,287	585,816	635,313	8
Cigarettes					
Imports:					
Quantity (thousands)	590,117	740,595	174,386	153,793	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,912	11,064	2,599	2,623	1
Exports:					
Quantity (thousands)	73,585	60,697	15,673	13,033	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,234,754	1,125,711	272,759	248,638	-9
Cigars					
Imports:					
Quantity (thousands)	125,544	127,820	26,991	28,159	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,768	44,849	8,385	10,643	27
Exports:					
Quantity (thousands)	181	129	34	26	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,516	8,510	1,923	1,805	-6

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Oilseeds					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,923	80,582	17,785	20,273	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,657,716	6,162,342	1,661,329	2,101,582	26
Cottonseed					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	189	100		46	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	19	14		4	0
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	82,809	4,193	1,399	94,829	6,674
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,747	1,615	576	13,336	2,212
Flaxseed					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	112,255	192,881	18,828	53,311	183
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,402	23,718	1,903	7,244	280
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	33,171	6,277	392	527	34
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,077	473	23	28	24
Soybeans					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	14,195	5,523	1,128	1,138	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,461	758	166	150	-9
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	56,260,823	50,106,209	15,482,331	14,346,319	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,239,860	5,925,420	1,646,439	1,899,127	15
Sunflower seed					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	70,123	85,156	19,767	16,394	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,194	9,570	1,816	2,347	29
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,218,813	1,745,640	89,944	1,081,027	1,102
Value (1,000 dollars)	397,307	222,586	12,176	186,251	1,430
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,554,754	1,802,423	440,911	507,494	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	386,042	461,856	96,044	178,695	86
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,971,728	6,737,966	1,773,434	2,143,963	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,598,703	1,504,393	363,141	585,648	61
Corn oil					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	11	88	50	78	56
Value (1,000 dollars)	9	33	3	42	1,039
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	207,037	244,519	56,014	91,938	64
Value (1,000 dollars)	77,604	89,560	23,368	34,393	47

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Cottonseed oil					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		20,000			47
Value (1,000 dollars)		4,554			0
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	848,940	422,233	195,936	105,369	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)	204,314	106,262	47,531	30,206	-36
Soybean oil					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	114	69	1	1	50
Value (1,000 dollars)	25	15		1	108
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,920,723	1,703,967	433,980	701,836	62
Value (1,000 dollars)	447,791	414,548	86,435	218,507	153
Other vegetable oils					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,517,934	1,740,047	434,169	497,357	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	373,194	445,037	93,561	174,404	86
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	301,660	705,202	162,205	215,886	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,694	188,646	37,720	68,552	82
Animal and marine-animal oils					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	26,771	31,962	4,777	6,780	42
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,149	7,586	1,668	2,106	26
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,431,390	3,561,867	900,734	987,062	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	688,241	660,641	157,601	214,224	36
Shortening and cooking oils					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	9,923	10,253	1,912	3,275	71
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,662	4,628	810	2,140	164
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	261,975	100,177	24,562	41,871	70
Value (1,000 dollars)	93,056	44,733	10,483	19,764	89
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	193,600	121,908	32,353	29,251	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	112,564	66,778	17,788	17,557	-1
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	19,433	13,298	3,331	3,990	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,712	27,867	6,883	8,720	27

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Edible preparations					
Bakery products, except bread					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	129,624,851	149,251,181	31,469,271	47,541,595	51
Value (1,000 dollars)	117,986	131,227	27,504	40,371	47
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	62,715,000	65,613,396	15,516,756	15,048,981	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,003	41,108	9,746	10,395	7
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	58,528,300	60,630,404	13,211,442	14,046,095	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,597	24,853	5,516	6,176	12
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	10,598,099	15,098,906	3,096,740	3,741,938	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,006	5,860	1,235	1,517	23
Cereal breakfast foods					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	25,310,452	14,860,639	3,243,420	6,139,080	89
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,223	7,950	1,763	2,656	51
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	55,043,867	43,746,530	9,215,662	10,442,114	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,802	28,217	6,033	7,007	16
Chewing gum					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	13,093,433	16,990,796	3,692,338	5,675,105	54
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,874	12,263	2,894	4,300	49
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	8,902,300	6,396,287	1,477,402	1,389,613	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,940	8,486	2,056	1,776	-14
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar ailmentary pastes					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	118,781,965	138,281,220	32,021,054	41,526,929	30
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,762	50,754	12,333	14,886	21
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	14,785,327	14,342,615	3,587,751	4,143,377	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,636	7,993	1,888	2,452	30
Sauces					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,489	46,754	12,595	12,214	-3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,902	38,921	9,656	8,854	-8

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Soups					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	13,339,577	16,006,773	3,760,836	4,777,541	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,896	26,262	6,170	7,311	18
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	32,064,032	27,384,550	6,528,473	5,600,934	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,479	14,668	3,384	3,280	-3
Edible preparations, not specially provided for					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	156,035,567	257,830,382	53,316,849	87,079,145	63
Value (1,000 dollars)	103,148	157,233	33,718	52,964	57
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	722,753,441	695,250,231	148,833,600	191,426,545	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	451,250	399,416	92,146	125,722	36
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	870	1,085	273	288	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	138,547	162,878	39,190	47,648	22
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	13,891	15,564	4,839	4,207	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,487,932	2,819,347	862,450	786,132	-9
Naval stores					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,324	7,337	722	1,158	60
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,091	41,855	11,318	11,369	0
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)	130,231	163,033	40,741	58,524	44
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,835	9,803	2,913	3,066	5
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,616	32,319	23,705	26,838	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	70,266	66,016	21,529	15,905	-26
Tonka and vanilla beans					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	1,997,314	2,248,726	584,375	485,260	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,384	51,140	12,135	11,733	-3

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Miscellaneous vegetable products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	109,119	99,896	20,684	23,040	11
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,612	53,400	13,015	12,509	-4

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1984 1/

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

Table 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1984

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

Table 5.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1984

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Shortening and cooking oils	03 06 08 09	03 06 10
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum		
Edible preparations		
Bakery products, except bread	03 06	
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance		
Cereal breakfast foods	03 06 09	
Chewing gum	03 06	
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar ailmentary pastes	06	
Sauces		
Soups		
Edible preparations, not specially provided for	03 06	10
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor		
Naval stores	03	
Miscellaneous vegetable products		
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other fresh plant parts	03	
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin		
Tonka and vanilla beans		
Miscellaneous vegetable products		

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Forest Products 1/

The U.S. trade deficit in forest products rose from $354 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $956 million in the corresponding period of 1984 (table 6, fig. 2). For these corresponding periods, U.S. imports increased from $2.3 billion 2/ to $3.1 billion, and exports increased from $2.0 billion 3/ to $2.1 billion.

Canada supplied 73 percent of the U.S. imports of forest products during the first quarter of 1984, down slightly from 78 percent in the corresponding period of 1983; 4/ no other country dominated as a supplier of the remaining 27 percent of the imports. Of the $751 million increase of U.S. imports of forest products in the first quarter of 1984, Canada supplied $426 million, or 57 percent; the majority of the increase occurred in imports of lumber, newsprint, and wood pulp, largely resulting from the continued strength of U.S. housing starts and increased demand for paper products in the first quarter of 1984.

During the first quarter of 1984, Canada, the EC, and Japan together took 62 percent of U.S. forest product exports compared with 65 percent of such exports during the first quarter of 1983. There were no significant shifts in the export market.

Wood and wood products 5/

In the wood and wood products area, imports totaled $1,174 million in the first quarter of 1984, up from $929 million in the first quarter of 1983. Exports of wood and wood products amounted to $706 million, up from $677 million in the first quarter of 1983. First quarter 1984 imports of wood and wood products exceeded exports by $358 million.

The major trade shifts in the wood and wood products area between the two quarters under review involved significant increases in imports of lumber, plywood, and building boards. The continued rise in U.S. housing starts (on an annualized basis), from 1.7 million in the first quarter of 1983 to 2.0 million in the first quarter of 1984, increased the demand for lumber, plywood, and building boards. U.S. imports of lumber and building boards (virtually all of which were from Canada) and plywood (from Canada and Asian Pacific countries) were valued at $729 million in the first quarter of 1984, compared with $680 million in the first quarter of 1983. In terms of value, the imports of lumber rose by 19 percent, and plywood increased by 40 percent between the two quarters. U.S. imports of wood and wood products rose mainly as a direct result of the revitalization of the U.S. housing industry.

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

2/ U.S. Customs value.

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

4/ All percentage figures are computed on unrounded data.

5/ Wood and wood products include pts. 1, 2, and 3, schedule 2, of the Tarriff Schedules of the United States.

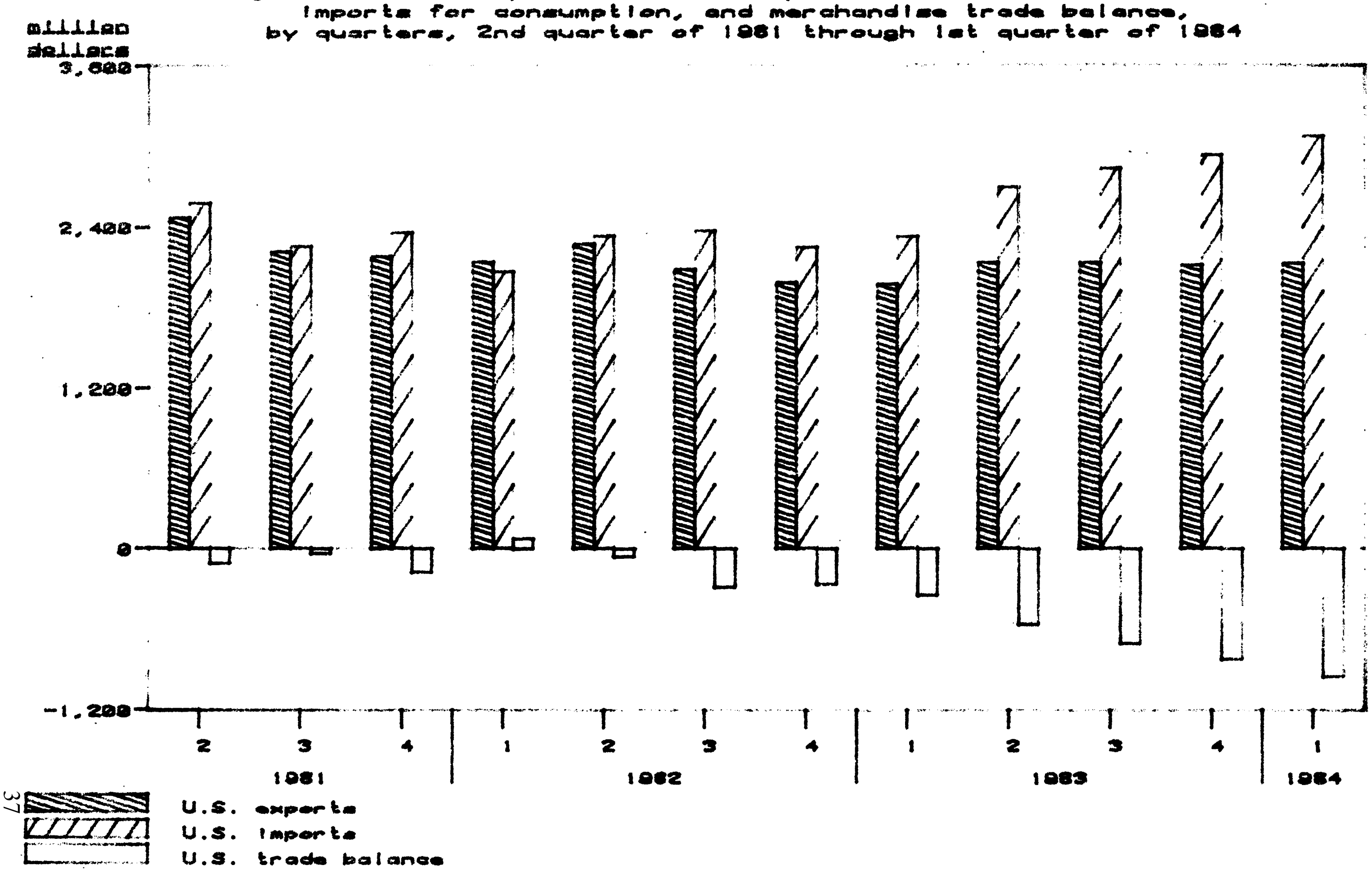
Table 6.—Forest products : U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, January–March 1983, and January–March 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1983	January–March 1983	January–March 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	1,558,091	368,854	407,247
Japan	1,752,774	420,170	426,568
EC	1,890,088	488,838	487,004
Brazil	40,394	8,117	10,963
Hong Kong	69,097	16,902	20,858
India	25,892	8,044	9,609
Korea	304,283	63,178	74,996
Mexico	457,239	90,640	123,382
Taiwan	157,621	25,280	46,997
OPEC	372,229	95,256	84,530
NMEs	316,980	47,257	86,932
China	307,370	46,352	85,708
All other	1,413,673	343,774	345,259
Total	8,358,366	1,976,315	2,124,352
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	8,162,563	1,821,500	2,247,884
Japan	221,476	46,602	70,239
EC	564,945	114,486	217,158
Brazil	140,101	25,499	57,983
Hong Kong	69,764	14,715	19,829
India	4,759	1,157	1,649
Korea	90,574	19,595	25,345
Mexico	239,174	45,846	67,998
Taiwan	389,580	64,778	101,448
OPEC	161,698	18,600	35,179
NMEs	85,547	20,210	24,191
China	71,206	17,833	21,671
All other	678,217	137,140	211,898
Total	10,808,405	2,330,133	3,080,807
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-6,604,472	-1,452,646	-1,840,636
Japan	1,531,297	373,568	356,328
EC	1,325,142	374,352	269,846
Brazil	-99,706	-17,382	-47,020
Hong Kong	-666	2,187	1,028
India	21,132	6,886	7,960
Korea	213,708	43,582	49,650
Mexico	218,064	44,793	55,384
Taiwan	-231,959	-39,498	-54,450
OPEC	210,530	76,656	49,351
NMEs	231,432	27,047	62,740
China	236,163	28,519	64,037
All other	735,455	206,633	133,361
Total	-2,450,039	-353,817	-956,454

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; exports values are based on f.a.s. 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, 2nd quarter of 1981 through 1st quarter of 1984



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

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The value of U.S. exports of roughwood products, millwork, and plywood and building boards rose from $417 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $461 million in the corresponding period of 1984. The increase in the value of exports reflects higher prices rather than an increased volume of exports. The volume declined from the first quarter of 1983 to the first quarter of 1984, directly reflecting improved domestic markets for wood and wood products for the building and remodeling of homes.

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Pulp, paper, and printed material 1/

In the pulp, paper, and printed material area, the United States posted a deficit of $488 million during the first quarter of 1984; this compares with a $101 million deficit posted during the first quarter of 1983. The level of U.S. exports increased by 9 percent from the first quarter of 1983 to the first quarter of 1984; however, U.S. imports increased by 36 percent between those quarters.

Overall, U.S. imports of pulp, paper, and printed material increased from $1.4 billion in the first quarter of 1983 to $1.9 billion in the first quarter of 1984. U.S. imports of newsprint increased by $134 million to $758 million, or by 278,000 short tons, from the first quarter of 1983 to the corresponding quarter of 1984. Newspaper consumption, along with advertising and circulation, has surged in 1984 due to the recovering U.S. economy. U.S. imports of wood pulp increased by $86 million to $415 million, or by 186,000 short tons, from the first quarter of 1983 to the corresponding quarter of 1984. This increased level of U.S. imports of wood pulp, most of which is from Canada, is attributed to the strengthened U.S. dollar and the upturn in the U.S. economy, which precipitated an increased demand for pulp.

U.S. imports of uncoated printing and writing papers increased by $101 million to $193 million, or by 362 million pounds, from the first quarter of 1983 to the corresponding quarter of 1984. This increased level of imports is attributed to increased domestic demand for computer printout paper and copier machine paper, which, in turn, is the result of increased business activity. U.S. imports of industrial papers, printed matter, and miscellaneous books increased by $40 million and $36 million, respectively, from the first quarter of 1983 to the corresponding quarter of 1984.

Overall, U.S. exports of pulp, paper, and printed material increased from $1.3 billion in the first quarter of 1983 to $1.4 billion in the first quarter of 1984. U.S. exports of wood pulp increased by $53 million to $378 million, or by 112,000 short tons, from the first quarter of 1983 to the corresponding quarter of 1984. U.S. exports of wood pulp to Japan and Mexico increased by $22 million and $12 million, respectively. U.S. exports of waste paper increased by $29 million to $94 million, respectively, or by 115,000 short tons, from the first quarter of 1983 to the corresponding quarter of 1984.

1/ Pulp, paper, and printed material include parts 4 and 5, schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

Most major markets for U.S. waste paper exports evenly expanded between the corresponding quarters. U.S. exports of miscellaneous books increased by $16 million to $155 million from the first quarter of 1983 to the corresponding quarter of 1984. U.S. exports of miscellaneous books to Canada and the United Kingdom accounted for 35 and 14 percent, respectively, of such exports during the first quarter of 1984.

R. K. Rhodes
724-1299

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Rough wood products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	247,673	303,762	69,500	84,615	22
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,554,286	1,400,999	314,499	353,987	13
Logs					
Imports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)	117,032	164,999	50,236	36,102	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,430	27,433	9,639	5,520	-43
Exports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)	3,208,149	3,502,126	945,903	870,145	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,258,084	1,166,543	256,322	301,315	18
Softwood logs					
Imports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)	98,764	142,461	41,886	28,409	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,930	24,102	8,516	4,389	-48
Exports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)	3,114,988	3,390,618	916,445	835,735	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,174,179	1,068,481	228,644	269,010	18
Hardwood logs					
Imports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)	18,268	22,538	8,350	7,693	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,500	3,330	1,123	1,130	1
Exports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)	93,161	111,508	29,458	34,410	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	83,905	98,062	27,677	32,305	17
Lumber					
Imports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)	9,287,454	12,162,388	2,849,371	3,159,802	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,725,265	2,700,689	595,029	705,498	19
Exports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)	1,986,186	2,321,654	534,400	504,869	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	802,245	899,427	214,320	206,585	-4
Softwood lumber					
Imports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)	8,973,652	11,739,612	2,757,997	3,020,071	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,567,931	2,461,590	546,209	625,705	15
Exports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)	1,622,588	1,837,576	432,131	386,078	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	577,633	602,442	150,405	133,694	-11
Hardwood lumber					
Imports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)	200,216	239,099	52,648	78,992	50
Value (1,000 dollars)	94,604	120,071	26,205	37,153	42
Exports:					
Quantity (m. board feet)	336,651	449,508	93,545	111,716	19
Value (1,000 dollars)	217,064	288,423	61,728	71,052	15

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

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Millwork					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	91,551	121,941	24,171	34,178	41
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,912	35,400	6,559	10,378	58
Miscellaneous wood manufactures					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	464,712	539,689	106,746	143,839	35
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	183,894	170,216	45,403	38,685	-15
Prefabricated buildings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,772	5,609	675	1,068	58
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,367	33,551	9,442	5,729	-39
Plywood and building boards					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	533,142	754,032	133,622	205,886	54
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	265,596	322,830	95,856	96,175	0
Hardwood veneer and plywood					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	402,797	552,990	96,385	136,138	41
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	82,517	100,584	24,751	25,363	2
Softwood veneer and plywood					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,100	26,236	6,734	7,798	16
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	122,400	151,786	53,485	46,299	-13
Particle board					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)	444	645	122	186	53
Value (1,000 dollars)	53,318	83,704	14,804	23,823	61
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)	82	94	18	32	78
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,560	22,723	4,526	7,512	66
Wood pulp					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	3,655	4,093	912	1,098	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,493,240	1,472,477	329,416	415,425	26
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	3,499	3,746	861	973	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,486,883	1,431,826	324,923	377,798	16

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Waste paper					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	132	159	32	40	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,291	26,645	6,108	6,838	12
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	2,224	3,742	708	1,187	68
Value (1,000 dollars)	238,932	308,917	65,834	94,480	44
Building papers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	374,370	392,477	100,200	73,724	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,099	48,755	12,226	8,990	-26
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	31,138	31,991	7,515	6,397	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,993	8,373	2,431	2,123	-13
Industrial paperboard					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	152,496	270,076	56,896	106,924	88
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,173	43,479	9,086	17,270	90
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,470,259	6,162,443	1,418,725	1,388,305	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,060,893	1,098,019	257,655	267,275	4
Containerboard (kraft linerboard)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	71,965	96,236	18,984	40,671	114
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,458	13,041	2,401	5,962	148
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,818,557	4,548,325	1,004,790	969,957	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	551,969	583,396	125,062	137,968	10
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,328,696	3,569,885	784,897	1,082,361	38
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	628,419	539,701	133,325	139,876	5
Newsprint					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	6,530	6,919	1,597	1,875	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,748,652	2,757,523	623,934	758,120	22
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1230,620,076	1179,479,286	254,595,288	69	-100
Value (1,000 dollars)	142,963	127,118	28,562	30,841	8

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Wallpaper					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	40,235	54,519	11,045	19,360	75
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,488	119,636	24,977	38,626	55
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,036	5,927	1,961	947	-52
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,054	11,456	3,794	1,977	-48
Albums					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	35,993	44,758	8,205	16,856	105
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,877	41,551	8,823	16,690	89
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	3,330	3,553	721	550	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,872	3,362	866	732	-15
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	406,336	485,665	100,371	141,111	41
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	862,630	803,517	194,681	204,658	5
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	131,386	64,081	11,052	13,738	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,268	78,407	13,444	16,143	20
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	340,388	318,154	80,589	105,990	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	140,594	136,894	33,589	40,998	22
Miscellaneous books					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	283,749	352,030	74,737	106,350	42
Value (1,000 dollars)	305,934	356,539	74,981	110,749	48
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	294,941	243,157	57,338	58,443	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	631,890	600,396	139,045	154,644	11
Printed matter					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	332,494	384,840	83,974	124,041	48
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	723,490	738,730	181,779	177,680	-2
Newspapers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	63,071	70,290	15,175	21,476	42
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,385	15,280	3,226	3,588	11

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Periodicals					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,515	45,861	11,061	15,773	43
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	381,945	387,802	94,556	99,729	5
Decalcomanias					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	338	385	75	96	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,710	7,267	1,565	1,647	5
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,007	1,604	500	317	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,348	9,652	2,979	1,739	-42

Table 8.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1984 1/

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

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1/ Appendix A contains a detailed description of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the

Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear Sector 1/

U.S. trade in the textiles (including fibers) and apparel sectors was marked by a deficit of $2.6 billion in the first quarter of 1984, an increase of approximately 73 percent compared with the trade deficit of $1.5 billion during the corresponding period of 1983 (table 9, fig. 3). Imports of textiles and apparel increased by nearly 52 percent during the period to $4.4 billion; exports of textiles and apparel also increased to approximately $1.8 billion, or by about 29 percent. Apparel was responsible for the bulk of the deficit during the first quarter of 1984, increasing to almost $2.6 billion from $1.5 billion during the corresponding period of 1983.

The strength of the dollar along with vigorous retail activity in the domestic market contributed to the increase in U.S. imports of textiles and apparel. Large import increases were reported in broadwoven fabrics and textile furnishings in addition to a number of apparel items. The increase in exports was almost entirely in raw fibers (mostly raw cotton), which went from $0.6 billion in the first quarter of 1983 to a little over $1.0 billion during the corresponding period of 1984.

During the first quarter of 1984 the footwear sector incurred a $1.2 billion deficit, up 23 percent compared with that in the corresponding period of 1983. The bulk of the deficit was due to increased imports of nonrubber footwear, which increased from $927 million to $1.1 billion.

The textile, apparel, and footwear items that showed significant increases in imports during the first quarter of 1984 compared with those in 1983 were raw wool, manmade fibers, spun yarn, filament yarn, broadwoven fabrics, textile furnishings, sweaters, women's shirts and blouses, women's suits, skirts, coats, and jackets, dresses, men's shirts, and footwear. Significant export increases occurred in raw cotton, whereas exports of spun yarn, broadwoven fabrics, textile furnishings, men's shirts, and footwear decreased.

Fibers and textiles

Although exports in the fiber and textile mill products sector during the first quarter of 1984 increased significantly over those in the corresponding period of 1983, imports increased slightly more, and the positive trade balance narrowed from $411 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $395 million in the first quarter of 1984. U.S. exports increased by about 34 percent, from $1.2 billion to $1.6 billion, but imports increased by about 50 percent, from almost $0.8 billion to $1.2 billion.

The largest increase in exports occurred in raw fibers (up $423 million), with much smaller increases in narrow fabrics ($9 million), webs ($12 million), and tire fabrics ($7 million). These were slightly offset by small declines in textile furnishings ($24 million), broadwoven fabrics ($12 million), and processed fibers ($9 million).

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

Table 9.—Textiles and apparel : U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, January-March 1983, and January-March 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1983	January-March 1983	January-March 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	813,003	200,177	196,021
Japan	649,576	148,303	221,543
EC	1,038,805	290,910	338,797
Brazil	20,107	2,803	8,685
Hong Kong	92,804	22,563	48,323
India	12,999	3,578	4,729
Korea	440,692	123,900	146,981
Mexico	246,358	49,692	75,297
Taiwan	151,910	37,122	81,086
OPEC	504,537	126,853	143,858
NMEs	149,644	25,988	74,570
China	48,651	20,863	24,042
All other	1,632,403	388,046	492,893
Total	5,752,844	1,419,941	1,832,790
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	242,459	44,939	81,789
Japan	927,552	201,273	310,594
EC	1,315,086	292,556	486,118
Brazil	154,963	29,772	64,878
Hong Kong	2,424,186	576,427	784,235
India	378,644	93,217	165,538
Korea	1,869,656	377,920	566,755
Mexico	294,428	56,967	92,854
Taiwan	2,005,872	435,693	553,335
OPEC	112,374	17,716	54,496
NMEs	1,134,291	271,755	434,388
China	1,012,991	247,950	393,004
All other	2,412,536	524,707	845,719
Total	13,272,051	2,922,948	4,440,705
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	570,544	155,237	114,232
Japan	-277,975	-52,969	-89,050
EC	-276,280	-1,646	-147,320
Brazil	-134,855	-26,968	-56,192
Hong Kong	-2,331,381	-553,863	-735,911
India	-365,645	-89,638	-160,809
Korea	-1,428,963	-254,019	-419,774
Mexico	-48,069	-7,275	-17,556
Taiwan	-1,853,961	-398,571	-472,248
OPEC	392,162	109,136	89,361
NMEs	-984,646	-245,766	-359,817
China	-964,340	-227,086	-368,962
All other	-780,133	-136,660	-352,825
Total	-7,519,207	-1,503,006	-2,607,915

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

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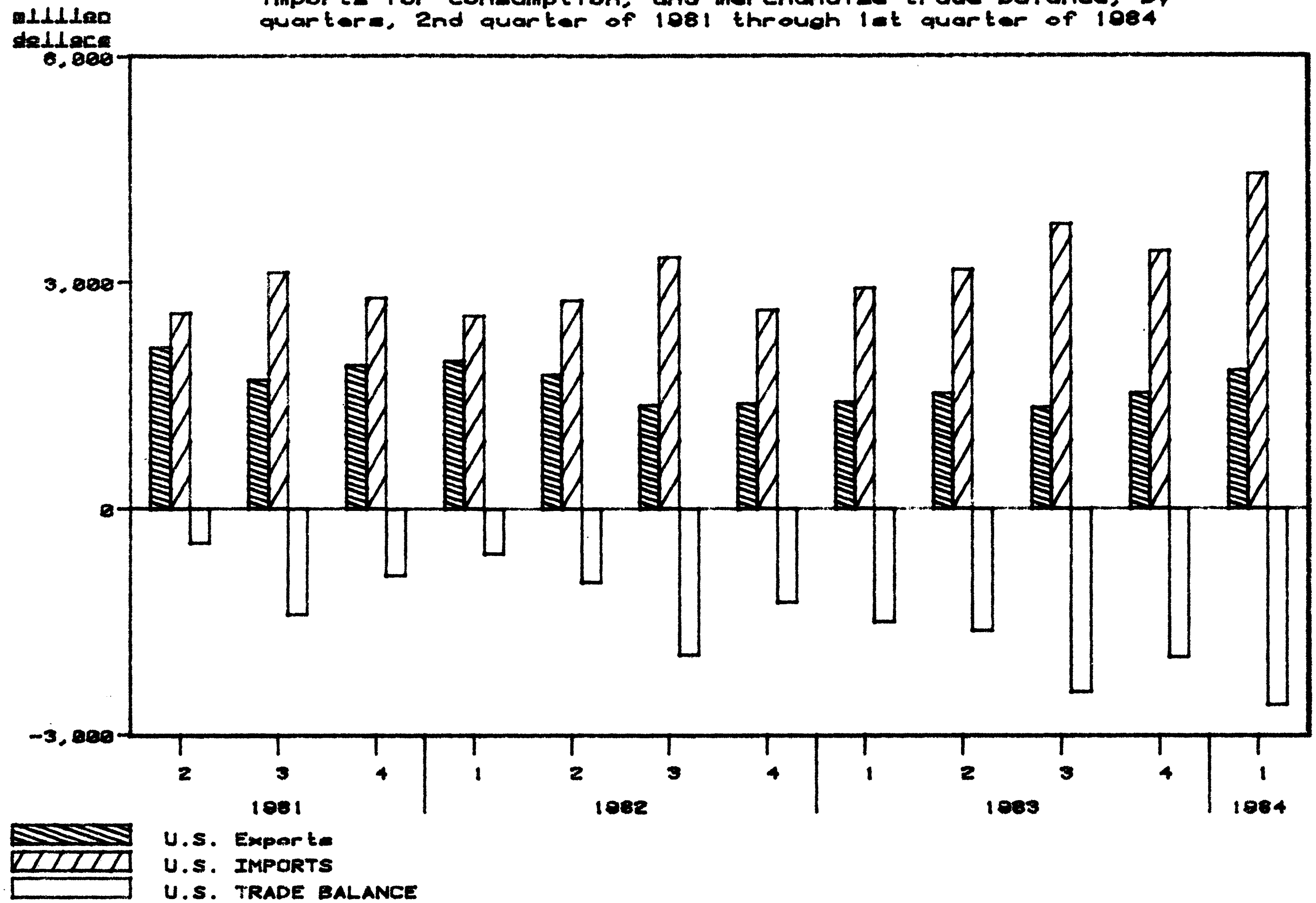
Figure 3.--Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1981 through 1st quarter of 1984



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

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Imports of broadwoven fabrics (up $177 million) and textile furnishings (up $88 million) accounted for the largest import changes; other increases occurred in processed fibers ($57 million), raw fibers ($55 million), artificial flowers, coated fabrics, and narrow fabrics ($10 million).

Raw fibers.--The $423 million increase in raw fiber exports was accounted for primarily by raw cotton ($403 million), with smaller increases in manmade fibers ($19 million). The $55 million increase in imports of raw fibers was accounted for primarily by manmade fibers (up $23 million) and raw wool (up $23 million).

Raw cotton.--The positive trade balance in cotton during the first quarter of 1984 of $828 million was nearly double that of the corresponding period of 1983. The quantity and value of exports also nearly doubled from the 1983 period to the 1984 period, from 653 million pounds, valued at $426 million, to 1.2 billion pounds, valued at $829 million. Imports of cotton are negligible. Exports to all major markets except the Republic of Korea (Korea) increased significantly, and the Soviet Union became a leading market. The limited increase in U.S. cotton exports to Korea is attributed to poor economic conditions which led to a lack of credit for Korean importers. The rise in exports is attributed to a strong demand for cotton in Europe and the Far East and to a decline in exports to these markets from the Soviet Union, Pakistan, and Brazil, which had poor crops. U.S. cotton was also favorably priced in world markets.

M. E. K. Sweet
523-0394

Raw wool.--The value of U.S. imports of raw wool increased from $30 million during the first quarter of 1983 to $53 million during the first quarter of 1984. Imports of both the apparel type wools and the carpet-class wools increased during the period. The pickup in imports reflects slightly smaller U.S. production of wool and strengthening mill demand for wool fibers.

The United States has imported more wool from all of the principal surplus-producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere, including Australia, the Republic of South Africa, New Zealand, Argentina, and Uruguay.

Larry Clayton
523-5701

Manmade fibers.--Imports of manmade fibers almost doubled, going from $25 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $48 million in the corresponding period of 1984. The rise in imports reflected increases in almost all types of manmade fibers; a large portion of this rise was generated mainly by a near doubling of imports of noncellulosic fibers, especially nylon, olefin, and acrylic fibers, from Japan, West Germany, and the United Kingdom. Together these three countries expanded their exports of all manmade fibers to the United States from $15 million in the first quarter of 1983 to over $27 million in the corresponding period of 1984. The increases from the three sources chiefly reflected the strong U.S. dollar, which made the imports more attractive to U.S. consumers.

U.S. exports of manmade fibers rose by almost 13 percent, from $148 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $167 million in the corresponding period of 1984. The increases were mainly to Canada, Belgium, West Germany, and Venezuela, with U.S. exports rising from $42 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $61 million in the corresponding period of 1984. The increases were chiefly in rayon, olefin, polyester, and acetate fibers and reflected demands in these countries for specific U.S. fibers used in the manufacture of certain industrial and apparel products.

A. Chiriaco
523-0109

Processed fibers.--The trade balance for processed fibers fell from a positive $61 million during the first quarter of 1983 to a negative $5 million during the corresponding period of 1984. Imports increased by $57 million, and exports declined $9 million. Yarns account for 90 percent or more of both exports and imports of total processed fibers considered here.

Spun yarns.--The value of U.S. imports of spun yarns increased from $38 million during the first quarter of 1983 to $70 million during the corresponding period of 1984. During the same periods U.S. exports of spun yarns declined from $24 million to $19 million. The deficit trade balance widened from $14 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $51 million during the first quarter of 1984. The trade shift to larger imports and smaller exports reflects increased domestic demand for spun yarns and rebuilding of inventories of textile products.

Most of the increase in spun yarn imports during the first quarter of 1984 occurred in carded cotton yarns, which increased by $7 million, fiber blend yarns principally of cotton, which increased by $6 million, yarns of noncellulosic manmade fibers, which increased by $8 million, and yarns of wool, which increased by $7 million. Egypt and Korea accounted for most of the increase in the cotton and cotton blend yarns. Japan and Brazil shipped most of the increase in yarns of noncellulosic manmade fibers, and Japan, the United Kingdom, and Italy accounted for much of the increased imports of wool yarns.

Larry Clayton
523-5701

Filament yarn of manmade fibers.--Imports of filament yarn of manmade fibers doubled from $20 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $40 million in the corresponding period of 1984. The chief increases were in nylon filament yarn, from $7 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $21 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984, and polyester filament yarn, from $4 million to $9 million in the same periods. The largest increases in imports came from four suppliers--West Germany, Canada, Japan, and Mexico--which together furnished 11 million dollars worth in the first quarter of 1983 and 28 million dollars worth in the corresponding period of 1984. Comparing data in the two quarters, some of the imports showed price declines from 1983 to 1984; these encouraged larger purchases by a few of the U.S. consumers. However, most imports of filament yarn, like manmade fibers, increased because of the strong U.S. dollar which made them more competitive in the U.S. market.

In contrast, exports of filament yarn of manmade fibers declined from $93 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $87 million in the corresponding period of 1984. The decline reflected drops in shipments to most major U.S. markets; the strong U.S. dollar made U.S. exports less competitive in these nations.

A. Chiriaco
523-0109

Broadwoven fabrics.--Imports of all broadwoven fabrics increased by a little over 50 percent, from $348 million during the first quarter of 1983 to $525 million during the first quarter of 1984. The significant increase is due in part to a slight decrease in the unit value, thereby allowing the imported product to be more price competitive with domestically produced broadwoven fabrics. Meanwhile exports declined by $12 million, or about 8 percent, in the same period, from $157 million to $145 million. The trade deficit in broadwoven fabrics almost doubled, going from $191 million during the first quarter of 1983 to $380 million during the corresponding period of 1984.

The most significant increases were recorded in imports of cotton broadwoven fabrics, which increased by $88 million, and those of manmade fibers, which increased by $41 million. Imports of such fabrics accounted for 73 percent of the total increase of $177 million in U.S. imports of broadwoven fabrics. Fabrics of vegetable fibers (other than cotton) accounted for a $24 million increase, and wool and silk fabrics shared about equally in an increase of about $25 million.

Of the $88 million increase in imports of cotton fabrics, coarse-yarn fabrics and printcloth accounted for the largest shares. Suppliers with the largest increase in cotton fabrics were China (up $12 million), Japan (up $10 million), Korea (up $8 million), Taiwan (up $8 million), Hong Kong (up $8 million), and Thailand (up $7 million).

About one-half of the $41 million increase in imports of manmade fiber fabrics was made up of polyester filament and polyester spun yarns. Suppliers with the largest increases in manmade fiber fabrics were Japan (up $14 million) and Italy (up $11 million).

J. A. Taylor
523-0365

Textile furnishings.--U.S. imports of furnishings (e.g., floor coverings, bedding, and linens) totaled $232 million during the first quarter of 1984, representing an increase of nearly $90 million, or 61 percent, over those in the first quarter of 1983. Exports declined by 22 percent, or almost $24 million, during the period, resulting in a trade deficit of $148 million, which was four times greater than that in the corresponding period of 1983 and the highest quarterly deficit in 6 years.

The deteriorating trade picture largely reflected trade in floor coverings, which accounted for slightly more than one-half the total imports and almost three-fourths of the total exports. Imports of floor coverings in the first quarter of 1984 rose by 76 percent above those in the first quarter of 1983 to 11 million square yards, valued at $130 million. The continuing economic recovery and the related growth in demand for textile furnishings contributed significantly to the increase in imports of handmade floor coverings from China, India, and Pakistan, and machine-made oriental design floor coverings from Belgium. Also contributing to the import increase was Canada, whose shipments consisted of inexpensive, tufted carpet (less than $2.50 a square yard compared with nearly $12.00 a square yard from all other sources).

U.S. exports of floor coverings, which are price competitive in world markets, declined by 37 percent to 7 million square yards, valued at $43 million, in the first quarter of 1984 from those in the first quarter of 1983. Exports to the largest market, Saudi Arabia, declined by 72 percent to 3 million square yards, valued at $17 million. This decline is attributed in part to the opening of at least two new floor covering mills there.

Marilyn Borsari
523-5703

Apparel

U.S. imports of apparel in the first quarter of 1984 rose more rapidly on a year-to-year quarterly basis than in any other quarter during the 1980's, by 51 percent, or almost $1.1 billion, over those in the first quarter of 1983 to a record $3.2 billion. This marked a continuation of the import growth prevailing throughout the 1980's and follows the annual growth of 18 percent in 1983, when imports reached their highest level ever of $9.6 billion. The import growth, coupled with the ongoing decline in U.S. apparel exports, which fell by 1 percent to just under $200 million where they have hovered since the fourth quarter of 1982, resulted in a trade deficit of almost $3.0 billion in the 1984 first quarter.

The continuation of the economic recovery and the corresponding increased demand for apparel contributed importantly to the growth in imports, which have come mostly from low-labor-cost countries. Although the major suppliers continued to be Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea (Big Three), which together increased their shipments in the first quarter of 1984 by 37 percent, to almost $1.7 billion, over those in the first quarter of 1983, their combined share of total imports fell to 53 percent from approximately 60 percent during 1981-83. This resulted from significantly greater growth in shipments from China, the fourth largest supplier, whose shipments climbed by 60 percent during the period to $290 million, and a large number of other suppliers, especially Japan, Italy, and India. The tight quotas negotiated under bilateral agreements with the Big Three, limiting annual quota growth to 1 percent, have encouraged them to trade up to higher valued products to maximize export revenues, thereby creating opportunities for new and secondary suppliers which have either unfilled quotas or no quotas on their shipments.

To slow import growth, the Administration initiated an unprecedented number of actions leading to the establishment of additional quotas with the major suppliers and many of the primarily low-labor-cost secondary and emerging suppliers which accelerated their shipments in specific product categories during the first quarter. Imports from Italy, the sixth largest supplier, whose shipments rose by 82 percent during the period to $108 million, enter free of quota, as do those from other member countries of the European Community, whose shipments have also increased significantly. These suppliers have further benefited from favorable exchange-rate changes that have enhanced their price competitiveness in the U.S. marketplace.

The decline in exports of apparel in the first quarter of 1984 was fairly widespread among the major markets, with shipments to Canada, Japan, West Germany, and the United Kingdom down by a combined 19 percent. Sluggish economic conditions abroad weakened demand for U.S. goods, the strong U.S. dollar lessened U.S. price competitiveness, and competition from low-labor-cost countries continued to intensify. By contrast, shipments of cut-up apparel parts sent to low-labor-cost countries for assembly and subsequent return to the United States as finished garments increased significantly, largely reflecting efforts of U.S. apparel producers to better compete with the low-cost imports. Exports of these parts to Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, and Haiti accounted for 43 percent of total exports in the first quarter of 1984 and increased a combined 49 percent from the level in the first quarter of 1983.

A large number of apparel items were involved in the trade shifts, with those showing the greatest import growth discussed in detail below. Significant import growth also occurred in such items as women's (including girls' and infants') trousers, imports of which increased by 20 percent to $312 million; men's (including boys') suits, coats, and jackets, which increased by 38 percent to $199 million; men's trousers, which increased by 22 percent to $214 million; and fur apparel, which increased by 103 percent to $63 million.

Sweaters.--U.S. imports of sweaters in the first quarter of 1984 increased by 30 percent in quantity and a significantly greater 65 percent in value from those in the first quarter of 1983 to 2.7 million dozen, valued at $204 million. The greater increase in the value resulted from the ongoing efforts of major suppliers faced with tight quotas to trade up to higher valued sweaters to maximize export revenues and from the growing importance of sweaters of nontraditional sweater fibers--primarily cotton and silk--which typically sell at premium prices. The popularity of these and other sweaters, coupled with favorable prices, have contributed importantly to the import growth so far this year. In addition, silk sweaters enter free of quota, which explains why these garments accounted for 43 percent of the growth in sweater imports during the period, with shipments coming almost entirely from Hong Kong and Korea climbing by 232 percent to 386,000 dozen, valued at $34 million.

The major suppliers continued to be Hong Kong, Korea, Taiwan, and China (Big Four), which together supplied three-fourths of the sweaters imported in the first quarter of 1984 and which filled or almost filled their sweater quotas in 1983. China's shipments in the 1984 quarter grew by 87 percent over those in the corresponding 1983 period to 260,000 dozen (valued at $15 million), and Korea's rose by 40 percent to 688,000 dozen ($37 million).

By contrast, Hong Kong's exports to the U.S. market advanced only fractionally to 577,000 dozen ($57 million), and Taiwan's fell by 22 percent to 520,000 dozen ($33 million). Significant growth was also recorded by many smaller suppliers, led by Italy and the United Kingdom, whose shipments increased by 371 percent to 109,000 dozen ($16 million) and 112 percent to 51,000 dozen ($10 million), respectively. These European suppliers' shipments enter free of quota, and they have benefited importantly from the strong dollar, which has enhanced their price competitiveness in the marketplace, and from their fashion expertise.

The Big Four's upgrading of their sweaters is evident from their rapidly rising unit values, which rose by 31 percent to almost $70 a dozen, compared with a decrease of 41 percent to $142 a dozen for Italy and 20 percent to $199 a dozen for the United Kingdom. The average value of sweaters from all other sources remained unchanged at just under $68 a dozen. The decline in Italy's unit value reportedly reflects its move into the volume segment of the market, where prices are significantly lower than those of its traditional sweaters, brought about by a shift in trade from Hong Kong because of high quota charges.

Robert Wallace
523-0120

Women's shirts and blouses.--U.S. imports of women's shirts and blouses in the first quarter of 1984 increased by 31 percent over those in the first quarter of 1983 to 16 million dozen, following annual growth of 16 percent in 1983. The value of imports rose more rapidly, by 48 percent to $561 million, making these products the largest single apparel item imported into the United States. Slightly more than 70 percent of the imports in the first quarter came from Hong Kong, Korea, Taiwan, China, India, and Singapore, although shipments from Korea and Taiwan declined significantly, by 10 percent to 1.6 million dozen (valued at $65 million) and by 34 percent to 1.7 million dozen ($64 million), respectively. By contrast, China and India doubled their shipments to 1.9 million dozen ($55 million) and 1.3 million dozen ($42 million), respectively; Singapore and many smaller suppliers also showed significant gains.

Knit and woven shirts and blouses both showed significant import gains, with shipments of the knits increasing by 22 percent to almost 11 million dozen ($302 million) and those of the wovens increasing by 58 percent to 5 million dozen ($259 million). Imports of knit blouses from two of the major suppliers, Taiwan and Korea, fell by 34 and 15 percent, respectively, but other Asian countries showed rapid increases, particularly Indonesia, whose shipments increased tenfold. The increased imports from Indonesia prompted the United States on March 29, 1984, to initiate procedures leading to the establishment of a quota on its knit blouses of manmade fibers. In woven blouses, increases of about 100 percent or more were recorded in imports from India, China, Japan, Indonesia, and Singapore. Steps are being taken by the Administration to set a quota on Japan's woven manmade-fiber blouses, shipments of which increased by 170 percent from the first quarter of 1983 to the corresponding period of 1984.

Sundar Shetty
523-5930

<u>Women's suits, skirts, coats and jackets</u>.--In the first quarter of 1984, U.S. imports of women's suits, skirts, coats and jackets advanced by 44 percent both in quantity and value, to 3.2 million dozen, valued at $291 million, following annual growth of just under 20 percent in 1983. Over two-thirds of these imports came from the Big Four (Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong, and China), Japan, and India. All major sources increased their value of shipments, especially India, whose shipments doubled to $17 million, and Japan, which increased its shipments by 88 percent to $22 million.

Imports showed increases for all individual products. Imports of women's suits, almost all of which are made from manmade fibers, rose by 87 percent in quantity, with those from China increasing by over twentyfold and those from Taiwan, Korea, and Hong Kong increasing by 16, 33, and 117 percent, respectively. Imports of women's skirts increased by 60 percent to 1.4 million dozen ($84 million). Taiwan, Hong Kong, India, China, and Japan together accounted for nearly three-fourths of imports, and all of them except Hong Kong showed considerable gains, particularly India (128 percent) and China (194 percent). Imports of coats and jackets rose by 29 percent to 1.7 million dozen ($165 million), with those from China dropping by 22 percent, those from Korea showing no change, and those from all other major sources showing significant gains.

In response to the increase in imports during the first quarter, quotas were established by the Administration on wool skirts and both wool and manmade fiber suits from China. In addition, the Administration set quotas on wool suits from Yugoslavia and wool coats from Uruguay.

Sundar Shetty
523-5930

<u>Dresses</u>.--U.S. imports of dresses in the first quarter of 1984 increased by 50 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1983 to 1.3 million dozen, valued at $125 million, after having recorded annual growth of 48 percent in 1983, when they reached a record 3.1 million dozen, valued at $291 million. Consumer demand for dresses, along with the continuation of the economic recovery, aided the expansion in imports, which are mostly from low-labor-cost countries. The major suppliers generated most of the growth, with China increasing its shipments by 105 percent to 329,000 dozen (valued at $18 million); Taiwan, 111 percent to 164,000 dozen ($10 million); and Korea, 55 percent to 138,000 dozen ($27 million). These countries, along with Hong Kong, whose shipments fell by 11 percent to 143,000 dozen ($26 million), accounted for 58 percent of the total import quantity. Considerable growth was also recorded by several smaller suppliers, especially Sri Lanka, whose shipments increased by thirteenfold to 46,000 dozen ($13 million), and India, whose shipments rose by 31 percent to 120,000 dozen ($8 million). Unlike shipments from the four major suppliers, which are spread over the major fiber categories, those coming from Sri Lanka and India are concentrated in cotton dresses.

Significant increases were noticed in all fiber categories, with imports of cotton dresses increasing by 70 percent to 515,000 dozen and manmade fiber dresses by 31 percent to almost 700,000 dozen. Also increasing significantly were imports of silk dresses which, unlike cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber dresses, enter free of quota. Imports of silk dresses in the first quarter of 1984 doubled from those in the first quarter of 1983 to nearly 100,000 dozen ($30 million), with almost all the imports coming from Hong Kong, Korea, and China, which are faced with increasingly tighter quotas on their other dresses.

To curb the import growth, steps have been taken by the Administration to negotiate a quota with Sri Lanka on cotton dresses. Similar actions were taken in 1983 with China, Haiti, Hong Kong, Korea, Pakistan, and Taiwan primarily on cotton and manmade fiber dresses.

Judith Bryant
523-1744

Men's and boys' shirts.--U.S. imports of men's and boys' shirts in the first quarter of 1984 increased by 29 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1983 following a steady, but much slower, annual growth of 7 percent since 1979. The value of the shirt imports increased by almost 39 percent to $412.7 million, making shirts the second largest imported apparel product next to women's and girls' blouses. The larger increase in value compared with the increase in quantity reflected increased average unit values as foreign producers in the four largest supplying countries, Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and China, traded up to higher valued goods to maximize export earnings. The unit values from Taiwan and China increased the greatest, by 19 and 13 percent, respectively, compared with increases of 9 and 7 percent from Korea and Hong Kong, respectively.

Imports increased from the 10 major suppliers, with the exception of Taiwan, which along with Korea, Hong Kong, and China accounted for two-thirds of the imports in the first quarter. Shipments from Taiwan fell by 16 percent to 1.5 million dozen (valued at $66 million), and those from Korea, Hong Kong, and China rose by a combined 30 percent to 5.7 million dozen ($225 million). A number of smaller suppliers significantly expanded their shipments to the U.S. market, with the Philippines showing the greatest growth, by 182 percent to 465,000 dozen ($16 million).

The rise in imports occurred in all types of shirts, with both knit and woven shirts increasing by about 30 percent in the first quarter of 1984. Imports of woven cotton shirts increased the greatest, by almost 47 percent, compared with a 23-percent increase in woven manmade-fiber shirts. China contributed to this increase, as its shipments of woven cotton shirts rose by 96 percent. Imports of knit cotton shirts increased by almost 30 percent, and knit manmade-fiber shirts increased by 25 percent.

U.S. exports of men's shirts continued an ongoing decline since 1979, decreasing by 23 percent to 671,000 dozen, valued at $15.8 million, in the first quarter of 1984 compared with the level in the corresponding period of 1983. Exports of finished shirts to Japan and Western Europe accounted for most of the decline, but those to Costa Rica, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic increased considerably. Shipments to the Latin American countries consisted predominately of cut-up shirt parts for assembly there and subsequent return to the United States as finished garments.

Jackie Worrell
523-0452

Footwear 1/

The U.S. footwear trade deficit, which reached a record $3.9 billion in 1983, amounted to $1.2 billion in the first quarter of 1984, representing an increase of $229 million, or 23 percent, over that in the first quarter of 1983 (table 10, fig. 4). U.S. imports increased by 22 percent to $1.2 billion (269 million pairs), and exports declined by 8 percent to $24 million (2 million pairs).

All but a small part of the imports, in terms of value, during the first quarter consisted of nonrubber (primarily leather and vinyl) footwear; such imports climbed by 20 percent in quantity from last year's level to 193 million pairs, valued at $1.1 billion. Three-fourths of the growth was generated by Taiwan and Brazil, whose shipments rose by 21 percent to 81 million pairs ($341 million) and 70 percent to almost 27 million pairs ($194 million), respectively. Much of the remaining increased imports came from Spain, whose shipments rose by 51 percent to 9 million pairs ($91 million), and Korea, whose shipments increased by 14 percent to 32 million pairs ($196 million) and which together with Taiwan and Brazil supplied nearly three-fourths of the imports in the first quarter. The continued growth in imports from Taiwan, Korea, and Brazil reflects their ability to produce shoes of satisfactory quality at relatively low prices. In addition, some U.S. manufacturers have increasingly turned to purchasing offshore, principally in Korea and Brazil, to remain competitive in the marketplace.

The import growth in nonrubber footwear during the first quarter occurred in all major categories, with shipments of women's and misses' shoes expanding by 25 percent to 110 million pairs ($640 million) and those of men's, youths', and boys' shoes increasing by 9 percent to 35 million pairs ($240 million). Imports of children's and infants' shoes rose by 20 percent to 18 million pairs ($53 million), and those of athletic footwear advanced by 22 percent to 29 million pairs ($198 million).

Total imports of rubber footwear in the first quarter of 1984 increased by 6 percent over those in the first quarter of 1983 to almost 46 million pairs ($103 million). China showed the greatest growth of the major rubber footwear suppliers, increasing its shipments of primarily rubber-soled footwear with fabric uppers by 27 percent to nearly 6 million pairs, valued at $6 million. Although Taiwan and Korea continued to account for over 60 percent of the total imports, with shipments of 17 million pairs ($43 million)

1/ On June 6, 1984, the U.S. International Trade Commission in investigation No. TA-201-50, Nonrubber Footwear, unanimously determined under sec. 201(b) of the Trade Act of 1984, that nonrubber footwear is not being imported in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause or threat of serious injury to the domestic nonrubber footwear industry.

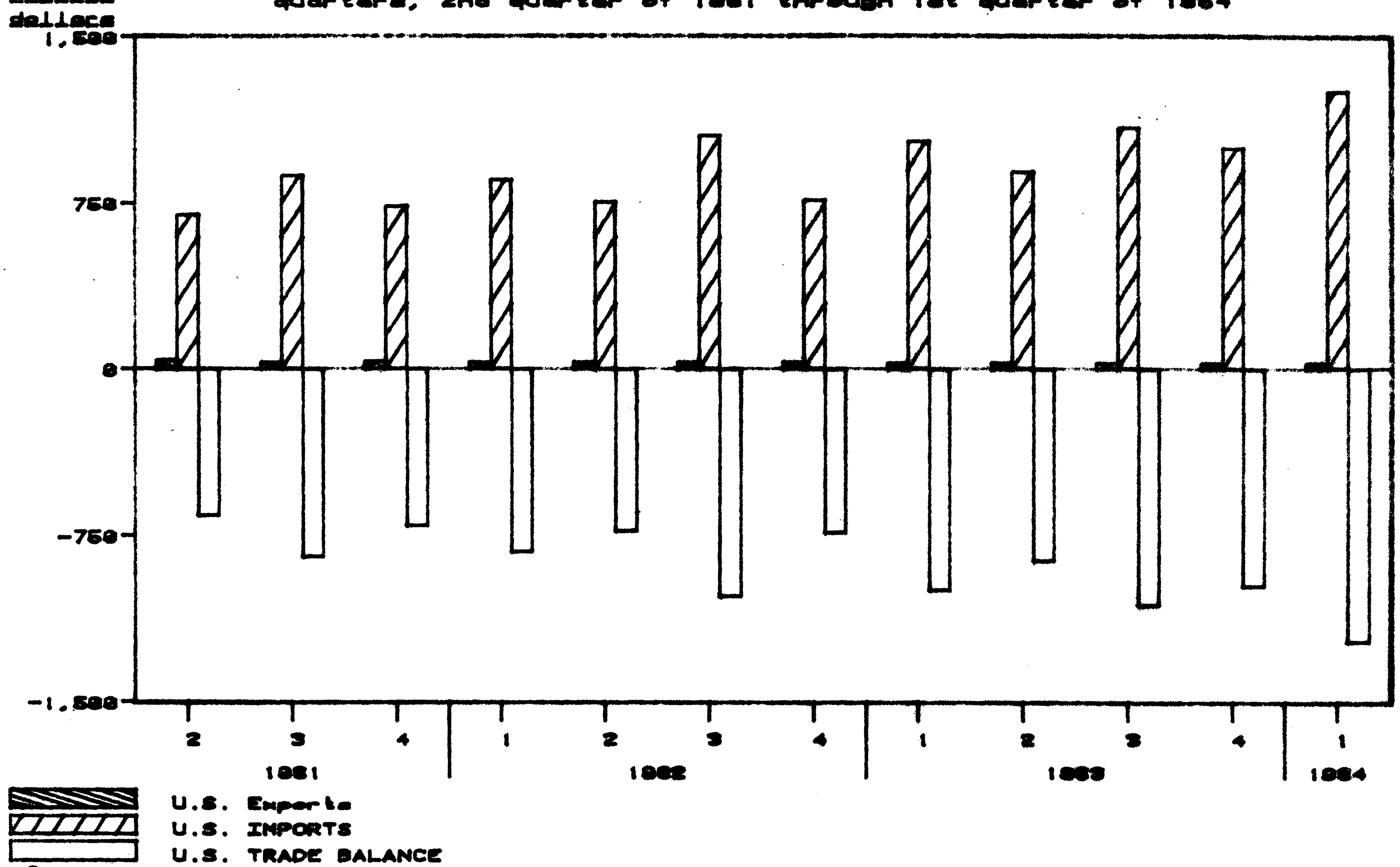
Table 10.—Footwear : U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, January–March 1983, and January–March 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1983	January–March 1983	January–March 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	11,180	3,144	2,353
Japan	17,626	3,390	6,165
EC	27,183	6,849	6,760
Brazil	565	270	122
Hong Kong	1,101	359	325
India	05	00	00
Korea	194	19	09
Mexico	1,610	409	487
Taiwan	222	35	00
OPEC	6,614	2,126	1,210
NMEs	30	01	21
China	04	00	21
All other	35,876	9,521	6,627
Total	102,213	26,129	24,085
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	28,052	3,211	6,073
Japan	22,280	6,417	5,344
EC	797,511	241,178	245,020
Brazil	513,988	117,917	193,953
Hong Kong	55,200	14,706	20,476
India	6,042	2,362	2,592
Korea	850,096	207,051	237,145
Mexico	58,015	13,928	16,459
Taiwan	1,198,072	307,733	383,679
OPEC	502	94	372
NMEs	90,737	21,688	20,086
China	34,632	10,421	11,256
All other	386,841	91,635	124,077
Total	4,007,341	1,027,926	1,255,282
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-16,871	-67	-3,720
Japan	-4,654	-3,027	820
EC	-770,327	-234,329	-238,260
Brazil	-513,422	-117,646	-193,831
Hong Kong	-54,099	-14,347	-20,150
India	-6,036	-2,362	-2,592
Korea	-849,901	-207,031	-237,135
Mexico	-56,405	-13,518	-15,972
Taiwan	-1,197,849	-307,697	-383,679
OPEC	6,111	2,032	838
NMEs	-90,706	-21,687	-20,065
China	-34,628	-10,421	-11,234
All other	-350,964	-82,114	-117,449
Total	-3,905,128	-1,001,797	-1,231,197

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, 2nd quarter of 1981 through 1st quarter of 1984



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

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and 12 million pairs ($41 million), respectively, their imports remained relatively stable during the period.

J. Gail Burns
523-0200

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Raw fibers:					
Cotton					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	19,281	3,920	1,069	821	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,132	3,286	693	957	38
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,068,280	2,647,643	653,177	1,152,532	76
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,955,270	1,817,087	425,615	828,893	95
Wool and fine animal hair:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	63,612	80,196	16,736	28,665	71
Value (1,000 dollars)	133,514	149,407	33,361	56,086	68
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	9,857	11,921	2,246	1,716	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,411	53,541	8,145	10,184	25
Man-made fibers:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	80,643	139,520	26,319	48,137	83
Value (1,000 dollars)	77,417	130,026	24,780	47,737	93
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					0
Value (1,000 dollars)	655,551	569,817	148,301	167,059	13
Noncellulosic man-made fibers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	67,202	125,855	24,034	43,325	80
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,479	119,858	23,017	44,085	92
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					0
Value (1,000 dollars)	484,605	400,477	107,254	116,862	9
Cellulosic man-made fibers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,440	13,665	2,284	4,811	111
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,938	10,168	1,763	3,652	107
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					0
Value (1,000 dollars)	170,945	169,339	41,046	50,197	22
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage):					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	144,236	195,394	42,550	80,267	89
Value (1,000 dollars)	222,181	292,402	60,241	117,159	94
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	442,441	306,998	87,581	77,297	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	620,965	452,557	121,555	112,357	-8

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

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	79,238	104,678	22,705	40,436	78
Value (1,000 dollars)	156,490	187,527	38,059	70,026	84
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	44,521	42,340	12,390	8,259	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)	94,727	86,512	23,686	18,824	-21
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	52,180	76,930	15,407	29,518	92
Value (1,000 dollars)	107,156	137,205	27,256	50,276	84
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	42,645	40,725	12,076	7,794	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,816	82,926	23,023	17,687	-23
Spun yarn, of wool or hair					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,221	7,531	1,595	3,023	89
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,970	38,678	8,103	15,336	89
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	663	249	74	124	66
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,431	1,413	417	458	10
Filament yarn of manmade fibers:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	35,728	64,781	13,469	28,632	113
Value (1,000 dollars)	57,637	93,235	19,758	40,421	105
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	382,868	253,978	72,526	65,543	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	497,599	345,653	92,911	87,337	-6
Sewing thread:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,300	2,439	555	1,092	97
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,311	7,333	1,553	3,444	122
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,290	12,805	2,951	3,335	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,008	27,197	6,579	6,692	2
Cordage and fish netting and nets					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	176,534	239,814	66,812	66,259	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	89,164	94,329	29,400	25,062	-15
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,189	5,678	1,518	1,280	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,826	15,027	3,819	3,245	-15

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Fish netting and nets					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,080	2,126	661	705	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,602	7,332	2,511	2,700	8
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	403	246	77	34	-56
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,085	705	228	149	-34
Cordage					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	174,453	237,688	66,151	65,554	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	81,561	86,997	26,888	22,361	-17
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,786	5,431	1,440	1,246	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,741	14,321	3,591	3,095	-14
Broadwoven fabrics:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	2,053,142	2,521,022	595,442	932,632	57
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,345,731	1,523,745	347,948	525,334	51
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	503,513	396,909	107,714	94,076	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	742,934	614,105	157,281	144,953	-8
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	836,499	1,092,706	254,833	508,841	100
Value (1,000 dollars)	481,869	566,384	131,954	219,711	67
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	170,744	137,200	42,438	33,999	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	238,402	188,833	52,509	43,788	-17
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	455,516	593,379	128,921	156,174	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	524,041	586,730	117,722	158,380	35
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	316,850	246,584	61,543	56,799	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	463,380	388,424	95,866	91,594	-4
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	20,756	25,397	5,251	7,643	46
Value (1,000 dollars)	109,305	120,807	27,809	40,685	46
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	2,449	1,471	274	334	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,907	5,846	1,211	1,283	6

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	26,217	29,903	8,384	11,304	35
Value (1,000 dollars)	112,338	120,280	36,280	48,428	33
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	1,066	863	148	294	98
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,827	5,473	1,103	1,824	65
Knit fabrics:					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,846	3,003	667	1,156	73
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,559	18,090	4,106	6,516	59
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	20,544	16,303	3,708	3,797	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	70,368	60,492	14,511	15,693	8
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials					
Narrow fabrics					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,478	10,709	2,369	2,906	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,494	34,412	8,451	11,533	36
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	35,524	35,761	7,915	7,762	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,428	66,525	14,466	17,748	23
Webs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	19,088	31,676	5,239	8,638	65
Value (1,000 dollars)	61,344	68,388	15,215	20,490	35
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	78,425	82,353	20,803	23,394	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	145,891	153,481	37,303	49,081	32
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,079	1,340	622	214	-66
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,539	1,793	795	275	-65
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	34,178	28,876	6,221	9,748	57
Value (1,000 dollars)	80,267	62,631	13,669	20,975	53
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)	57,466	60,819	12,227	22,910	87
Value (1,000 dollars)	76,961	86,227	17,441	27,232	56
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	121,504	110,654	27,405	24,489	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	222,291	203,531	48,387	48,921	1

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Textile furnishings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	519,329	621,275	144,452	232,275	61
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	462,743	398,729	107,385	83,844	-22
Floor coverings					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	21,280	29,792	6,344	11,180	76
Value (1,000 dollars)	276,763	333,105	77,900	130,199	67
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	54,540	52,517	13,705	11,285	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	292,914	270,192	71,128	60,563	-15
Curtains and draperies					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,765	1,841	562	594	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,680	15,008	4,536	5,134	13
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,177	1,592	325	428	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,003	13,581	3,206	2,789	-13
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	324,294	344,313	98,939	144,348	46
Value (1,000 dollars)	229,885	273,160	62,014	96,941	56
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	33,629	23,920	6,383	3,900	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)	158,825	114,955	33,051	20,491	-38
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,114,457	9,574,489	2,082,807	3,152,707	51
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	931,447	796,182	200,901	198,447	-1
Sweaters					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	13,463	15,635	2,107	2,735	30
Value (1,000 dollars)	843,437	984,427	123,657	203,854	65
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	83	64	14	22	53
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,646	2,721	677	589	-13
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	36,408	42,068	12,239	16,062	31
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,279,142	1,541,109	379,362	561,316	48
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,200	1,498	328	427	30
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,873	37,361	8,453	10,253	21

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats and jackets					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	7,875	9,317	2,262	3,246	43
Value (1,000 dollars)	900,692	1,049,246	202,244	291,307	44
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	505	473	99	143	45
Value (1,000 dollars)	35,551	32,909	7,545	7,883	4
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	17,449	20,062	6,591	7,184	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	769,040	919,360	259,367	312,434	20
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	738	719	138	229	65
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,385	19,233	4,585	6,161	34
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	2,097	3,107	887	1,333	50
Value (1,000 dollars)	181,658	290,880	75,903	125,257	65
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,651	1,419	359	199	-45
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,214	43,476	11,821	8,631	-27
Men's and boys' shirts					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	31,998	33,482	8,395	10,841	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,234,469	1,288,423	297,761	412,708	39
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	3,662	2,815	867	670	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)	99,911	74,416	24,486	15,788	-36
Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	4,858	5,075	1,154	1,427	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	661,189	710,173	143,881	199,278	39
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	698	536	122	224	84
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,987	21,631	5,908	5,994	1
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	9,450	11,648	3,691	4,111	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	505,403	614,209	174,431	213,690	23
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	2,064	1,916	483	639	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	89,122	78,209	19,355	24,391	26

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Robes and dressing gowns					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	552	716	194	272	40
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,393	45,497	11,209	16,309	45
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,302	136	30	21	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,393	7,728	1,742	1,360	-22
Body-supporting garments					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	12,147	13,175	2,665	3,562	34
Value (1,000 dollars)	163,685	181,606	36,607	50,562	38
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	7,558	9,180	1,924	3,488	81
Value (1,000 dollars)	73,233	84,779	18,813	25,896	38
Hosiery					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	2,382	3,734	789	1,599	103
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,915	23,230	4,594	8,384	82
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	5,646	4,692	1,171	854	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,440	42,563	10,280	8,289	-19
Gloves					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	37,997	47,850	10,709	16,754	56
Value (1,000 dollars)	215,095	243,742	43,716	54,920	26
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	23,997	23,268	5,630	7,173	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	68,466	71,587	18,218	21,749	19
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	131,801	201,901	36,340	69,358	91
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	47,672	38,824	6,462	4,886	-24
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	6,697	7,959	1,041	1,991	91
Value (1,000 dollars)	251,969	271,580	39,406	69,682	77
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)					77
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,122	6,552	1,530	914	-40

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Other wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped					
Neckwear					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	562	948	148	433	191
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,392	27,227	5,327	11,537	117
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	171	154	33	45	39
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,774	2,518	578	757	31
Headwear					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	26,312	34,663	7,590	9,223	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	127,534	139,928	30,100	43,677	45
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,721	1,593	370	527	42
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,286	21,824	4,698	5,832	24
Footwear					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	715,033	854,982	235,230	268,668	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,433,638	4,007,341	1,027,926	1,255,282	22
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	10,847	9,003	2,151	1,993	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	119,579	102,212	26,129	24,084	-8
Rubber footwear					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	127,748	132,292	43,014	45,540	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	334,744	331,146	98,108	102,557	5
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	1,958	1,508	409	423	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,000	12,209	3,333	3,347	0
Nonrubber footwear					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	479,663	581,857	160,429	193,174	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,083,859	3,661,958	926,758	1,149,192	24
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	8,889	7,495	1,741	1,569	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	101,578	90,003	22,795	20,737	-9

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Table 12.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1984 1/

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

1/ Appendix A contains a detailed description of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's trade-monitoring system.

Table 12.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1984

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Robes and dressing gowns	03 06	(06)
Body-supporting garments	01 04	02 05
Hosiery	03 06 10	
Gloves	01 04	
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin	03	
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints	01 04	(03) (06) (08) 09 10
Other wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped	03	
Neckwear	03 06	06 09
Headwear	02 05	06
Footwear	01 04	
Rubber footwear		
Nonrubber footwear	01 04	

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Energy and Chemicals 1/

During the first quarter of 1984, the deficit in U.S. trade in chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products increased to $12.1 billion compared with the deficit of $8.3 billion in the corresponding period of 1983. U.S. imports of these products increased by 23 percent, from $16.2 billion in the first quarter of 1983 to $19.9 billion in the corresponding period of 1984, and exports declined by 1 percent, from $7.9 billion in the first quarter of 1983 to $7.8 billion in the corresponding period of 1984.

The greatest change in imports from the first quarter of 1983 to the corresponding period of 1984 was an increase ($2.3 billion) in imports of petroleum products. Imports of crude petroleum also showed a substantial increase ($804 million), but natural gas and its derivatives showed a large decrease ($410 million). The principal export changes were a decline for petroleum products ($457 million) and an increase for benzenoid organic chemicals and miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals ($121 million each).

The positive trade balance for chemicals, coal, and related products (not including petroleum and natural gas and their products) decreased by 17 percent, from $2.7 billion in the first quarter of 1983 to $2.3 billion in the corresponding period of 1984 (table 13, fig. 5). Imports of these products in the first quarter of 1984 totaled $4.7 billion, and exports totaled $6.9 billion. The trade balance for chemicals and related products (excluding coal) decreased by 22 percent, from $1.8 billion in the first quarter of 1983 to $1.4 billion in the corresponding period of 1984.

The trade deficit for petroleum, natural gas, and related products increased from $11.1 billion in the first quarter of 1983 to $14.3 billion in the corresponding period of 1984, or by 30 percent (table 14, fig. 6). Imports increased by $2.7 billion, or 21 percent, to $15.2 billion, and exports declined by $595 million, or 40 percent, to $875 million.

The most important changes by countries were increases of $1.3 billion in imports from the European Community (EC) and $1.0 billion from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) from the first quarter of 1983 to the corresponding period of 1984.

Butadiene

U.S. imports of butadiene increased from 282 million pounds, valued at $70 million, during the first quarter of 1983 to 319 million pounds, valued at $75 million, during the first quarter of 1984. This 13-percent increase in the quantity imported came mainly from Western Europe, Canada, and Brazil and was mainly the result of relatively low prices. Brazilian output is from on-purpose butadiene facilities.

Jim Raftery
523-0453

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).

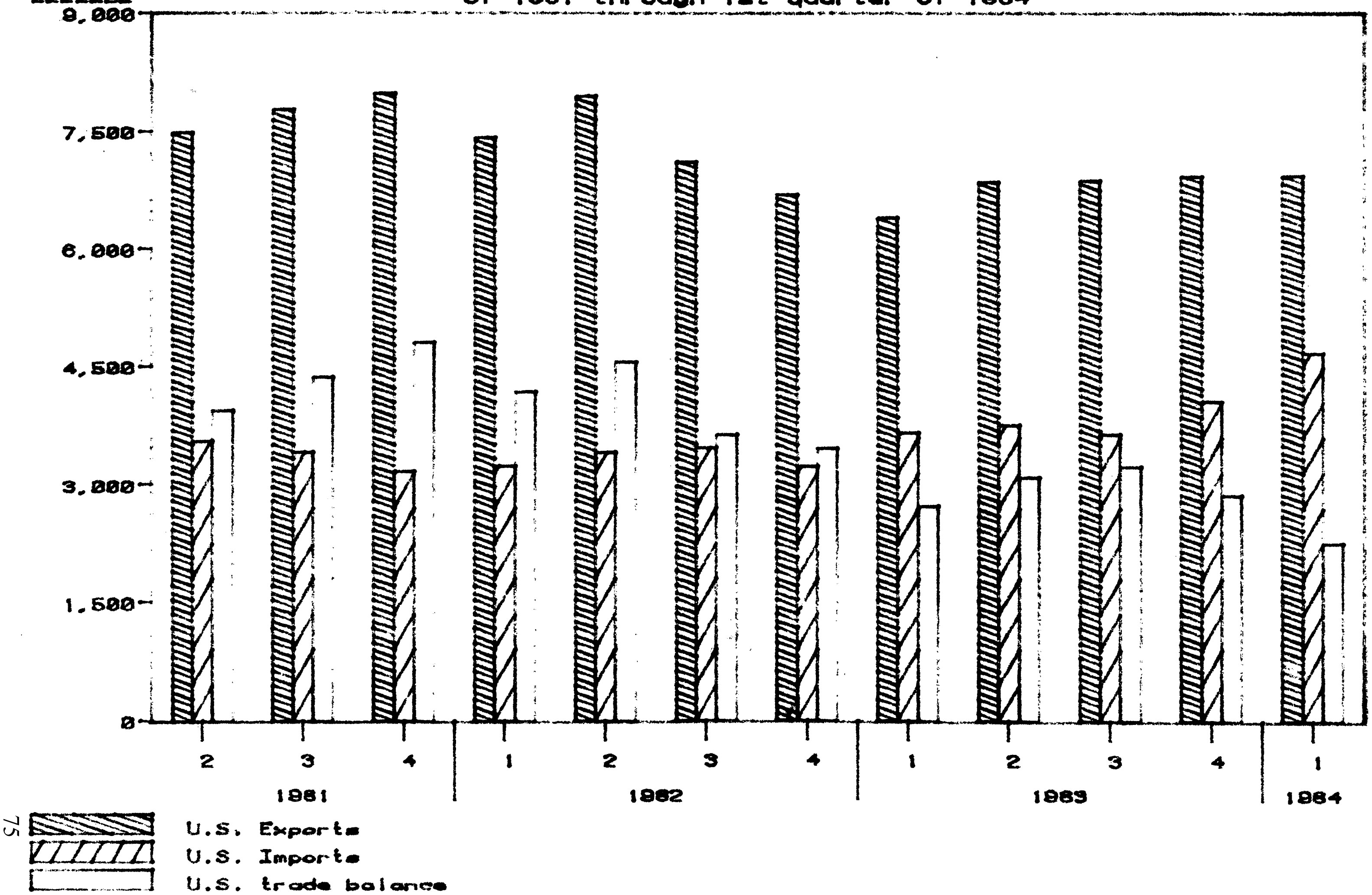
Table 13.—Chemicals and related products : U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, January–March 1983, and January–March 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1983	January–March 1983	January–March 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	4,267,145	835,668	960,557
Japan	3,930,106	974,698	1,000,435
EC	6,817,596	1,767,692	1,838,253
Brazil	718,072	148,202	155,087
Hong Kong	346,209	75,288	85,172
India	181,105	35,981	76,694
Korea	708,255	160,037	200,436
Mexico	1,261,211	294,446	332,108
Taiwan	827,004	111,493	185,038
OPEC	1,307,004	372,618	372,396
NMEs	737,716	186,465	241,079
China	359,554	125,206	176,801
All other	5,966,023	1,439,524	1,493,638
Total	27,067,453	6,402,116	6,940,899
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	3,187,195	772,951	955,578
Japan	1,669,364	409,706	519,820
EC	4,921,260	1,119,557	1,533,381
Brazil	288,082	86,310	113,908
Hong Kong	126,405	25,271	34,173
India	49,991	9,047	18,760
Korea	252,850	56,627	75,855
Mexico	431,896	94,916	145,136
Taiwan	463,891	99,896	156,768
OPEC	535,170	223,068	160,846
NMEs	364,054	102,529	131,033
China	132,774	37,574	41,293
All other	2,848,207	671,280	837,117
Total	15,138,370	3,671,164	4,682,380
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	1,079,950	62,716	4,978
Japan	2,260,742	564,991	480,615
EC	1,896,336	648,134	304,871
Brazil	429,989	61,892	41,179
Hong Kong	219,804	50,016	50,998
India	131,114	26,934	57,934
Korea	455,405	103,409	124,581
Mexico	829,314	199,529	186,971
Taiwan	363,112	11,597	28,270
OPEC	771,834	149,549	211,550
NMEs	373,661	83,935	110,046
China	226,779	87,631	135,508
All other	3,117,816	768,243	656,520
Total	11,929,082	2,730,951	2,258,518

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. 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, 2nd quarter of 1981 through 1st quarter of 1984



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

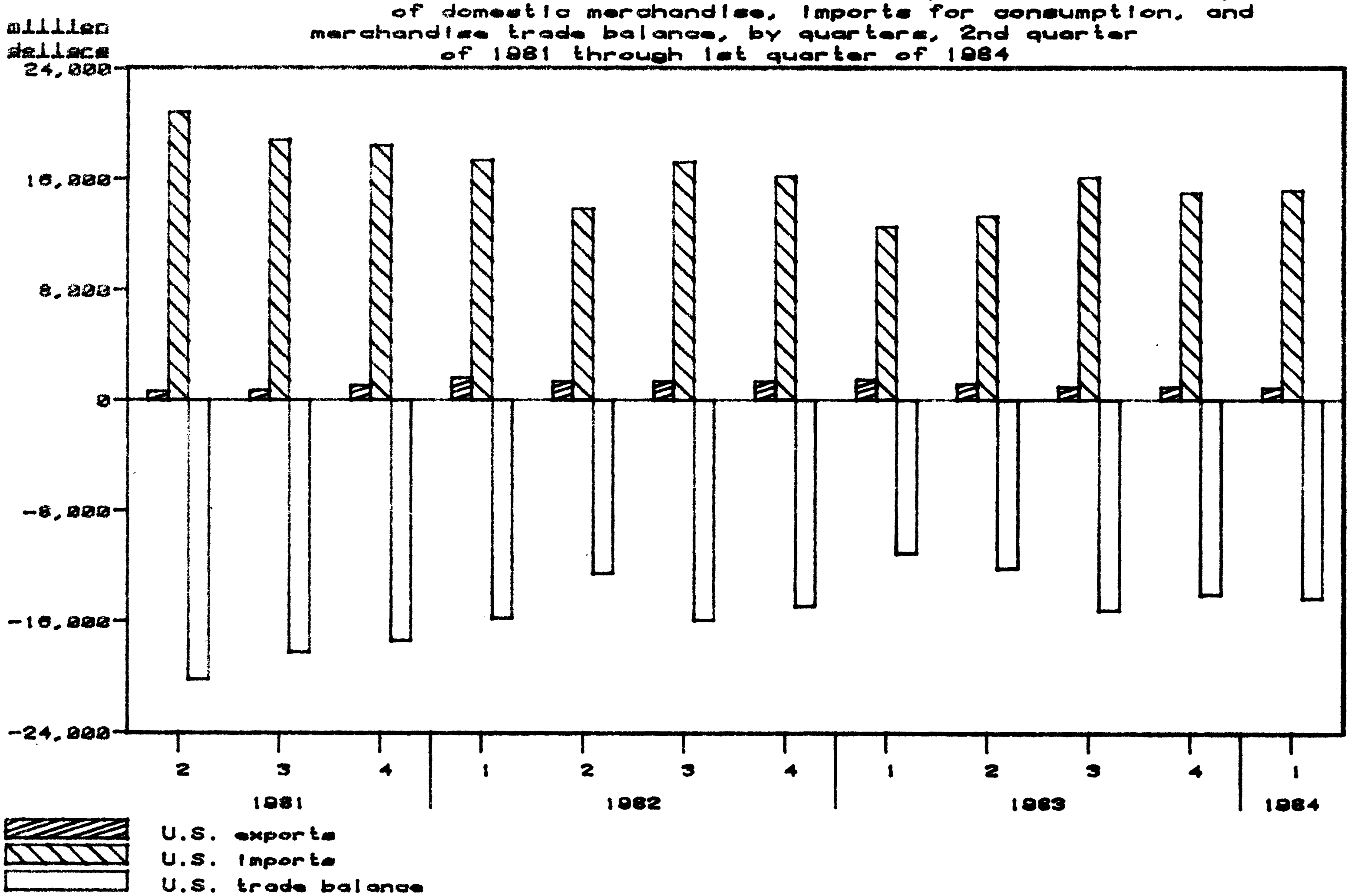
Table 14.—Petroleum, natural gas, and related products : U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, January-March 1983, and January-March 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1983	January-March 1983	January-March 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	656,778	214,177	157,262
Japan	842,213	197,795	150,822
EC	720,900	359,035	133,690
Brazil	18,164	5,492	454
Hong Kong	51,911	27,954	1,060
India	13,234	3,094	1,912
Korea	132,723	34,307	23,311
Mexico	223,103	65,737	50,609
Taiwan	116,202	3,648	29,086
OPEC	256,250	36,761	39,911
NMEs	19,860	6,509	5,395
China	365	211	132
All other	1,496,646	515,963	281,734
Total	4,547,988	1,470,477	875,250
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	8,116,399	2,407,409	2,332,320
Japan	6,646	1,593	170
EC	5,573,210	1,069,998	1,807,415
Brazil	558,380	95,568	132,972
Hong Kong	04	00	00
India	862,577	207,459	249,680
Korea	1,956	00	00
Mexico	8,503,662	2,017,219	1,945,190
Taiwan	20,865	5,066	9,690
OPEC	22,449,818	4,330,839	5,444,548
NMEs	756,057	120,315	246,415
China	419,609	78,379	89,549
All other	10,156,137	2,267,186	3,019,136
Total	57,005,718	12,522,656	15,187,542
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-7,459,620	-2,193,231	-2,175,057
Japan	835,566	196,201	150,652
EC	-4,852,309	-710,963	-1,673,725
Brazil	-540,216	-90,076	-132,518
Hong Kong	51,907	27,954	1,060
India	-849,343	-204,364	-247,767
Korea	130,766	34,306	23,310
Mexico	-8,280,559	-1,951,482	-1,894,581
Taiwan	95,336	-1,418	19,395
OPEC	-22,193,568	-4,294,077	-5,404,637
NMEs	-736,197	-113,805	-241,019
China	-419,244	-78,168	-89,417
All other	-8,659,491	-1,751,222	-2,737,402
Total	-52,457,730	-11,052,178	-14,312,291

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. 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, 2nd quarter of 1981 through 1st quarter of 1984



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

Benzene

U.S. imports of benzene increased from 19 million gallons, valued at $25 million, during the first quarter of 1983 to 29 million gallons, valued at $39 million, during the first quarter of 1984. Brazil was the source for 37 percent of U.S. benzene imports during the first quarter of 1984. Supplies of benzene have been tightening; more of the product normally would come from hydrodealkylation units (which produce benzene from toluene) to keep up with demand. But with toluene priced at $1.15 per gallon, the price of benzene, currently about $1.48 per gallon, will have to rise to $1.55 per gallon before hydrodealkylation of toluene becomes economical. Until benzene pricing stabilizes, the tight supply situation is being alleviated by increased imports.

Jim Raftery
523-0453

Benzenoid intermediate chemicals

Imports of benzenoid intermediate chemicals in the first quarter of 1984 declined significantly in both quantity and value from those in the corresponding period of 1983 to 319 million pounds, valued at $218 million. In the first quarter of 1983, imports of these chemicals amounted to 1.0 billion pounds, valued at $306 million. These large declines, particularly in the quantity, are misleading, because they do not represent the actual change for imports of benzenoid chemicals used as intermediates in the production of other chemicals.

The large quantity of benzenoid chemical imports in the first quarter of 1983 was due to the importation of a mixture of benzenoid and nonbenzenoid chemicals used primarily in gasoline blending from Venezuela (822 million pounds). Since this mixture was used for nonchemical purposes, its elimination from the import total of the first quarter of 1983 would more accurately reflect the change in benzenoid chemical imports in the first quarter of 1984 compared with those in the corresponding period in 1983, thus showing an increase of approximately 45 percent. This overall increase in imports of intermediate chemicals is reflected not only in the basic commodity chemicals, such as cyclohexane, styrene, cumene, and phenol, but also the groups of more specialized chemicals such as benzenoid alcohols, polycarboxylic acids, and amines and is due to the continuing demand for these products by consumers resulting from the improved domestic economy.

Exports of benzenoid intermediate chemicals, which amounted to 1.1 billion pounds, valued at $438 million, in the first quarter of 1984, increased by 44 percent in quantity compared with 738 million pounds exported in the corresponding period of 1983. In general, the increase was due to the continued improvement in the economies of certain Far Eastern countries (i.e., the Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong) and Canada. For example, exports of these chemicals to China increased from 3 million pounds in the first quarter of 1983 to 68 million pounds in 1984, and exports to the Republic of Korea increased from 44 million pounds in the first quarter of 1983 to 113 million pounds in 1984. U.S. exports to China were primarily dimethyl terephthalate and other polycarboxylic acids and their derivatives; styrene and other polycarboxylic acids and their derivatives were the major U.S. exports to the Republic of Korea in 1984. All these chemicals are used primarily in the production of synthetic fibers (i.e., polyesters) and synthetic plastics in these two countries.

Edmund Cappuccilli
523-0490

Certain inorganic chemicals (excluding uranium compounds)

U.S. exports of chemical elements, inorganic acids, and certain inorganic chemicals (excluding uranium compounds) increased in value by 9 percent, from $438 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $475 million in the first quarter of 1984, whereas U.S. imports increased by 23 percent, from $401 million to $493 million. Because U.S. imports increased more sharply than U.S. exports, the trade balance for these inorganic chemicals, which was a positive $37 million in the first quarter of 1983, became a negative $18 million in the first quarter of 1984.

The U.S. trade balance for sulfur declined in the first quarter of 1984 compared with that in the corresponding quarter in the previous year. U.S. imports of sulfur increased from 390,000 long tons, valued at $31.9 million, in the first quarter of 1983 to 617,000 long tons, valued at $44.7 million, in the first quarter of 1984, whereas U.S. exports of sulfur declined from 277,000 long tons, valued at $29.3 million, in the first quarter of 1983 to 151,000 long tons, valued at $16.3 million, in the first quarter of 1984. These changes were the result of an increase in domestic demand for sulfur caused by improving economic conditions.

Because of a sharp increase in the average unit value of imported aluminum oxide (used principally to produce aluminum metal) from about 7 cents per pound to 10 cents per pound in the first quarter of 1984 relative to that of the corresponding quarter of the previous year, the value of U.S. imports of aluminum oxide increased from $169.0 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $202.0 million in the first quarter of 1984, even though the volume of U.S. imports declined slightly. The unit value of U.S. imports of aluminum oxide rose as a result of increased worldwide demand for aluminum metal.

U.S. exports of soda ash (sodium carbonate) increased from 537 million pounds, valued at $28.2 million, in the first quarter of 1983 to 916 million pounds, valued at $42.1 million, in the first quarter of 1984. These exports increased, especially to the Far East, as a result of increased demand, reduced Soviet bloc export competition, and cutbacks in U.S. export prices.

Jack Greenblatt
523-1212

Miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals

Total imports of miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals increased by 15 percent, in terms of quantity, from 1.0 billion pounds, valued at

$332 million, in the first quarter of 1983 to 1.2 billion pounds, valued at $398 million, in the corresponding period of 1984. Exports, which were larger, rose from 2.0 billion pounds, valued at $677 million, in the first quarter of 1983 to 2.3 billion pounds, valued at $797 million, in the corresponding period of 1984, or by 14 percent in terms of quantity.

One of the larger significant changes in trade of miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals was exports of acrylonitrile, which amounted to 227 million pounds, valued at $74 million, in the first quarter of 1984. This change represented an increase of about 24 percent in terms of quantity from the level of 183 million pounds, valued at $48 million, in the first quarter of 1983. Acrylonitrile continues to be increasingly exported as demand for plastics and specialty fibers increases in foreign markets such as Europe and the Pacific Rim countries.

David G. Michels
523-0293

Crude petroleum

U.S. imports of crude petroleum increased from 252 million barrels, valued at $7.7 billion, during the first quarter of 1983 to 305 million barrels, valued at $8.5 billion, during the first quarter of 1984. The increase is attributed to the increase in demand coupled with the average import price, which declined between the periods from $31 per barrel to $28 per barrel. Mexico continued to be the principal source of U.S. crude petroleum imports; however, imports from all OPEC nations increased slightly.

U.S. exports of crude petroleum decreased from 3 million barrels, valued at $101 million, during the first quarter of 1983 to 1.4 million barrels, valued at $42 million, during the first quarter of 1984. Canada continued to be the only market for U.S. exports of crude petroleum, which are otherwise prohibited unless approved by the Federal Government.

Cynthia B. Foreso
523-1230

Petroleum products

The value of U.S. imports of petroleum products increased from $2.9 billion during the first quarter of 1983 to $5.2 billion during the first quarter of 1984. Fuel oils accounted for about 56 percent of total U.S. petroleum products imports and increased from $1.9 billion during the first quarter of 1983 to $3.3 billion during the first quarter of 1984. Residual fuel oils, primarily used for generating heat, increased during the period from $1.7 billion to $2.5 billion. This increase in imports is attributed to excess offshore refinery capacity entering the U.S. market which is already faced with decreased demand.

The value of U.S. exports of petroleum products decreased from $1.2 billion during the first quarter of 1983 to $726 million during the first quarter of 1984. The decrease is accounted for by the oversupply of product on the world market.

Cynthia B. Foreso
523-1230

Coal and other carbonaceous materials

U.S. exports of coal continued to decline from 18.5 million short tons, valued at $948 million, during the first quarter of 1983 to 17.8 million short tons, valued at $876 million, during the first quarter of 1984. This decline is accounted for almost entirely by coke exports, reflecting the continued shutdown of U.S. coking capacity as a result of decreased demand by the steel industry. Also, Japan, the major U.S. market for U.S. exports of coal and coke, purchases on the spot market, where U.S. prices are higher than prices from Australia, Poland, and the Republic of South Africa.

Cynthia B. Foreso
523-1230

Natural gas and its derived products

The value of U.S. imports of natural gas decreased from $2 billion during the first quarter of 1983 to $1.6 billion during the first quarter of 1984. The value of U.S. imports from Mexico decreased from $174 million in 1983 to $69 million in 1984. The value of U.S. imports of Algerian natural gas decreased from $255 million in 1983 to $62 million in 1984. These decreases are the result of the expiration of contracts by U.S.-based firms to import natural gas from Mexico and Algeria.

The value of U.S. exports of natural gas decreased from $186 million during the first quarter of 1983 to $107 million during the corresponding period in 1984. Japan remains the principal market for U.S. exports of liquefied natural gas (LNG) from Alaska because of the absence of a pipeline to the lower 48 States and the lack of LNG receiving terminals on the U.S. Pacific coast.

Eric Land
523-0491

Passenger car tires

U.S. imports of passenger car tires increased from 4.8 million tires, valued at $137 million, during the first quarter of 1983 to 7.2 million tires, valued at $200 million, during the first quarter of 1984. The 50-percent increase in quantity and 46-percent increase in value were the result of increased imports from Japan and Brazil. The increase is the result of favorable exchange rates and vigorous efforts by foreign sources to increase their U.S. market share through lower prices and other marketing ploys. Imports from Japan increased from 895,000 tires, valued at $26 million, during the first quarter of 1983, to over 1.6 million tires, valued at $46 million, during the first quarter of 1984, or by 83 percent by quantity. Imports from Brazil increased from 127,000 tires, valued at $2.5 million, during the first quarter of 1983, to 596,000 tires, valued at $12 million, during the first quarter of 1984, or by 369 percent by quantity.

Jim Raftery
523-0453

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	776,226	865,379	157,626	209,907	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	435,593	436,815	71,237	85,575	20
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	1,294,886	674,553	125,265	153,600	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	561,304	432,723	105,084	100,203	-5
Benzenoid organic chemicals					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	957,980	2,050,699	1,038,968	318,874	-69
Value (1,000 dollars)	600,585	877,914	305,390	217,516	-29
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,984,848	3,234,720	738,153	1,060,353	44
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,325,133	1,393,827	316,660	438,147	38
Synthetic organic pesticides, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	164,499	170,665	41,675	47,388	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	301,650	290,265	91,283	104,385	14
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	516,007	501,096	137,223	165,759	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,256,632	1,280,029	348,794	410,662	18
Botanical pesticides, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,530	1,648	345	443	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,056	11,758	2,282	4,128	81
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	122	183	131	11	-91
Value (1,000 dollars)	270	686	444	20	-95
Chemical elements					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	230,444	207,264	52,228	66,965	28
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	222,007	214,194	54,304	38,459	-29
Inorganic acids					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,360,150	1,438,629	424,256	465,763	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	128,354	111,615	31,593	37,221	18
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	766,147	848,980	455,085	106,497	-77
Value (1,000 dollars)	78,950	83,773	24,973	40,926	64
Certain inorganic chemical compounds					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,412,301	2,295,687	606,044	644,253	6
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,541,083	2,527,627	529,221	539,458	2

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Aluminum compounds					
Aluminum oxide					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,725,264	8,587,795	2,370,289	2,083,974	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	718,992	743,616	168,980	201,972	20
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,225,385	1,285,593	365,512	306,355	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	170,700	160,149	45,006	45,328	1
Antimony compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	20,959	21,470	3,742	9,450	153
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,173	13,459	2,539	5,318	109
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,263	7,140	1,357	2,523	86
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,401	8,823	1,734	3,411	97
Calcium compounds					
Calcium chloride					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	121,247	27,568	9,248	12,722	38
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,010	1,292	267	412	54
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	110,114	81,194	17,070	15,118	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,065	9,550	2,428	11,850	388
Magnesium compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	89,682	100,126	28,609	49,970	75
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,021	9,802	2,399	3,342	39
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	54,353	41,908	10,294	15,962	55
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,310	10,915	2,445	2,401	-2
Manganese compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	41,654	45,201	10,974	13,007	19
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,920	28,517	7,214	8,022	11
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	53,334	49,108	11,785	12,884	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,372	12,420	3,150	3,055	-3
Molybdenum compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,905	4,313	1,140	446	-61
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,901	7,583	2,456	1,279	-48
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	12,440	8,596	2,322	5,620	142
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,805	22,157	5,725	12,522	119

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Phosphorus compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,103	5,985	1,923	2,247	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,461	3,682	697	1,354	94
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	10,674	12,430	3,027	3,390	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,572	6,529	1,479	1,906	29
Silver compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	193,493	418,150	27,272	97,115	256
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,969	30,539	3,540	7,382	109
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	44,407	38,812	11,730	20,509	75
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,455	3,650	894	1,014	13
Sodium compounds					
Sodium bicarbonate					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	14,031	33,234	8,370	8,901	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,360	3,522	858	951	11
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	39,923	36,212	9,221	9,093	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,306	5,640	1,420	1,422	0
Sodium carbonate					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	36,244	39,981	5,734	8,643	51
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,410	2,700	382	581	52
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,217,146	3,271,960	536,524	915,560	71
Value (1,000 dollars)	140,615	154,584	28,178	42,125	49
Sodium chloride					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	5,450	9,085	1,524	1,452	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	56,183	60,211	13,199	15,730	19
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1,001	517	49	46	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,647	12,368	2,476	2,054	-17
Sodium hydrosulfite					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,303	10,328	3,028	2,874	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,724	4,673	1,391	1,111	-20
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	35,345	33,698	11,571	11,727	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,631	13,746	4,552	2,987	-34

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Sodium sulfate					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)	394,266	343,404	115,157	75,152	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,757	27,331	9,097	6,140	-32
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)	110,785	90,563	21,649	20,208	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,162	11,379	2,834	2,531	-11
Tungsten compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,378	2,492	530	902	70
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,347	15,380	3,509	4,916	40
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,348	1,309	534	263	-51
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,761	12,036	3,651	3,272	-10
Uranium compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	37,213,515	26,340,199	10,400,374	7,646,306	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,102,942	910,135	288,626	255,251	-12
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	4,730,934	3,644,016	709,492	315,971	-55
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,036,410	1,104,386	170,505	143,413	-16
Vanadium compounds					
Vanadium pentoxide					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	465	1,345	1,064	494	-54
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,067	2,362	1,670	1,218	-27
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,215	5,257	1,767	1,353	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,773	7,677	2,533	2,088	-18
Zinc compounds					
Zinc sulfate					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,081	7,106	1,723	1,818	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	982	1,496	372	369	-1
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,097	4,693	444	301	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)	968	1,359	128	237	85
Zirconium compounds					
Zirconium oxide					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	663	901	190	229	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,117	1,863	419	446	6
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,033	1,396	188	179	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,420	1,898	375	225	-40

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Sulfur dioxide					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	24	29	4	11	185
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,569	3,051	403	1,229	205
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	8	5	3	1/	-87
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,530	1,799	902	182	-80
Hydrogen peroxide					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	10,594	10,119	1,414	7,876	457
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,732	1,757	250	1,457	482
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	27,241	37,373	8,876	11,481	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,189	12,792	2,962	3,613	22
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,445,472	3,655,211	1,004,811	1,158,934	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,049,180	1,314,615	330,545	397,820	20
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	9,196,448	8,373,055	1,973,662	2,256,354	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,916,225	2,806,060	676,758	797,684	18
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	14,646	9,813	4,359	4,113	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,407	8,125	2,616	2,418	-8
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	28,852	12,153	4,195	8,288	98
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,040	7,044	2,043	3,434	68
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	41,398	50,826	13,524	14,071	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,565	42,121	11,553	13,206	14
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	24,257	19,727	5,098	4,777	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,288	19,366	5,117	5,634	10
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	59,797	78,559	20,060	19,952	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,764	26,703	7,053	6,906	-2
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	68,919	123,786	24,736	31,440	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,923	36,839	7,430	9,792	32

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Ketones (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	101,413	153,467	25,708	39,179	52
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,943	41,564	7,800	10,002	28
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	212,310	184,009	50,689	51,444	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,016	54,656	14,915	16,462	10
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	778,943	1,628,595	518,212	527,930	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	126,211	222,246	77,277	60,446	-22
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,989,076	1,218,863	336,375	253,217	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)	318,132	182,847	52,479	53,858	3
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	131,278	206,763	25,856	73,123	183
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,580	81,900	15,363	30,299	97
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,146,328	1,250,618	252,388	390,244	55
Value (1,000 dollars)	360,266	366,622	79,759	114,104	43
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	49,657	45,881	8,442	16,095	91
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,809	24,343	5,095	7,704	51
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,177,131	1,040,114	248,590	249,875	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	377,855	336,304	77,079	90,922	18
Epoxides and halogenated expoxides (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	65,071	46,769	12,311	14,024	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,312	19,823	4,802	6,492	35
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	177,899	199,269	57,667	55,794	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	69,503	76,560	20,904	21,279	2
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	404	1,091	97	1,785	1,731
Value (1,000 dollars)	543	888	225	1,749	676
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	64,868	18,530	4,606	4,111	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,205	6,997	1,790	1,802	1

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	336,212	388,196	77,773	141,179	82
Value (1,000 dollars)	63,530	83,437	19,773	30,422	54
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,171,085	2,108,482	448,980	607,016	35
Value (1,000 dollars)	316,204	373,103	71,408	105,448	48
Organo sulfur compounds					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,824	10,550	3,004	2,978	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,516	4,515	915	1,813	98
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	19,052	20,221	6,147	5,943	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,274	20,144	6,378	5,505	-14
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	290,774	367,747	155,617	80,634	-48
Value (1,000 dollars)	111,973	148,337	38,960	46,295	19
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	611,732	627,374	176,647	154,838	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	610,542	623,727	164,629	164,734	0
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,599,907	1,737,948	501,318	649,541	30
Value (1,000 dollars)	369,834	370,826	109,512	126,319	15
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	646,125	737,698	158,078	219,717	39
Value (1,000 dollars)	188,747	203,060	41,114	60,419	47
Drugs and related products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,095,900	1,343,291	306,657	416,660	36
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,319,392	2,552,667	639,237	664,816	4
Plastics and resin materials					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	373,437	711,908	117,425	273,255	133
Value (1,000 dollars)	252,071	454,010	78,598	171,473	118
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,090,651	4,967,095	1,235,147	1,058,115	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,585,803	2,636,390	621,221	660,284	6
Elastomers, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	1756,709,483	1967,662,175	442,351,447	637,207,968	44
Value (1,000 dollars)	750,749	928,140	185,867	324,548	75
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	716,329,907	704,736,064	167,507,516	196,805,604	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	613,144	612,259	147,000	164,730	12

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Flavoring extracts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,910	31,446	8,078	10,222	27
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	107,283	115,532	28,751	31,497	10
Essential oils					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	16,603,504	24,283,530	8,016,759	7,610,613	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	83,879	98,245	22,408	28,338	26
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	26,160,284	29,456,056	6,044,446	8,348,548	38
Value (1,000 dollars)	96,294	100,471	23,811	29,390	23
Glue, gelatin and related products					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	59,360	54,325	12,500	16,361	31
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,848	50,096	10,532	14,202	35
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	22,601	23,543	6,747	10,591	57
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,914	34,029	9,183	10,221	11
Aromatic or odoriferous substances					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	288,277	371,351	82,387	127,966	55
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	430,939	414,863	97,922	102,017	4
Surface-active agents					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	113,392	131,402	32,111	41,679	30
Value (1,000 dollars)	58,715	65,433	15,139	22,132	46
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	325,289	321,146	77,761	92,728	19
Value (1,000 dollars)	128,146	110,666	28,007	29,093	4
Soaps and synthetic detergents					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	39,645	43,222	8,796	10,602	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,795	29,885	5,926	7,619	29
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	194,946	199,381	50,473	49,667	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	147,054	150,029	36,906	39,221	6
Synthetic dyes, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	34,390	52,923	12,148	15,147	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	163,526	230,532	51,555	63,842	24
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	28,953	28,065	7,574	7,369	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	80,380	81,068	21,980	19,643	-11

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,957	12,198	2,603	3,779	45
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,539	62,373	13,779	19,142	39
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	20,541	23,274	5,847	5,841	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	75,770	77,461	17,330	22,022	27
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	50,703	53,368	16,209	18,213	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,574	25,655	6,456	8,725	35
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,230	3,463	947	652	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,241	3,935	1,045	899	-14
Synthetic tanning materials					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	846	1,505	254	425	67
Value (1,000 dollars)	344	680	90	150	66
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,378	2,564	657	550	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,452	1,590	375	375	0
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	4825,292,416	3309,399,252	1195,764,755	967,007,789	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)	340,101	354,839	87,604	108,102	23
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	369,290,191	373,284,207	76,339,914	90,433,183	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	196,399	224,523	48,239	57,725	20
Inks and ink powders, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	10,361,405	11,989,401	3,295,177	2,796,308	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,130	25,340	6,276	6,452	3
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	27,403,611	33,108,186	7,493,178	8,344,393	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,360	51,941	12,892	13,950	8
Paints and related items, total					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,829	37,839	8,209	11,530	40
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	243,144	230,138	53,327	55,659	4

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Crude petroleum					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 barrels)	1,416,884	1,283,218	251,688	305,106	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,723,820	36,491,953	7,645,832	8,449,257	11
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 barrels)	13,083	6,780	3,086	1,347	-56
Value (1,000 dollars)	468,870	224,088	100,911	41,598	-59
Petroleum products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,063,407	14,983,982	2,892,265	5,164,055	79
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,791,893	3,768,687	1,183,395	726,287	-39
Natural gas and products derived therefrom					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,934,187	5,529,782	1,984,558	1,574,230	-21
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	456,086	555,211	186,170	107,364	-42
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	12,551	14,893	3,778	4,919	30
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,299,706	1,394,247	364,759	478,220	31
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	22,712	24,605	6,573	6,335	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,279,744	2,064,755	553,475	570,508	3
Explosives, total					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	15,270,138	13,035,826	2,934,642	7,952,761	171
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,483	22,243	6,137	8,094	32
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	26,512,172	22,542,832	5,438,195	5,498,250	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	55,619	52,667	11,868	57,241	382
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,653	8,927	2,299	2,828	23
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,760	40,963	9,788	8,740	-11
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	454,870	434,937	107,495	120,984	13
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	378,012	391,597	92,805	111,634	20

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	21,081	22,533	4,571	7,754	70
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,895	6,252	1,452	2,266	56
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,189	6,005	1,488	1,394	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,343	2,288	546	517	-5
Coal and other carbonaceous material					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	884	1,325	274	452	65
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,828	45,193	9,207	21,719	136
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	116,443	90,420	18,459	17,776	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,440,538	4,503,734	947,555	875,353	-8
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	405,310	508,999	113,679	150,703	33
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	747,750	742,989	189,194	205,402	9
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)	186,737	199,001	42,638	65,378	53
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	215,309	211,335	48,570	58,225	20
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,780	11,401	3,104	3,036	-2
Pneumatic tires					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	40,425	57,432	12,998	18,934	46
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,181,598	1,346,323	285,008	445,675	56
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	6,636	5,788	1,291	1,657	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	342,813	281,875	66,972	95,299	42
Tires other than pneumatic tires					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	16,495,914	12,647,337	1,420,429	4,139,057	191
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,236	7,305	1,308	2,162	65
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	2,190,747	1,802,527	695,868	596,972	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,033	6,066	1,466	1,997	36

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Tubes for tires					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	28,775	41,489	11,516	11,508	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,756	50,219	13,992	13,617	-3
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,024	1,829	403	421	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,034	15,852	3,850	4,794	25
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,498	3,648	797	1,301	63
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,434	26,943	4,224	6,888	63
Fabricated rubber and plastics products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	836,995	1,055,161	224,319	334,332	49
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	998,645	1,063,600	252,548	268,220	6

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Table 16.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1984 1/

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

... contains a detailed description of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the

Table 16.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1984

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

Minerals and Metals 1/

The trade deficit in the minerals and metals sector in the first quarter of 1984 amounted to $6.4 billion, 113 percent greater than the deficit of $3.0 billion in the first quarter of 1983 (table 17, fig. 7). An increase in the imports of iron and steel mill products largely contributed to the growing sector deficit.

Data on imports for the first quarter of 1984 showed a 55-percent increase to $9.9 billion from $6.4 billion in the first quarter of 1983. U.S. exports amounted to $3.4 billion in the first quarter of both 1983 and 1984.

The increased deficit in the first quarter of 1984 was largely attributable to an average increase of 82 percent in sector imports in the following items: iron and steel mill products, ferroalloys, aluminum ore and metal, copper, zinc, fasteners, stainless steel flatware, vitreous china, cut gemstones, industrial diamonds, and ceramic tiles. In addition to these import increases, totaling $2.2 billion, decreased exports of iron and steel mill products and industrial diamonds amounted to $39 million.

Trade in the minerals and metals sector with major trading partners (Canada, EC, and Japan) showed an increased deficit of $3.2 billion in the first quarter of 1984, 88 percent greater than the $1.7 billion deficit in the first quarter of 1983. Trade with OPEC registered a surplus of $74 million in the first quarter of 1984, 75 percent lower than the $291 million surplus for the first quarter of 1983.

Iron and steel mill products, all grades 2/

U.S. imports of iron and steel mill products totaled 6.5 million tons ($2.4 billion) in the first quarter of 1984, compared with 3.4 million tons ($1.3 billion) in the first quarter of 1983. The 3.1-million-ton increase reflects a 1.4-million-ton rise in imports of sheets and strip products, a

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

2/ Since January 1984, the Commission has considered a number of unfair trade complaints involving steel. Final affirmative countervailing duty injury determinations were made affecting imports of carbon steel coiled plate and carbon steel sheet from Brazil and carbon steel wire rod from Spain. Final affirmative antidumping injury determinations were made in cases involving carbon steel plate from Brazil and certain welded carbon steel pipes and tubes from Korea and Taiwan. Excluded from the latter determination were imports of heavy-walled rectangular welded pipes and tubes from Korea which the Commission determined were not materially injuring a domestic industry. In action on a sec. 201 investigation, the Commission determined on June 12, 1984, that imports are a substantial cause of serious injury to the industries producing the following products: semifinished steel products, plates, sheets and strip, wire and wire products, and structural shapes and units. Product categories that received a negative ruling include: wire rod, railway-type products, bars, and pipes and tubes.

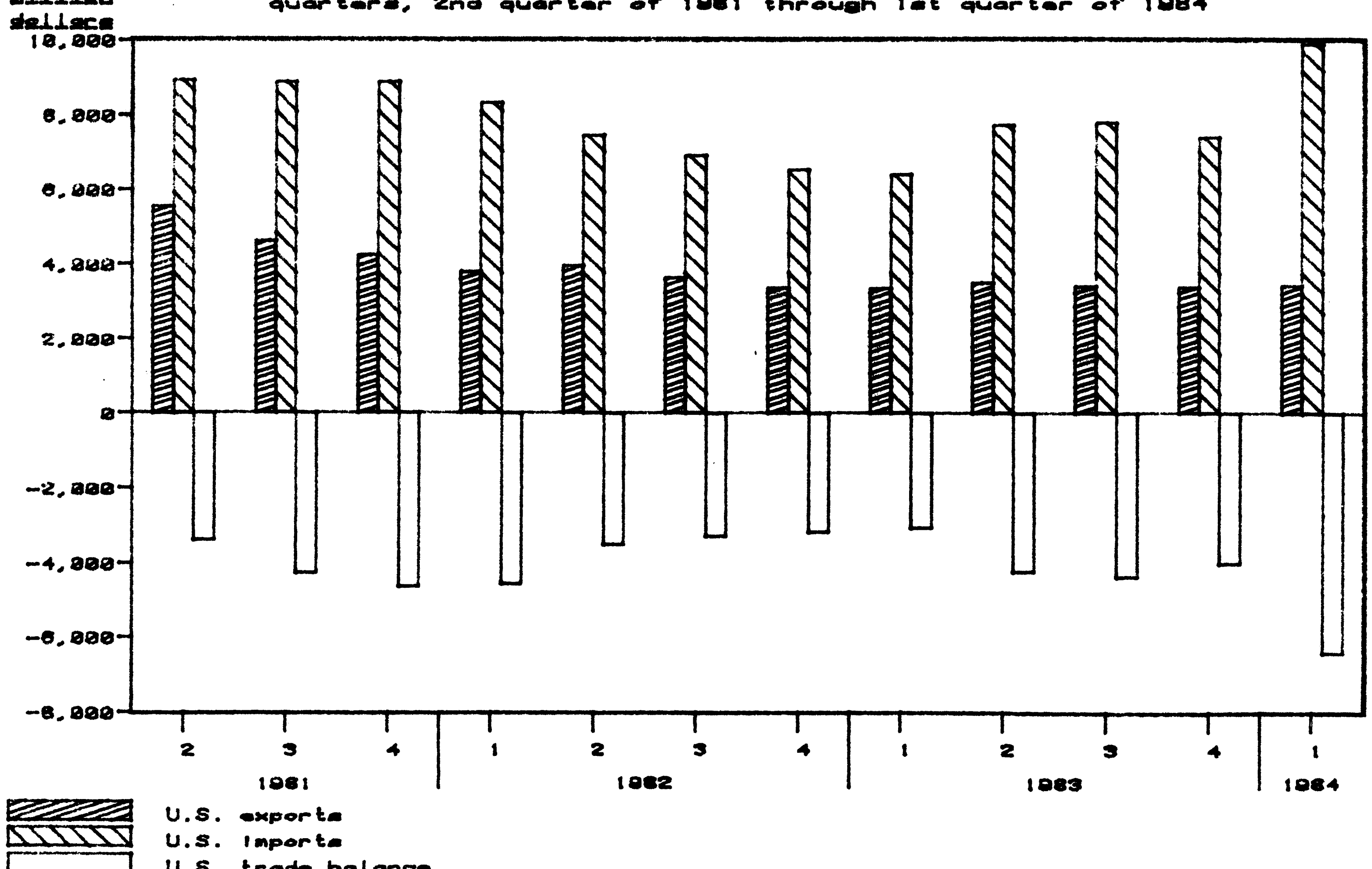
Table 17.—Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, January–March 1983, and January–March 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1983	January–March 1983	January–March 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	3,830,530	920,021	1,076,379
Japan	1,631,942	364,385	464,808
EC	2,817,037	761,545	643,596
Brazil	121,691	31,161	15,433
Hong Kong	209,140	50,828	40,071
India	76,065	14,594	17,478
Korea	351,621	86,457	89,258
Mexico	634,701	114,468	187,809
Taiwan	278,905	52,881	58,764
OPEC	1,165,463	337,740	239,431
NMEs	167,620	27,031	23,260
China	132,929	16,976	8,579
All other	2,397,697	594,208	590,382
Total	13,682,418	3,355,325	3,446,675
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	6,291,261	1,353,737	2,155,169
Japan	4,098,101	951,837	1,358,787
EC	6,393,908	1,433,647	1,860,995
Brazil	690,025	129,093	292,807
Hong Kong	258,730	82,770	67,125
India	558,384	109,990	223,213
Korea	967,071	175,983	316,416
Mexico	1,089,629	242,001	377,059
Taiwan	1,108,598	222,308	322,876
OPEC	425,534	46,820	165,267
NMEs	341,877	70,199	120,608
China	163,184	41,486	57,817
All other	7,109,600	1,571,937	2,631,288
Total	29,332,725	6,390,328	9,891,616
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-2,460,730	-433,715	-1,078,790
Japan	-2,466,159	-587,452	-893,978
EC	-3,576,871	-672,102	-1,217,399
Brazil	-568,333	-97,932	-277,373
Hong Kong	-49,589	-31,942	-27,054
India	-482,319	-95,395	-205,734
Korea	-615,450	-89,526	-227,157
Mexico	-454,927	-127,532	-189,249
Taiwan	-829,692	-169,426	-264,112
OPEC	739,928	290,920	74,163
NMEs	-174,257	-43,167	-97,347
China	-30,255	-24,509	-49,238
All other	-4,711,902	-977,729	-2,040,905
Total	-15,650,306	-3,035,002	-6,444,940

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, 2nd quarter of 1981 through 1st quarter of 1984



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

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response largely attributed to increased demand from industries producing consumer durables (such as automobiles). In addition, led by increases in oil-country tubular goods and line pipe, imports of pipe and tube increased 662,000 tons in the 1984 period. Imports of shapes and plates, which are used in construction and for other industrial uses, rose 486,000 tons.

Imports of iron and steel mill products from Japan (the principal source, accounting for 25 percent of total imports) increased from 883,000 tons ($416 million) in the first quarter of 1983 to 1.6 million tons ($712 million) in 1984, or by 78 percent. Increases also occurred in imports from other major suppliers, including Canada, West Germany, the Republic of Korea, Brazil, Spain, France, Mexico, Belgium, and Sweden. Spain showed the largest comparative increase, rising 441 percent to 406,000 tons. Major product areas in which increases occurred include a 510,000 ton rise in imports of cold-rolled sheets and strips of carbon steel (Japan, up 112 percent to 231,000 tons; Korea, up 245 percent to 96,000 tons), and a 645,000 ton increase in carbon steel pipe and tube imports (Japan, up 90 percent to 272,000 tons; the Republic of Korea, up 97 percent to 194,000 tons). Imports from the EC accounted for 29 percent of the rise in carbon steel pipe and tube sales to the United States, increasing 221 percent, from 86,000 tons to 275,000 tons.

U.S. exports of iron and steel products totaled 252,000 tons ($224 million) in the first quarter of 1984, compared with 286,000 tons ($256 million) in the first quarter of 1983. Exports to Canada (the principal foreign market, accounting for 39 percent of total exports) rose from 94,000 tons ($78 million) in the first quarter of 1983 to 98,000 tons ($84 million) in the first quarter of 1984. Carbon steel sheet and strip and tinplate accounted for a significant part of the increase, as well as the higher shipments to Mexico, Egypt, and Italy. However, shipments of all grades to other major export markets (Saudi Arabia, Taiwan, and Venezuela) experienced declines. The decline in exports is largely attributed to the slower world economic recovery and the high value of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies.

Dennis Rapkins
523-0438

Ferroalloys

During the first quarter of 1984, U.S. imports of ferroalloys (ferrochromium, ferromanganese, and ferrosilicon) increased 62 percent to 498 million pounds ($137 million), compared with 306 million pounds ($67 million), in 1983. Industry sources attribute the increase to greater domestic demand for these products from the steel industry. The largest increases during the first quarter of 1984 were from South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Turkey (for ferrochromium), France, Norway, and South Africa (for ferromanganese), and Brazil, the U.S.S.R., Israel, and Venezuela (for ferrosilicon).

Laszlo Boszormenyi
523-0328

Copper 1/

Imports of copper ore and concentrate declined 77 percent to 6,415 short tons ($6.0 million) during the first quarter of 1984, from 27,313 short tons ($24.9 million) during the corresponding period of 1983. The bulk of the decline in imports was ore from Mexico and Canada and concentrate from Chile. Reopening of some domestic mines decreased the demand for imported ore and concentrates.

Imports of unwrought copper rose 30 percent to 153,203 short tons ($203.6 million) during the first quarter of 1984, from 117,838 short tons ($162.4 million) during the corresponding period of 1983. The bulk of the increase in imports was wirebar and cathode from Canada, Zambia, Peru, and Zaire. Imports of wrought copper rose 66 percent to 73,848 short tons ($166.6 million) during the first quarter of 1984 from 44,581 short tons ($98.9 million) during the corresponding period of 1983. The bulk of the increase in imports was from West Germany, Canada, and Sweden. Growing demand by copper consumers was largely supplied by imports.

Exports of unwrought copper (principally wirebar and cathode to Japan) rose by two and one half-times to 47,615 short tons ($66.4 million) during the first quarter of 1984 from 18,646 short tons ($27.4 million) during the corresponding period of 1983.

Pamela Woods
523-0277

Bauxite and aluminum metals

Imports of bauxite nearly doubled to 3.3 million short tons ($90.9 million) during the first quarter of 1984, from 1.7 million short tons ($41.7 million) during the corresponding period of 1983. The bulk of the increase in imports was from Jamaica and Guinea. The current import level reflects a recovery in aluminum demand as U.S. primary aluminum production rose approximately 40 percent over the corresponding levels of 1983.

Imports of aluminum metal rose 73 percent to 446,854 short tons ($706.8 million) during the first quarter of 1984, from 258,571 short tons ($342.8 million) during the corresponding period of 1983. The bulk of the increase in imports was ingot from Canada, Brazil, Venezuela, and the Arab Emirates; scrap from Canada and the United Kingdom; and various wrought aluminum articles (primarily sheet-"can stock", and rod-"billet") from Japan, Canada, Venezuela, and Brazil. The increase in imports is largely a function

1/ Following a request from counsel on behalf of 11 principal domestic copper producers, on Jan. 26, 1984, the Commission instituted investigation No. TA-201-52 (see footnote 1/ p. 105 in Annual 1983: U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas). The Commission on June 14, 1984, determined that increased imports are a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry.

of increased demand and the decision by U.S. producers to delay starting up idled facilities until prices improve.

Pamela Woods
523-0277

Zinc

Imports of zinc metal and waste and scrap almost doubled during the first quarter of 1984 to 229,719 short tons ($208.2 million), from 117,714 short tons ($84.8 million) in the first quarter of 1983. Imports from Canada and Mexico accounted for 56 percent of the growth, as combined imports from those countries increased by 62,911 short tons ($64.4 million) to 139,457 short tons ($130.9 million). The increased level of imports was attributed to a rise in domestic consumption, reflecting greater usage of zinc coated (galvanized) steel in residential construction and automobile production, and the increased use of zinc in coinage.

Therese Palmer
523-0270

Certain industrial fasteners

U.S. imports of certain industrial fasteners (bolts, nuts, and screws) increased 77 percent to 337 million pounds ($171 million) in the first quarter of 1984, compared with imports in the first quarter of 1983. Although imports increased in all fastener categories, the largest increase occurred in imported screws which rose 82 percent during the first quarter of 1984 over the corresponding period of 1983. Japan continued to be the principal supplying country, accounting for 48 percent of total imports during the first quarter of 1984. Other major suppliers were Taiwan and Canada, which together accounted for almost 40 percent of total imports. The increase in imports can be attributed to an increase in consumer spending and the demand for consumer durable goods which utilize industrial fasteners.

U.S. exports of industrial fasteners increased 56 percent to 52 million pounds ($42 million) during the first quarter of 1984, compared with exports during the first quarter of 1983. Canada accounted for 90 percent of total exports during the first quarter of 1984 as a result of an increase in demand for special-purpose fasteners sold directly to major Canadian durable goods manufacturers.

James Brandon
523-5437

Stainless steel table flatware 1/

U.S. imports of stainless steel table flatware in the first quarter of 1984 increased by 46 percent to 15.2 million dozen pieces ($31 million) compared with 10.4 million dozen pieces ($21 million) during the corresponding period of 1983. The principal import sources continue to be Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, which together provided over 90 percent of total stainless steel table flatware imports. The increase reflects in part the continued improvement in the U.S. economy.

Ann Reed
523-0255

Cut gemstones and articles

U.S. imports of cut gemstones and articles in the first quarter of 1984 increased 62 percent to $856 million compared with $530 million during the first quarter of 1983. Over 85 percent of these imports, $743 million, were cut diamonds. The diamond cutting centers of Belgium ($228 million), Israel ($193 million), and India ($190 million) supplied the United States with over 84 percent of total imports during the first quarter of 1984. U.S. consumers' confidence in the economy is reflected by the increased purchase of luxury items such as diamonds, most of which are supplied by imports.

Stanley Garil
523-0304

Industrial Diamonds

U.S. imports of industrial diamonds in the first quarter of 1984 increased 263 percent to 13.5 million carats ($29.4 million) compared with 3.7 million carats ($20.4 million) during the first quarter of 1983. Over three-quarters of these imports are synthetic industrial diamonds, with 81 percent of the synthetic material coming from two producers in Ireland. The increase in imports reflects the continued recovery of U.S. industrial activity.

Stanley Garil
523-0304

Ceramic floor and wall tiles

Imports of ceramic floor and wall tiles increased by 39 million square feet (58 percent) in the first quarter of 1984 to 106 million square feet ($59

1/ Following a request from counsel on behalf of certain domestic stainless steel flatware producers, on Dec. 13, 1983, the Commission instituted investigation No. TA-201-49 (see footnote 2/ p. 105 in Annual 1983: U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas). On May 1, 1984, the Commission unanimously determined that these imports are not a substantial cause of injury to the domestic stainless steel table flatware manufacturers.

million), compared with that in the corresponding period of 1983. There was a general expansion of imports from all major sources during the first quarter; however, imports from Italy, which increased by 22 million square feet to 53 million square feet ($29 million), accounted for the bulk of the import growth. Improvement in the U.S. construction market and a decline in the cost of imports are believed to be largely responsible for the import growth. Compared with the first quarter of 1983, housing starts increased by 16 percent in the first quarter of 1984. The average unit value of imports declined by 7 percent during this same period, with the strength of the U.S. dollar believed to have been a significant factor behind the decline in import cost.

James J. Lukes
523-0279

Vitreous china food utensils

U.S. imports of vitreous china food utensils during the first quarter of 1984 increased 46 percent to nearly 6.8 million dozen pieces ($59.2 million), compared with 4.6 million dozen pieces ($42.4 million) in the first quarter of 1983. Japan and China accounted for nearly all of this increase, principally due to several U.S. chinaware producers' recent contracts with Japanese manufacturers to produce chinaware for the U.S. companies, and to the low-average-unit value of the chinaware from China.

Deborah McNay
523-0445

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Nonmetalic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products					
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	2,929	4,736	499	1,114	123
Value (1,000 dollars)	110,886	161,706	19,427	38,944	100
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	203	118	18	15	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,455	17,359	3,017	3,018	0
Concrete mixes and articles thereof					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)	1,212	712	199	213	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,321	17,630	3,069	3,838	25
Exports:					
Quantity (number)	299,171	193,180	31,203	24,315	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,830	25,993	5,132	6,129	19
Lime					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)	348,376	282,562	70,520	58,969	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,807	14,775	3,596	3,236	-10
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)	22,477	28,106	5,979	6,246	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,198	4,814	787	2,502	218
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,458	59,757	7,689	13,787	79
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,918	20,492	5,540	3,840	-31
Sand					
Imports:					
Quantity (long tons)	245,633	161,229	41,030	33,028	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,913	1,415	406	378	-7
Exports:					
Quantity (long tons)	1,737,838	2,098,742	403,860	463,392	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,396	32,487	6,620	8,301	25
Crushed stone					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,739	5,921	878	1,155	31
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,644	21,136	3,409	4,129	21

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

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Dimension stone and articles thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	170,581	196,015	47,860	54,833	15
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,826	21,286	4,591	6,333	38
Mica and mica products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,497	5,758	1,460	1,557	7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,680	6,766	1,714	1,833	7
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	123,279	135,996	30,310	48,595	60
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	542,652	427,115	104,449	118,584	14
Asbestos and asbestos products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	92,736	80,602	18,159	17,872	-2
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	86,514	57,240	13,407	12,498	-7
Abrasives					
Imports:					
Quantity (long tons)	27,479	23,576	3,722	7,490	101
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,673	115,211	24,242	36,791	52
Exports:					
Quantity (long tons)	47,432	28,938	5,064	6,260	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,016	28,589	5,573	7,511	35
Abrasive articles					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	69,191	83,554	16,290	31,203	92
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	67,194	65,990	15,745	17,026	8
Industrial diamonds					
Imports:					
Quantity (carats)	19,131,731	24,893,696	3,747,395	13,593,090	263
Value (1,000 dollars)	86,673	89,375	20,498	29,413	43
Exports:					
Quantity (carats)	30,002,184	42,323,069	9,780,841	11,861,105	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	67,491	93,641	25,764	19,047	-26
Natural gemstones					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	295,508	318,628	95,791	104,470	9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,928	15,606	3,826	3,154	-18

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Cut gemstones and articles thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,951,976	2,327,850	529,825	856,486	62
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	322,535	406,093	104,221	103,124	-1
Synthetic gemstones					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,134	20,484	4,825	6,986	45
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,349	6,934	1,590	3,685	132
Clays					
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	14	11	1	1	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,165	1,033	158	174	10
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1,440	1,483	330	399	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	152,147	162,709	34,526	42,805	24
Clays, fuller's earth					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1/			1/	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	8			1	0
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	92	102	26	34	30
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,619	8,693	2,208	2,686	22
Clays, bentonite					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1/		1/	1	8,000
Value (1,000 dollars)	51	78	6	77	1,068
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	667	553	115	100	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	54,711	42,579	9,163	10,116	10
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	9	8	2	3	37
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,287	2,376	699	795	14
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	458	379	85	92	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	78,277	77,494	17,579	17,003	-3
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	347,688	405,677	77,073	95,417	24
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	364,065	318,655	81,247	82,761	2

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Fluorspar					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	543	453	88	130	48
Value (1,000 dollars)	59,374	43,235	8,025	12,168	52
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	10	9	2	3	53
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,083	962	232	356	54
Ceramic products					
Refractory and heat-insulating products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,704	67,489	14,743	29,120	98
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	195,162	175,742	39,785	49,369	24
Ceramic construction articles					
Ceramic floor and wall tiles					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	225,780	297,497	67,063	106,034	58
Value (1,000 dollars)	144,924	174,007	40,247	58,994	47
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	11,827	10,007	2,131	2,888	36
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,639	13,820	3,060	3,748	22
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,458	13,900	2,800	3,511	25
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,898	5,464	641	1,169	82
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,204	5,091	934	2,230	139
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,321	6,948	1,816	1,525	-16
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery					
Pottery products, n.e.c.					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	306,848	327,598	72,407	85,718	18
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,873	7,684	1,553	1,977	27
Fine earthenware food utensils					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	28,225	37,877	8,817	10,220	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	192,605	240,737	53,793	64,410	20
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	589	560	142	153	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,263	3,231	971	940	-3

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Vitreous china food utensils					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	17,158	21,999	4,620	6,758	46
Value (1,000 dollars)	168,489	197,872	42,396	59,210	40
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,496	1,523	432	484	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,963	16,197	4,228	4,057	-4
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.					
Ceramic electrical ware					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	52,452	80,631	17,366	29,372	69
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,874	116,484	22,745	34,865	53
Ceramic sanitary ware					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,929	15,418	3,123	5,959	91
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,130	23,903	6,401	4,802	-25
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,592	16,973	3,310	5,871	77
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,060	35,897	6,919	11,450	65
Glass and glass products					
Flat glass and products thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	234,884	303,330	64,901	94,474	46
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	306,039	303,860	75,556	83,039	10
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	98,690	137,601	31,376	31,887	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,106	49,891	11,523	11,970	4
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	213,739	213,692	54,927	51,267	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	133,882	130,518	33,119	29,640	-11
Tempered glass					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	28,896	48,210	6,434	19,052	196
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,395	79,819	15,412	28,499	85
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	49,747	42,184	10,024	10,420	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,318	83,337	18,806	24,547	31

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Laminated glass					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	58,139	81,980	18,925	29,275	55
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,469	47,333	12,244	18,267	49
Mirrors of glass					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,457	58,295	12,101	15,944	32
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,771	18,042	4,482	5,113	14
Glassware and other glass products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	477,775	572,660	125,563	167,248	33
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	499,254	432,376	109,187	111,285	2
Fiber glass					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,321	16,386	4,518	6,099	35
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	84,604	81,330	21,220	21,281	0
Glass containers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	77,177	85,299	20,744	27,715	34
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,573	38,460	9,875	11,062	12
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	346,335	421,119	88,908	115,607	30
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	219,763	165,889	43,418	45,079	4
Precious metals					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	125,982	188,372	45,965	33,873	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,379,916	4,858,008	1,157,804	1,348,572	16
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	30,350	37,843	10,670	8,166	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,516,361	2,059,767	636,655	450,783	-29
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	21,570	20,129	5,685	7,854	38
Value (1,000 dollars)	426,609	644,853	167,041	276,839	66
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	13,961	19,665	5,775	4,160	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)	602,084	717,706	235,374	168,044	-29

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Platinum group metals					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	2,154	2,795	589	1,188	102
Value (1,000 dollars)	511,904	707,226	157,746	304,599	93
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	766	1,116	275	264	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	166,305	283,579	70,899	67,947	-4
Gold bullion					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	4,237	3,599	791	1,396	76
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,650,718	1,575,569	368,561	554,038	50
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	1,637	1,881	555	441	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	590,946	825,418	266,007	177,284	-33
Silver bullion					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	96,917	161,198	38,860	23,205	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)	786,153	1,926,101	463,824	211,462	-54
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	12,875	13,658	3,668	2,728	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)	105,976	169,382	48,633	23,490	-52
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys					
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	321	242	12	149	1,066
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,964	32,013	1,940	18,186	837
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	54	6	1	24	1,673
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,783	528	117	2,349	1,897
Ferroalloys					
Ferrochromium					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	174,997	327,152	53,587	175,313	227
Value (1,000 dollars)	80,816	109,682	18,453	63,344	243
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	9,885	8,493	1,026	2,379	132
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,085	4,822	586	1,203	105
Ferromanganese					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	838,895	716,564	220,328	245,484	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	172,712	133,200	39,023	47,420	22
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2[illegible],741	29,720	3,974	12,110	205
Value (1,000 dollars)	[illegible],242	7,514	1,443	2,734	89

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Ferrosilicon					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	106,256	213,332	30,470	76,885	152
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,342	67,834	9,358	26,109	179
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	29,225	27,124	6,010	10,149	69
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,745	10,907	2,438	3,930	61
Iron and steel mill products, all grades					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	16,710	17,108	3,391	6,478	91
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,985,086	6,417,575	1,329,689	2,382,533	79
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1,891	1,241	285	252	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,604,242	1,043,451	255,877	224,040	-12
Copper 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)	173,513	164,034	41,049	22,915	-44
Value (1,000 dollars)	189,895	166,792	42,239	27,697	-34
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	379,166	205,262	55,927	69,173	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	393,079	233,516	59,992	73,127	22
Copper, unwrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	394,320	562,401	117,838	153,203	30
Value (1,000 dollars)	542,653	775,921	162,434	203,615	25
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	41,406	105,585	18,646	47,615	155
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,282	155,508	27,352	66,401	143
Copper, wrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	160,915	204,497	44,581	73,848	66
Value (1,000 dollars)	395,482	466,069	98,940	166,552	68
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	84,168	61,805	15,840	14,884	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	264,583	232,684	54,742	57,992	6
Bauxite and aluminum metals					
Bauxite					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	12,180	8,711	1,683	3,307	96
Value (1,000 dollars)	360,411	226,891	41,699	90,928	118
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	20	22	5	14	181
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,753	3,077	618	2,311	274

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)	755,537	923,441	185,527	313,769	69
Value (1,000 dollars)	912,609	1,110,495	204,050	435,494	113
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)	615,038	686,472	132,807	122,008	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	633,852	785,542	142,672	154,856	9
Aluminum, wrought other than foil					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)	218,050	292,438	69,058	127,438	85
Value (1,000 dollars)	422,704	547,273	127,971	252,279	97
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)	205,865	187,353	49,181	64,855	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	498,133	432,573	109,500	147,907	35
Aluminum foil					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)	9,655	14,614	3,986	5,647	42
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,180	47,077	10,737	18,996	77
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)	18,270	18,981	4,182	6,264	50
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,162	31,741	8,181	8,638	6
Nickel ore and metal					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	262,323	288,931	56,464	96,928	72
Value (1,000 dollars)	687,379	622,310	114,601	212,179	85
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	108,309	81,496	27,750	23,502	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	295,441	177,784	48,339	56,475	17
Tin ore and metal					
Imports:					
Quantity (long tons)	33	37	8	13	50
Value (1,000 dollars)	401,132	463,537	96,121	154,990	61
Exports:					
Quantity (long tons)	14	11	2	3	44
Value (1,000 dollars)	106,553	31,931	9,336	6,763	-28
Lead					
Lead ore and concentrate					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)	21,809	24,383	6,773	11,067	63
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,089	6,173	1,410	2,466	75
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)	55,410	26,441	5,749	6,069	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,585	10,583	1,838	2,509	36

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Lead metal and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)	112,779	155,297	32,316	42,884	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,707	72,066	14,882	21,341	43
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)	119,269	80,523	20,471	11,798	-42
Value (1,000 dollars)	72,498	40,705	12,347	7,980	-35
Zinc					
Zinc ore and concentrate					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)	82,651	79,008	16,434	8,766	-47
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,272	20,286	4,978	3,141	-37
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)	98,860	74,349	17,146	16,040	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	47,231	30,087	7,427	5,757	-22
Zinc metal and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)	514,704	695,508	117,714	229,719	95
Value (1,000 dollars)	383,849	520,329	84,846	208,224	145
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)	24,319	28,363	6,166	7,287	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,264	17,370	4,192	4,456	6
Miscellaneous base metals and ores					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,153,963	935,488	139,464	207,493	49
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	957,889	892,977	178,059	199,160	12
Ores of cerium and thorium					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	3	2	1/		114
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,070	1,517	268	555	107
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	201	4	1	1	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	103	51	25	2	-90
Chrome ore and metal					
Chrome ore					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)	186	76	20	14	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,669	10,391	2,788	2,462	-12
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)	7	9	1/	2	439
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,573	1,874	111	439	293

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1	2		1	88
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,078	13,684	3,167	5,923	87
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1/	1/	1/	1/	50
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,684	2,555	389	780	100
Cobalt ore and metal					
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	11,898	15,853	4,249	4,042	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	137,165	110,075	29,567	23,739	-20
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	837	1,088	194	171	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,648	5,714	1,490	1,551	4
Columbium ore and metal					
Columbium ore					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,353	2,613	379	1,195	215
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,007	10,765	1,944	3,694	90
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	14	4		34	90
Value (1,000 dollars)	155	44		60	0
Iron ore					
Imports:					
Quantity (long tons)	14,715	13,327	988	1,829	85
Value (1,000 dollars)	496,687	452,255	32,343	53,772	66
Exports:					
Quantity (long tons)	3,177	3,781	3	313	10,167
Value (1,000 dollars)	150,522	182,743	222	15,308	6,770
Magnesium metal					
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons)	4,607	6,116	1,230	3,676	199
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,621	13,324	2,647	8,495	221
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons)	37,330	44,528	11,369	10,437	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	92,903	113,669	28,644	29,034	1

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Magnesium, wrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	2	183	46	105	128
Value (1,000 dollars)	72	606	92	319	244
Exports:					
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	2,082	1,952	671	472	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,941	11,045	2,999	3,100	3
Manganese ore and metal					
Manganese ore					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	217,801	356,158	64,059	47,664	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,727	19,867	3,766	2,599	-31
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	28,227	18,730	3,335	5,954	79
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,601	2,167	403	563	40
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	10,452	11,899	2,943	6,701	128
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,215	5,323	1,100	3,334	203
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,200	12,804	2,734	1,969	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,570	8,739	2,107	1,417	-33
Mercury ore and metal					
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (flasks of 76 pounds each)	9,055	14,219	4,978	6,586	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,053	4,354	1,706	1,865	9
Molybdenum ore and metal					
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	5,863	4,565	1,932	1,379	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,572	15,634	5,128	5,223	2
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	49,782	47,067	14,684	9,963	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)	232,214	185,122	56,874	41,508	-27
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	324	1,201	684	235	-66
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,843	4,441	1,669	1,507	-10
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	1,123	973	274	686	150
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,673	4,597	1,076	1,445	34

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Molybdenum wrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	79	93	13	23	73
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,959	2,331	365	678	86
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	821	826	256	138	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,834	11,624	2,882	2,775	-4
Rhenium metal					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1/		1/		646
Value (1,000 dollars)	91	179	28	166	490
Silicon metal					
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	50,765	53,916	9,354	10,846	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,777	26,016	4,647	5,962	28
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,821	5,571	1,298	3,343	158
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,335	47,846	7,787	18,012	131
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,885	1,370	328	601	83
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,598	25,658	5,930	8,807	49
Tantalum ore and metal					
Tantalum ore					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,740	1,668	376	723	92
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,527	11,466	2,658	5,755	116
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8				116
Value (1,000 dollars)	505				0
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	164	149	25	57	121
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,534	5,055	905	2,781	207
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	469	281	79	87	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,842	20,315	4,986	6,458	30
Tantalum, wrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1	1/	1/	1/	62
Value (1,000 dollars)	146	26	3	21	521
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	48	57	11	22	98
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,834	7,030	1,468	3,028	106

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Titanium ore and metal					
Titanium ore and slag					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	766	511	79	170	114
Value (1,000 dollars)	81,576	53,062	7,524	12,799	70
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	21	4	1	4	135
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,279	1,006	299	413	38
Titanium sponge					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	2,708	2,398	436	905	108
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,232	7,855	1,652	2,873	74
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1/	1/	1/	1/	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	255	203	65	16	-75
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	2,977	3,304	503	1,117	122
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,208	5,689	924	1,680	82
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	6	6	1	1	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	68,174	38,201	8,665	12,453	44
Titanium, wrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)			1/	1/	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,240	14,354	3,191	2,551	-20
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1		1/	1/	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,367	22,965	5,035	3,937	-22
Tungsten ore and metal					
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	7,781	6,320	1,102	3,590	226
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,764	25,743	4,527	13,142	190
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	672	2	1	100	6,850
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,387	10	6	489	7,164
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap					
Tungsten, unwrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	604	195	86	68	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,582	2,071	869	756	-13
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	2,338	1,596	281	515	83
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,117	10,261	1,793	3,179	77

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Tungsten, wrought					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	47	49	6	21	230
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,255	2,073	340	844	148
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	474	326	83	107	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,058	18,220	4,050	5,112	26
Metallic containers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	83,146	90,888	23,935	30,388	27
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	247,916	222,106	52,867	55,889	6
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing; bale ties					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	668,486,946	654,701,319	161,080,393	189,310,860	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	378,139	376,382	89,788	121,297	35
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	93,593,137	91,259,718	24,427,437	22,215,250	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	108,996	99,186	24,090	25,289	5
Wire strand and rope					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	583,485,628	569,417,645	139,693,025	165,957,661	19
Value (1,000 dollars)	320,553	324,520	77,309	105,424	36
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	41,621,497	32,484,301	7,667,220	5,662,893	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,030	50,649	12,191	10,390	-15
Fencing					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	20,089,296	25,996,942	6,333,215	7,897,738	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,721	8,948	2,006	2,398	20
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	2,285,692	1,747,675	453,856	616,854	36
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,750	2,708	748	693	-7
Wire cloth					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	10,293,185	8,696,049	2,284,249	3,127,984	37
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,112	23,864	5,811	8,448	45
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	26,201,063	37,276,451	10,805,642	9,800,952	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,805	18,762	5,176	4,706	-9

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Welded wire mesh					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	39,928,464	34,339,312	8,729,801	8,165,321	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,863	10,752	2,634	2,736	4
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	15,780,852	10,212,649	3,411,930	2,294,337	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,781	8,108	2,200	2,317	5
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	950,695	1,104,361	232,765	383,784	65
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	544,510	527,243	127,698	142,139	11
Fasteners					
Bolts, nuts, and screws					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	842,244,952	898,311,668	190,459,266	337,482,029	77
Value (1,000 dollars)	462,295	468,631	99,249	171,098	72
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	156,874,868	159,934,976	33,472,269	52,324,541	56
Value (1,000 dollars)	153,749	144,241	34,334	41,724	22
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	940,990	1,036,147	267,951	301,346	12
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	931,204	802,332	197,964	196,743	-1
Handtools					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	577,987	640,136	181,046	183,658	1
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	843,549	636,006	173,473	151,825	-12
Table flatware					
Table flatware, precious metals					
Imports:					
Quantity (pieces)	3,953,380	4,997,501	685,104	1,634,789	139
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,461	8,085	1,608	2,478	54
Exports:					
Quantity (pieces)	93,972	16,290	6,355	2,247	-65
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,020	1,803	413	372	-10
Table flatware, stainless steel					
Imports:					
Quantity (pieces)	496,050,816	544,759,344	124,761,109	181,774,777	46
Value (1,000 dollars)	92,278	90,422	20,665	31,021	50
Exports:					
Quantity (pieces)	2,487,976	1,666,048	545,941	412,862	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,455	3,070	953	673	-29

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Scissors and shears					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)	38,770,703	46,244,181	8,884,198	13,228,445	49
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,511	29,345	6,489	7,917	22
Exports:					
Quantity (number)	402,177	295,352	64,237	26,532	-59
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,162	1,318	390	185	-52
Miscellaneous metal products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,146,323	2,919,508	703,246	1,165,119	66
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,042,216	1,778,712	430,046	470,989	10
Chain of base metals					
Power transmission chain of iron and steel					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	43,457,225	53,802,793	12,334,153	17,601,975	43
Value (1,000 dollars)	58,133	64,402	16,062	20,120	25
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	12,187,230	9,366,513	2,158,572	2,120,109	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,638	27,113	6,441	6,374	-1
Anchor chain of iron or steel					
Imports:					
Quantity (pounds)	16,013,589	23,212,477	7,465,713	5,120,371	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,639	8,845	2,947	1,743	-41
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	11,171,025	1,706,054	488,171	1,185,484	143
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,909	3,000	923	1,362	48
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)	38,380,554	42,030,937	12,340,887	13,722,674	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,907	27,806	7,880	9,597	22
Exports:					
Quantity (pounds)	13,363,906	12,048,649	2,527,268	3,582,996	42
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,026	17,149	3,881	4,710	21
Structures of base metal					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	151,761	170,958	38,397	48,441	26
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	723,723	507,105	123,917	117,295	-5

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Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1984 1/

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

1/ Appendix A contains a detailed description of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's trade-monitoring system.

Table 19.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1984

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

Table 19. -- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1984

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

Table 19 . -- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1984

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Scissors and shears	06	(03) (06)
Miscellaneous metal products	03	
Chain of base metals		
Power transmission chain of iron and steel	06	
Anchor chain of iron or steel	(03) (06)	03 06 (08) 09 10
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel	09	06
Structures of base metal	09	

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Machinery and Equipment 1/

U.S. merchandise trade in machinery and equipment registered a deficit of $6.2 billion during the first quarter of 1984 compared with a deficit of $1.7 billion during the first quarter of 1983, representing an increase of $4.5 billion (table 20, fig. 8). U.S. imports of these products were valued at $28.0 billion during the first quarter of 1984, increasing by 48 percent over imports during the first quarter of 1983. Principal sources of imports were Canada, Japan, and the EC, which combined accounted for 77 percent of total imports. In contrast, U.S. exports of these products increased modestly during the first quarter of 1984, rising by 6 percent to $21.8 billion. Principal export markets were located in Canada, Japan, and the EC. Together these countries accounted for 57 percent of U.S. exports during the first quarter of 1984. Significant trade changes in the first quarter of 1984 occurred in many product areas of the machinery and equipment sector, such as in passenger automobiles, office machines, telephone and telegraph apparatus, semiconductors, and tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines.

The major U.S. trading partners in terms of dollar volume of machinery and equipment were Canada, Japan, and the EC. The large trade deficit with Japan continued in the first quarter of 1984, rising to $8.1 billion from $5.7 billion in the corresponding period of 1983. The trade surplus of $426 million with Canada and $821 million with the EC in the first quarter of 1983 changed to a deficit of $411 million and $641 million, respectively, in the first quarter of 1984.

The continued U.S. trade deficit in machinery and equipment was caused by a strong surge in imports and a modest increase in exports. The small increase in exports was brought about in part by import cutbacks and reduced rates of industrial development by many developing nations and the continued strength of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies. The surge in imports was brought about in part by continued strong demand for Japanese motor vehicles and consumer electronic products and by the deregulation of the telephone industry.

Internal combustion engines, nonpiston type, and parts thereof

U.S. imports of internal combustion engines were valued at $387 million during the first quarter of 1984, compared with imports of $322 million during the corresponding period of 1983. U.S. exports of these products amounted to $968 million during 1984, up from $866 million during 1983. The growth in imports and exports similarly reflects increased orders for nonpiston aircraft engines and parts placed by the world major airlines and military procurement agencies. The increase in U.S. imports was primarily attributed to increased deliveries of nonpiston aircraft engines and parts to U.S. airframe manufacturers for final assembly in the United States. The largest sources for these engines include two large foreign producers in the United Kingdom and France and a U.S. subsidiary producer in Canada.

John Tsapogas
523-0426

1/ Included here are products 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, 1983, January–March 1983, and January–March 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1983	January–March 1983	January–March 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	20,589,042	4,822,796	6,411,209
Japan	4,663,969	898,157	1,199,004
EC	17,076,510	4,511,518	4,786,197
Brazil	972,615	199,759	183,160
Hong Kong	942,664	192,403	236,596
India	666,182	276,489	140,555
Korea	1,969,304	520,879	439,070
Mexico	3,480,244	817,333	1,085,159
Taiwan	1,279,371	311,341	331,609
OPEC	7,622,959	2,080,558	1,628,547
NMEs	791,443	170,917	160,926
China	564,847	122,261	110,067
All other	22,299,329	5,792,226	5,159,576
Total	82,353,638	20,594,382	21,761,615
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	20,064,788	4,396,418	6,822,577
Japan	29,651,691	6,630,396	9,312,971
EC	15,104,227	3,690,132	5,426,736
Brazil	690,480	143,403	233,449
Hong Kong	2,162,562	449,203	666,343
India	43,551	9,290	17,382
Korea	2,106,868	370,847	618,374
Mexico	3,453,982	671,951	1,011,645
Taiwan	3,354,854	670,702	1,032,113
OPEC	95,714	22,668	33,264
NMEs	151,900	35,913	50,713
China	40,977	9,763	12,173
All other	8,128,570	1,821,813	2,727,886
Total	85,009,192	18,912,742	27,953,458
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	524,254	426,377	-411,367
Japan	-24,987,721	-5,732,238	-8,113,966
EC	1,972,282	821,385	-640,539
Brazil	282,135	56,355	-50,288
Hong Kong	-1,219,898	-256,799	-429,747
India	622,630	267,199	123,173
Korea	-137,563	150,032	-179,303
Mexico	26,261	145,382	73,513
Taiwan	-2,075,482	-359,361	-700,503
OPEC	7,527,244	2,057,889	1,595,283
NMEs	639,543	135,004	110,213
China	523,870	112,498	97,893
All other	14,170,759	3,970,413	2,431,690
Total	-2,655,554	1,681,639	-6,191,842

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

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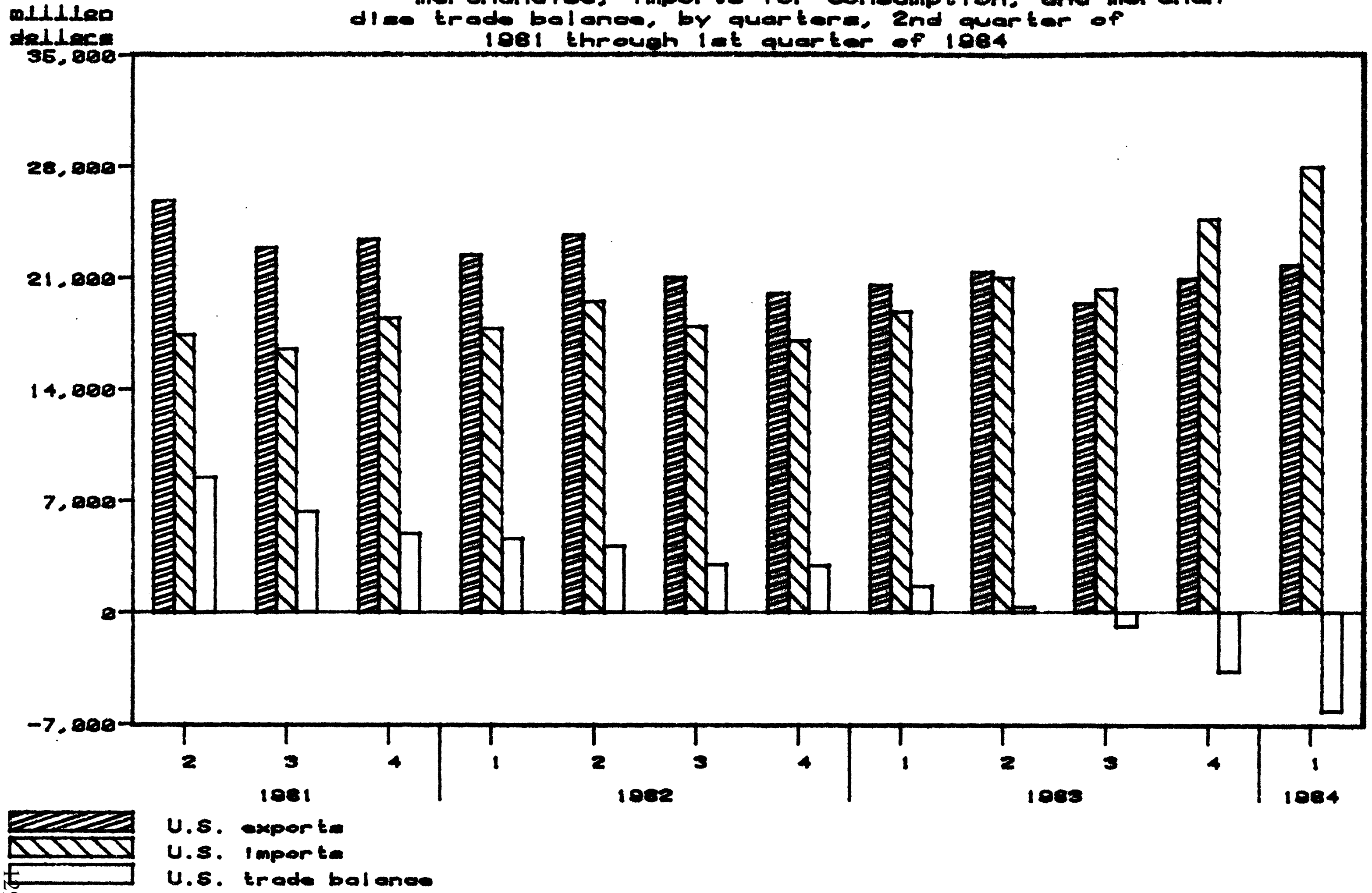
Figure 6.--Machinery and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 2nd quarter of 1981 through 1st quarter of 1984



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

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Pumps for liquids and parts thereof

U.S. imports of pumps for liquids and parts were valued at $133 million during the first quarter of 1984 compared with imports of $96 million during the first quarter of 1983. The majority of the increase was accounted for by imports of motor-vehicle pumps which are increasingly being sourced by automobile and truck producers from foreign firms. The general improvement in the health of the U.S. economy also provided additional demand for imported pumps. U.S. exports of these products increased during 1984 to $238 million, representing an increase of 5 percent over that of exports in 1983. This increase is a reflection of rising demand for U.S. pumping equipment for use in oilfield pumping operations.

Debby Ladomirak
523-0131

Fans and blowers and parts

The United States negative balance of trade in fans and blowers and parts worsened during the first quarter of 1984, reaching a deficit of $134 million compared with a deficit of $67 million during the corresponding period of 1983. The rise in the trade deficit in these products was accounted for entirely by an improving economy and increasing demand for foreign-produced products. U.S. imports of these products reached $157 million in 1984, compared with $89 million in 1983.

The increase in imports primarily occurred in fans and blowers for permanent installations, excluding those for installation in motor vehicles. The majority of the imported articles were ceiling fans, which are designed for residential buildings and commercial establishments such as restaurants, and were imported primarily from Taiwan and Hong Kong. The increase in imports was largely attributable to increased construction of residential and commercial buildings and the increased demand for ambience provided by ceiling fans. U.S. manufacturers of industrial fans are also facing increased competition in the U.S. market from foreign manufacturers, especially those in Western Europe. Foreign-built industrial fans and blowers are of comparable quality with those produced in the United States and are principally sold in the U.S. market on the basis of price.

Dennis Fravel
523-0411

Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment, and parts

U.S. imports of refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts increased to $60 million in the first quarter of 1984, compared with $29 million in the corresponding period of 1983. The value of U.S. exports also increased in the first quarter of 1984, rising from $111 million to $127 million. Exports of commercial and industrial refrigeration equipment accounted for the majority of U.S. exports of refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts during the period. The principal U.S. export markets were Canada and Saudi Arabia; West Germany and Japan were important secondary markets.

The increase in imports occurred primarily in household refrigerators, freezers, and refrigerator-freezer combinations and parts for these articles, especially the 9.5 to 13.5 cubic feet compression-type units. The principal sources of imports of these articles, as well as refrigerators and refrigeration equipment overall, were Sweden, Japan, and Canada. Together these countries accounted for 68 percent of total imports in the first quarter of 1984, compared with 61 percent in the corresponding period of 1983. The increase in imports was largely attributable to increased residential construction and hence demand for major appliances. Also, U.S. producers did not manufacture refrigerators and refrigerator-freezer combinations under 10 cubic feet of refrigerated volume, (compacts) as foreign manufacturers have traditionally concentrated on this increasing area. Japanese firms are currently producing larger sized refrigerators, not only for their domestic market, but also for export markets.

Dennis Fravel
523-0411

Construction, mining, and material-handling equipment

U.S. imports of these articles were valued at $251 million in the first quarter of 1984, compared with $111 million in the first quarter of 1983, representing an increase of 125 percent. Although U.S. imports increased from several countries, the majority of the increase in first quarter 1984 imports came from Japan. Imports from Japan increased by more than 400 percent, reaching $93 million during the first quarter of 1984 compared with $20 million in the first quarter of 1983. This increase reflects continued efforts by Japanese manufacturers to increase their share of the U.S. market especially in front-end loaders and excavating machinery. In addition, the increase in imports was also spurred by increased construction and mining activity in the United States.

U.S. exports of construction, mining, and material-handling equipment decreased to $981 million in the first quarter of 1984, from $1,173 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by 16 percent. The decline in U.S. exports was principally caused by the higher cost of U.S.-made machinery resulting from the strength of the U.S. dollar vis-a-vis most other major currencies.

Ronald DeMarines
523-0259

Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof

U.S. exports of the major types of printing trades machinery declined to $115 million in the first quarter of 1984, compared with $139 million in the first quarter of 1983, representing a drop of 17 percent. Of the major types of printing machinery, exports of all types declined except exports of bookbinding machinery. The decline in exports in the first quarter of 1984, was due in part to the strength of the U.S. dollar compared with certain other foreign currencies resulting in higher priced U.S. products and to increased U.S. demand, which rose so sharply in late 1983 and early 1984 that many U.S. companies concentrated more heavily on the domestic market.

U.S. imports of total printing trades machinery increased in the first quarter of 1984 compared with the first quarter of 1983, rising from $105 million to $164 million, or by 56 percent. Imports of offset printing presses, sheet-fed type, principally sourced in West Germany, continued to be the major category of printing machinery imported; such imports reached $57 million in the first quarter of 1984, up 56 percent from the corresponding period in 1983. Japan remained the second leading supplier, increasing its share of imports of sheet-fed offset presses to 19 percent, compared with 12 percent in the first quarter of 1983. The increase in U.S. imports was the result of several factors. For example, printing presses from West Germany are well accepted in the United States because of their excellent technology that provides quality reproductions at high speeds. The bulk of these West German presses are produced in large-volume operations that enjoy economies of scale. Printing presses from Japan also enjoy a reputation for quality and were priced somewhat below U.S.-produced presses, according to industry sources.

David Slingerland
523-0263

Office machines

The United States registered an overall trade surplus of $741 million in office machines and parts in the first quarter of 1984, representing a 46-percent decline compared with the $1.4 billion surplus in the first quarter of 1983. Although exports of these products increased from $2.7 billion in the first quarter of 1983 to $3.3 billion in the first quarter of 1984, imports increased sharply (95.7 percent) from $1.3 billion to $2.5 billion. A reversal from surplus to deficit in the balance of trade for automatic data-processing apparatus and increasing deficits in trade in office copiers and typewriters led the decline. Imports from Japan, valued at $1.2 billion and accounting for 49 percent of the value of total imports in the first quarter of 1984, were five times the value of imports of its nearest competitor, Singapore. Imports from Singapore increased 2-1/4 times, from $108 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $244 million in the first quarter of 1984. Exports to Canada, a principal market for office machines, increased by 54 percent, whereas total exports increased by only 23 percent when comparing quarterly data.

William Fletcher
523-0378

Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism.--U.S. imports of typewriters increased by 52 percent during the first quarter of 1984, reaching $142 million, compared with $94 million during the first quarter of 1983. The principal source of imports in both periods was Japan, which accounted for 35 percent of total imports in the first quarter of 1983 and more than doubled its volume to account for 53 percent of total imports in the first quarter of 1984. U.S. imports of typewriters were principally electric models with the office (nonportable) type accounting for about two-thirds of total imports, in terms of value. These imported typewriters are sold in mass merchandiser markets and in low- to mid-range office machine markets.

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W. Scott Baker
523-0361

Automatic data-processing machines

In the first quarter of 1984, the United States experienced a negative trade balance in automatic data-processing machines, with imports of $788 million exceeding exports by $169 million. Imports of data-processing machines rose in the first quarter of 1984 by 155 percent compared with $310 million imported in the first quarter of 1983. Exports, on the other hand, rose by only 17.2 percent, during the comparative periods. Japan was the principal source of imports during the first quarter, supplying $436 million, or 5.5 percent of all imported automatic data-processing machines. Other major suppliers were Taiwan and Canada. Major U.S. export markets were Canada and the United Kingdom. The continued surge in imports from Japan is largely attributed to the increased competitiveness of Japanese products.

William Fletcher
523-0378

Copying machines.--The U.S. trade deficit in copying machines increased by 63 percent during the first quarter of 1984 compared with the first quarter of 1983, rising from $104 million to $170 million. U.S. imports increased by 60 percent, from $145 million to $233 million between the first quarter of 1983 and the first quarter of 1984. The principal source of imports in the first quarter of 1983 and 1984 was Japan which accounted for over 80 percent of total imports in both periods. Imported copiers are usually lower priced units which serve the slow speed, moderate copy volume market. U.S. exports of copiers increased by 54 percent during the first quarter of 1984 compared with the corresponding period of 1983, reaching $63 million. The principal market for U.S. exports was the Netherlands which absorbed more than 32 percent of U.S. exports in both periods. The United States exports copiers which are high speed, large-volume machines.

W. Scott Baker
523-0361

Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts

Imports of these articles rose significantly in the first quarter of 1984 over that in the corresponding period of 1983, increasing from $37 million to $76 million, or by 108 percent. West Germany was the principal supplier, representing nearly 40 percent ($29.7 million) of the total import value in the first quarter of 1984. Other foreign suppliers were Canada and Japan, which together accounted for 38 percent ($28.7 million) of the total imported value. The increase in imports was principally caused by an increase in demand for foreign produced molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts (mostly insection-molding machinery and parts) by major end users of such machinery, including automotive and appliance producers.

Georgia Jackson
523-4604

Motors and generators

U.S. imports of motors and generators were valued at $154 million during the first quarter of 1984 compared with imports of $107 million during the first quarter of 1983. A large share of the increase in imports was related to imports of fractional horsepower motors which rose by 52 percent during the period, accounting for 63 percent of total imports. Fractional horsepower motors are used in numerous applications, including electric shavers, toys, games, lawn care equipment, and automobiles. The major foreign supplier of these motors was Japan, which accounted for 37 percent of imports during the period. Mexico and Singapore were also large suppliers and are countries in which U.S. motor producers have located final assembly plants. Generator sets accounted for much of the remaining value of imports with Canada, Israel, and Denmark being the principal suppliers. During the first quarter of 1984, imports of generator sets increased to $25 million, or by 82 percent.

Nelson Hogge
523-0377

Portable electric hand tools

The value of U.S. imports of portable electric hand tools and parts increased to $41 million in the first quarter of 1984, compared with $22 million in the corresponding period of 1983. The principal source of U.S. imports of hand tools and parts was Japan; West Germany and Switzerland were important secondary sources. The increase in imports was largely attributable to the strength of the U.S. dollar which reduced the price of imported tools in the U.S. market. The U.S. market for power hand tools is extremely price competitive, especially in lower-priced tools with the result that inexpensive, foreign household-type tools have found greater acceptance in the domestic market.

Dennis Fravel
523-0411

Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts

U.S. imports of electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts, the bulk of which is microwave ovens and magnetron tubes, showed a significant rise in the first quarter of 1984 over the corresponding period of 1983. The value of U.S. imports increased to $171 million in 1984, from $80 million in 1983, or by 113 percent. Japan continues to be the principal supplier, representing 64 percent ($110 million) of total imported value in the first quarter of 1984. Other important suppliers were the Republic of Korea and Singapore, which together accounted for 33 percent ($57.3 million) of the total imported value during the reporting period. The rise in imports of electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts reflects the upswing in sales by the major household appliances industry. The upswing was caused by improved U.S. economic conditions stimulated by an increase in consumer spending, an increase in residential housing construction, and an increase in growth in sales to the replacement market.

Georgia P. Jackson
523-4604

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Telephone and telegraph apparatus

In response to rapidly growing demand for telephone and telegraph apparatus, imports rose by 87 percent to $402 million in the first quarter of 1984, compared with $215 million in the corresponding period of 1983. Imports from all sources increased, but the largest gains were in imports from the Far East, mainly Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea. The majority of these imports were in transmission equipment and customer premises equipment.

Telephone instruments.--Imports of telephone sets grew by 74 percent, from $66 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $114 million in the first quarter of 1984, as a result of increased demand brought about by deregulation and growth in the value per unit. The average unit value rose 48 percent, from $15.83 in the first quarter of 1983 to $23.41 in the first quarter of 1984. Over the same period, the number of units imported rose from 4.1 to 4.9 million. The main sources of these imports continued to be the Far East countries, Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

Sylvia McDonough
523-4587

Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment

These articles consist of finished and unfinished color television receivers, assemblies and subassemblies of receivers, radios, and video cassette recorders, which accounted for over 85 percent of the total U.S. imports of radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus in the first quarter of 1984. Also included are television broadcast and cable equipment, tape players, and dictation machines. U.S. imports of radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment were valued at $2.8 billion, during the first quarter of 1984 compared with $1.8 billion during the first quarter of 1983, representing an increase of 55 percent. Japan was by far the largest source of imports, with its share of total imports into the United States, increasing from 50 to 54 percent.

Ross Reynolds
523-0230

Television receivers.--Imports of television receivers were valued at $329 million during the first quarter of 1984, compared with $197 million during the first quarter of 1983, representing an increase of 67 percent. Color television receivers accounted for most of this increase, with imports of these products rising from $144 million to $271 million, or by 88 percent. Major sources of imported television receivers continued to be Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan. These countries accounted for 85 percent of the value of all U.S. imports of television receivers in the first quarter of 1984. The rise in imports was related to increased imports of smaller sized color television receivers (19 inches and under) from Japan, Taiwan, and Korea, coupled with improved economic conditions in the United States. In addition, the quality of television receivers has improved greatly in recent years, and the selling prices have remained stable, thus fueling demand.

Ross Reynolds
523-0230

Radio receivers and parts.--Imports of radio receivers and parts amounted to $347 million in the first quarter of 1983, compared with $488 million in the first quarter of 1984. The largest source of imports in both periods was Japan, which accounted for 32 percent of total imports in the first quarter of 1983 and 30 percent in the corresponding period of 1984. The major reason for the surge in imports in 1984 was the economic recovery experienced in the United States in the last several quarters. As a result, there have been large increases in spending on consumer products, with emphasis in spending on mini- radio receivers designed to be used with headphones, "boom boxes" and on automobile radios.

U.S. exports of these products amounted to $257 million in the first quarter of 1984 compared with $221 million in the corresponding period of 1983. Canada was the largest market for such equipment, accounting for 18 percent of the total in both periods. The fastest growing major market was Mexico. Such exports amounted to $9.6 million in the first quarter of 1983 compared with $44.5 million in the corresponding period of 1984.

Much of this change was the result of U.S. companies' taking advantage of lower production costs in Mexico, using TSUS items 806.30 and 807.00 to export articles to Mexico for processing, and then importing them back into the United States. This is particularly relevant with automobile radios; a large U.S. producer operates a subsidiary plant in Mexico which it uses for radio receiver assembly.

Eric Nelson
523-4585

Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines.--Imports of tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines were valued at $1.1 billion during the first quarter of 1984, compared with $604 million during the first quarter of 1983, representing an increase of 74 percent. Most of this increase was in imports of home color video cassette recorders which grew from $240 million to $540 million, representing an increase of 125 percent. Cassette recorders represented more than one-half of total U.S. imports of tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines during the quarter. Japan was virtually the sole source of imports of video cassette recorders during the quarter. It appears that improved economic conditions in the United States, coupled with record imports of color television receivers, have established a new record in imports of color video cassette recorders. Significant increases in equipment reliability along with price decreases have also contributed to the import increase. Another reason is the increasing use of video tape as a replacement for motion picture film.

Ross Reynolds
523-0230

Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits

U.S. imports of articles for making and breaking electrical circuits increased 47 percent to $460 million during the first quarter of 1984 compared with the first quarter of 1983. These articles cover a variety of electrical and electronic components which are required in the production of virtually all electrical and electronic equipment. Imports increased from all sources except West Germany, with Japan remaining the largest supplier, accounting for 23 percent of total imports during both periods. Mexico and Canada were also large suppliers. Connectors, relays, and switches were the principal products imported during the first quarter of 1984, representing 45 percent of total imports.

Exports of articles for making and breaking electrical circuits also showed a sizable increase during the period, rising 26 percent to $516 million. Principal export locations were those in Canada and Mexico. Trade with Mexico was related to U.S. assembly plants located along the Mexican border, and trade with Canada was related to the integration of the U.S. and Canadian electrical industries.

Nelson Hogge
523-0377

Electric lamps

On the strength of the recovery in the U.S. electronics and electrical industries, U.S. imports of electric lamps increased by 51 percent to $66 million during the first quarter of 1984. During the corresponding period of 1983, imports of these products amounted to $44 million. With the exception of a 45-percent increase in imports from the Republic of Korea, the top five leading foreign sources increased their first quarter 1984 U.S. shipments by more than 50 percent. The largest increases were in imports from Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Canada, and West Germany of miniature and standard household incandescent lamps, hot cathode fluorescent lamps, and light-emitting diodes (LED's). Imports of LED's from Malaysia, where U.S. producers have sizable assembly operations, accounted for nearly all of the 142-percent increase from that source.

John Cutchin
523-0231

Semicondutors

U.S. imports of semiconductors were valued at $1.8 billion during the first quarter of 1984, representing an increase of 76 percent compared with the first quarter of 1983. The increase in imports was principally related to the expanding activities of U.S. semiconductors producers' operating foreign assembly plants. Major assembly plants operated by U.S. producers are located in Malaysia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, and Singapore. These four countries accounted for more than 50 percent of total imports of semiconductors during the first quarter of 1984.

The principal supplier of semiconductors during the first quarter of 1984, however, was Japan. Imports from that country were valued at $418 million during the first quarter of 1984 compared with imports valued at $194 million during the corresponding period of 1983. The rapid rise in imports from Japan was related to Japanese producers' strong position in the production of computer memory devices and the inability of U.S. producers with limited capacity to serve the domestic market for a variety of semiconductor products. Integrated circuits accounted for about 80 percent of the semiconductor devices imported during the period, and discrete transistors and diodes accounted for the remainder.

Exports of semiconductors during the first quarter of 1984 were valued at $1.3 billion and consisted largely of parts of semiconductors shipped to assembly plants in the Far East. The export value represented a 32-percent increase over the first quarter of 1983.

Nelson Hogge
523-0377

Electrical conductors

U.S. imports of electrical conductors increased to $215 million in the first quarter of 1984, or 57 percent above the $139 million imported during the corresponding period of 1983. The increase in imports was principally accounted for by vehicular wiring harnesses, cable sets, and electrical and electronic appliance cords. Demand for these articles increased during the first quarter of 1984 in response to a rise in business activity in the U.S. automotive and consumer electrical and electronics industries. Imports from Mexico, almost exclusively 807.00 entries of U.S. companies with border assembly operations, registered the largest absolute increase--approximately $37 million. The largest percentage increase in imports among major foreign suppliers, was an 80-percent rise in shipments from Canada. This increase was recorded principally in duty-free entries of ignition wiring harnesses and cable sets under the U.S./Canadian Automotive Products Trade Agreement.

John Cutchin
523-0231

Automobile trucks and truck tractors

U.S. imports of automobiles, trucks, and truck tractors amounted to 223,555 units, valued at $1.43 billion, in the first quarter of 1984 compared with 152,316 units, valued at $894 million, in the first quarter of 1983. This represented a 47-percent increase in the number of units imported and a 59-percent increase in the value.

Virtually all of the increase in U.S. imports of these vehicles was accounted for by an increase in imports of gasoline-powered lightweight trucks. Imports of these types of trucks amounted to 132,213 units, valued at $731 million, in the first quarter of 1983 compared with 195,059 units, valued at $1.2 billion, in the first quarter of 1984. This increase was caused principally by the increase in U.S. demand for compact pickup trucks from Japan and standard-sized pickup trucks and vans from Canada and the introduction of a new compact van produced in Canada by a U.S.-based motor-vehicle manufacturer.

Jim McElroy
523-0258

Passenger automobiles 1/

U.S. imports of automobiles reached 1,206,925 units, valued at $7.8 billion, in the first quarter of 1984 compared with 854,249 units, valued at $5.9 billion, in the first quarter of 1983. This difference represented an increase of 41 percent in terms of units and 44 percent in terms of value. U.S. exports of automobiles also were higher, reaching 166,481 units, valued at $1.2 billion, during the 1984 quarter compared with 129,521 units, valued at $958 million, during the 1983 quarter. The U.S. trade deficit in automobiles increased from $4.9 billion in the first quarter of 1983 to $6.5 billion in the first quarter of 1984, or by almost 33 percent.

The growth in imports was due primarily to increased demand for imported Canadian, West German, and Swedish automobiles and increased demand for automobiles produced in U.S. foreign trade zones by U.S. subsidiaries of Japanese, West German, and French automobile manufacturers. In addition, the major U.S. automobile manufacturers have also begun to utilize foreign trade zones, thus some of this foreign trade zone production is also included in U.S. data on imported automobiles. The average unit value of automobiles declined from $6,864 during the first quarter of 1983 to $6,447 during the first quarter of 1984. The decrease in average unit value was due to increased imports from foreign trade zones in which only the non-U.S. value is included in the value of imports. Although the actual unit value of foreign trade zone autos cannot be determined, the unit value of these automobiles is thought to be about one-half the value of comparable imported automobiles.

Jim McElroy
523-0258

Motor-vehicle parts and accessories 2/

U.S. imports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories, including duty-free parts imported from Canada under the United States-Canadian Automotive Products Trade Act (APTA) were valued at $4.2 billion in the first quarter of 1984 compared with $2.6 billion in the first quarter of 1983, representing an increase of 62 percent. U.S. exports also increased, rising from $2.6 billion in the first quarter of 1983 to $3.5 billion during the corresponding quarter of 1984, or by 35 percent. The increase in both imports and exports was attributed primarily to the resurgence of automobiles and lightweight truck production in the United States, which was brought about by improving economic conditions in both countries. Because of the close interrelationship of motor-vehicle production between the United States and Canada, when the demand for motor vehicles increases, imports and exports of parts and accessories used in the production of these motor vehicles usually increase. In addition to the large increase in imports from Canada, there were also significant increases of imports of parts and accessories from Japan, Mexico, West Germany, and Brazil. Total U.S. imports from these four countries were valued at $1.5 billion during the first quarter of 1984 compared with $922 million

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1/ Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce include foreign trade zone data with all other import data.

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

during the first quarter of 1983, representing an increase of over 60 percent. Most of this increase was due to increased demand for automobile components used by U.S. manufacturers in the assembly of new vehicles. The United States experienced a trade deficit in parts and accessories of $660 million during the first quarter of 1984 compared with a trade surplus of $6 million during the corresponding quarter of 1983. Products showing a significant change in activity are discussed in the following sections.

Certain motor-vehicle parts.--The primary parts contained in this group are body stampings, bumpers, wheel, radiators, exhaust systems, brakes, shock absorbers, transmissions, and miscellaneous motor-vehicle parts, such as clutches, tire valves, differentials, unwired joints, and steering wheels (app. C). U.S. imports of products in this group increased from $1.0 billion in the first quarter of 1983 to $1.7 billion in the first quarter of 1984, or by 70 percent.

Canada, Japan, Mexico, and West Germany were the primary sources of imports of these parts during the first quarter of 1984, accounting for $1.53 billion, or 87 percent of total imports. Imports from Canada rose by 78 percent, Japan by 82 percent, Mexico by 81 percent, and West Germany by 38 percent, compared with imports in the first quarter of 1983. U.S. exports increased by 38 percent, from $1.6 billion in the first quarter of 1983 to $2.2 billion in the first quarter of 1984. Most of the increase can be attributed to an increase in original-equipment parts exported to Canada which was caused by an increase in demand for Canadian-produced autos and trucks. The principal export markets for these parts during both periods were Canada, Mexico, and Venezuela. Exports to these three countries amounted to $1.86 billion during the first quarter of 1984, or 84 percent of total exports. The U.S. trade surplus declined from $625 million posted in the first quarter of 1983 to $458 million in the first quarter of 1984, or by 27 percent.

Motor-vehicle engines and parts.--U.S. imports of motor-vehicle engines and parts increased from $506 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $787 million in the first quarter of 1984, or by 56 percent. U.S. exports of motor-vehicle engines and parts also increased, rising from $512 million during the first quarter of 1983 to $601 million during the corresponding quarter of 1984, or by 17 percent. In the first quarter of 1983, the United States experienced a trade surplus in engines and parts of $6.0 million, and in the first quarter of 1984, a trade deficit of $186 million.

Most of the increase in imports of motor-vehicle parts and engines was due to increased demand for gasoline engines from Canada, Mexico, Brazil, and West Germany by U.S. motor-vehicle producers for use in new automobiles. Imports of gasoline engines from these four countries increased from 357,144 units, valued at $348 million, during the first quarter of 1983 to 602,518 units, valued at $542 million, during the first quarter of 1984.

Jim McElroy
523-0258

Tractors including parts.--U.S. imports of these articles increased sharply to $310 million in the first quarter of 1984, compared with $199 140 million in the first quarter of 1983, or by 55 percent. A large portion of this increase in imports was accounted for by imports of wheel-type agricultural tractors which increased to $181 million in the first quarter of 1984 compared with $141 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983. Japan accounted for both the largest share of U.S. imports of wheel-type agricultural tractors as well as the largest increase in imports of such tractors. Imports from Japan climbed 92 percent to $69 million in the first quarter of 1984, from $36 million in the first quarter of 1983. Such imports consist mainly of agricultural tractors rated under 40 horsepower. Few of these tractors are produced in the United States and those that are produced are sold by U.S. producers under licensing agreements with Japanese manufacturers. The increase in imports of these types of tractors is a reflection of the increase in U.S. demand for such low-powered devices.

Ronald DeMarines
523-0259

Forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles

U.S. imports of forklift trucks and similar industrial trucks and parts were valued at $88 million in the first quarter of 1984, compared with $27 million in the first quarter of 1983. Japan was the principal source of these vehicles, accounting for 52 percent of total imports during the period. Comparing the first quarter of 1984 with the corresponding quarter of 1983, gasoline-powered, operator-riding vehicles accounted for the largest share of the increase in imports. The United Kingdom and Canada were also large suppliers together accounting for 33 percent of total imports in the first quarter of 1984. Imports from the United Kingdom and Canada were primarily attributable to offshore production by U.S.-based firms in those countries and subsequently exported to the United States.

Dennis Fravel
523-0411

Motorcycles

U.S. imports of motorcycles and parts were valued at $209 million during the first quarter of 1984 compared with $311 million during the first quarter of 1983, representing a decline of 33 percent. Complete motorcycles accounted for 95 percent of total imports during the first quarter of 1983 and 76 percent of the total during the corresponding quarter of 1984. The United States imported 149,425 motorcycles during the first quarter of 1984 compared with 216,688 units during the first quarter of 1984, a drop of 31 percent. U.S. exports of motorcycles, however, increased from 5,380 units, valued at $16.9 million, during the first quarter of 1983 to 6,233 units, valued at $21.8 million, during the corresponding quarter of 1984.

The large decline in U.S. imports of motorcycles was related primarily to two factors. First, there was a large inventory of motorcycles in the United States at the beginning of the first quarter of 1984, which exceeded the projected U.S. demand for these motorcycles. In addition, the rate of duty on heavyweight (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 No. 5050, effective April 15, 1983. The increase followed the U.S. International Trade Commissison'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

Pleasure boats; floating structures

The U.S. trade surplus in pleasure boats and floating structures decreased 82 percent during the first quarter of 1984 compared with the first quarter of 1983, falling from $193 million to $35 million, or by 82 percent. U.S. exports of pleasure boats and floating structures decreased from $254 million during the first quarter of 1983 to $117 million during the first quarter of 1984, or by 54 percent. Almost all of the decrease in U.S. exports of these articles was accounted for by a decline in exports of floating structures to India. U.S. exports of floating oil and gas-drilling platforms to India were valued at $141 million in the first quarter of 1983 and negligible in the first quarter of 1984. World demand for these products has slackened considerably due to an excess oil supply. U.S. imports of pleasure boats and floating structures increased by 35 percent, from $61 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $82 million in the first quarter of 1984. The increase was due primarily to increased demand for yachts and pleasure boats produced in Taiwan and Canada.

Chuck West
523-0299

Articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement 2/

U.S. imports of the articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement were valued at $1.08 billion during the first quarter of 1984, compared with $909 million during the corresponding period of 1984, representing an increase of 18.8 percent. The increase was attributed to increased deliveries of new and used foreign-built transport airplanes. U.S. exports, however, declined during the first quarter of 1984 compared with the first quarter of 1983, from $3.03 billion to $2.16 billion. As a result, the U.S. balance of trade declined from a surplus of $2.12 billion in the first quarter of 1983 to a surplus of $1.08 billion in the first quarter of 1984. Helicopters and used or rebuilt airplanes showed the most significant change in trade activity.

1/ On Sept. 16, 1982, the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted a sec. 201 investigation of the Trade Act of 1974 on imports of heavyweight motorcycles, engines and power trains subassemblies (investigation No. TA-201-47). On Jan. 19, 1983, the Commission determined that imports of heavyweight motorcycles were a substantial cause of the threat of serious injury to the domestic industry.

2/ Included are aircraft parts and accessories classified in schedules 5-7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

U.S. imports of civil helicopters fell from $35.4 million during the first quarter of 1983 to $18.7 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984, representing a decline of 47.2 percent. The decline was primarily due to a decrease in demand for imported as well as U.S.-built civil helicopters. U.S. exports of civil helicopters rose to $50.4 million during the first quarter of 1984 from $40.4 million during the first quarter of 1983. Industry sources indicate that renewed activity in offshore oil exploration was one of the primary reasons for the increase in helicopter exports. The positive trade balance rose from a surplus of $5.0 million in the first quarter of 1983 to a surplus of $31.7 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984.

U.S. imports of used rebuilt civil aircraft rose to $92.9 million in the first quarter of 1984 from $14.3 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983. Imports from France accounted for 68 percent of imports during the first quarter of 1984. Industry sources indicate that the increase in imports during the first quarter of 1984 represented the delivery of four Airbus Industries' A300 airplanes to a Florida-based airline. U.S. exports of used or rebuilt aircraft fell, however, from $85 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $24 million in the corresponding period of 1984. According to industry analysts, the number of used U.S.-built airplanes available on the world market has declined considerably from the level available in 1982 and 1983.

Debby Ladomirak
523-0131

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery					
Steam generating boilers and auxilary equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,335	37,775	15,131	7,400	-51
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	793,723	564,477	115,017	115,072	0
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,427	6,322	2,292	1,106	-52
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,893	31,889	7,624	35,389	364
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	78,466	77,290	33,802	17,110	-49
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	404,442	375,154	84,223	84,193	0
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,309,396	2,986,326	632,516	980,713	55
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,847,672	3,575,114	875,726	1,037,885	19
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,399,434	1,175,483	322,414	387,302	20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,189,747	3,335,769	865,509	968,175	12
Non-piston type aircraft engines					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)	1,978	1,448	368	481	31
Value (1,000 dollars)	802,635	605,103	178,613	189,315	6
Exports:					
Quantity (number)	2,137	1,781	581	402	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)	857,505	1,076,562	272,563	347,600	28
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,972	23,057	3,562	7,589	113
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,365	18,184	6,048	4,611	-24

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

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,223	44,362	10,567	17,113	62
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,485	35,549	8,882	13,935	57
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	528,554	413,654	95,456	133,305	40
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,184,380	947,967	225,969	237,858	5
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof					
Fans and blowers and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	412,784	506,240	88,650	156,896	77
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	121,654	83,224	21,287	21,245	0
Compressors and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	269,887	339,562	76,958	137,653	79
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	865,233	690,476	192,153	156,203	-19
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	69,445	69,431	15,700	26,176	67
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	61,730	55,127	13,201	15,235	15
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	100,979	75,176	18,967	25,505	34
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,093,400	924,918	238,773	242,797	2
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	39,045	38,634	13,668	7,488	-45
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	139,611	101,844	26,165	27,272	4
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	102,094	159,078	29,325	59,901	104
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	559,702	483,687	110,873	126,767	14

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,148	11,320	4,676	6,292	35
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,068	16,609	5,431	4,367	-20
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,574	11,611	2,266	4,304	90
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,923	23,484	5,442	7,937	46
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	347,321	258,770	80,471	41,914	-48
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	469,440	290,920	109,326	71,378	-35
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	204,844	154,721	41,931	45,023	7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	773,464	734,081	183,122	178,765	-2
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	257,034	297,840	84,911	87,322	3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	368,284	305,491	76,188	77,627	2
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	39,377	60,210	14,389	18,405	28
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	76,669	61,105	16,049	13,905	-13
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	85,435	102,220	24,536	32,688	33
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	449,259	545,838	107,438	106,820	-1

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery					
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	754,571	589,564	111,316	250,607	125
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,983,225	4,249,299	1,173,005	980,577	-16
Drilling and boring machinery					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	1,500	940	157	753	380
Value (1,000 dollars)	58,809	16,237	5,331	5,331	0
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	1,670	1,278	339	215	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)	536,821	273,839	87,467	26,474	-70
Front-end loaders					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	108,792	159,245	23,531	66,149	181
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	456,844	257,795	45,436	77,369	70
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	319	798	80	531	564
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,867	45,951	5,308	27,841	424
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	1,543	744	115	265	130
Value (1,000 dollars)	140,257	90,782	24,198	28,887	19
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	579,880	575,431	133,141	143,471	8
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	828,659	532,683	140,369	124,701	-11
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink					
Agricultural and horticultural machinery					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	296,796	275,265	60,728	77,820	28
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	725,790	495,987	113,072	137,116	21

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	154,610	149,990	37,691	51,771	37
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	265,970	227,678	58,804	67,766	15
Lawnmowers and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,047	29,991	6,517	11,878	82
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	120,468	94,144	40,709	45,681	12
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof					
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,658	5,063	619	1,611	160
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,514	29,469	7,438	4,040	-46
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,591	17,717	4,470	4,610	3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	69,563	58,201	14,911	16,172	8
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,305	5,462	931	1,984	113
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,321	31,059	5,920	6,036	2
Bakery machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,654	35,852	7,602	9,604	26
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,719	44,942	8,396	7,752	-8
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,040	10,645	1,851	2,643	43
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	56,073	43,633	8,762	8,962	2

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	58,511	71,150	16,076	23,338	45
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	139,698	122,221	24,582	33,200	35
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)	198,711	200,614	47,033	72,630	54
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	301,416	195,114	50,547	55,913	11
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	436,885	459,721	104,973	164,126	56
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	599,679	478,000	139,293	115,448	-17
Duplicating machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,227	23,349	5,834	5,401	-7
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,730	52,190	12,569	13,483	7
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,488	9,453	2,839	3,834	35
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,615	9,599	2,442	2,819	15
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines					
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	31	187	11	81	636
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,355	4,516	1,844	2,485	35
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	60	21	2	8	300
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,281	455	38	118	209

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Textile yarn-producing machinery					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	6,960	8,424	2,060	4,940	140
Value (1,000 dollars)	119,829	139,659	28,722	51,999	81
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	1,862	1,569	597	332	-44
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,947	12,690	2,254	5,289	135
Textile yarn-preparing machines					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	7,628	4,696	553	605	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,635	50,593	12,795	13,140	3
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	1,491	899	300	322	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,261	10,844	2,876	2,985	4
Weaving machines					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	95,710	26,755	2,963	4,316	46
Value (1,000 dollars)	196,002	163,804	36,790	41,889	14
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	871	583	123	455	270
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,031	4,850	1,103	1,554	41
Knitting machines					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	18,922	30,077	6,882	9,118	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	42,365	68,161	14,908	25,613	72
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	2,707	1,729	378	387	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,333	9,018	2,496	4,003	60
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	4,442	4,167	1,594	371	-77
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,958	17,041	3,595	3,092	-14
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	1,312	974	208	121	-42
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,631	6,127	1,590	1,558	-2
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)					0
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,732	16,288	3,497	1,911	-45
Exports:					
Quantity (units)					0
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,003	4,448	826	629	-24

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	42,034	60,916	13,167	18,359	39
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	175,064	151,985	38,582	39,324	2
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,312	45,972	7,585	15,807	108
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,442	18,462	4,617	5,180	12
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	3,303	3,049	883	615	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,573	6,184	1,502	2,327	55
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	12,146	9,946	2,350	2,018	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,667	22,587	4,634	5,206	12
Parts of textile machinery					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	167,324	195,872	41,144	59,642	45
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	139,683	109,111	23,527	29,483	25
Cordage machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)					0
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,345	3,522	484	1,432	196
Exports:					
Quantity (units)					0
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,244	3,999	1,945	418	-78
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	258,470	270,847	71,161	92,293	30
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	118,580	100,836	28,886	23,629	-18
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials					

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	85,511	142,975	61,359	9,966	-84
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	83,409	54,174	13,922	14,586	5
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	47,242	80,647	11,209	11,457	2
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	134,619	82,266	22,697	13,855	-39
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,497,496	1,092,067	297,340	383,684	29
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,010,855	681,542	173,305	179,305	3
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	146,642	167,468	34,580	65,589	90
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	247,951	239,425	55,049	57,241	4
Tool holders and accessories					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,568	46,644	10,181	16,894	66
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	147,558	118,269	28,618	35,512	24
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	214,703	255,712	56,619	85,639	51
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	277,837	228,244	54,094	65,298	21
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,576	5,839	827	4,525	447
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	73,754	55,730	21,611	10,078	-53
Office machines					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,233,768	6,647,749	1,294,831	2,535,270	96
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,136,657	11,611,345	2,668,297	3,276,670	23

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,922	2,135	454	728	60
Value (1,000 dollars)	363,898	395,280	93,502	141,908	52
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	162	122	29	26	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	176,227	152,007	37,007	38,899	5
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,862	2,030	431	693	61
Value (1,000 dollars)	317,102	327,309	77,330	123,374	60
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	107	92	21	16	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,922	50,390	8,286	11,225	35
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	60	104	23	34	46
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,795	67,971	16,172	18,533	15
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	55	30	8	9	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	143,304	101,617	28,721	27,673	-4
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism					
Automatic data processing machines					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,195	7,169	1,105	3,063	177
Value (1,000 dollars)	977,227	1,887,366	309,592	788,467	155
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	378	567	146	164	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,041,817	2,309,287	528,194	618,865	17
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	271,880	283,390	70,505	103,148	46
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,253	23,931	7,189	5,005	-30
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	21,331	29,136	6,564	8,979	37
Value (1,000 dollars)	117,759	120,455	29,348	38,324	31
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	529	393	97	86	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,176	13,950	4,076	3,168	-22

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	6,794	9,223	2,022	3,150	56
Value (1,000 dollars)	154,120	162,934	41,156	64,824	58
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	31	18	5	4	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,076	9,980	3,112	1,836	-41
Office machines and parts					
Copying machines					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	450	627	145	235	61
Value (1,000 dollars)	556,690	654,186	145,422	232,924	60
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	50	51	10	12	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	170,126	280,026	40,956	63,113	54
Miscellaneous machines					
Shoe machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,328	20,508	3,632	5,009	38
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,585	18,802	4,415	5,000	13
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	75,350	84,393	21,121	27,877	32
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	340,873	217,527	67,807	48,515	-28
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,569	26,055	7,848	4,558	-42
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	100,495	75,120	28,033	15,490	-45
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	179,106	189,062	36,579	75,908	108
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	308,121	214,204	59,032	61,562	4

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,813	9,457	2,022	4,933	144
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,173	36,114	10,044	9,077	-10
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	63,165	49,880	11,250	10,230	-9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,802	16,929	4,601	4,738	3
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	695,139	777,132	164,356	361,938	120
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,536,238	1,536,476	368,750	461,563	25
Parts of machines					
Industrial molds					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	148,542	168,902	39,373	50,028	27
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	148,842	145,835	35,433	33,017	-7
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	6,161	9,351	665	3,322	400
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,055	1,874	218	281	29
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	1,250	1,520	252	270	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,025	2,625	475	1,213	155
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	605,407	458,963	117,375	153,553	31
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	854,400	715,563	185,422	173,426	-6
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	452,372	412,637	92,087	133,170	45
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	283,372	229,579	51,727	69,456	34

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Forged steel grinding balls					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,603	1,034	137	1,204	775
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,966	675	37	305	719
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	63,910	47,630	14,202	16,776	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,939	10,874	3,374	3,735	11
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	212,383	179,181	41,527	54,183	30
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	278,255	215,900	57,302	55,240	-4
Miscellaneous machinery parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	89,307	72,960	14,050	41,925	198
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	178,454	157,306	38,332	47,272	23
Electrical machinery and equipment					
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,061,997	1,293,877	287,533	431,054	50
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,646,898	1,279,274	312,691	327,269	5
Transformers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	130,643	120,281	28,378	37,648	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	144,627	152,709	38,831	49,888	28
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	4,835	4,116	895	1,360	52
Value (1,000 dollars)	165,571	164,055	50,914	33,852	-34
Motors and generators					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	406,701	490,217	107,382	154,130	44
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	903,489	539,157	124,163	143,130	15
Generator sets					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	464	526	104	69	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,693	81,415	13,914	25,248	81
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	51	37	10	15	44
Value (1,000 dollars)	474,573	230,550	47,801	59,646	25

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Magnets and electromagnetic devices					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,739	65,055	15,674	21,764	39
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,337	19,149	5,534	5,511	0
Primary cells and batteries					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	214,345	237,066	54,254	73,913	36
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	275,678	202,379	44,321	54,600	23
Storage batteries					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	124,822	135,606	29,340	49,123	67
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	150,294	80,823	17,906	23,074	29
Portable electric hand tools					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	91,958	118,265	21,809	40,764	87
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	89,079	75,280	20,459	23,154	13
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,914	45,137	9,510	10,553	11
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	84,768	96,959	22,192	28,554	29
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	89,586	109,927	21,558	26,473	23
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	81,955	63,455	15,949	15,320	-4
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,714	65,075	7,510	15,376	105
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,481	11,885	2,239	3,355	50
Ignition equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	206,291	226,648	53,405	76,195	43
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	257,386	239,695	56,893	72,337	27

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	59,303	84,379	18,627	28,516	53
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,194	24,193	5,112	8,032	57
Portable electric lamps					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,170	22,810	4,148	11,196	170
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,059	12,163	3,914	3,146	-20
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	107,579	152,475	31,778	46,349	46
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	337,675	293,440	62,828	73,182	16
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	313,635	373,387	87,248	100,236	15
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	141,968	133,256	28,936	32,076	11
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	297,034	481,764	80,251	171,054	113
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	125,827	115,895	27,676	31,573	14
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,320	76,092	13,616	14,089	3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,065	22,517	5,744	4,896	-15
Telephone and telegraph apparatus					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	626,335	1,208,487	215,464	402,215	87
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	829,144	789,960	205,320	205,176	0
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	167,618	276,089	55,604	101,780	83
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	378,903	439,906	104,789	109,458	4

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Telephone instruments					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	5,453	25,768	4,142	4,863	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	136,011	415,058	65,555	113,859	74
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	305	334	73	127	73
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,258	27,714	6,387	8,973	40
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	475,604	557,661	117,121	172,420	47
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	211,230	193,451	48,472	47,523	-2
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,745,610	9,218,265	1,794,017	2,778,457	55
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,094,305	2,077,874	496,599	532,765	7
Television cameras					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	267,681	297,490	60,140	104,411	74
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	59,348	44,725	13,781	8,222	-40
Television apparatus					
Television receivers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	832,897	1,095,546	196,658	329,159	67
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	220,578	186,904	41,290	44,770	8
Radio receivers and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,253,842	1,678,603	346,674	487,572	41
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	790,335	960,175	221,162	256,721	16
Automobile radio receivers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	3,597	4,516	948	1,271	34
Value (1,000 dollars)	154,874	246,138	44,070	74,085	68
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	758	742	228	257	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	71,561	75,884	23,676	27,895	18

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	33,762	38,642	7,555	10,246	36
Value (1,000 dollars)	544,975	568,021	116,348	153,313	32
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	416	281	48	82	71
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,728	9,776	2,227	2,584	16
Transceivers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	4,635	4,492	740	1,053	42
Value (1,000 dollars)	162,643	140,041	35,336	39,552	12
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	192	143	33	43	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	287,238	252,990	58,429	64,115	10
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	187,514	214,142	43,071	78,937	83
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,360	25,738	7,209	4,725	-34
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,522,000	3,347,314	603,627	1,052,801	74
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	269,313	212,181	58,791	51,465	-12
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	125,224	118,175	25,832	40,925	58
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	623,932	651,347	146,650	202,737	38
Radar					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	55,452	37,139	10,252	13,227	29
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	411,112	429,126	92,158	136,104	48
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	226,504	269,136	50,993	91,884	80
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	263,833	311,511	70,083	77,646	11

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Electrical capacitors					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	288,765	288,958	62,152	102,215	64
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	209,208	226,423	50,406	61,087	21
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	824,833	867,410	180,540	284,793	58
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,538	56,465	12,558	19,251	53
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	9,626	12,998	3,277	4,521	38
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,606	11,972	2,321	3,190	37
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	205,439	172,876	36,875	53,907	46
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,789	21,810	4,296	7,213	68
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	100,202	116,639	28,367	28,034	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	56,355	53,715	13,535	13,043	-4
Ceramic fixed capacitors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	3,393,271	3,828,180	831,046	1,148,388	38
Value (1,000 dollars)	110,446	119,730	24,368	40,995	68
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	699,761	1,007,946	183,619	253,489	38
Value (1,000 dollars)	63,847	83,966	17,678	25,970	47
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,180,778	1,365,130	313,705	460,316	47
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,798,117	1,757,688	409,552	515,952	26
Electrical switches and relays					
Circuit breakers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	17,599	17,710	4,440	4,368	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	39,925	60,692	11,484	16,679	45
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	31,229	33,210	8,609	8,362	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	166,845	146,008	32,451	33,887	4
Switches other than circuit breakers					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	408,124	454,855	102,111	135,767	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	232,982	281,734	61,169	76,785	26
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	174,532	164,088	38,574	52,699	37
Value (1,000 dollars)	256,555	244,105	56,663	67,564	19

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Fuses					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	87,946	96,197	26,606	23,430	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,566	14,252	3,367	3,700	10
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)					10
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,334	40,547	9,698	11,719	21
Connectors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,198,407	1,282,962	294,358	326,357	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	167,640	214,710	45,240	69,991	55
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	591,046	886,233	175,791	342,985	95
Value (1,000 dollars)	258,098	302,275	66,641	94,795	42
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	423	463	111	68	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,146	11,537	4,768	3,477	-27
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	110	97	25	21	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	106,172	61,258	18,241	12,678	-30
Ac motor starters and contactors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,447	2,559	154	1,388	799
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,240	14,041	2,027	4,897	142
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,562	1,437	484	442	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,768	16,688	4,288	5,272	23
Electrical resistors					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	185,691	208,927	42,019	71,837	71
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	139,305	149,355	31,795	45,798	44
Fixed resistors					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	98,417	108,224	23,694	39,357	66
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	86,528	98,385	20,217	30,957	53
Carbon composition resistors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	961,760	805,216	188,464	243,223	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,967	10,202	2,552	2,892	13
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	67,276	81,753	12,961	44,264	242
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,794	8,772	1,712	2,701	58

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Film resistors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	6,145,622	7,878,990	1,830,841	2,540,910	39
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,548	43,237	9,823	13,195	34
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	104,134	151,484	22,345	135,496	506
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,099	15,671	3,527	6,014	70
Wirewound resistors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	144,132	81,767	36,632	13,412	-63
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,148	6,480	1,541	2,063	34
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	41,122	45,712	8,582	14,866	73
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,867	8,433	1,918	2,334	22
Automatic voltage regulators					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,950	21,756	4,254	8,093	90
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	39,782	34,542	9,069	8,002	-12
Electric lamps					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	187,876	209,467	43,818	65,939	50
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	155,328	125,696	31,520	34,398	9
Electronic tubes (except x-ray)					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	200,651	211,451	50,128	66,930	34
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	247,582	260,104	60,231	74,371	23
Television picture tubes					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,795	39,362	9,415	8,022	-15
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,330	30,464	5,718	8,548	49
Semiconductors					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,205,115	5,050,852	1,014,106	1,779,655	75
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,821,714	4,388,521	975,766	1,291,284	32
Transistors					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,922,484	1,754,590	441,476	487,957	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	259,661	253,038	59,112	81,121	37
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	173,627	296,519	70,953	97,603	38
Value (1,000 dollars)	81,764	97,896	23,262	27,679	19

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Integrated circuits					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,461,332	4,179,186	853,829	1,421,329	66
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	836,260	1,025,724	233,317	313,151	34
Electrical conductors					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	545,457	725,669	138,545	216,925	57
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	559,005	641,079	160,765	165,036	3
Miscellaneous electrical articles					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	525,906	572,952	115,409	189,215	64
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	994,037	1,027,386	246,039	302,176	23
Rail locomotives and rolling stock					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	117,990	153,614	20,626	47,197	129
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	432,519	402,068	84,330	83,187	-1
Motor vehicles					
Automobile trucks and truck tractors					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	682,460	765,876	152,316	223,555	47
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,130,020	4,531,263	894,178	1,425,033	59
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	102,642	100,627	22,690	29,434	30
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,697,395	1,357,358	337,265	325,780	-3
Motor buses					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	14,651	17,853	4,837	5,180	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	249,320	276,871	65,126	72,110	11
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	3,309	2,030	490	370	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)	88,841	60,391	14,397	8,012	-44
Passenger automobiles					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	3,076,647	3,707,796	854,249	1,206,925	41
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,480,827	24,344,512	5,863,636	7,781,623	33
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	390,089	558,264	129,521	166,481	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,922,853	4,242,617	958,364	1,306,801	36

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Snowmobiles					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	32,986	29,839	339	527	55
Value (1,000 dollars)	52,212	50,403	678	1,175	73
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	7,236	3,786	455	167	-63
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,386	6,975	493	242	-51
Special purpose motor vehicles					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)					0
Value (1,000 dollars)	327,456	398,882	107,829	111,194	3
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	10,011	6,811	1,726	1,879	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	932,742	473,196	123,141	110,230	-10
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	45,094	67,600	18,485	11,565	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)	497,275	752,689	199,096	188,346	-5
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	69,158	72,039	14,775	23,101	56
Value (1,000 dollars)	349,975	465,057	83,562	187,575	124
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,550,177	4,918,135	998,540	1,746,378	75
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,663,116	6,752,689	1,623,237	2,204,469	36
Tractors, including parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	785,446	968,419	199,219	309,654	55
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,417,663	1,728,999	342,588	478,958	40
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	152,083	176,063	26,881	87,855	227
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	305,583	221,532	43,952	55,866	27
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,042	19,112	3,483	3,549	2
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,125,065	901,719	246,259	213,546	-13

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Motorcycles, including parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,120,482	773,650	310,882	208,794	-33
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,535	85,236	21,337	26,274	23
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,536	50,186	12,998	12,294	-5
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	194,515	147,945	43,661	16,251	-63
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,481,131	2,011,994	618,962	862,622	39
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,645,736	12,070,942	3,623,578	2,385,256	-34
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	741	457	133	139	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,156,993	887,002	323,716	470,507	45
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	2,194	2,024	419	292	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,121,361	7,391,069	2,467,541	1,120,305	-55
Pleasure boats; floating structures					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	254,397	534,511	60,803	82,195	35
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	941,399	629,992	253,484	116,747	-54
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	188,986	266,163	56,795	76,157	34
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	327,726	332,028	83,540	109,148	31

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Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1984 1/

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery		
Steam generating boilers and auxilary equipment and parts thereof	(01) 09	
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof	(01) 09 10	01 09
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof	(01) 09	
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	01	
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	01	
Non-piston type aircraft engines	04	01 (04) 07
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor	01 09	(01) 09
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof	01	01
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	01	
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof		
Fans and blowers and parts thereof	01	
Compressors and parts thereof	01	
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	01	
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	01 09	
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof	(01)	
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof	01	
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof	01 09 10	(01) 09 10
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof	01	01
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof	(01) 09	(01) 10
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof		
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof		
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof	01	
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof	01	
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery		
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and		

1/ ... of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1984

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
related machinery and parts thereof	01	
Drilling and boring machinery	04 (07) 09	(01) (04) (07)
Front-end loaders	01 09	01
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines	01 04 (07)	04 (07) 09
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof		
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink		
Agricultural and horticultural machinery	01	01
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery	01	
Lawnmowers and parts thereof	01	
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof		
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof	01 09 10	(01) 09
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof		
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof	01 09 10	
Bakery machinery and parts thereof	01	09
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof	01 09	10
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof	01	01 10
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing machinery		
Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard; machines for processing or finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard, or making them into articles; and parts thereof	01	
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof	01	
Duplicating machines and parts thereof		
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof	01	
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines		
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments	01 04 (07) 09	01 04 (07) 09 10
Textile yarn-producing machinery	01 04 (07)	01 (04) 07
Textile yarn-preparing machines		
Weaving machines	04 (07)	01 04 (07) 09 10
Knitting machines	01 04 07	01 07 10
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles	(04) 07 09	(04) 07 09 10
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making		

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1984

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof	(01) 04 07	(01) (04) (07)
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof	01	
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof	01	
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines	01 (04) 07 09 10	(04) 07 09
Parts of textile machinery	01	01
Cordage machines and parts thereof	01 04 07 09 10	(01) (04) (07) 09
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	01	
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials		
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof	(01) 09	09
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof		(01)
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof	01	
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof	01	
Tool holders and accessories	01	01
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof	01	01
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof	01 09	(01)
Office machines	01	01
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism	01 04	(04)
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard	01 04	01 (04) 07
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters	04 (07) 09	04
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism		
Automatic data processing machines	01 04	04
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing	01	(01) 09
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type	01 04	(01) (04) 09
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism	01 04	(01) (04)
Office machines and parts		
Copying machines		
Miscellaneous machines		
Shoe machinery and parts thereof	01	
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts		

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Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1984

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
thereof	01	(01)
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof	(01)	(01) 10
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof	01	
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	01	
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof		10
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof	01	01
Parts of machines		
Industrial molds	01	
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings	01 04 (07)	01 07 09 10
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	01	
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts	01	01
Forged steel grinding balls	01 04 09	04 09
Gear boxes and other speed changers with fixed, multiple, or variable ratios; pulleys and sheaves; shaft couplings; torque converters; chain sprockets; clutches; and universal joints; and parts thereof	01	
Miscellaneous machinery parts	01 09 10	01
Electrical machinery and equipment		
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment	01	
Transformers	01 04	(01) 04 (07) 09
Motors and generators	01	
Generator sets	01 (04) 07 09	01 04 10
Magnets and electromagnetic devices	01	
Primary cells and batteries	01	01
Storage batteries	01	01
Portable electric hand tools	01	
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof		01
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof	01	
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof	01	01 09 10
Ignition equipment	01	01
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles	01	01
Portable electric lamps	01 09	(01)
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	01	
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof		
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof	01	

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1984

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof		
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	01	
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment	01	09
Telephone instruments	01 04 07	01 04 10
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	01	
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	01	
Television cameras	01	(01)
Television apparatus		
Television receivers	01	
Radio receivers and parts	01	
Automobile radio receivers	01 04 07	04
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type	01 04	04 (07)
Transceivers	04 (07)	04
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	01	(01)
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	01	
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	01	01
Radar	01	01
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus	01	
Electrical capacitors	01	01
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors	01 05	01 05 10
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors	01 05	
Ceramic fixed capacitors	01 05 08	01 05
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	01	01
Electrical switches and relays		
Circuit breakers	01 07	
Switches other than circuit breakers	01 04	04
Fuses	(04) 07	01 04 07
Connectors	01 04 07	01 04 (07)
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies	(01) (04) 09	(01) (04) 09 10
Ac motor starters and contactors	01 04 (07)	01 07
Electrical resistors	01	01
Fixed resistors	01	01
Carbon composition resistors	05	01 05 (08)
Film resistors	01 05	01 05 (08)
Wirewound resistors	01 (05) 08	01 05
Automatic voltage regulators	01	
Electric lamps	01	
Electronic tubes (except x-ray)	01	01
Television picture tubes		01
Semiconductors	01	01
Transistors	01 04 07	04 10
Integrated circuits	01	01

Table 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1984

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Electrical conductors	01	
Miscellaneous electrical articles	01	01
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	01 09	09 10
Motor vehicles		
Automobile trucks and truck tractors	01 04	04 (07) 09
Motor buses		(01) (04) (07) 09
Passenger automobiles	01 04	01 04
Snowmobiles	01 04 09	(01) (04) 07
Special purpose motor vehicles		
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles	(04) 07 09	01 04 07
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis	01	01
Tractors, including parts	01	01
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts	01	01
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts		
Motorcycles, including parts	(01)	01
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts	09	(01) 09
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts	01	(01)
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)	02 07	(02) (05) (07)
Pleasure boats; floating structures	01	(01) 09
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts	01	01

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Miscellaneous Manufactures 1/

The trend in the U.S. trade balance for miscellaneous manufactured products continued downward in the first quarter of 1984 for the sixth consecutive quarter and showed a growing deficit for the fourth successive quarter. In the first quarter of 1984, the trade deficit reached $995 million compared with a surplus of $136 million in the first quarter of 1983. This $1,130 million deterioration in the trade balance resulted from an increase in exports of less than 1 percent, or $35 million, accompanying an increase in imports of 33 percent, or $1,165 million. Of the major trading partners, the largest surpluses were with OPEC and Canada at $209 million and $175 million, respectively; the largest trade deficits were with Japan and Taiwan at $711 million and $658 million, respectively. Each of these deficits with Japan and Taiwan increased over $200 million, or over 40 percent, between the first quarter of 1983 and the first quarter of 1984 (table 23, fig. 9).

Whereas imports from all countries or areas increased in the first quarter of 1984 compared with the first quarter of 1983, the major changes occurred with Canada (up 46 percent to $348 million), Taiwan (up 42 percent to $708 million), the EC (up 31 percent to $1,256 million), and Japan (up 31 percent to $1,076 million). U.S. exports increased to four countries, the largest of which occurred with Mexico, up 50 percent to $69 million; the most significant decline occurred with OPEC, down 19 percent to $214 million. The effect of economic expansion growing faster in the United States than abroad and the continued misalignment of the foreign exchange-rate structure with respect to the U.S. dollar have continued to provide the conditions for strong growth in U.S. imports along with relative stagnation in U.S. exports in this sector.

Whereas there was little change in exports of the major commodity groups, there were several changes in imports recorded in the first quarter of 1984 compared with the first quarter of 1983. Recording media, particularly blank tape from Japan, as well as from the Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, and West Germany, increased by over 90 percent to about $232 million, due in part to competitive pricing, which allowed successful penetration of the market. Increases in imports of furniture, certain scientific instruments, jewelry, and luggage and handbags by 40 to 50 percent also occurred. Furniture imports were spurred by the resurgence of the U.S. housing industry and the aggressive marketing policies of Canada in upholstered pieces and of Taiwan in unassembled items. Trade developments in these commodities and other miscellaneous manufactures are covered in more detail in the following section.

Scientific instruments.--The United States trade surplus for scientific instruments amounted to $778 million in the first quarter of 1984, down 12 percent from a surplus of $888 million in the corresponding period of 1983. The weakened U.S. trade position was caused by a 38-percent increase in

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).

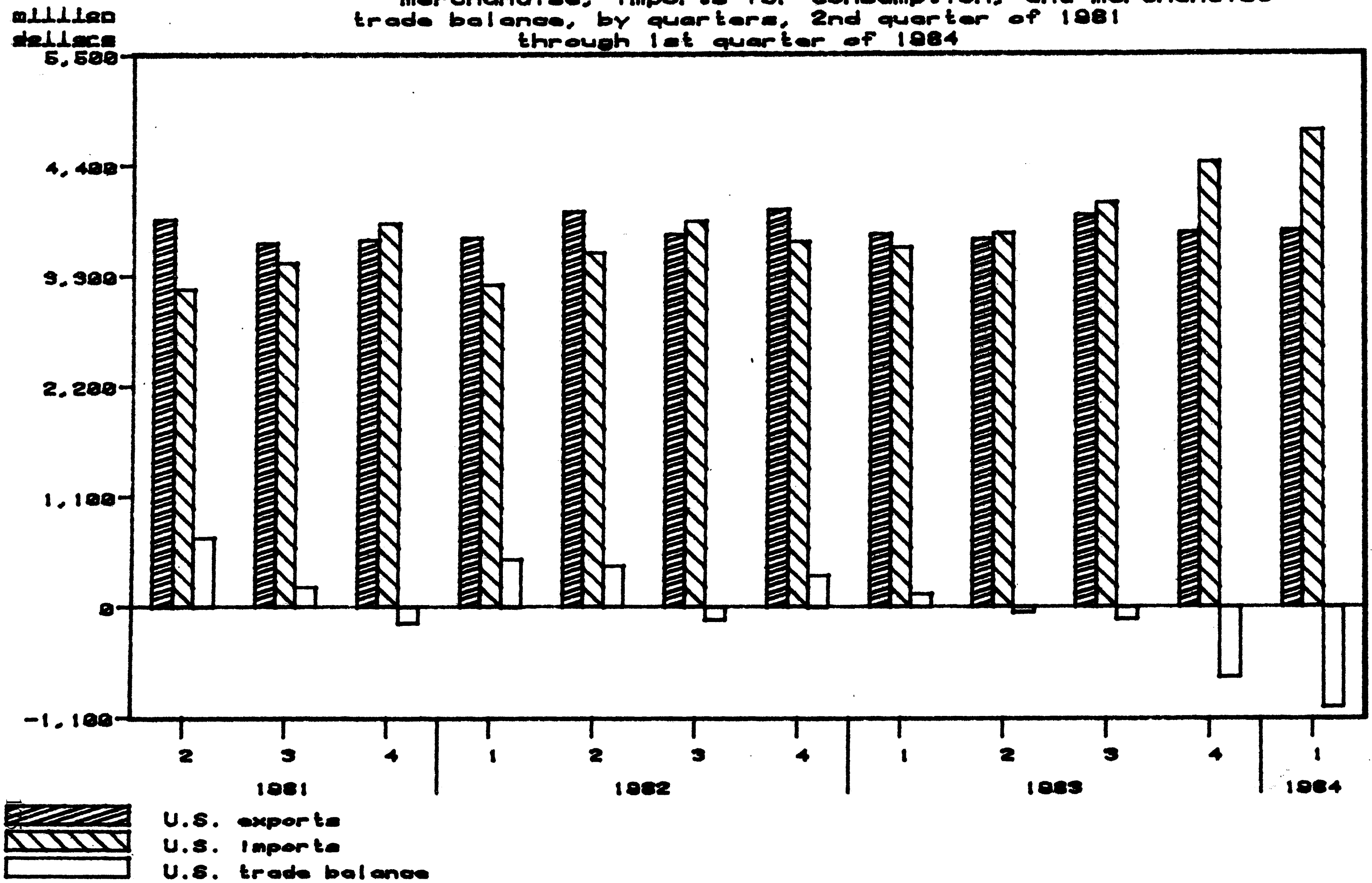
Table 23.—Miscellaneous manufactures : U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, January–March 1983, and January–March 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1983	January–March 1983	January–March 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	1,972,292	486,678	523,374
Japan	1,337,205	326,068	364,552
EC	4,164,219	1,072,842	1,092,380
Brazil	142,312	38,521	21,437
Hong Kong	238,053	54,144	52,964
India	103,776	31,294	26,962
Korea	215,912	59,929	53,871
Mexico	376,496	73,582	123,979
Taiwan	219,157	52,020	50,263
OPEC	1,040,813	263,283	214,013
NMEs	282,630	71,402	61,623
China	173,685	47,565	40,837
All other	4,910,144	1,181,545	1,160,683
Total	15,003,014	3,711,312	3,746,106
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	1,138,140	239,562	348,441
Japan	3,580,409	824,282	1,075,742
EC	4,065,824	957,792	1,256,157
Brazil	75,448	17,389	21,693
Hong Kong	1,106,977	232,923	287,580
India	25,379	4,584	10,467
Korea	835,886	189,731	261,581
Mexico	399,090	77,674	102,734
Taiwan	2,295,720	497,477	708,135
OPEC	22,219	4,275	4,895
NMEs	229,963	54,116	85,131
China	172,508	38,703	71,271
All other	1,969,039	475,899	578,320
Total	15,744,101	3,575,711	4,740,883
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	834,151	247,115	174,933
Japan	-2,243,204	-498,213	-711,190
EC	98,394	115,050	-163,777
Brazil	66,863	21,131	-255
Hong Kong	-868,923	-178,779	-234,616
India	78,396	26,710	16,494
Korea	-619,973	-129,802	-207,710
Mexico	-22,593	-4,092	21,244
Taiwan	-2,076,562	-445,457	-657,872
OPEC	1,018,594	259,008	209,117
NMEs	52,666	17,285	-23,507
China	1,177	8,862	-30,434
All other	2,941,104	705,645	582,363
Total	-741,086	135,601	-994,776

1/ Import values are based on Customs value; export values are based on f.a.s. 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, 2nd quarter of 1981 through 1st quarter of 1984



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

imports coupled with a growth in exports of slightly less than 1 percent. The value of U.S. imports of scientific instruments grew from $317 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $438 million in the first quarter of 1984, and exports increased from $1,205 million to $1,216 million.

All major instrument groups experienced substantial growth in imports. Imports of drawing, marking-out, mathematical, and other measuring and checking instruments increased by 40 percent, from $92 million to $129 million. Japan, West Germany, and the United Kingdom were the major sources. These products mostly incorporate less sophisticated technology, and U.S. producers have difficulty in meeting the competition. Imports of instruments and apparatus to measure and check electrical quantities rose from $34 million to $59 million, or by 74 percent. Japan, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands, which were the primary sources, collectively doubled their exports to the United States, from $22 million to $44 million. Imports were significant particularly for a group of competitively priced instruments for testing circuits, which are experiencing relatively strong demand here.

Whereas exports overall increased slightly in the first quarter of 1984 compared with the corresponding period of 1983, exports of meteorological, hydrological, and geophysical instruments underwent a 10-percent decline, from $120 million to $99 million. Generally weakened demand worldwide for geophysical instruments was primarily responsible for the drop in exports. However, exports of apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquid or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts increased from $260 million to $282 million; exports of instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities rose from $337 million to $367 million. Exports of both groups increased by 9 percent, and this growth is believed to be due primarily to improved capital expenditures by foreign manufacturers.

Ruben Moller
724-1732

<u>Furniture</u>.--Imports of furniture continued to increase sharply, rising 47 percent in the first quarter of 1984 over that of imports in the corresponding period of 1983, from $412 million to over $605 million. The two principal sources of imported furniture continued to be Canada and Taiwan, with these countries accounting for over 52 percent of total imports. Imports from Canada increased 65 percent during the first quarter of 1984 over that of imports in the corresponding period of 1983; those from Taiwan increased 54 percent. Imports of metal furniture experienced the greatest percentage growth, rising 53 percent, from $92 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $141 million in the first quarter of 1984. Imports of wood furniture, which accounted for nearly one-half of total imports, increased 44 percent, from $193 million to $277 million for the periods under comparison. Taiwan was by far the largest supplier of wood furniture (at $72 million), followed by Denmark and Canada, imports from which totaled approximately the same amount ($37 million and $35 million, respectively). Imported furniture overall continued to increase its share of the U.S. market, particularly that from Taiwan, which enjoys a price advantage due to its lower labor costs.

Comparing the two periods, U.S. exports remained fairly stable, falling less than 1 percent from $136 million to $135 million. Canada surpassed Saudi Arabia as the principal export market, with these two countries receiving nearly one-half of total exports. Overall, exports to Saudi Arabia declined 29 percent for the periods under consideration. Exports of medical furniture, furniture designed for motor-vehicle or aircraft use, and bedsprings and mattresses each showed increases for the first quarter of 1984 over that for the first quarter of 1983; all other categories of furniture registered declines. U.S. exports of furniture are strongest in the areas of medical or special-purpose furniture; exports of traditional household or office furniture are experiencing difficulty in competing in world markets.

Rhett Leverett
724-1725

Photographic equipment and supplies.--The value of U.S. imports of all photographic equipment and supplies increased from $378 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $447 million in the first quarter of 1984, or by 18 percent. Hand-held still picture cameras, which were the major import items in terms of value, increased from $137 million to $153 million during the period. This increase was due primarily to renewed interest in certain 35mm cameras from Japan and to the proliferation of disc camera models from Japan, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. The value of U.S. imports of photographic film, dry plates, and emulsion increased substantially, from $99 million to $143 million, or by about 45 percent. In terms of value, Japan was the principal supplier of these imports. The increase in imports of photographic film and paper was due, in large part, to the effective utilization by a Japanese manufacturer of its expanded U.S. sales force.

U.S. exports of all photographic equipment and supplies increased by 4 percent to $444 million in the first quarter of 1984. U.S. exports of photographic film, emulsion, and dry plates rose by 13 percent to $248 million, as foreign interest in the disc camera system enabled film sales to overcome adverse currency exchange rates. France, Japan, the United Kingdom, and Canada were the principal markets. Conversely, a significant decrease in the value of U.S. exports of photographic cameras other than motion picture cameras and enlargers occurred (down 43 percent, from $59 million to $34 million). The decline in the value of such exports is attributable, in part, to increased competition in the world market for disc cameras, which have been licensed by the principal U.S. manufacturer for production overseas. The United Kingdom, Japan, and Canada were the principal markets for such exports.

Richardo Witherspoon
724-0978

Jewelry.--U.S. imports of jewelry increased from $275 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $398 million in the first quarter of 1984, or by 45 percent. Imports of precious metal jewelry from Italy, the primary source of such articles, increased by 36 percent to $145 million. Imports of costume jewelry rose by 69 percent to $69 million; Taiwan and Hong Kong supplied about 70 percent of the value of such imports during the first quarter of 1984. A 63-percent increase in pearl imports from Japan also contributed to the overall increase in the value of jewelry imports. Pearls imported from Japan were valued at $44 million during the first quarter of 1984. The increase in imports of jewelry is attributable to the continuing popularity of the Italian style in precious metal jewelry and the steady upward trend in fashion for pearl items.

Richardo Witherspoon
724-0978

Medical goods.--In the first quarter of 1984, the United States trade surplus for medical goods amounted to $284 million, down 6 percent from a surplus of $302 million in the first quarter of 1983. A large increase in imports (20 percent) and a smaller growth in exports (6 percent) were responsible for the deterioration of the U.S. trade position. In terms of value, U.S. imports of these goods rose from $262 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $314 million in the corresponding period of 1984. Exports grew from $564 million to $598 million.

A 67-percent increase in imports of electromedical instruments (from $47 million to $79 million) and a 41-percent growth in imports of orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances (from $22 million to $31 million) contributed significantly to the weakened U.S. trade position. Most foreign suppliers of electromedical instruments increased their exports to the United States. In particular, imports from Japan, the largest source of these articles, increased by 123 percent, from $10 million to $23 million; imports from West Germany, the second largest source, grew from $10 million to $17 million, or by 70 percent. Improved economic conditions in the United States, as well as the availability of competitively priced foreign-made medical goods contributed to the substantial growth in imports.

Exports of electromedical instruments and orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances, primarily to Canada, the United Kingdom, and Japan, accounted for most of the smaller overall growth in exports during the first quarter of 1984. Compared with imports, the relatively sluggish export performance of medical goods was due primarily to intensified competition abroad from a growing number of competent foreign producers, as well as the strong U.S. dollar.

Ruben Moller
724-1732

Ophthalmic goods.--U.S. imports of ophthalmic goods increased by 26 percent, in terms of value, from $116 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $146 million in the first quarter of 1984. Taiwan, Italy, France, and Japan were the principal suppliers of imports of ophthalmic goods during the first quarter of 1984, together accounting for 59 percent of the value of such imports. Eyeglasses, goggles, and similar articles increased by 28 percent to $60 million, with Taiwan being the principal supplier. The value of imports of frames, mountings, and parts of eyeglasses rose by 15 percent to $62 million during the first quarter of 1984; Italy, France, and Japan were the major sources. The rise in imports of ophthalmic goods is attributable, in part, to favorable exchange rates for foreign currency and to a growing trend of selling the bulk of such imports directly to dispensers, thus bypassing the middleman and concurrent markup.

Richardo Witherspoon
724-0978

<u>Handbags</u>.--U.S. imports of handbags increased from 47 million bags, valued at $111 million, during the first quarter 1983 to 60 million bags, valued at $154 million, during the first quarter 1984, or 28 percent in terms of quantity and 39 percent in terms of value. For the third consecutive quarter new highs were established compared with any previous quarter for both the total quantity and total value of imports of handbags. Consumer demand increased during this period as the U.S. economy recovered from the recession. During the first quarter of 1984, Taiwan supplied 55 percent of the quantity and 36 percent of the value of all handbags; Korea supplied 10 percent of the quantity and 19 percent of the value. Most of the imports from Taiwan consisted of handbags of textile materials (principally of manmade fibers (nylon) and canvas) and of plastics, whereas those from Korea were of leather and of plastics. The share of total imports of handbags accounted for by handbags of materials other than leather and plastics decreased from 60 percent of the quantity during the first quarter of 1983 to 51 percent during the corresponding period of 1984. Meanwhile, handbags of leather increased their share of the quantity from 9 percent to 12 percent, and handbags of plastics increased from 31 percent to 37 percent.

Carl Seastrum
724-1733

<u>Luggage</u>.--During the first quarter of 1984, U.S. imports of luggage increased by 56 percent, to $121 million from $78 million during the first quarter of 1983. Only the fourth quarter of 1983 recorded a higher total. Taiwan and Korea shared most of the increase, supplying 59 percent and 24 percent of total luggage imports, respectively, during the first quarter of 1984. Comparing the first quarter of 1983 with the first quarter of 1984, luggage of materials other than leather and plastics (primarily manmade textile materials, especially nylon) continued to register by far the largest absolute gain, from $40 million to $80 million. Taiwan is the dominant supplier of this type of luggage, accounting for 66 percent of such imports in the first quarter of 1984. As imports of soft-side textile luggage increases its share of the U.S. market, more U.S. producers of luggage are turning to imports to supplement their product line in those areas where they cannot produce competitive products.

Carl Seastrum
724-1733

<u>Game machines</u>.--Reflecting both the continuing absorption of the home video game industry by the home computer industry and the static-to-declining interest in coin-operated video games, U.S. imports of all game machines and parts fell by 36 percent (from $145 million to $92 million) in the first quarter of 1984 compared with the first quarter of 1983, and U.S. exports dropped by 53 percent (from $77 million to $35 million).

Reflecting the conversion of U.S.-owned overseas assembly plants from home video game systems to home computers, imports of home video game systems and components, the most significant type traded, declined by 50 percent in the first quarter of 1984 compared with the first quarter of 1983, from $94 million to $47 million. Imports from Taiwan and Hong Kong, the principal locations for these overseas assembly operations, dropped from $45 million to

$30 million and from $32 million to $9 million, respectively. During the first quarter of 1984, parts and cartridges accounted for 82 percent of the imports of home video game systems and components. Exports of noncoin-operated game machines and parts (chiefly home video game systems and components) fell by 72 percent in the first quarter of 1984, from $53 million to $15 million.

U.S. imports of coin-operated game machines, the second most significant type, dropped by 59 percent (from $23 million to $10 million) in the first quarter of 1984 compared with the first quarter of 1983; U.S. exports declined by 20 percent (from $25 million to $20 million). These data reflect not only a reduced interest in video game arcades but also an increasing practice of converting used arcade video game machines to new games simply by inserting new game logic boards and changing the machines' cosmetics. This allows the retention of used cabinets and monitors, greatly reducing the cost to game machine operators.

Ralph Watkins
724-0976

<u>Musical instruments, parts, and accessories</u>.--The value of U.S. imports of musical instruments, parts, and accessories rose from $66 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $92 million in the first quarter of 1984, or by 39 percent. Imports of musical instruments only increased from $51 million to $72 million during the period, or by 42 percent. Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan were the principal sources of U.S. imports of musical instruments during the first quarter of 1984, together accounting for about 81 percent of the value. All types of musical instruments, except woodwinds, registered increases in imports; the most significant gains were in imports of pianos and organs. During the period, U.S. imports of pianos increased 71 percent, in terms of value, from $17 million to $29 million and 44 percent, in terms of quantity, from 27,000 units to 39,000 units. Increased unit prices and the improving U.S. economy contributed to the rise. Japan and Korea, the principal suppliers, also benefited from favorable currency exchange rates. The continuing popularity of portable, less expensive electronic keyboards is cited for the increase in imports of organs, which rose from $6 million to $9 million (50 percent), and from 34,000 units to 85,000 units (150 percent) during the period. Japan was the principal supplier of such imports.

U.S. exports of musical instruments, parts, and accessories decreased by 19 percent from $31 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $26 million in the first quarter of 1984. The decrease was principally due to the unfavorable alignment of the U.S. dollar with respect to foreign currencies and to increased competition from instruments manufactured in the Orient. Canada, Japan, and West Germany were the principal markets.

Richardo Witherspoon
724-0978

<u>Bicycles</u>.--During the first quarter of 1984, U.S. imports of bicycles increased to 959,000 units, valued at $66 million, from 489,000 units, valued at $34 million, in the corresponding period of 1983, or by 96 percent in terms

of quantity and 94 percent in terms of value. The principal supplier, Taiwan, increased its share of total imports from 62 percent of the quantity to 75 percent; Japan's share slipped from 26 percent to 18 percent. It is believed that importers of bicycles and domestic producers continued to experience demand from retailers to supply bicycles both for current sales and to fill inventory supply, a trend begun during 1983 when demand increased as the economy pulled out of the recession. Although the shift in the product mix of imported bicycles toward smaller sizes, particularly BMX-styles, continued to occur, it was only a slight shift. Larger, mainly lightweight bicycles accounted for the biggest share of imported bicycles, 66 percent in the first quarter of 1984 compared with 70 percent in the first quarter of 1983. Taiwan sharply increased its share of these larger imported bicycles from 52 percent of the quantity during the first quarter of 1983 to 66 percent during the first quarter of 1984.

Carl Seastrum
724-1733

Parts of bicycles.--U.S. imports of parts of bicycles expanded from $27 million during the first quarter of 1983 to $38 million during the first quarter of 1984, or by 47 percent. Because most imported parts of bicycles are used by U.S. producers of bicycles in original-equipment manufacturing, and because producers' shipments of bicycles in the first quarter of 1984 increased only by an estimated 18 percent over that of shipments in the corresponding period of 1983, it is believed that producers' shipments of parts of bicycles did not increase as rapidly as the expansion of domestic bicycle shipments. Japan and Taiwan remained the principal suppliers, providing $22 million (58 percent) and $8 million (21 percent), respectively, of parts of bicycles, during the first quarter of 1984.

Carl Seastrum
724-1733

Small arms.--Imports of small arms during the first quarter of 1984 were $29 million, up 8 percent over imports during the corresponding period of 1983. This increase reverses the previous trend in U.S. trade that began as early as 1980 for some sporting arms sectors. The recovery was led by imports of pistols and revolvers, which increased 55 percent in terms of quantity and 96 percent in terms of value, from the first quarter of 1983 to the first quarter of 1984, rising to 57,000 units, valued at $6 million. Another significant indicator of recovery in the small-arms market is that both U.S. imports and exports of shotguns rose for the first time in 4 years. Imports of shotguns were 21,000 units, valued at $7 million, for the first quarter of 1984, up 21 percent in terms of quantity and 40 percent in terms of value, compared with imports in the first quarter of 1983. Exports of nearly 16,000 units, valued at $2 million, were up 4 percent, in terms of quantity, and 5 percent, in terms of value, compared with exports in the first quarter of 1983. Total small-arms exports declined by slightly more than 1 percent to $30 million, although exports of military small arms were up 2 percent to $23 million.

Mark D. Estes
724-0977

Flat goods.--U.S. imports of flat goods increased from $21 million in the first quarter of 1983 to $29 million in the corresponding period of 1984, or by 35 percent. During 1984, Taiwan supplied 34 percent, Korea, 13 percent, Hong Kong, 12 percent, and Italy, 10 percent, or combined, a little over two-thirds of the total. The bulk of the increase was flat goods of materials other than leather, whose share of total imports of flat goods increased from 54 percent to 60 percent. Taiwan was the principal beneficiary of the increase. Industry sources indicate that imports of relatively lower priced nylon flat goods are sharply cutting into the market for U.S.-produced flat goods.

Carl Seastrum
724-1733

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups 1/

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Handbags					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	167,009	188,626	46,841	59,795	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	422,833	485,782	110,782	153,709	39
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	6,320	4,635	1,485	1,471	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,032	9,197	2,017	2,795	39
Luggage					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	336,420	401,927	77,646	121,185	56
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,965	32,578	9,197	5,168	-44
Flat goods					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,249	109,123	21,420	28,921	35
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,763	5,541	1,453	1,064	-27
Ophthalmic goods					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	342,026	451,785	116,010	146,306	26
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	113,325	109,681	27,840	28,450	2
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic					
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	275,163	280,186	63,721	81,808	28
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,090	85,398	17,511	25,920	48
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	178,899	194,326	44,856	58,786	31
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	138,642	208,967	41,036	49,424	20
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	221,917	261,032	64,297	77,318	20
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	601,238	572,929	150,510	154,564	3

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

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Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,818	83,464	21,921	30,905	41
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	332,743	361,390	89,107	103,812	17
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,066	41,223	11,280	9,921	-12
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	120,324	123,487	31,718	29,512	-7
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts					
Electro-medical apparatus and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	129,391	207,035	46,945	78,581	67
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	773,823	783,271	193,418	215,295	11
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)	351,612	458,000	117,942	117,637	0
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	320,110	348,972	99,187	94,776	-4
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	237,603	225,803	57,045	76,584	34
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,022,230	901,850	242,448	221,464	-9
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)	326,900	399,288	92,099	129,358	40
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	91,270	75,919	17,814	16,389	-8

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,171	19,509	4,120	7,590	84
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,290	10,094	2,442	2,515	3
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles ormaterials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,941	15,426	4,756	3,450	-27
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	124,209	125,371	35,411	29,358	-17
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,717	26,837	6,526	8,010	23
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,002	38,130	10,689	9,842	-8
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	251,197	268,286	62,902	86,918	38
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,104,052	1,066,600	259,997	282,101	9
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	110,597	133,182	36,400	42,554	17
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	903,008	878,834	240,199	223,001	-7
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,786	49,697	11,186	16,107	44
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,018	50,233	12,122	13,643	13
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,862	17,877	4,297	4,672	9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	127,487	118,217	31,329	30,771	-2

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	137,422	164,306	34,013	59,166	74
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,373,313	1,444,741	337,426	366,889	9
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,639	15,871	3,610	3,549	-2
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	86,197	66,536	14,928	19,949	34
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts					
Watches and watch movements					
Imports:					
Quantity (thousands)	86,134	141,045	39,631	36,782	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	649,385	740,216	200,737	214,377	7
Exports:					
Quantity (thousands)	2,079	991	262	208	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,739	12,908	3,989	2,706	-32
Clocks and clock movements					
Imports:					
Quantity (thousands)	47,374	57,358	16,127	12,625	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)	228,455	223,096	57,083	51,106	-10
Exports:					
Quantity (thousands)	1,842	1,807	394	186	-53
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,174	12,240	3,135	2,706	-14
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,201	14,925	3,156	4,446	41
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,885	27,438	4,297	4,557	6
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	597,863	631,491	153,998	175,011	14
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	293,404	190,979	59,032	33,623	-43

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts; and projection screens					
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	23,819	32,011	7,271	8,079	11
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	90,366	79,673	20,231	19,441	-4
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts					
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	2,534	3,363	792	883	12
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	13,136	8,480	2,695	2,518	-7
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)	16,785	18,569	4,484	5,145	15
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	22,037	16,944	4,722	3,738	-21
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)	88,260	84,919	21,011	19,424	-8
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	7,113	7,266	2,157	1,619	-25
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)					
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	73,951	96,458	29,908	26,144	-13
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	195,159	154,432	38,252	35,308	-8
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film					
Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	2,984	5,123	2,477	1,125	-55
Exports: Value (1,000 dollars)	21,982	16,085	4,499	4,410	-2

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	395,954	454,570	99,333	142,692	44
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	943,690	915,858	218,889	248,229	13
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	211,729	247,839	55,426	63,605	15
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	291,202	291,364	61,323	81,460	33
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)	21,536	16,477	4,148	5,875	42
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	70,381	67,159	20,113	16,444	-18
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 linear feet)	107,807	25,233	614	33,990	5,429
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,960	7,406	1,284	4,160	224
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 linear feet)	32,939	9,024	2,187	3,441	57
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,709	34,002	7,857	11,689	49
Phonograph records					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,672	38,794	9,647	13,914	44
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	61,200	49,417	12,316	9,949	-19
Sound-recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,459	50,427	5,744	22,091	285
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	115,918	161,652	37,255	53,750	44

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	351,997	511,429	97,845	182,250	86
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	592,671	487,854	132,110	123,877	-6
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)	6,096	20,790	2,149	3,608	68
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,588	16,603	1,334	4,825	262
Musical instruments, parts and accessories					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	293,208	417,219	66,282	128,200	93
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	147,836	159,275	30,758	33,164	8
Musical instruments					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	226,262	292,119	50,545	89,866	78
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	99,613	98,776	19,866	19,808	0
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)	65,052	133,139	27,003	39,280	45
Value (1,000 dollars)	68,165	73,872	17,427	28,903	66
Exports:					
Quantity (number)	11,681	9,873	2,619	1,362	-48
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,269	9,867	2,491	1,560	-37
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)	135,640	268,591	33,619	85,212	153
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,627	30,695	5,886	8,661	47
Exports:					
Quantity (number)	17,703	16,712	4,071	1,794	-56
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,888	12,580	3,335	2,362	-29

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Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,366,658	1,848,390	412,443	605,254	47
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	591,473	545,125	136,424	135,031	-1
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,218	4,707	1,007	2,248	123
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,793	8,579	1,968	2,017	2
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)	1,071,514	1,424,311	322,344	472,075	46
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	471,380	441,449	112,292	101,030	-10
Nontextile floor coverings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,732	49,335	10,546	14,879	41
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	101,802	103,978	24,568	24,154	-2
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	126,393	93,299	27,105	29,268	8
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	161,849	147,197	30,652	30,220	-1
Ordnance and accessories					
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	312,174	485,676	154,365	85,320	-45
Ammunition and munitions					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,403	24,543	8,176	8,048	-2
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,474,227	1,396,492	308,772	349,899	13
Games					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,058,080	631,138	163,079	248,900	53
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	274,750	299,779	82,435	109,699	33

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Sporting goods					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	664,984	775,382	180,847	285,621	58
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	373,486	354,530	96,809	85,615	-12
Fishing tackle					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	159,275	155,203	51,380	63,157	23
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,953	21,920	6,519	6,786	4
Golf equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,240	70,420	17,457	22,130	27
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	132,852	129,259	38,720	32,828	-15
Lawn-tennis equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,358	63,586	13,711	22,960	67
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,520	42,087	14,595	9,157	-37
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing					
Snow skis					
Imports:					
Quantity (pairs)	942,193	1,202,180	116,511	162,902	40
Value (1,000 dollars)	39,481	50,653	5,210	6,163	18
Exports:					
Quantity (pairs)	174,928	207,871	61,275	26,015	-58
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,722	14,212	2,303	2,447	6
Bicycles					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,725	3,034	489	958	96
Value (1,000 dollars)	123,284	199,233	34,142	66,205	94
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	50	33	8	6	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,689	2,146	447	475	6
Parts of bicycles					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	85,111	130,127	25,685	37,795	47
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,888	10,445	2,460	2,351	-4

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Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,331	38,623	8,068	11,749	46
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,532	4,293	1,320	709	-46
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	313,788	340,754	53,576	113,506	112
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,225	13,424	2,677	2,374	-11
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	716,377	685,074	117,052	157,188	34
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	227,681	198,007	37,833	42,691	13
Jewelry					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,168,659	1,286,016	274,530	397,572	45
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	188,421	189,408	40,093	42,182	5
Precious metal jewelry					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	864,272	883,226	196,667	265,504	35
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	114,488	117,393	23,152	24,586	6
Costume jewelry					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	178,249	195,493	40,816	69,457	70
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,809	61,007	14,332	15,094	5
Natural or cultured pearls					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	97,046	165,851	29,438	48,821	66
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,062	1,247	365	252	-31
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	109,551	121,296	26,707	36,162	35
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,189	53,185	11,811	14,363	22

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Buttons					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,064	19,748	4,522	5,611	24
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,872	12,613	3,000	3,604	20
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	91,487	101,547	22,184	30,551	38
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	39,316	40,571	8,811	10,759	22
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	77,776	97,284	22,165	27,654	25
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,954	29,941	7,287	7,418	2
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	85,124	107,990	22,134	31,196	41
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	114,113	86,152	21,871	19,337	-12
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,865	14,775	3,347	3,918	17
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,197	9,190	2,033	1,988	-2
Miscellaneous products					
Casters					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	27,423	46,658	12,201	13,410	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,494	14,672	3,211	4,782	49
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)					0
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,322	6,242	1,047	1,585	51
Clothespins					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 gross)	1,928	2,660	496	701	41
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,614	3,453	719	902	25
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 gross)	38	44	18	31	67
Value (1,000 dollars)	31	43	15	25	58

Table 24.--U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,066	7,187	2,267	1,824	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,933	33,606	10,135	7,708	-24
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,839	11,835	2,878	2,985	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	70,063	63,714	15,379	13,563	-12

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Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1984 1/

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Handbags	01 04	01 07
Luggage	01	(01)
Flat goods	01	(01)
Ophthalmic goods	01	
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic		
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements	01	01
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses	01	01
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus		
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies	02	
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)		
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts		
Electro-medical apparatus and parts	02	
Apparatus based on the use of x-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other, uses and parts		
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts		
Drawing, marking-out, and mathematical calculating instruments; micrometers, calipers, and gauges; balancing machines; non-optical measuring and checking machines, n.s.p.f., and parts	02	
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights	03	
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles ormaterials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts	09	
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	02	
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts	10	
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts	03	
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts		02

1/ Appendix A contains a detailed description of the specific import and export gates which are currently used in the Commission's trade-monitoring system.

Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1984

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts		
Watches and watch movements		(01) (04)
Clocks and clock movements	(04)	(04) 07 09
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof	02	10
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof		(02)
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		09 10
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)	09	
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film	(02) 09	
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed	02	
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers		02
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	02	
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded	02 05 (07) 09	02 05 09 10
Phonograph records	02	
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings	02 09 10	02
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	02	
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master		

Table 25.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1984

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
records), or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export; and scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials	02 09	02 09
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	01	
Musical instruments	01	
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)	01 04	(01) (04) 07
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)	01 04 (07) 09	(01) (04) 07
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	03	
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings	03	09
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture	03	
Nontextile floor coverings	02	
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)		
Ordnance and accessories		(02)
Ammunition and munitions	09	
Games	03	
Sporting goods	01	
Fishing tackle	01	
Golf equipment	01	
Lawn-tennis equipment	01	(01)
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing		
Snow skis	04	(04) 07
Bicycles	01 04	(04) 07 09
Parts of bicycles	01	
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof	01 09	(01)
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	02	09
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	01	
Jewelry	02	
Precious metal jewelry	02	
Costume jewelry	02	
Natural or cultured pearls	03	09
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers	02	
Buttons		
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons	02	
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles		

Table 25.-- Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, January-March 1984

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk		
Miscellaneous products		
Casters	03 08	03
Clothespins	01 04	01 04
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.		

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APPENDIX A

TRADE MONITORING GATES USED IN
USITC MONITORING SYSTEM

Trade Monitoring Gates

Each commodity area listed in U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas is assigned specific economic test criteria or "gates" from among those listed below. For example, in one commodity area the assigned gate for import value may be a change of 20 percent (gate 1); in another area, the gate used may be an import value change of 40 percent (gate 3).

When trade shifts meet or exceed an assigned gate level; the assigned gate is printed in the monitoring table. 1/ Thus, the gates printed do not represent actual percentage changes in trade levels or costs. For example, if for a given commodity, gate 2 (± 30 percent) is an assigned gate, then when import value changes by 30 percent or more, gate 2 will be printed--no matter how great the actual percentage change. In this example, even if the change in import value for the commodity exceeds 40 percent, gate 3 (± 40 percent) would not be printed, nor would gate 1 (± 20 percent) be printed when the percent change in import value exceeds the gate 1 level but is less than the gate 2 level.

Import monitoring gates

Category	Economic Criterion
Import value	1. Total value of the import class has changed (±) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	2. Total value of the import class has changed (±) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	3. Total value of the import class has changed (±) by at least 40 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
Import quantity	4. Total quantity of the import class has changed (±) by at least 10 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	5. Total quantity of the import class has changed (±) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	6. Total quantity of the import class has changed (±) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.

1/ Printed gate numbers (1-6) enclosed by parentheses represent negative changes.

Import monitoring gates--Continued

Category	Economic Criterion
Import unit value	7. Average unit value of the import class has changed (±) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	8. Average unit value of the import class has changed (±) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
Supplying countries	9. Share of total imports, by value, from at least one country has changed (±) by at least 20 percentage points compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	10. The leading supplier, by value, in the current period was not among the top four supplying countries during a designated, prior, comparable period.

Export monitoring gates

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

Export monitoring gates--Continued

Category	Economic Criterion
Export unit value	7. Average unit value of the export class has changed (±) by at least 20 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	8. Average unit value of the export class has changed (±) by at least 30 percent compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
Market countries	9. Share of total exports, by value, to at least one country has changed (±) by at least 20 percentage points compared with a designated, prior, comparable period.
	10. The leading market country, by value, in the current period was not among the top four market countries during a designated, prior, comparable period.

APPENDIX B

TRADE DATA FOR ARTICLES COVERED BY THE MTN CIVIL AIRCRAFT AGREEMENT

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement 1/

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Articles covered by the mtn civil aircraft agreement					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,410,263	2,969,339	908,820	1,079,367	19
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,355,623	10,299,168	3,032,608	2,161,859	-29
Engines and parts of engines					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,261,798	1,079,942	300,088	332,779	11
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	904,835	1,106,619	289,004	367,952	27
Non-piston type internal combustion engines					
Imports:					
Quantity (number)	1,854	1,343	367	430	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	786,993	602,390	178,604	189,270	6
Exports:					
Quantity (number)	1,743	1,440	481	324	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)	721,187	914,038	239,213	309,846	30
Pumps, fans and blowers, compressors, air-conditioners and refrigerating equipment					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,400	89,241	15,590	31,814	104
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,693	17,926	4,420	4,205	-5
Flight simulating machines and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	67,156	70,814	16,961	17,073	1
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,729	62,073	16,705	16,321	-2
Electrical generators, motors and transformers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,790	5,727	1,531	1,173	-23
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,740	12,277	2,936	3,271	11
Ovens and other food warming equipment					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	73	1,347	359	24	-93
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,149	2,154	480	766	60
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	15,130	13,454	3,384	2,547	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,421	1,246	318	277	-13

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	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Amplifiers, receivers, and recorders					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,037	4,874	1,395	1,238	-11
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	151,611	143,988	33,835	28,344	-16
Radio navigational aid apparatus; sound or visual signalling apparatus					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,737	5,439	2,158	1,932	-10
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	361,560	372,866	80,656	89,854	11
Automatic voltage and voltage-current regulators					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	903	781	313	190	-39
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,423	12,255	4,207	2,854	-32
Civil balloons, airships, and gliders					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,882	3,797	1,012	3,026	199
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	69,884	116,178	14,092	10,934	-22
Civil airplanes (including helicopters)					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	724	450	133	135	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,129,052	884,354	323,716	468,279	45
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	1,557	1,088	300	220	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,774,764	5,569,116	1,834,126	840,040	-54
New civil airplanes					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	538	269	88	86	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,017,049	811,582	309,367	375,360	21
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	1,320	864	262	174	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,556,606	5,270,764	1,749,567	815,982	-53
Helicopters					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	260	100	39	19	-51
Value (1,000 dollars)	85,571	89,490	35,430	18,725	-47
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	259	216	85	48	-44
Value (1,000 dollars)	205,956	232,118	40,418	50,368	25

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Other civil airplanes					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	278	169	49	67	37
Value (1,000 dollars)	931,478	722,091	273,936	356,634	30
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	1,061	648	177	126	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,350,649	5,038,645	1,709,149	765,613	-55
Multi-engine, 4,400 pounds and over, but less than 10,000 pounds empty weight					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	87	52	23	17	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)	104,285	72,614	32,647	26,663	-18
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	209	112	26	19	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)	308,892	154,644	38,068	22,839	-40
Multi-engine airplanes, 10,000 to 33,000 pounds inclusive, empty weight					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	151	86	20	30	50
Value (1,000 dollars)	729,758	466,442	103,439	155,102	50
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	25	22	7	2	-71
Value (1,000 dollars)	136,726	156,733	32,043	26,828	-16
Multi-engine airplanes, over 33,000 pounds empty weight					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	4	7	4	6	50
Value (1,000 dollars)	93,742	180,142	137,741	173,388	26
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	121	129	57	19	-67
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,834,065	4,682,514	1,630,119	708,642	-57
Optical instruments and compasses					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,007	7,962	2,504	2,737	9
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	281,501	275,222	72,121	66,425	-8
Meters and gauges					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	123,854	101,207	30,192	24,807	-18
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,624	61,878	14,155	12,547	-11

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Furniture					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,161	27,236	13,100	5,054	-61
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,597	10,300	2,411	3,640	51
Pneumatic tires, of rubber or plastics					
Imports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	17	18	3	5	59
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,069	5,327	1,305	2,101	61
Exports:					
Quantity (1,000 units)	36	37	9	9	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,504	4,048	1,017	979	-4
All other parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	737,261	680,475	198,468	186,392	-6
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,629,731	2,533,169	662,598	714,210	8

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	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Motor vehicle parts and accessories					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,110,446	12,597,206	2,635,692	4,188,381	59
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,641,744	11,045,087	2,642,264	3,528,200	34
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	45,094	67,600	18,485	11,565	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)	497,275	752,689	199,096	188,346	-5
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	69,158	72,039	14,775	23,101	56
Value (1,000 dollars)	349,975	465,057	83,562	187,575	124
Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,550,177	4,918,135	998,540	1,746,378	75
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,663,116	6,752,689	1,623,237	2,204,469	36
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	376,946	510,707	108,101	177,671	64
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,164,680	1,251,657	315,560	411,306	30
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	187,707	247,977	54,887	73,868	35
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	96,106	108,073	25,180	30,859	23
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	843,324	1,178,240	239,949	413,913	73
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,314,181	1,353,376	313,535	435,555	39
Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,142,198	2,981,209	595,602	1,080,924	81
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,088,147	4,039,581	968,960	1,326,748	37

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	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Motor vehicle engines and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,666,896	2,441,106	505,534	786,504	56
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,968,593	2,093,462	511,657	601,127	17
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	747,323	1,105,244	212,463	333,521	57
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	83,574	84,639	25,797	30,006	16
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	375,096	482,248	102,904	164,415	60
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	458,790	514,626	120,916	150,517	24
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	59,839	79,017	16,510	27,384	66
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	106,011	122,130	25,365	37,485	48
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	61,197	82,697	17,658	29,108	65
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,469	20,301	4,902	5,979	22
Pneumatic tires and tubes					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	27,212,540	33,927,364	7,451,923	10,499,940	41
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,055,607	1,190,066	249,910	387,184	55
Exports:					
Quantity (units)	6,874,901	5,788,409	1,305,802	1,671,922	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	249,391	199,346	48,405	66,062	36
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,569	49,687	11,176	15,478	38
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,636	10,997	2,579	3,298	28

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Glass products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	106,693	135,543	29,930	47,307	58
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	125,879	129,403	30,901	43,107	39
Springs and leaves for springs					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	118,969	155,014	33,184	55,412	67
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,588	43,409	15,068	16,626	10
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	92,424	101,042	21,926	36,884	68
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	63,894	52,394	12,618	15,766	25
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	84,937	110,021	24,813	40,942	65
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,010	6,349	1,961	2,289	17
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,140	92,957	18,800	34,700	85
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	268,899	328,705	79,146	99,299	25
Furniture designed for automotive use					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	241,601	362,064	73,114	119,006	63
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,259	44,639	10,449	15,776	51
Jacks and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	71,087	95,026	23,817	23,009	-3
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,250	12,000	3,126	3,918	25
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	54,258	78,811	19,302	24,557	27
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,917	1,901	446	465	4

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Floor coverings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,786	15,050	3,212	5,372	67
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,791	29,129	8,450	7,885	-7
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	254,564	350,780	73,794	122,864	66
Exports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	120,693	133,904	33,671	36,541	9
Motor vehicle parts and accessories-apta					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,720,170	5,681,972	1,174,712	1,839,484	57
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles					
Imports:					
Quantity (units)	20,511	49,293	14,695	5,076	-65
Value (1,000 dollars)	329,064	590,642	166,183	107,882	-35
Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus item 692.33					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,825,758	2,791,045	535,716	967,132	81
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	136,268	214,427	43,860	78,946	80
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	78,818	108,749	23,299	36,557	57
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	378,814	625,006	112,574	225,593	100
Other motor vehicle parts, n.s.p.f., provided for in tsus item 692.33					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,231,857	1,842,861	355,982	626,035	76
Motor vehicle engines and parts					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	786,030	1,209,953	235,945	389,242	65

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,685	64,722	14,794	23,684	60
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	61,564	52,501	12,255	19,066	56
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,368	29,135	5,123	10,504	105
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,267	50,238	11,146	17,760	59
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,926	35,036	8,473	10,362	22
Glass products					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,711	44,965	9,549	14,965	57
Springs and leaves for springs					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	77,242	101,927	23,093	34,921	51
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,202	37,412	7,623	12,936	70
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,454	25,537	5,857	10,181	74
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,358	5,558	1,475	1,598	8
Furniture designed for automotive use					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	185,369	268,951	56,177	93,687	67
Jacks and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,710	19,233	4,086	5,720	40

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	Jan-Mar 1983 (3)	Jan-Mar 1984 (4)	Percentage change from (3) TO (4) (5)
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,500	51,053	13,407	14,836	11
Floor coverings					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,786	15,050	3,212	5,372	67
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.					
Imports:					
Value (1,000 dollars)	202,167	289,007	60,588	99,626	64

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APPENDIX D

ALPHABETICAL INDEX FOR COMMODITY GROUPINGS COVERED IN THE SECTOR TABLES

Alphabetical Index for Commodity Groupings Covered in the Sector Tables

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