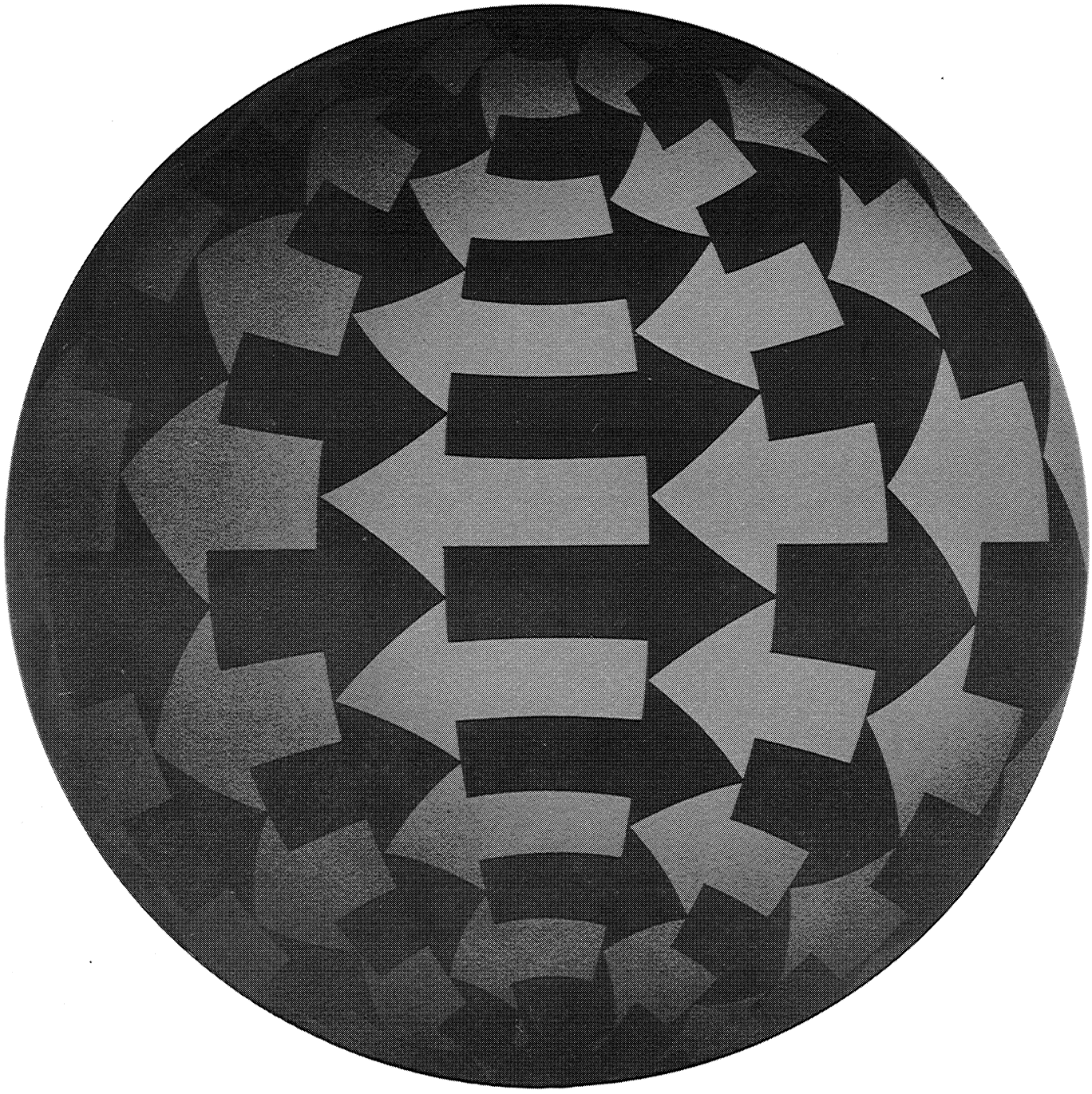
U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas

Second Quarter 1984



USITC Publication 1592
United States International Trade Commission / Washington, D.C. 20436

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

COMMISSIONERS

Paula Stern, Chairwoman

Susan W. Liebeler, Vice Chairman

Alfred E. Eckes

Seeley G. Lodwick

David B. Rohr

Kenneth R. Mason, Secretary to the Commission

Prepared by the Office of Industries

and the Office of Data Systems

Office of Industries

Norris A. Lynch, Director

October 1984

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

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.

C O N T E N T S

	Page
Preface	i
Overview of U.S. merchandise trade, first quarter of 1984	v
Analyses of trade shifts, by sectors	1
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	3
Forest products	35
Textiles, apparel, and footwear	47
Energy and chemicals	73
Minerals and metals	99
Machinery and equipment	129
Miscellaneous manufactures	179
Appendix A. Trade-monitoring gates used in the USITC monitoring system	A-1
Appendix B. Trade data for articles covered by the MTN Civil Aircraft Agreement	B-1
Appendix C. Trade data for motor-vehicle parts and accessories	C-1
Appendix D. Alphabetical index for commodity groupings covered in the sector tables	D-1

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

In the second quarter of 1984, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit was $25.9 billion, 103 percent greater than the $12.8 billion deficit during the corresponding period of 1983 (table 1). 1/ The second quarter surge in the trade deficit, largely reflecting a $16.6 billion increase in U.S. imports over the second 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 general factors, however, market conditions unique to specific industries have also been a factor in the rising trade deficit.

On a sector basis, merchandise trade deficits were experienced in the second quarter of 1984 for petroleum, natural gas, and related products ($14.2 billion), machinery and equipment ($6.5 billion), minerals and metals ($5.7 billion), textiles and apparel ($2.4 billion), footwear ($1.1 billion), forest products ($1.0 billion), and miscellaneous manufactures ($1.0 billion). Trade surpluses existed for agriculture, animal, and vegetable products ($3.1 billion), and coal, chemicals, and related products ($3.0 billion). The $13.2 billion increase in the U.S. merchandise trade deficit reflects declines in the net U.S. trade position in all sectors. The most significant declines occurred in machinery and equipment, petroleum, natural gas, and related products, and minerals and metals.

During the second quarter of 1984, the United States experienced declines in its net trade position with all of its major trade partners except Mexico and was in a deficit position in virtually every case (table 2). The largest trade balance declines occurred with Japan (declining $3.6 billion to a deficit of $8.1 billion), Oil Producing and Exporting Countries (OPEC) (declining $2.2 billion to a deficit of $3.7 billion), European Community (EC) (declining $2.2 billion to a deficit of $2.3 billion), and Canada (declining $1.7 billion to a deficit of $5.2 billion).

The International Monetary Fund's weighted-average foreign currency value of the U.S. dollar was up 1.0 percent from that in the first quarter of 1984 and up 5.6 percent from that in the second 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–June 1984, April–June 1983, and April–June 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item 2/	1983	January–June 1984	April–June 1983	April–June 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	36,523,114	19,131,835	8,471,968	8,780,468
Forest products	8,358,366	4,375,748	2,133,513	2,251,396
Textiles and apparel	5,752,844	3,542,318	1,537,818	1,709,528
Footwear	102,213	52,680	26,222	28,595
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products	4,547,988	1,915,626	1,168,030	1,040,375
Chemicals and related products	27,067,453	14,768,867	6,857,519	7,827,968
Minerals and metals	13,682,418	7,086,185	3,498,509	3,639,510
Machinery and equipment	82,353,638	44,754,100	21,397,398	22,992,484
Miscellaneous manufactures	15,003,014	7,601,725	3,665,291	3,855,618
Total	193,391,052	103,229,089	48,756,271	52,125,946
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	20,544,529	11,546,159	5,125,461	5,671,975
Forest products	10,808,405	6,370,582	2,698,293	3,289,775
Textiles and apparel	13,272,051	8,596,486	3,162,529	4,155,780
Footwear	4,007,341	2,394,249	889,519	1,138,966
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products	57,005,718	30,463,710	13,333,454	15,276,168
Chemicals and related products	15,138,370	9,516,340	3,761,659	4,833,959
Minerals and metals	29,332,725	19,196,299	7,723,450	9,304,683
Machinery and equipment	85,009,192	57,491,976	21,101,684	29,538,518
Miscellaneous manufactures	15,744,101	9,604,952	3,721,568	4,864,069
Total	250,862,436	155,180,758	61,517,622	78,073,897
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	15,978,585	7,585,676	3,346,507	3,108,493
Forest products	−2,450,039	−1,994,834	−564,779	−1,038,379
Textiles and apparel	−7,519,207	−5,054,167	−1,624,711	−2,446,252
Footwear	−3,905,128	−2,341,568	−863,297	−1,110,371
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products	−52,457,730	−28,548,084	−12,165,423	−14,235,792
Chemicals and related products	11,929,082	5,252,527	3,095,859	2,994,009
Minerals and metals	−15,650,306	−12,110,113	−4,224,941	−5,665,173
Machinery and equipment	−2,655,554	−12,737,875	295,714	−6,546,033
Miscellaneous manufactures	−741,086	−2,003,227	−56,277	−1,008,451
Total	−57,471,384	−51,951,668	−12,761,350	−25,947,950

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.

vi

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–June 1984, April–June 1983, and April–June 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1983	January–June 1984	April–June 1983	April–June 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	35,651,224	21,708,375	9,340,217	11,470,889
Japan	21,163,064	11,140,124	5,108,283	5,648,833
EC	42,087,643	22,411,863	10,541,746	10,846,769
Brazil	2,503,624	1,098,318	654,814	602,467
Hong Kong	2,390,282	1,350,783	640,957	766,159
India	1,778,883	775,645	458,014	352,252
Korea	5,670,783	2,936,425	1,449,320	1,539,292
Mexico	8,641,504	5,344,628	2,202,463	2,746,506
Taiwan	4,275,828	2,263,306	1,057,864	1,159,830
OPEC	15,019,233	6,832,715	3,727,473	3,348,776
NMEs	4,982,538	3,018,439	935,605	1,445,769
China	2,159,327	1,154,008	363,327	530,014
All other	49,226,440	24,348,463	12,639,511	12,198,399
Total	193,391,052	103,229,089	48,756,271	52,125,946
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	49,910,674	32,261,457	12,829,805	16,630,137
Japan	40,572,026	26,543,231	9,673,679	13,771,869
EC	42,389,298	26,974,111	10,690,899	13,173,018
Brazil	4,862,503	3,181,346	1,065,534	1,624,852
Hong Kong	6,262,346	3,626,103	1,384,870	1,725,672
India	2,175,026	1,387,506	538,167	631,445
Korea	7,132,278	4,387,539	1,657,122	2,248,445
Mexico	16,205,830	8,707,882	4,274,210	4,337,909
Taiwan	11,081,359	6,936,597	2,533,089	3,584,782
OPEC	24,662,743	13,237,441	5,293,210	7,083,478
NMEs	3,537,076	2,403,127	828,718	1,174,109
China	2,181,850	1,491,240	530,174	744,275
All other	42,071,270	25,534,413	10,748,312	12,088,174
Total	250,862,436	155,180,758	61,517,622	78,073,897
U.S. merchandise trade balance;				
Canada	-14,259,450	-10,553,082	-3,489,588	-5,159,248
Japan	-19,408,961	-15,403,107	-4,565,395	-8,123,035
EC	-301,655	-4,562,247	-149,153	-2,326,249
Brazil	-2,358,878	-2,083,027	-410,720	-1,022,384
Hong Kong	-3,872,063	-2,275,319	-743,913	-959,513
India	-396,142	-611,860	-80,153	-279,192
Korea	-1,461,494	-1,451,113	-207,801	-709,153
Mexico	-7,564,325	-3,363,254	-2,071,746	-1,591,403
Taiwan	-6,805,530	-4,673,291	-1,475,225	-2,424,952
OPEC	-9,643,510	-6,404,726	-1,565,737	-3,734,702
NMEs	1,445,461	615,311	106,886	271,659
China	-22,523	-337,232	-166,847	-214,261
All other	7,155,169	-1,185,949	1,891,198	110,225
Total	-57,471,384	-51,951,668	-12,761,350	-25,947,950

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

vii

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

Currency	Second quarter 1983	Second quarter 1984	Percentage change
	Per U.S. dollar		Percent
Yen (Japan)	237.55	229.61	-3.3
Pound (United Kingdom)	.6430	.7162	11.4
Franc (France)	7.4700	8.3317	11.5
Dollar (Canada)	1.2310	1.2927	5.0
Lira (Italy)	1,477.48	1,675.42	13.4
Deutsche mark (West Germany)	2.4848	2.7095	9.0

U.S. export developments

U.S. exports increased by 6.9 percent to $52.1 billion in the second quarter of 1984 compared with those in the second 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, the value of U.S. exports of corn, cattlehides, and wheat shifted significantly between the second quarter of 1983 and the corresponding quarter of 1984. The value of corn exports increased from $1.5 billion in the second quarter of 1983 to $1.7 billion in the corresponding period of 1984, but the quantity shipped declined by 2 percent to 448 million bushels. The $203 million increase in value reflects a 15-percent increase in the unit value of exports. The quantity and value of cattlehide exports both rose between the two quarters under review, from 5.2 million hides, valued at $163 million, in 1983 to 6.8 million hides, valued at $283 million, in 1984. The growth in exports reflect, in part, an increased worldwide demand for leather goods and a higher U.S. cattle slaughter during the second quarter of 1984. U.S. exports of wheat declined from 322 million bushels, valued at $1.4 billion, in the second quarter of 1983 to 315 million bushels, valued at $1.3 billion, in the corresponding period of 1984. This drop in wheat exports reflects the relative surplus of wheat on the world markets.

In the textile, apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. exports increased from $1.6 billion during the second quarter of 1983 to $1.7 billion during the corresponding quarter of 1984, or by about 12 percent. Most of the increase came in exports of raw cotton, up $146 million to $661 million, or by 28 percent, from $515 million during the second quarter of 1983. Strong demand for U.S. cotton was a result of increased consumption coupled with reduced production in several of the world's major cotton exporting countries, such as Pakistan, Brazil, and Egypt. The largest export markets for cotton during the second quarter of 1984 were Japan, the Republic of Korea, the U.S.S.R., and Taiwan.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. exports of coal increased in the second quarter of 1984 to $1.4 billion from $1.2 billion in the second quarter of 1983. Exports of bituminous coal to Canada accounted for the change. The value of exports of fertilizers increased from $496 million during the second quarter of 1983 to $772 million during the second quarter of 1984. The increase was attributed to exports of compound fertilizers which contain more plant nitrogen and phosphorus by weight than fertilizers with a single plant food. U.S. miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals which were valued at $701 million during the second quarter of 1983 rose to a value of $828 million in the second quarter of 1984. Improving world chemical commodity demand was the basis for the increase.

In the machinery and equipment sector, exports of office machines, including computers, rose by $722 million to $3.6 billion as U.S. producers maintained their leadership position. U.S. exports of motor-vehicle trucks also rose sharply, reaching $1.7 billion. The largest reduction in exports continued to be shipments of aircraft, which declined by 39 percent to $1.3 billion.

U.S. import developments

U.S. imports increased by 26.9 percent to $78.1 billion in the second quarter of 1984 compared with $61.5 billion in the second quarter of 1983. There were import increases in all sectors, with the largest increases occurring in the machinery and equipment sector (up $8.4 billion to $29.5 billion) due to strong U.S. demand for imported automobiles, semiconductors, and consumer electronics. There were major changes in the second 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 raw and processed coffee in the second quarter of 1984 were valued at $843 million, representing a 34-percent increase from the level of imports of coffee in the corresponding quarter of 1983 ($628 million). The increase largely reflects importers' attempts to stock up on coffee in anticipation of smaller crops in Brazil and Colombia. Imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen beef declined from 344 million pounds, valued at $326 million, in the second quarter of 1983 to 217 million pounds, valued at $205 million, in the second quarter of 1984. A herd buildup in Australia and New Zealand (major U.S. suppliers of beef) following a drought was partly responsible for the drop in imports in the second quarter of 1984.

In the forest products sector, U.S. imports of newsprint increased, primarily reflecting higher unit values on the world market. Newsprint rose from 1.8 million short tons, valued at $704 million, in the second quarter of 1983 to 2.0 million short tons, valued at $813 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1984.

In the textile, apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. imports increased from $4.1 billion during the second quarter of 1983 to $5.3 billion during the corresponding period of 1984, or by nearly 30 percent. U.S. imports of apparel, accounting for a little over 50 percent of the total increase in this sector, rose from $2.2 billion during the second quarter of 1983 to $2.9 billion

during the corresponding period of 1984. The apparel item experiencing the most significant increase was men's shirts, which increased by $133 million to $424 million during the second quarter of 1984. Approximately 53 percent of the increase in apparel imports were from Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, and China. U.S. imports of fibers and textiles also increased from $0.9 billion to $1.2 billion, or by about 27 percent. Broadwoven fabric imports, which increased from $380 million to $528 million, accounted for nearly 60 percent of the increase in imports of textile products during the period. Imports of footwear, of which nonrubber footwear accounted for over 85 percent, increased from $0.9 billion to $1.2 billion, or by about 28 percent. Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, Brazil, and Italy shipped over 80 percent of total U.S. imports of nonrubber footwear during the second quarter of 1984.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. imports of petroleum products increased from $3.8 billion during the second quarter of 1983 to $4.7 billion during the second quarter of 1984. Excess offshore refining capacity entering the U.S. market, coupled with increased demand from a strengthening domestic economy, accounted for the change. U.S. imports of natural gas decreased from $1.3 billion in the second quarter of 1983 to $1.1 billion during the second quarter of 1984. Purchasers of natural gas found the domestic product priced lower than imports. Crude petroleum imports increased to $9.5 billion in the second quarter of 1984 from $8.3 billion during the second quarter of 1983. Although Mexico continued to be the principal source of crude petroleum imports, OPEC's share increased to 40 percent in the second quarter of 1984 from 30 percent in the second quarter of 1983; Saudi Arabia's share rose to 11 percent in the second quarter of 1984 from 5 percent in the second quarter of 1983. U.S. imports of chemical elements, inorganic acids, and related products increased from $423 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $543 million in the second quarter of 1984. Imports of miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals increased to $426 million during the second quarter of 1984 from $301 million in the second quarter of 1983. The increased demand for these products was the result of sustained growth in domestic manufacturing.

In the minerals and metals sector, U.S. imports of iron and steel mill products in the second quarter of 1984 amounted to $2.3 billion, representing an increase of $0.9 billion. This increase, largely in sheet and strip and pipe and tube products, reflects increased demand from the construction and petroleum industries. Imports of wrought aluminum were valued at $286 million, representing a $145-million increase from that of the corresponding quarter of 1983, and reflects the growing market demand that began in the first quarter of 1984. Silver bullion imports declined $385 million to $210 million in the second quarter of 1984 as the result of much lower speculative activity.

In the machinery and equipment sector, U.S. imports of passenger automobiles, principally from Japan, increased by more than $2.9 billion over those in the second quarter of 1983, reaching $8.3 billion. Imports of semiconductors also increased sharply during the period, reaching $1.9 billion, or 53 percent over imports of semiconductors in the second quarter of 1983. Imports of semiconductors were especially strong from Japan and Malaysia where U.S. assembly plants are located. Imports of radio telephonic and radio telegraphic apparatus continued to rise, increasing by 50 percent to $3.0 billion. Much of the increase in these imports was related to the rising demand for video cassette recorders.

In the miscellaneous manufactures sector, the trend of increasing U.S. imports of furniture continued as they grew by 39 percent in the second quarter of 1984 compared with the second quarter of 1983, or from $450 million to $625 million. Canada and Taiwan continued to be the major sources, due in part to the proximity of Canada to the U.S. market, the low-wage costs in Taiwan, and the U.S. dollar exchange rate. Another shift occurred in U.S. imports of scientific instruments which increased from $324 million to $455 million. This growth was due principally to increased demand generated by capital expenditures rising out of improvements in the U.S. economy, and the availability of competitively priced foreign products. In addition, U.S. imports of jewelry rose by 43 percent, representing an increase of $120 million, which reflected the general economic recovery in the United States, greater disposable consumer income, and competitively priced imports.

ANALYSES OF TRADE SHIFTS, BY SECTORS

Agricultural, Animal, and Vegetable Products 1/

During the first half of 1984, the United States had a favorable balance of trade in agricultural, animal, and vegetable products of $7.6 billion compared with $7.7 billion during the corresponding period of 1983 (table 3, fig. 1). Imports increased to $11.5 billion in the first half of 1984 from $10.1 billion in the corresponding period of 1983, and exports rose from $17.8 billion in the first half of 1983 to $19.1 billion in the first half of 1984.

During the second quarter of 1984, the U.S. merchandise balance of trade in the agricultural, animal, and vegetable products sector, although remaining positive, declined to $3.1 billion from $3.3 billion, in the corresponding quarter of 1983. Total U.S. agricultural exports increased from $8.5 billion 2/ during the second quarter of 1983 to $8.8 billion during the corresponding period of 1984, and imports rose from $5.1 billion 3/ to $5.7 billion for the comparable periods.

Most of the increase in U.S. agricultural exports between the second quarter of 1983 and the corresponding quarter of 1984 was accounted for by grains, oilseeds, and hides and skins, commodities which made up nearly three-fifths of total U.S. agricultural exports in the 1984 period. U.S. grain exports rose 6 percent, from $3.1 billion during the second quarter of 1983 to $3.3 billion during the corresponding period of 1984. Most of the increase in value was registered in corn, which rose from $1.5 billion to $1.7 billion between the two periods, while the volume of such exports dropped from 457 million bushels to 448 million bushels. Exports of wheat--the other major grain shipped abroad--declined from 322 million bushels, valued at $1.4 billion, in the second quarter of 1983 to 315 million bushels, valued at $1.3 billion, in the corresponding quarter of 1984. Exports of oilseeds, mostly soybeans, rose 9 percent, from $1.4 billion in the second quarter of 1983 to $1.5 billion in the corresponding period of 1984, but the volume of soybeans dropped 16 percent to 10.1 billion pounds. Exports of hides and skins, largely cattlehides, increased 71 percent between the two periods, from $177 million to $303 million. Exports of sugar also increased significantly between the two periods under review, while those of fruit and fruit juices, and fresh and processed fish declined.

About two-fifths of the increase in U.S. imports of agricultural products was accounted for by coffee, imports of which rose from $662 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $894 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984, or by more than one-third. Significant increases also occurred in the value of imports of cocoa and cocoa products, fruit and fruit juices, animal and vegetable fats and oils, shellfish and canned fish, and processed vegetables; a substantial decline occurred in imports of fresh vegetables.

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

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

3/ Value in country of origin.

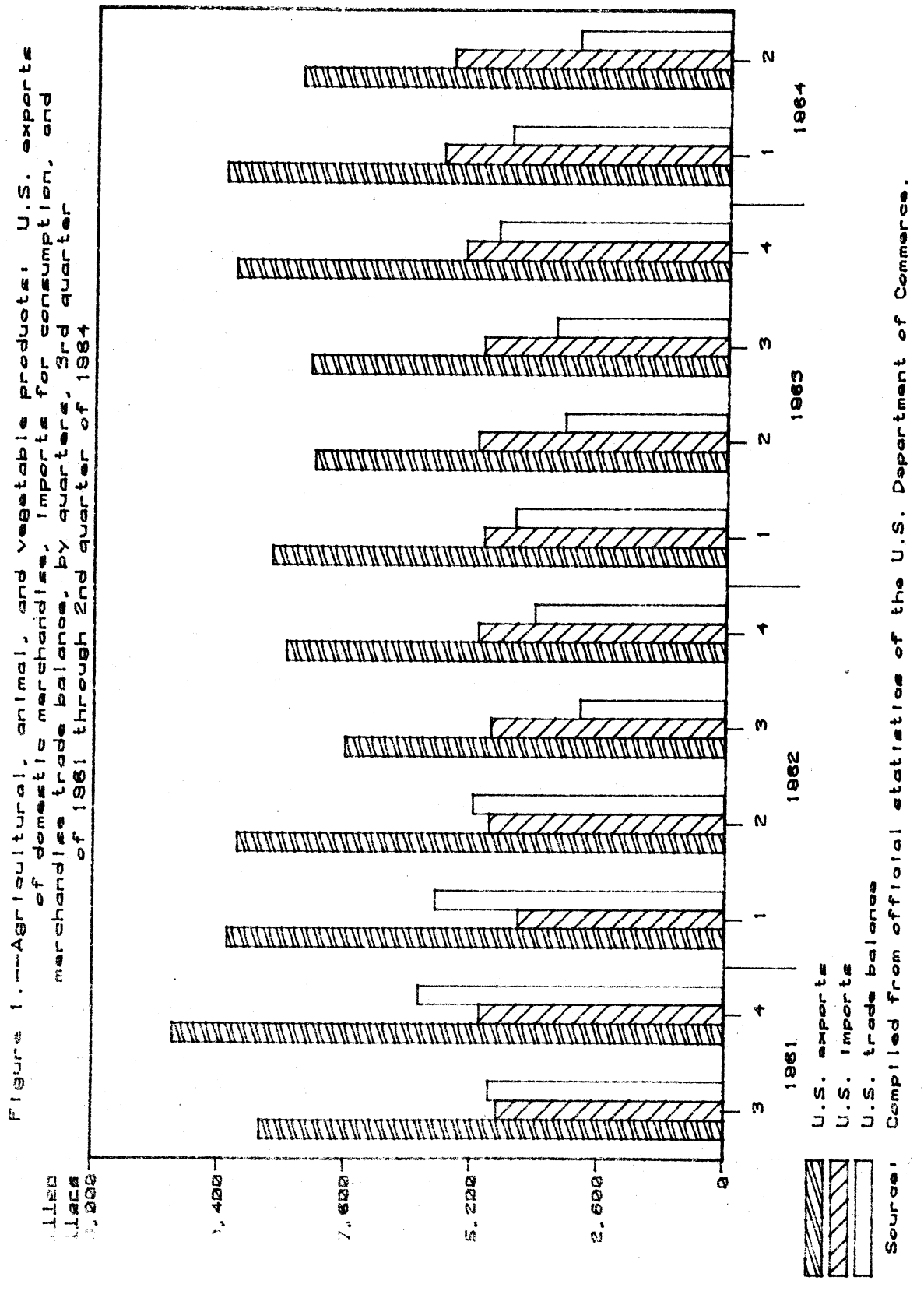
Table 3.—Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, January–June 1984, April–June 1983, and April–June 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1983	January–June 1984	April–June 1983	April–June 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	1,953,157	1,065,297	529,034	562,217
Japan	6,337,649	3,300,506	1,388,096	1,643,117
EC	7,535,301	3,605,448	1,670,814	1,367,034
Brazil	469,700	163,156	116,612	62,652
Hong Kong	439,298	212,840	107,320	113,589
India	699,622	170,226	232,449	24,777
Korea	1,547,795	747,034	433,831	377,838
Mexico	1,960,538	1,136,207	562,170	516,918
Taiwan	1,245,433	599,534	294,460	278,903
OPEC	2,743,361	1,521,794	665,389	761,756
NMEs	2,516,611	1,709,002	365,870	790,143
China	571,918	291,920	76,383	114,118
All other	9,074,645	4,900,787	2,105,917	2,281,519
Total	36,523,114	19,131,835	8,471,968	8,780,468
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	2,679,814	1,434,154	694,542	752,668
Japan	394,502	232,256	83,298	114,566
EC	3,653,324	1,914,084	841,795	945,977
Brazil	1,751,032	930,808	361,193	485,961
Hong Kong	58,514	43,407	12,989	22,742
India	245,694	127,424	57,459	60,650
Korea	157,317	71,346	35,614	33,728
Mexico	1,735,949	1,007,419	522,832	396,525
Taiwan	243,904	181,166	65,736	97,399
OPEC	859,708	531,835	201,140	276,745
NMEs	382,645	216,433	93,379	99,984
China	133,964	102,122	28,985	53,195
All other	8,382,119	4,855,821	2,155,478	2,385,025
Total	20,544,529	11,546,159	5,125,461	5,671,975
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	−726,656	−368,857	−165,508	−190,451
Japan	5,943,146	3,068,249	1,304,797	1,528,551
EC	3,881,976	1,691,363	829,018	421,057
Brazil	−1,281,331	−767,651	−244,581	−423,309
Hong Kong	380,783	169,433	94,331	90,847
India	453,927	42,801	174,990	−35,872
Korea	1,390,478	675,687	398,216	344,109
Mexico	224,588	128,788	39,337	120,393
Taiwan	1,001,528	418,367	228,723	181,504
OPEC	1,883,652	989,958	464,249	485,010
NMEs	2,133,965	1,492,568	272,491	690,159
China	437,954	189,798	47,398	60,922
All other	692,525	44,966	−49,560	−103,506
Total	15,978,585	7,585,676	3,346,507	3,108,493

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

4


Figure 1.--Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarter, 3rd quarter of 1981 through 2nd quarter of 1984
Billion dollars
7.200
5.400
3.600
1.800
0
3
4
1
2
3
4
1
2
3
4
1
2
1981
1982
1983
1984
U.S. exports
U.S. imports
U.S. trade balance
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The European Community (EC), Canada, Brazil, and Mexico together supplied 46 percent of the U.S. imports of agricultural, animal, and vegetable products here considered during the second quarter of 1984 compared with 47 percent in the corresponding period of 1983. The most significant shifts in imports occurred in those from Mexico, Brazil, and the EC.

Imports from Brazil climbed from $361 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $486 million in the second quarter of 1984, or by 35 percent. A large part of the increase in imports from that source occurred in orange juice, cocoa products, and coffee. Imports of agricultural products from the EC rose from $842 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $946 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984, an increase of 12 percent. The increased imports were general in nature, led by fresh, chilled, or frozen pork and wine. Imports from Mexico dropped from $523 million to $397 million between the two quarters; the bulk of the decline in imports from that source occurred in fresh vegetables and live cattle.

In regard to exports during the second quarter of 1984, Japan, the EC, the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), and members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) together took 52 percent of the total U.S. agricultural exports compared with 48 percent of such exports during the corresponding quarter of 1983. The most significant shift in exports to these major markets was to the NME's; they more than doubled from $366 million to $790 million between the two periods. The increase in exports to the NME's was nearly equivalent to the increase in exports of corn and wheat to the Soviet Union between the two quarters.

Cattle

U.S. imports of cattle declined from 337,000 animals, valued at $107.2 million, during the second quarter of 1983 to 144,000 animals, valued at $51.3 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1984. U.S. imports from Mexico declined from 220,000 animals, valued at $50.3 million, to 43,000 animals, valued at $7.3 million.

Mexican exports of cattle fluctuated widely from quarter to quarter because of policies of the Mexican Government with respect to export permits.

David E. Ludwick
724-1763

Pork

U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork increased from 69.7 million pounds, valued at $51.0 million, during the second quarter of 1983 to 130.7 million pounds, valued at $95.4 million, during the corresponding quarter of 1984. U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen meats, including pork, from Denmark were halted during the second quarter of 1983 because of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in that country. However, during the second quarter of 1984, imports from Denmark amounted to 35.8 million pounds, valued at $29.7 million. Also, U.S. imports from Canada increased from 69.1 million pounds, valued at $50.4 million, to 89.6 million

pounds, valued at $61.3 million. 1/ U.S. exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork declined from 42.2 million pounds, valued at $51.8 million, during the second quarter of 1983 to 26.4 million pounds, valued at $29.3 million, during the corresponding period of 1984. The bulk of the decline in exports was accounted for by a drop in the U.S. exports to Japan--from 27.4 million pounds, valued at $42.6 million, to 14.6 million pounds, valued at $22.8 million. Denmark had been excluded from the Japanese market during the second quarter of 1983 because of the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak but competed with the U.S. for market share during the second quarter of 1984.

David E. Ludwick
724-1763

Beef and veal

U.S. imports of beef and veal declined from 344 million pounds, valued at $326 million, during the second quarter of 1983 to 217 million pounds, valued at $205 million, during the second quarter of 1984, representing a decline of 37 percent in quantity and value. The unit value of imports declined from $0.95 to $0.94 per pound. U.S. imports declined from both Australia and New Zealand, which combined accounted for 81 percent of imports of beef and veal during the second quarter of 1983 and 71 percent during the second quarter of 1984. Cattle numbers in Australia had been sharply reduced by drought in recent years. Following the end of the drought, cattlemen appeared to be retaining animals to build-up their herds. Consequently, beef production and beef exports have been limited since early 1984. Cattle numbers in New Zealand were reduced by a less severe drought and by some shift from cattle raising to sheep raising. By mid-1984, however, cattlemen in New Zealand appeared to have ended their selloff and to have begun to retain animals to buildup their herds.

David E. Ludwick
724-1763

Canned and cured fish

U.S. imports of fish packed in airtight containers totaled $57.5 million during the second quarter of 1984, up 12 percent from the $51.3 million worth of fish imported during the second quarter of 1983.

Imports of tuna 2/ increased 24 percent by quantity and 21 percent by value, from 32.5 million pounds ($36.5 million) during the second quarter of 1983 to 40.4 million pounds ($41 million) in the corresponding period in 1984,

---

1/ On June 25, 1984, the Commission instituted a 332 investigation for the purpose of gathering and presenting information on the competitive and economic factors affecting the U.S. and Canadian live swine and pork industries in U.S. markets.

2/ On Feb. 15, 1984, the Commission received 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 substantial cause of serious injury, or threat thereof, to the domestic tuna industry (investigation No. TA-201-53). In July, the Commission voted 4-1 to deny relief to the tuna industry. The final report of the Commission was made public in September 1984.

and accounted for most of the increase in canned fish imports. Imports of tuna from Thailand and Japan accounted for the change, more than offsetting declining imports from the Philippines and Malaysia.

Imports of cured cod and other groundfish 1/ during the second quarter of 1984 totaled 6.3 million pounds ($6.8 million), a decline of 13 percent by both quantity and value from second quarter 1983 imports of 7.3 million pounds ($7.8 million). Imports from Canada, comprising some 90 percent of U.S. imports of this product, accounted for the entire decline.

Roger Corey
724-1759

Fresh and frozen fish

Significant shifts in U.S. imports of fresh and frozen fish occurred in groundfish and salmon during the second quarter of 1984. Imports of fresh and frozen groundfish (cod, haddock, hake, pollock, and related species) 2/, principally from Canada, Iceland, and Scandinavia, fell 10 percent by value, from $197 million to $177 million, and 6 percent by quantity from 195 million pounds to 183 million pounds, between the second quarter of 1983 and the corresponding period of 1984. Imports of fresh and frozen salmon, principally farmed or aquacultured product from Norway, rose 38 percent by quantity and 57 percent by value, from 3.6 million pounds ($10 million) to 5 million pounds ($16 million).

Exports of fresh and frozen salmon decreased 37 percent by quantity and 26 percent by value, from 16.9 million pounds ($24.9 million) to 10.6 million pounds ($18.3 million) between the second quarters of 1983 and 1984. Declining exports to Europe, due in part to the strong dollar and competition from Norway, accounted for much of the drop.

Roger Corey
724-1759

Shellfish

U.S. imports of shellfish increased from 124 million pounds, valued at $448 million, during the second quarter of 1983 to 132 million pounds, valued at $468 million, during the corresponding period of 1984, a rise of 6 percent in quantity and 4 percent in value. Imports of shrimp, the principal shellfish import item, increased from 69 million pounds, valued at

---

1/ In July 1984, the Commission, at the request of Codfish Corp., Puerto Rico, instituted an investigation as to whether dried salted codfish from Canada is being sold at less than fair value (inv. no. 731-199 (preliminary)). In August 1984, the Commission determined that the domestic industry is faced with material injury, or threat thereof, by reason of imports of the subject commodity allegedly sold at less than fair value.

2/ In December 1983, at the request of the United States Trade Representative, the Commisssion instituted inv. no. 332-173, Conditions of Competition Affecting the Northeastern U.S. Groundfish and Scallop Industries in Selected Markets. The investigation, which focuses on trade in fresh and frozen groundfish and scallop products, is scheduled to be completed in December 1984.

$247 million, during the second quarter of 1983 to 72 million pounds, valued at $264 million, during the second quarter of 1984, or by 5 percent in quantity and 7 percent in value. Most of the increase in U.S. shrimp imports was provided by numerous relatively minor supplying countries, as imports from the traditional major suppliers, such as Mexico, Equador and India, decreased between the two periods. An improved U.S. economy and the resultant strong demand for shrimp, coupled with a relatively strong U.S. dollar, contributed to the continued rise in shrimp imports.

Doug Newman
724-0087

Cattlehides

U.S. exports of cattlehides increased from 5.2 million pieces, valued at $163 million, during the second quarter of 1983 to 6.8 million pieces, valued at $283 million, during the second quarter of 1984. While exports to all major markets rose, the largest increases were in sales to Japan, the Republic of Korea (Korea), and Taiwan (which increased by $32 million, $28 million, and $10 million, respectively). The unit value of exports rose by one-third, from $31.44 to $41.66. Increased demand for leather goods in many markets, including the United States (which exports hides that other countries process into leather goods for export), contributed to the rise in U.S. cattlehide prices and exports. A steady growth in Japan's exports of garment leather lead to a demand for hides for processing. Also, U.S. cattlehide supplies available for export were up because of higher levels of cattle slaughter during the second quarter of 1984 compared with the level of slaughter a year earlier.

David E. Ludwick
724-1763

Grains

U.S. exports of grains rose by 6 percent, from $3.1 billion in the second quarter of 1983, to $3.3 billion in the corresponding period of 1984. The value of corn exports rose 13 percent in the same period, from $1.5 billion to $1.7 billion, while the quantity of corn exported fell by 2 percent, from 457 million bushels to 448 million bushels. This relative increase in the value of corn exports is due to tight feed grain supplies and a relative surplus of wheat in the world. World corn production declined 21 percent, from 437 million metric tons to 347 million metric tons between crop years 1982/83 and 1983/84.

Wheat exports fell 2 percent by volume during the period in question, from 322 million bushels to 315 million bushels, and the value of wheat exports dropped 7 percent from $1.4 billion to $1.3 billion. One reason for the drop in exports was a relative surplus of wheat, indicated by world wheat production being up over 3 percent from 469 million metric tons in 1982/83 to 484 million metric tons in 1983/84, and yearend stocks being up 6 percent from 96 million metric tons to 102 million metric tons.

Rice exports (paddy and brown rice) declined 41 percent by volume, from 386 million pounds, valued at $50.5 million, during the second quarter of 1983 to 229 million pounds, valued at $34.0 million, during the corresponding period in 1984. The decline was in large part due to decreased exports to Korea. While Korea purchased 251 million pounds of rice from the United States during the second quarter of 1983, it purchased none in the corresponding period in 1984. This was because Korean production increased and stocks were replenished. Worldwide production (rough basis) rose by 7 percent from 419 million metric tons in 1982/83 to 449 million metric tons in 1983/84. The volume of U.S.-milled rice exports rose by 6 percent from 1,078 million pounds, valued at $192.8 million, in the second quarter of 1983 to 1,146 million pounds, valued at $205.8 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1984. Increases in milled-rice exports were largely concessional sales under Title I and Title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 480). 1/ Title I sales were most notably to Bangladesh, Ecuador, Indonesia, and Liberia; Title II transactions were mostly to Bolivia, Chad, Gambia, and Ghana-Bissau. Substantial commercial sales were made to Iraq and to Saudi Arabia. World production of milled rice rose 7 percent from 284 million metric tons in 1982/83 to 305 million metric tons in 1983/84.

J. Pierre-Benoist
724-0074

Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen

During the second quarter of 1984, the United States imported 694 million pounds of fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables, valued at $145 million, down 7 percent in quantity and 32 percent in value compared with such imports in the corresponding quarter of 1983. Virtually all of the decline in imports was accounted for by fresh tomatoes and cucumbers from Mexico, by far the major supplier. Imports of tomatoes declined (by quantity) 25 percent to 255 million pounds ($55 million), and those of cucumbers dropped 20 percent to 79.8 million pounds ($76 million) between the two quarters. The drop in imports largely reflected an increasing share of consumption satisfied by domestic production (up 4 percent during January-June 1984 as compared with the corresponding period of 1983). Cabbage imports during April-June 1984, virtually all from Mexico and the Netherlands, were nearly 5 times the volume entered during April-June 1983, responding to increased consumer demand and higher retail prices concurrent with a drop in domestic production due to bad weather.

Tim McCarty
724-1753

Processed vegetables

The United States imported 130.7 million pounds of processed tomato products, valued at $33.6 million, in April-June 1984, up 80 percent in quantity and 60 percent in value over imports during April-June 1983. The increased imports reflected, in part, a strong domestic market for processed

1/ Title I sales involve low interest credit terms with a long repayment period; Title II involves outright food grants, recorded in the export statistics at market value.

tomato products. Imports from Mexico, Taiwan, Portugal, Italy, and Spain were each in record amounts during the second quarter of 1984 as compared with the same quarter in 1983. 1/

During April-June 1984, the United States imported 54.3 million pounds of processed mushrooms, valued at $52.0 million, up 72 percent by quantity and 81 percent by value compared with such imports in April-June 1983. The bulk of the increase came from Taiwan, China, and Hong Kong, the leading suppliers in recent years. The sharp increase in imports of processed mushrooms in the second quarter of 1984, compared with the same quarter of 1983, reflected in part, a strong domestic demand for such mushrooms and the expiration (on October 31, 1983) of the temporary duty-rate increase which had been in effect on processed mushrooms during the second quarter of 1983. Second quarter 1984 imports were 66 percent of domestic consumption, compared with 50 percent in the same quarter a year earlier.

Tim McCarty
724-1753

Fruit and fruit juice

In the second quarter of 1984, compared with the second quarter of 1983, the U.S. balance of trade in fruit and fruit juice, in terms of value, continued to widen in favor of imports as exports in the 1984 period declined by 9 percent, to $331 million, and imports in the second quarter of 1984 increased by 29 percent to $638 million. The increase in value of imports in the second quarter of about $142 million was due primarily to import gains in orange juice (which increased by $66 million between the two quarters), bananas ($22 million), fresh grapes ($12 million), canned peaches ($8 million), and fresh apples ($7 million). Import gains in all other fruit and fruit juice categories totaled about $27 million. No category showed any significant losses in the value of imports between the two second quarters in 1983 and 1984. The gain in the value of orange juice imports, from $61 million to $127 million, or by 108 percent, between the two second quarters was due primarily to shortages in the U.S. supply caused by the December 1983 freeze in Florida and Texas and higher foreign unit values of the imported product (which increased 32 percent). Brazil supplied nearly all of the increased imports. The gain in banana imports, 15 percent in both value and quantity, was due primarily to reestablished supplies that previously had been damaged by tropical storms. The gain in fresh grape imports was due to an increased supply and promotion of Chilean fresh grapes in the United States during the spring marketing season.

1/ On June 5, 1984, the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted investigation No. 104-TAA-23, Certain Tomato Products from Greece, to determine whether an industry in the United States would be materially injured, or would be threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States would be materially retarded, by reason of imports of tomato products from Greece if the outstanding countervailing duty order applicable to such tomato products were to be revoked. The Commission must transmit its final action to Commerce by March 16, 1985.

The decrease in value of fruit and fruit juice exports of about $34 million in the second quarter of 1984 compared with that in the second quarter of 1983 was contributed to by each major category--fresh, dried, and otherwise prepared or preserved fruits and fruit juices. Although export gains between the two second quarters were made for some of these commodities, large declines in other commodities resulted in the net declines. The declines in the value of exports were led by those of fresh grapefruit (which declined by $12 million), canned peaches and mixtures containing peaches ($8 million), fresh oranges ($7 million), dried raisins ($6 million) and orange juice ($6 million). The declines in citrus fruit and citrus juice exports between the two second quarters were related to the December 1983 freeze. 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

Cocoa and cocoa products

The value of U.S. imports of cocoa beans and semiprocessed cocoa products rose by 51 percent, from $189 million during the second quarter of 1983 to $287 million during the corresponding quarter of 1984. Since 1982, world supplies of cocoa beans have been tight, with resultant price increases. Average world prices for cocoa beans increased 95 percent from November 1982 to a peak in May 1984. U.S. imports of cocoa beans amounted to 127 million pounds, valued at $131 million, in the second quarter of 1984, compared with 139 million pounds, valued at $104 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1983, as average unit values increased 38 percent. The long-term trend of an increasing share of U.S. imports being in the form of semiprocessed products rather than as cocoa beans continued in the second quarter of 1984 as imports of these products increased in quantity and substantially increased in value, reflecting increased prices for cocoa beans. Imports of chocolate liquor increased from 22 million pounds, valued at $19 million, in the second quarter of 1983 to 28 million pounds, valued at $36 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1984, as average unit values increased from 86 cents per pound to $1.27 per pound. Imports of cocoa butter increased from 24 million pounds, valued at $41 million, in the second quarter of 1983 to 27 million pounds, valued at $59 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1984; the unit value of the imports increased 24 percent, from $1.75 to $2.17 per pound. Imports of cocoa powder similarly increased from 43 million pounds, valued at $15 million,in the second quarter of 1983 to 60 million pounds, valued at $41 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1984; the unit value of imports doubled between the two periods, increasing from 34 cents to 68 cents per pound.

Lowell Grant
724-0099.

Coffee

U.S. imports of raw coffee in the second quarter of 1984 amounted to 606 million pounds, valued at $796 million, compared with 501 million pounds, valued at $584 million, in the corresponding period of 1983. The average unit value of imported coffee was also up over the period (about 21 percent). The increased imports and higher prices were primarily a result of unfavorable reports regarding the 1984/85 crop. Brazil is the world's largest producer of coffee and is projected to harvest a 1984/85 crop about 10 percent less than last year's crop. USDA officials report that in the Brazilian states of Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais heavy rains immediately after the coffee trees flowered caused significant losses and irregular growth of coffee berries. In Colombia, another important producer, production was forecast to be down slightly as a result of coffee rust outbreaks. USDA reports that as of early April nearly 250,000 trees were affected. Consequently, in the second quarter of 1984 many importers attempted to stock up on quality coffee from the 1983/84 crop.

William Lipovsky
724-0097

Oilseeds and animal and vegetable fats and oils

Higher prices for oilseeds and fats and oils depressed the volume of U.S. exports in the second quarter of 1984, but led to a 9-percent rise over the corresponding period in 1983 in the value of U.S. exports of oilseeds to $1.5 billion, and a 25-percent rise in the value of fats and oils to $0.5 billion. Exports of two key oilseeds--soybeans and sunflowerseed--declined in volume in the second quarter of 1984, respectively, by 16 and 9 percent to 168 million bushels and to 7.3 million hundredweight. The second quarter 1984 U.S.-export price of soybeans (the export unit value) rose over that in the second quarter of 1983 by 27 percent to $8.34 per bushel as a result of a reduced U.S. crop stunted by drought during the 1983 growing season. U.S. exports of fats and oils registered a 13-percent decline in volume to 1.6 billion pounds, most of which consisted of inedible tallow and soybean oil. Diminished supplies of competitive vegetable oils produced elsewhere in the world supported foreign demand for U.S. fats and oils despite a 55-percent rise in the U.S. export price of soybean oil to 34 cents per pound in the second quarter of 1984, compared with the price in the second quarter of 1983, and a 33-percent rise in the price of inedible tallow to 24 cents per pound. Meanwhile, U.S. imports of fats and oils reflected a similar trend with the volume of imports in the second quarter of 1984 declining by 24 percent to 311 million pounds, and the value of such imports rising by 54 percent to $143 million over levels in the second quarter of 1983, as a result of higher prices.

John Reeder
724-1754

Sugar

U.S. imports of sugar are limited by an absolute quota system administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The quota system 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. On June 29, 1983, regulations became effective allowing imports of raw sugar 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 81,000 tons of refined sugar, valued at $19 million, in the second quarter of 1984, compared with exports of 12,000 tons, valued at $3 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

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Live animals, except birds and poultry:								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	484,690	548,784	280,624	320,485	14	148,987	124,445	-16
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	269,194	302,888	76,235	72,789	-5	42,163	42,779	1
Cattle								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,004	920	509	486	-5	337	143	-57
Value (1,000 dollars)	297,720	312,643	170,940	155,338	-9	107,181	51,315	-52
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	57	55	26	24	-5	14	15	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,096	44,035	20,395	19,662	-4	11,788	10,956	-7
Swine								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	294	447	243	603	148	99	329	230
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,886	56,753	32,666	68,936	111	12,682	38,399	203
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	36	23	15	5	-63	9	3	-66
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,885	10,556	6,085	3,969	-35	3,795	1,751	-54
Poultry and poultry meat								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	72,086	96,730	45,403	55,505	22	23,946	26,579	11
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	403,161	371,428	185,492	178,376	-4	94,959	88,117	-7
Feathers and downs								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	10,913	18,477	8,044	10,979	36	4,508	5,186	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	52,567	74,931	36,184	43,634	21	19,439	20,590	6
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,995	4,680	2,268	2,100	-7	1,254	1,194	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,029	33,415	21,660	17,599	-19	12,230	9,529	-22
Meat, except poultry meat								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,116,441	2,121,893	1,148,270	1,000,415	-13	571,454	484,295	-15
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,041,940	979,188	499,399	495,087	-1	256,314	232,955	-9
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,337,675	1,246,800	695,518	513,439	-26	344,226	216,862	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,206,704	1,160,670	631,517	473,972	-25	326,476	204,895	-37
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	157,895	178,517	83,923	105,648	26	40,462	46,210	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	319,540	340,984	170,191	199,792	17	82,660	89,494	8

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

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	276,194	268,313	133,674	214,722	61	69,726	130,661	87
Value (1,000 dollars)	239,477	196,664	103,994	153,544	48	51,038	95,356	87
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	117,011	124,845	66,676	54,998	-18	42,204	26,374	-38
Value (1,000 dollars)	149,552	146,402	84,588	59,435	-30	51,814	29,335	-43
Sausage								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,129	10,660	4,936	5,255	6	2,167	2,238	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,978	15,886	7,458	7,522	1	3,254	3,222	-1
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,505	6,921	3,106	2,863	-8	1,695	1,215	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,356	8,980	4,108	3,691	-10	2,178	1,693	-22
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	31,093	48,267	24,171	25,899	7	12,561	12,783	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,507	62,607	33,581	28,962	-14	16,617	14,278	-14
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	36,153	31,265	15,867	11,893	-25	9,103	5,746	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,933	37,084	19,715	12,272	-38	11,279	5,795	-49
Fish, fresh or frozen								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,299,160	1,304,237	643,187	683,510	6	348,477	352,092	1
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	690,487	626,438	175,837	160,442	-9	109,103	94,240	-14
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	70,379	66,569	29,705	30,574	3	12,124	12,004	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	75,239	68,891	29,166	30,415	4	12,204	11,967	-2
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	19,192	13,385	11,237	1,360	-88	6,230	1,099	-82
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,764	13,369	10,784	2,280	-79	6,064	1,754	-71
Fish, in airtight containers								
Imports:								
Quantity (number)	158,797	180,342	100,649	107,370	7	46,153	56,474	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	184,602	200,357	113,836	111,632	-2	51,253	57,450	12
Exports:								
Quantity (number)	54,084	65,663	22,391	22,499	0	10,143	7,031	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)	77,725	106,397	33,234	37,548	13	14,361	10,288	-28

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sardines								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	50,044	35,247	18,702	20,178	8	8,551	9,946	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,309	33,700	17,462	19,762	13	7,557	9,250	22
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,049	1,012	359	353	-2	256	242	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	870	689	323	260	-20	214	164	-24
Tuna								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	87,578	122,329	71,078	74,364	5	32,538	40,428	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	113,346	137,323	82,000	77,083	-6	36,525	41,063	12
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	21,016	22,489	10,742	12,643	18	4,986	6,007	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,351	27,839	13,658	13,771	1	6,688	6,621	-1
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	11,879	10,162	4,716	3,050	-35	2,301	1,327	-42
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,971	8,714	4,654	3,500	-25	2,275	1,698	-25
Shellfish								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	457,794	568,141	237,030	265,678	12	124,480	131,504	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,592,703	2,018,382	861,152	953,447	11	448,093	467,689	4
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	91,484	65,320	35,783	32,233	-10	19,608	17,916	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	213,582	180,348	95,867	82,212	-14	46,400	41,979	-10
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	2,608	2,879	1,443	753	-48	460	352	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,661	8,617	4,218	2,851	-32	947	1,239	31
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	2,603	2,053	780	1,405	80	415	674	63
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,466	5,649	2,512	3,547	41	1,370	1,672	22
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	9,573	13,939	4,686	7,198	54	2,640	3,665	39
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,535	6,087	1,815	3,082	70	989	1,556	57
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	424,559	634,608	281,322	290,743	3	166,282	134,715	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)	156,035	251,148	117,975	94,407	-20	69,602	42,018	-40

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Butter								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,683	1,692	725	868	20	465	481	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,197	2,063	833	847	2	494	488	-1
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	138,187	60,795	33,759	39,902	3	22,389	26,001	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	104,100	38,855	24,634	25,600	4	14,119	15,153	7
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	62	31	16	105	530	7	98	1,170
Value (1,000 dollars)	53	30	15	54	247	6	44	546
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,243	11,305	6,722	4,953	-26	3,273	2,111	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,767	5,201	3,046	2,548	-16	1,514	1,148	-24
Cheeses								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	269,343	286,246	126,045	127,012	1	61,530	69,041	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	367,522	383,296	173,390	163,618	-6	83,120	88,008	6
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	39,591	38,463	17,576	17,720	1	7,592	7,141	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,869	31,074	14,398	16,783	17	6,308	7,090	12
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	67	32	21	34	62	9	29	213
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,606	3,932	2,086	1,977	-5	953	1,117	17
Ice cream								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)				9	-5		9	17
Value (1,000 dollars)				29	0		27	0
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	1,257	1,198	643	601	-7	285	348	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,082	2,992	1,575	1,606	2	677	890	31
Eggs								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,837	12,107	4,800	18,019	275	1,978	6,509	229
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	111,660	56,216	28,612	22,071	-23	13,871	11,692	-16

18

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hides and skins								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	70,670	63,090	32,593	33,365	2	19,355	15,373	-21
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	769,057	800,256	377,743	602,693	60	176,584	302,806	71
Cattle hides								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	666	667	290	291	0	166	114	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,961	19,061	6,749	9,484	41	3,914	3,815	-3
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	23,508	22,452	11,472	13,807	20	5,184	6,802	31
Value (1,000 dollars)	703,547	742,174	351,622	561,582	60	163,028	283,383	74
Leather								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	318,304	298,542	139,923	191,349	37	79,201	93,095	18
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	274,537	248,516	122,953	158,081	29	71,088	82,717	16
Cattle hide upper leather								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	67,695	48,018	23,892	25,002	5	11,834	11,467	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	64,179	45,556	22,752	24,836	9	11,777	12,153	3
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	21,411	17,891	8,871	8,402	-5	4,840	3,952	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,614	18,128	9,109	10,665	17	5,200	5,114	-2
Furskins								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	149,649	157,061	114,955	133,931	17	53,232	54,764	3
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	333,559	271,414	213,529	210,484	-1	72,973	81,489	12
Mink furskins								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	2,840	3,148	2,338	2,591	11	1,102	993	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	82,148	79,349	60,352	73,099	21	27,054	29,006	7
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	3,406	3,228	2,633	2,759	5	1,123	1,218	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	110,593	90,489	74,143	80,136	8	30,942	35,718	15
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	42,068	44,082	7,744	11,618	50	1,397	2,579	85
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,595	3,667	1,506	1,618	7	662	829	25

19

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Live plants								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,812	29,728	17,035	22,782	34	9,377	15,173	62
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	35,610	36,264	22,580	19,555	-13	11,671	10,900	-7
Seeds								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,185	79,742	52,896	40,141	-24	19,997	15,622	-22
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	164,543	186,732	83,408	87,146	4	36,729	32,053	-13
Grains								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	68,770	71,541	33,805	59,307	75	16,008	26,147	63
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,422,105	13,817,392	6,760,555	7,136,972	6	3,120,775	3,298,046	6
Corn								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	934	815	291	1,434	392	147	802	445
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,501	8,126	4,053	21,628	434	2,003	10,179	408
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	1,924,115	1,875,068	962,883	954,972	-1	456,903	447,731	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,676,593	6,473,568	3,053,865	3,702,809	21	1,537,734	1,741,304	13
Rice (paddy and brown)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,814	3,097	1,439	936	-35	1,147	659	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)	675	1,196	577	313	-46	440	206	-53
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,267,149	1,258,941	545,113	385,162	-29	385,713	229,059	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)	172,671	170,807	74,801	59,735	-20	50,479	33,988	-33
Wheat								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	2,093	1,959	1,900	1,265	-33	7	1,256	16,040
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,475	5,838	5,585	4,852	-13	54	4,806	8,728
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	1,498,408	1,413,320	742,977	663,466	-11	322,109	315,301	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,675,574	6,235,254	3,296,407	2,831,441	-14	1,431,519	1,329,874	-7
Milled grain products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,462	19,697	8,896	11,156	25	4,778	4,793	0
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,127,650	1,141,885	586,292	586,730	0	310,693	334,439	8

20

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Milled rice								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	38,256	46,608	21,702	32,780	51	10,730	13,580	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,110	11,148	5,119	7,025	37	2,668	2,817	6
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,368,875	4,031,278	1,980,226	2,006,862	1	1,077,919	1,146,177	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	824,643	754,816	361,171	372,818	3	192,825	205,757	7
Milled wheat								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)	265	157	77	67	-13	39	31	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,038	2,105	1,035	1,004	-3	558	506	-9
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)	39,517	52,092	28,152	18,511	-34	15,369	10,647	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)	244,280	320,289	190,539	182,182	-4	93,443	110,717	18
Malts and starches								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,846	29,708	13,341	16,720	25	6,362	8,383	32
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,709	34,143	17,383	24,025	38	9,204	12,546	36
Malts								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	89,659	66,214	25,915	28,104	8	10,312	13,792	34
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,088	9,305	3,766	4,042	7	1,496	1,985	33
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	110,159	59,465	34,886	64,122	84	22,858	33,460	46
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,271	9,331	5,480	8,694	59	3,581	4,606	29
Starches								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,569	17,899	8,208	10,963	34	4,160	5,494	32
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,078	24,028	11,617	15,236	31	5,472	7,906	44
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,925,271	2,279,855	1,626,289	2,018,424	24	746,183	694,484	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	523,639	566,755	440,367	424,810	-4	215,316	145,481	-32
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,823,583	1,821,088	1,002,011	1,063,066	6	601,440	577,273	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	376,479	377,824	211,343	228,705	8	122,085	118,095	-3
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	304,546	390,585	307,822	312,263	1	99,379	79,791	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	63,172	54,466	46,542	28,128	-40	15,623	7,642	-51
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	31,487	31,001	13,922	12,373	-11	9,976	8,654	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,595	4,628	2,421	2,052	-15	1,612	1,352	-16

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	592,618	738,195	599,283	646,175	8	339,809	254,741	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)	174,124	228,870	205,627	136,139	-34	122,497	54,970	-55
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	175,441	175,524	86,444	81,798	-5	50,702	51,149	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,916	48,007	27,054	23,500	-13	15,209	12,411	-18
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	77,187	81,740	40,211	47,649	18	21,752	24,022	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,701	37,686	19,854	23,010	16	10,151	11,349	12
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,622,382	1,098,955	520,754	482,919	-7	234,521	227,676	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	440,692	268,199	122,272	132,208	8	53,548	59,911	12
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	228,957	212,118	104,475	134,364	29	48,029	67,497	41
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	120,576	107,782	49,700	49,640	0	25,135	24,593	-2
Mushrooms and truffles								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	103,480	116,029	63,092	102,405	62	32,216	54,940	71
Value (1,000 dollars)	102,746	120,960	61,486	105,082	71	32,083	55,762	74
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,324	4,440	1,542	940	-39	355	488	38
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,153	4,590	869	951	9	282	437	55
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	101,446	113,003	61,386	101,035	65	31,556	54,341	72
Value (1,000 dollars)	92,426	103,264	54,862	96,040	75	28,734	51,955	81
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	800	1,263	277	379	37	150	288	91
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,216	1,527	239	329	37	104	224	115
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	277,954,240	311,224,672	135,508,736	149,592,203	10	71,666,521	65,919,563	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	226,710	251,699	94,942	147,122	55	51,976	65,451	26
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	1061,722,185	1065,240,698	477,815,558	539,334,212	13	252,100,724	228,831,302	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	582,984	534,061	220,596	253,111	15	109,237	121,017	11

22

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Almonds								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	584,180	297,366	171,216	63,127	-63	92,065	30,171	-67
Value (1,000 dollars)	766	522	307	164	-47	157	74	-52
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	195,828,662	176,447,664	74,784,159	75,053,622	0	38,578,162	38,634,850	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	236,934	243,605	96,596	122,020	26	49,153	64,904	32
Filberts								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	15,807,517	13,718,876	9,395,475	13,846,603	47	3,048,806	6,874,508	125
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,235	5,966	4,045	5,575	38	1,286	2,774	116
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	9,352,993	11,552,422	4,233,156	2,752,699	-35	2,401,936	1,377,241	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,583	5,361	1,905	1,157	-39	1,107	568	-49
Pistachio nuts								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	6,647,436	6,907,679	1,201,250	6,713,095	459	494,125	4,296,507	770
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,883	13,398	2,544	12,501	391	1,363	8,014	488
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	3,562,214	4,791,079	2,798,755	1,907,089	-32	1,317,733	987,899	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,802	8,802	5,696	3,013	-47	2,484	1,412	-43
Fruit, fresh								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,243,814	7,097,886	3,958,826	4,544,852	15	2,179,058	2,593,815	19
Value (1,000 dollars)	880,563	931,323	535,808	622,285	16	316,545	367,660	16
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,613,904	3,443,051	1,861,287	1,567,232	-16	1,000,707	798,612	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	799,348	833,499	421,119	386,613	-8	226,474	213,446	-6
Berries, fresh								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	38,785	39,928	2,532	4,162	64	349	374	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,154	18,962	2,575	4,595	78	517	784	52
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	62,840	54,461	23,215	25,658	11	17,996	19,070	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,930	31,990	12,568	13,260	6	9,145	9,326	2
Cherries, fresh								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	311	991	768	1,032	34	1	17	830
Value (1,000 dollars)	393	742	597	742	24	1	12	777
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	620,407	17,269	2,356	4,224	79	2,356	4,204	78
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,412	14,010	2,245	3,405	52	2,245	3,390	51

23

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Citrus fruit								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	195,955	207,182	89,656	123,249	37	41,630	51,717	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,874	49,990	24,167	33,428	38	11,338	15,206	34
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,672,859	2,153,343	1,370,633	1,134,764	-17	741,698	548,779	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)	386,229	454,950	276,183	252,001	-9	152,505	137,357	-10
Fruit, dried								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	43,966	59,064	35,055	42,123	20	12,847	17,414	36
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,656	38,314	22,921	25,433	11	8,550	10,591	24
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	271,012	258,538	121,624	111,706	-8	63,130	62,787	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	204,015	177,319	82,794	68,563	-17	41,700	37,860	-9
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	658,847	666,206	346,247	419,416	21	187,382	243,962	30
Value (1,000 dollars)	273,437	258,208	131,669	158,317	20	69,906	90,553	30
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	343,969	276,528	153,934	105,048	-32	76,578	46,010	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)	144,591	119,322	64,132	48,506	-24	31,620	22,139	-30
Olives								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	104,657	106,744	49,002	60,071	23	24,887	28,110	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	96,070	77,026	37,318	43,116	16	17,581	21,246	21
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,497	3,851	1,351	1,533	14	806	569	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,365	2,749	1,084	1,087	0	613	430	-30
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,043	11,153	5,808	4,564	-21	3,617	1,791	-50
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,644	8,690	3,843	3,902	2	1,920	1,584	-18
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,549	4,604	2,882	1,993	-31	1,125	1,138	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,418	1,321	790	656	-17	300	413	37
Sugar, sirups, and molasses								

24

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)	2,637,862	2,940,688	1,238,623	1,646,442	33	714,237	701,578	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	798,892	1,026,502	446,987	587,024	31	259,634	248,985	-4
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)	77,705	215,027	21,389	187,357	776	16,747	90,566	441
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,736	52,349	5,937	44,405	648	3,856	20,384	429
Molasses								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)	1,210,925	1,833,087	1,199,988	853,989	-29	628,766	441,198	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)	63,741	83,701	49,323	58,581	19	21,394	31,462	47
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)	277,255	285,455	80,598	100,313	24	9,257	23,408	153
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,105	17,295	4,707	8,956	90	1,353	2,599	92
Corn sweeteners								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)	653,096	9,338,853	3,068,081	8,530,970	178	2,128,691	5,527,228	160
Value (1,000 dollars)	267	1,545	468	1,449	209	326	914	180
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)	36,383,168	36,921,774	19,192,625	18,005,032	-6	9,435,704	9,827,011	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,031	9,790	4,925	4,632	-6	2,355	2,340	-1
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	57,318	96,993	51,138	51,131	0	28,796	26,405	-8
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,994	25,444	11,886	11,853	0	5,612	5,513	-2
Cocoa and confectionery								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	900,488,524	1097,602,725	690,095,261	633,935,664	-8	281,974,611	315,580,202	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	787,582	935,768	542,331	628,559	16	227,547	328,157	44
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	76,326,671	71,908,231	31,936,537	36,558,890	14	14,742,316	19,063,282	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	85,645	81,677	33,381	41,749	25	15,946	21,910	37
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,034,822	2,905,666	1,413,258	1,741,300	23	661,533	894,096	35
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	125,388	110,174	54,536	54,177	-1	25,113	26,293	5

25

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Coffee								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,903,114	2,771,052	1,347,822	1,641,861	22	628,280	843,035	34
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	114,678	98,398	48,463	46,819	-3	22,189	22,293	0
Spices								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	137,405	130,619	68,148	82,159	21	30,337	36,865	22
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,899	21,283	10,477	11,220	7	5,161	5,725	11
Fruit juices								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	469,057	455,559	212,870	322,780	52	101,005	168,795	67
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	230,363	219,824	112,986	114,958	2	64,588	57,222	-11
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,381	47,395	21,701	23,491	8	14,013	14,498	3
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,676	41,077	21,247	17,243	-19	12,391	9,872	-20
Ale, porter, stout, and beer								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	178,387	195,721	90,952	100,317	10	48,678	53,365	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	465,590	515,234	242,286	262,054	8	129,548	139,628	8
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	16,836	17,840	9,449	6,319	-33	5,810	3,497	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,373	38,110	20,739	13,729	-34	12,907	7,575	-41
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	122,533	131,304	61,961	64,052	3	31,127	32,763	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	782,846	854,674	388,618	427,241	10	205,667	224,237	9
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	9,131	7,609	3,687	3,188	-14	1,811	1,779	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,344	32,133	15,592	13,008	-17	8,051	7,190	-11
Distilled spirits								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)	106,032	116,351	54,930	56,671	3	29,123	32,424	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,159,399	1,191,649	525,929	557,113	6	271,812	292,390	8
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)	10,046	8,801	4,358	3,360	-23	2,580	1,650	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,472	60,621	28,833	28,798	0	15,240	14,181	-7

26

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Tobacco and tobacco products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	568,913	817,325	322,833	301,809	-7	178,511	124,638	-30
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,844,512	2,647,287	1,183,035	1,180,860	0	597,218	545,547	-9
Cigarettes								
Imports:								
Quantity (thousands)	590,117	740,595	353,752	354,032	0	179,366	200,239	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,912	11,064	5,154	5,606	9	2,555	2,983	17
Exports:								
Quantity (thousands)	73,585	60,697	30,798	26,473	-14	15,124	13,439	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,234,754	1,125,711	552,219	512,725	-7	279,460	264,086	-6
Cigars								
Imports:								
Quantity (thousands)	125,544	127,820	57,141	56,355	-1	30,149	28,195	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,768	44,849	19,016	20,999	10	10,630	10,355	-3
Exports:								
Quantity (thousands)	181	129	62	58	-8	28	31	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,516	8,510	4,133	4,060	-2	2,210	2,254	2
Oilseeds								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	59,462	79,823	33,256	41,300	24	15,636	21,176	35
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,657,716	6,162,342	3,066,565	3,633,017	18	1,405,235	1,531,434	9
Cottonseed								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	189	100		86	18		39	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	19	14		9	0		5	0
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	82,809	4,193	2,873	97,994	3,310	1,473	3,164	115
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,747	1,615	1,068	14,332	1,242	491	995	103
Flaxseed								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	112,255	192,881	41,625	129,007	210	22,797	75,695	232
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,402	23,718	4,196	17,524	318	2,292	10,280	348
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	33,171	6,277	3,053	984	-68	2,660	456	-83
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,077	473	272	53	-80	249	25	-90
Soybeans								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	14,195	5,523	2,968	3,625	22	1,840	2,487	35
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,461	758	423	569	34	257	418	62
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	56,260,823	50,106,209	27,485,670	24,410,728	-11	12,003,338	10,064,408	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,239,860	5,925,420	2,959,748	3,297,942	11	1,313,308	1,398,814	7

27

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sunflower seed								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	70,123	85,156	35,617	27,522	-23	15,849	11,128	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,194	9,570	3,295	4,217	28	1,479	1,869	26
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,218,813	1,745,640	890,127	1,813,111	104	800,183	732,084	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	397,307	222,586	101,129	315,760	212	88,952	129,508	46
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,554,754	1,802,423	852,576	818,408	-4	411,665	310,913	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)	386,042	461,856	189,470	321,334	70	93,425	142,638	53
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,971,728	6,737,966	3,590,716	3,718,105	4	1,817,281	1,574,141	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,598,703	1,504,393	744,797	1,062,678	43	381,656	477,030	25
Corn oil								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	11	88	57	116	101	7	37	422
Value (1,000 dollars)	9	33	7	65	780	3	23	525
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	207,037	244,519	126,083	182,077	44	70,068	90,139	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	77,604	89,560	46,684	69,805	50	23,315	35,411	52
Cottonseed oil								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		20,000			50			52
Value (1,000 dollars)		4,554			0			0
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	848,940	422,233	295,865	196,451	-34	99,928	91,081	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	204,314	106,262	71,644	59,086	-18	24,112	28,879	20
Soybean oil								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	114	69	68	37	-46	67	35	-48
Value (1,000 dollars)	25	15	13	13	0	12	12	-7
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,920,723	1,703,967	954,513	1,227,718	29	520,532	525,881	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	447,791	414,548	199,003	397,340	100	112,567	178,832	59
Other vegetable oils								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,517,934	1,740,047	837,400	797,879	-5	403,230	300,521	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)	373,194	445,037	184,425	313,315	70	90,864	138,910	53
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	301,660	705,202	362,163	347,028	-4	199,958	131,142	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,694	188,646	86,963	114,274	31	49,242	45,722	-7

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Animal and marine-animal oils								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	26,771	31,962	11,081	14,835	34	6,304	8,055	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,149	7,586	3,245	4,325	33	1,577	2,219	41
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,431,390	3,561,867	1,801,799	1,694,856	-6	901,064	707,794	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)	688,241	660,641	319,073	388,376	22	161,472	174,151	8
Shortening and cooking oils								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	9,923	10,253	3,967	5,539	40	2,055	2,263	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,662	4,628	1,777	3,614	103	966	1,473	52
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	261,975	100,177	50,291	69,973	39	25,729	28,101	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	93,056	44,733	21,428	33,795	58	10,945	14,031	28
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	193,600	121,908	64,718	63,379	-2	32,365	34,127	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	112,564	66,778	34,960	36,312	4	17,171	18,754	9
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	19,433	13,298	6,555	10,349	58	3,223	6,358	97
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,712	27,867	13,393	21,807	63	6,509	13,086	101
Edible preparations								
Bakery products, except bread								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	129,624,851	149,251,181	65,331,181	85,114,320	30	33,861,910	37,572,725	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	117,986	131,227	56,016	72,062	29	28,511	31,690	11
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	62,715,000	65,613,396	30,576,324	29,090,944	-5	15,059,568	14,041,963	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,003	41,108	19,388	19,350	0	9,641	8,955	-7
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	58,528,300	60,630,404	27,560,953	27,451,726	0	14,349,511	13,405,631	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,597	24,853	11,299	12,028	6	5,783	5,851	1
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	10,598,099	15,098,906	6,964,724	7,923,116	14	3,867,984	4,181,178	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,006	5,860	2,736	3,267	19	1,500	1,749	17
Cereal breakfast foods								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	25,310,452	14,860,639	6,832,178	14,689,436	115	3,588,758	8,550,356	138
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,223	7,950	3,938	5,390	37	2,175	2,734	26
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	55,043,867	43,746,530	20,404,832	21,413,135	5	11,189,170	10,971,021	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,802	28,217	13,066	14,722	13	7,033	7,715	10

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Chewing gum								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	13,093,433	16,990,796	7,981,010	10,018,012	26	4,288,672	4,342,907	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,874	12,263	5,948	7,638	28	3,053	3,338	9
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	8,902,300	6,396,287	3,182,837	3,731,650	17	1,705,435	2,342,037	37
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,940	8,486	4,314	4,438	3	2,258	2,661	18
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar ailmentary pastes								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	118,781,965	138,281,220	69,744,397	85,975,023	23	37,723,343	44,448,094	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,762	50,754	25,966	29,773	15	13,633	14,886	9
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	14,785,327	14,342,615	6,764,983	7,301,743	8	3,177,232	3,158,366	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,636	7,993	3,814	4,306	13	1,926	1,853	-4
Sauces								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,489	46,754	22,561	23,784	5	9,966	11,569	16
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,902	38,921	20,164	19,036	-6	10,507	10,182	-3
Soups								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	13,339,577	16,006,773	7,267,092	8,649,852	19	3,506,256	3,872,311	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,896	26,262	12,522	13,097	5	6,351	5,786	-9
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	32,064,032	27,384,550	13,584,039	11,753,063	-13	7,055,566	6,152,129	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,479	14,668	7,275	6,937	-5	3,890	3,656	-6
Edible preparations, not specially provided for								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	156,035,567	257,830,382	128,424,869	197,655,721	54	75,108,020	110,576,576	47
Value (1,000 dollars)	103,148	157,233	76,098	110,708	45	42,380	57,744	36
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	722,753,441	695,250,231	325,586,139	351,391,651	8	176,752,539	159,965,106	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	451,250	399,416	196,443	222,746	13	104,296	97,023	-7
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	870	1,085	545	590	8	271	301	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	138,547	162,878	77,856	97,363	25	38,665	49,715	29
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	13,891	15,564	8,559	7,073	-17	3,720	2,865	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,487,932	2,819,347	1,493,406	1,300,695	-13	630,955	514,563	-18

30

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Naval stores								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,324	7,337	2,991	2,117	-29	2,268	959	-58
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,091	41,855	21,425	22,920	7	10,107	11,551	14
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	91,389	120,998	32	50,648	62,474	23
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,835	9,803	5,768	5,571	-3	2,855	2,505	-12
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,616	32,319	25,940	29,975	16	2,234	3,137	40
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	70,266	66,016	33,609	26,687	-21	12,079	10,781	-11
Tonka and vanilla beans								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	1,997,314	2,248,726	1,111,506	1,089,929	-2	527,131	604,669	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,384	51,140	24,046	26,454	10	11,911	14,720	24
Miscellaneous vegetable products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	109,119	99,896	42,844	42,498	-1	22,160	19,458	-12
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,612	53,400	26,853	26,109	-3	13,837	13,600	-2

31

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

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

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 5.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1984

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June
Malts and starches	1	1	1	1
Malts	1 4		1 4 9	1 4 9
Starches	1	1	1	1
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen	(1)(7)	4 (7)		
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen	(1)(4)(7)	(1)(7)	(4)	(4)
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen	(1)(4)(7)	(1)(7)	(7)	
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated				
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)	3			
Mushrooms and truffles	1 4	1 4	1 4 9	(4) 7
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried	1 4	1 4	1 4 9 10	1 4
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved	8	3 8		
Almonds	(3)(6) 8 9	(3)(6) 8 9 10	8	
Filberts	3 6	6	(3)(6)	(6)
Pistachio nuts	3 6 (8)	3 6 9	(3) 9 10	(3)(6) 9 10
Fruit, fresh				
Berries, fresh	3 8	3 6		
Cherries, fresh	3 6 9 10	6	3 6 9	3 6 9
Citrus fruit		6		
Fruit, dried	6			
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)	1 4 9 10	1 4	(1)(4)	(1)(4)
Olives	9 10			
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances	(4) 7	(4) 7	1 7 9 10	(4) 7 9 10
Sugar, sirups, and molasses				
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane		6	3 6 9 10	3 6 9 10
Molasses	3 (6) 8	8	3 6 9 10	3 8 9
Corn sweeteners	3 6 9	3 6 9		
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey				
Cocoa and confectionery	3			
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate				
Coffee				
Spices				
Fruit juices	2	2		
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages				
Ale, porter, stout, and beer			(3)(6) 9	(6) 9
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages				
Distilled spirits			(6) 8	
Tobacco and tobacco products			10	10
Cigarettes				
Cigars				
Oilseeds	9	9		
Cottonseed	3 6 8 9 10	3 6 8 9 10	3 6 9 10	3 6 (8) 9
Flaxseed	3 6 8	3 6 8	(3)(6)(8) 9 10	(3)(6)(8) 9

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

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

34

Forest Products 1/

The United States increased its trade deficit of $919 million in the forest products sector for the first half of 1983 to $2.0 billion in the corresponding period of 1984. Imports increased from $5.0 billion in the first half of 1983 to $6.4 billion in the corresponding half of 1984. Exports rose from $4.1 billion in the first half of 1983 to $4.4 billion in the first half of 1984.

In the second quarter of 1984, the United States ran a trade deficit of $1.0 billion in the forest products sector, up from the $565 million deficit posted in the second quarter of 1983 (table 6, fig. 2). Overall, imports and exports were up in the second quarter of 1984 compared with the corresponding quarter of 1983. Contributing to the higher deficit of forest products were increased imports of plywood and building boards, and fine papers, which combined, accounted for nearly two-thirds of the increase. The increase in U.S. housing starts during the second quarter of 1984, over the corresponding period of 1983, was the largest single domestic factor affecting these levels of trade.

U.S. imports of forest products increased to $3.3 billion 2/ in the second quarter of 1984 from $2.7 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1983. There were no significant shifts in the sources of imports. Canada accounted for 72 percent of U.S. forest product imports in 1984 compared with 76 percent in the corresponding quarter of 1983. Such imports from Canada were valued at $2.4 billion in the second quarter of 1984, representing a 14-percent increase from the corresponding quarter of 1983. Newsprint, softwood lumber, and chemical wood pulp accounted for 78 percent of all forest product imports from Canada and 56 percent of U.S. imports of forest products from all sources in the second quarter of 1984.

U.S. exports of forest products increased to $2.3 billion 3/ in the second quarter of 1984 from $2.1 billion in the corresponding quarter of 1983. There were no significant shifts in the export markets. The EC, Japan, and Canada accounted for 62 percent of U.S. exports of forest products in the second quarter of 1984, compared with 64 percent in the corresponding quarter of 1983. The slight rise was a result of foreign demand for building and packaging materials.

Wood and wood products 4/

In the wood and wood products area, imports totaled $1.2 billion in the second quarter of 1984, up from the $1.1 billion posted in the second quarter of 1983. Exports of wood and wood products during the second quarter of 1984 were $717 million, down from the $724 million posted in the corresponding quarter of 1983. Second quarter 1984 imports of wood and wood products exceeded exports by $515 million.

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

2/ U.S. Customs value.

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

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

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–June 1984, April–June 1983, and April–June 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1983	January–June 1984	April–June 1983	April–June 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	1,558,091	821,921	383,394	414,673
Japan	1,752,774	924,227	454,116	497,658
EC	1,890,088	970,096	518,345	483,091
Brazil	40,394	18,402	15,292	7,438
Hong Kong	69,097	43,783	19,808	22,925
India	25,892	15,886	5,888	6,277
Korea	304,283	162,620	73,728	87,624
Mexico	457,239	252,728	120,679	129,345
Taiwan	157,621	104,363	33,539	57,366
OPEC	372,229	177,095	85,448	92,564
NMEs	316,980	172,596	56,039	85,663
China	307,370	168,735	54,223	83,026
All other	1,413,673	712,025	367,233	366,765
Total	8,358,366	4,375,748	2,133,513	2,251,396
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	8,162,563	4,600,878	2,063,919	2,352,994
Japan	221,476	134,862	57,810	64,622
EC	564,945	437,217	137,823	220,059
Brazil	140,101	132,505	31,215	74,521
Hong Kong	69,764	37,939	13,209	18,110
India	4,759	2,681	1,104	1,031
Korea	90,574	47,780	20,795	22,434
Mexico	239,174	141,342	58,036	73,344
Taiwan	389,580	208,357	82,795	106,909
OPEC	161,698	90,177	32,570	54,997
NMEs	85,547	47,632	18,800	23,441
China	71,206	40,076	15,868	18,404
All other	678,217	489,207	180,210	277,309
Total	10,808,405	6,370,582	2,698,293	3,289,775
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	-6,604,472	-3,778,957	-1,680,525	-1,938,320
Japan	1,531,297	789,364	396,305	433,035
EC	1,325,142	532,879	380,521	263,032
Brazil	-99,706	-114,102	-15,922	-67,082
Hong Kong	-666	5,843	6,598	4,814
India	21,132	13,205	4,784	5,245
Korea	213,708	114,840	52,932	65,189
Mexico	218,064	111,385	62,642	56,001
Taiwan	-231,959	-103,993	-49,256	-49,543
OPEC	210,530	86,918	52,877	37,567
NMEs	231,432	124,963	37,239	62,222
China	236,163	128,659	38,354	64,622
All other	735,455	222,818	187,023	89,456
Total	-2,450,039	-1,994,834	-564,779	-1,038,379

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

36

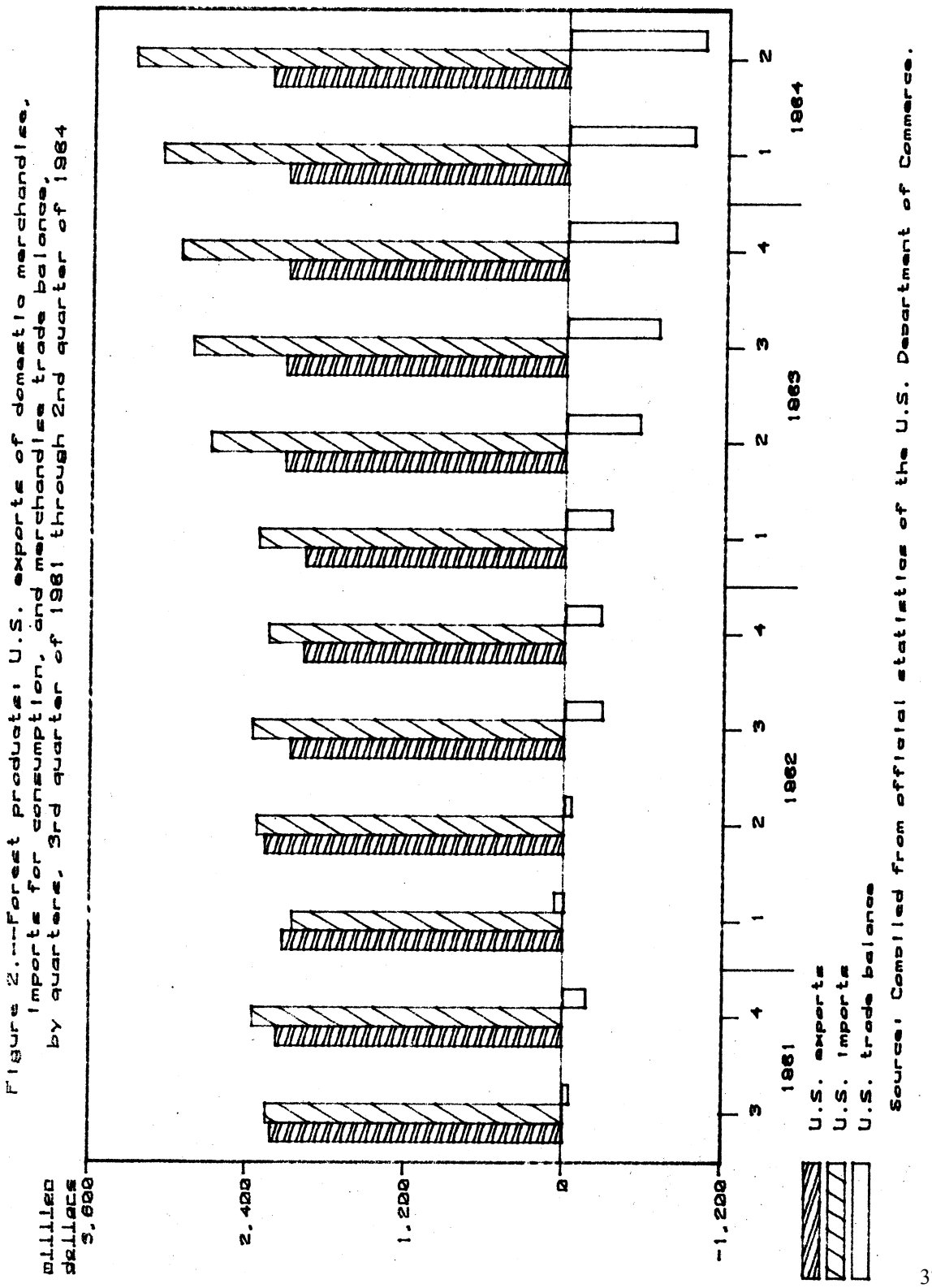


Figure 2.--Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 3rd quarter of 1981 through 2nd quarter of 1984

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

The most significant import shifts in the wood and wood products area between the two quarters under review involved plywood and building boards, which posted significant rises in imports. The continued surge in U.S. housing starts, from 1.69 million units (on an annualized basis) in the second quarter of 1983 to 1.90 million units in the corresponding quarter of 1984, increased the demand for plywood and building boards. Imports of plywood and building boards were valued at $248 million in the second quarter of 1984, representing a 39-percent increase in value from that in the corresponding quarter of 1983 valued at $178 million. Canada and the Far East accounted for 87 percent of all such imports in the second quarter of 1984.

The most significant export trade shifts in the wood and wood products area involved softwood logs. Such exports rose 12 percent, in terms of value, from $339 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $378 million in the corresponding period of 1984. Japan and the People's Republic of China received over 90 percent of the increased exports of softwood logs as their construction activities increased.

Fred Ruggles
724-1766

Pulp, paper, and printed material 1/

U.S. imports of wood pulp, paper, and printed material totaled $2.1 billion in the second quarter of 1984, up 28 percent from the $1.6 billion posted in the corresponding quarter of 1983. U.S. exports reached $1.5 billion in the second quarter of 1984, up 9 percent from the $1.4 billion posted in the corresponding quarter of 1983. The trade deficit increased from $193 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $523 million in the second quarter of 1984.

Imports of newsprint and wood pulp, the two largest import commodities, both increased moderately (less than 10 percent) in terms of quantity. Healthier prices in the international marketplace in 1984 caused the value of wood pulp imports to rise by 23 percent and newsprint imports to rise by 16 percent. Imports of newsprint increased by $109 million and imports of wood pulp increased by $84 million from the second quarter of 1983 to the corresponding period of 1984.

Imports of printed matter increased by 23 percent or $23 million and imports of miscellaneous books increased by 24 percent or $22 million between corresponding quarters. Imports of industrial paper and paperboard increased by 24 percent or $33 million. This paper and paperboard has a wide variety of applications but generally relates to the industrial sector. As industrial activity continued to rebound in 1984, the increased domestic demand for industrial paper and paperboard, generated a higher level for such imports.

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

Domestic demand for uncoated free sheet (office and business-related uses) continued to remain very strong in 1984, and a portion of this demand was met by increased imports. Imports of uncoated free sheet increased by more than two and one-half times or by $51 million from the second quarter of 1983 to the corresponding quarter of 1984.

The United States accounts for about one-half of the world-wide exports of waste paper; U.S. exports of waste paper increased, in value, by 51 percent or $35 million from the second quarter of 1983 to the corresponding quarter of 1984. U.S. exports of wood pulp increased by $25 million (7 percent) during the corresponding quarters. The increased value of wood pulp exports and, to a lesser degree, waste paper, are attributed to higher global prices in 1984 rather than an increase in the quantity of exports.

The value of U.S. exports of containerboard increased by 12 percent or $19 million from the second quarter of 1983 to the corresponding quarter of 1984. The quantity of U.S. exports of containerboard actually fell by 6 percent to 576 thousand short tons in the second quarter of 1984. U.S. exports of printed matter increased by 8 percent or $14 million from the second quarter of 1983 to the corresponding quarter of 1984.

R. K. Rhodes
724-1299

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rough wood products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	247,673	303,762	140,209	165,593	18	70,708	80,977	15
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,554,286	1,400,999	653,173	731,701	12	338,674	377,714	12
Logs								
Imports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)	117,032	164,999	81,627	72,497	-11	31,391	36,395	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,430	27,433	13,134	9,718	-26	3,494	4,197	20
Exports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)	3,208,149	3,502,126	1,685,333	1,739,717	3	739,430	869,572	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,258,084	1,166,543	529,696	622,665	18	273,374	321,350	18
Softwood logs								
Imports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)	98,764	142,461	68,398	58,516	-14	26,512	30,107	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,930	24,102	11,406	7,559	-34	2,889	3,169	10
Exports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)	3,114,988	3,390,618	1,626,957	1,672,717	3	710,512	836,982	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,174,179	1,068,481	472,901	560,731	19	244,257	291,721	19
Hardwood logs								
Imports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)	18,268	22,538	13,229	13,981	6	4,879	6,288	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,500	3,330	1,728	2,158	25	605	1,027	70
Exports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)	93,161	111,508	58,376	67,000	15	28,918	32,590	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	83,905	98,062	56,794	61,934	9	29,116	29,628	2
Lumber								
Imports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)	9,287,436	12,162,375	5,922,526	6,481,285	9	3,073,160	3,321,483	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,725,265	2,700,689	1,295,656	1,429,771	10	700,626	724,272	3
Exports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)	1,986,186	2,321,654	1,241,713	1,078,343	-13	707,313	573,474	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)	802,245	899,427	457,942	431,846	-6	243,622	225,261	-8
Softwood lumber								
Imports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)	8,970,304	11,737,862	5,727,001	6,210,396	8	2,969,466	3,190,325	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,566,848	2,460,948	1,190,217	1,277,636	7	644,157	651,931	1
Exports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)	1,622,588	1,837,576	1,016,807	828,214	-19	584,676	442,136	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)	577,633	602,442	319,348	282,968	-11	168,942	149,273	-12

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

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hardwood lumber								
Imports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)	199,100	238,319	108,265	155,974	44	55,685	76,982	38
Value (1,000 dollars)	94,316	119,708	52,715	73,951	40	26,546	36,797	39
Exports:								
Quantity (m. board feet)	336,651	449,508	207,570	235,068	13	114,025	123,352	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	217,064	288,423	134,338	144,950	8	72,610	73,898	2
Millwork								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	92,712	123,162	54,371	69,351	28	30,043	35,172	17
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,780	37,196	17,343	21,819	26	10,390	11,440	10
Miscellaneous wood manufactures								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	463,545	538,434	222,120	288,394	30	115,542	144,556	25
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	182,025	168,421	90,285	77,863	-14	45,275	39,177	-13
Prefabricated buildings								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,772	5,609	2,650	2,343	-12	1,974	1,274	-35
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,367	33,551	19,705	12,588	-36	10,262	6,858	-33
Plywood and building boards								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	533,142	754,032	311,923	453,462	45	178,301	247,576	39
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	265,596	322,830	181,717	160,078	-12	85,861	63,903	-26
Hardwood veneer and plywood								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	402,797	552,990	226,961	298,659	32	130,576	162,520	24
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	82,517	100,584	52,450	50,832	-3	27,698	25,469	-8
Softwood veneer and plywood								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,100	26,236	13,002	15,295	18	6,267	7,496	20
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	122,400	151,786	93,666	64,250	-31	40,180	17,950	-55
Particle board								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)	444	645	288	429	49	166	243	46
Value (1,000 dollars)	53,318	83,704	35,356	57,995	64	20,552	34,171	66
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)	82	94	42	59	38	24	26	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,560	22,723	10,205	15,097	48	5,678	7,585	34

41

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wood pulp								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	3,655	4,093	1,947	2,183	12	1,034	1,085	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,493,240	1,472,477	702,024	872,028	24	372,607	456,602	23
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	3,499	3,746	1,866	1,888	1	1,004	914	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,486,883	1,431,826	701,990	780,098	11	377,067	402,300	7
Waste paper								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	132	159	76	86	14	44	46	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,291	26,645	12,710	14,686	16	6,601	7,847	19
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	2,224	3,741	1,429	1,990	39	721	802	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	238,932	308,917	134,619	198,523	47	68,785	104,042	51
Building papers								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	374,370	392,477	205,967	158,849	-23	105,767	85,125	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,099	48,755	25,086	20,502	-18	12,860	11,511	-10
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	25,092	23,520	11,405	16,956	49	5,704	10,559	85
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,732	6,316	3,369	5,734	70	1,736	3,610	108
Industrial paperboard								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	152,496	270,076	128,613	201,933	57	71,717	95,008	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,173	43,479	20,559	33,345	62	11,473	16,074	40
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,470,259	6,162,443	3,051,385	3,011,475	-1	1,632,659	1,623,169	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,060,893	1,098,019	546,050	580,402	6	288,395	313,127	9
Containerboard (kraft linerboard)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	71,965	96,236	50,215	73,398	46	31,230	32,727	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,458	13,041	6,356	11,437	80	3,954	5,475	38
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,818,557	4,548,325	2,232,153	2,122,154	-5	1,227,363	1,152,196	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	551,969	583,396	279,904	311,373	11	154,842	173,404	12
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,328,696	3,569,885	1,673,868	2,264,269	35	888,970	1,181,908	33
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	629,680	541,758	273,382	290,101	6	139,259	150,225	8

42

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Newsprint								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	6,530	6,919	3,393	3,842	13	1,796	1,967	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,748,652	2,757,523	1,327,688	1,571,040	18	703,753	812,919	16
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	307	294	141	156	10	78	86	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	142,963	127,118	61,475	68,810	12	32,912	37,968	15
Wallpaper								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	40,235	54,519	26,333	38,128	45	15,287	18,767	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,488	119,636	58,105	78,441	35	33,127	39,815	20
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,036	5,927	3,514	1,697	-52	1,552	749	-52
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,054	11,456	6,794	3,864	-43	2,999	1,887	-37
Albums								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	35,993	44,758	19,009	28,846	52	10,803	11,989	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,877	41,551	17,821	28,803	62	8,997	12,112	35
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	3,330	3,553	1,765	1,071	-39	1,044	521	-50
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,872	3,362	1,892	1,396	-26	1,026	663	-35
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	406,336	485,665	222,422	291,173	31	122,050	150,061	23
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	862,630	803,517	401,430	416,943	4	206,749	212,284	3
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	131,386	64,081	28,978	32,190	11	17,926	18,452	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,268	78,407	36,106	35,838	-1	22,661	19,694	-13
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	340,388	318,154	151,874	236,593	56	71,284	130,603	83
Value (1,000 dollars)	140,594	136,894	65,840	79,923	21	32,251	38,925	21
Miscellaneous books								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	283,749	352,030	159,069	211,501	33	84,332	105,151	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	305,934	356,539	165,777	223,473	35	90,796	112,724	24
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	294,941	243,157	117,124	122,695	5	59,786	64,251	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	631,890	600,396	290,045	312,086	8	150,999	157,442	4

43

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Printed matter								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	332,494	384,840	181,662	244,530	35	97,687	120,488	23
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	723,490	738,730	358,472	368,543	3	176,692	190,863	8
Newspapers								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	63,071	70,290	32,888	42,785	30	17,712	21,309	20
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,385	15,280	6,765	7,964	18	3,539	4,375	24
Periodicals								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,515	45,861	22,491	29,036	29	11,430	13,262	16
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	381,945	387,802	186,924	198,524	6	92,368	98,795	7
Decalcomanias								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	338	385	175	190	8	99	93	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,710	7,267	3,709	3,297	-11	2,144	1,650	-23
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,007	1,604	835	636	-24	335	319	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,348	9,652	5,122	4,000	-22	2,143	2,261	6

44

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

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

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.

Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear 1/

During the first half of 1984, the fiber and textile and apparel sector reported a record trade deficit of $5.1 billion, representing an increase of almost 65 percent compared with the $3.1 billion deficit during the corresponding period of 1983 (table 9, fig. 3). Both imports and exports increased, in terms of value, during the period. However, the nearly 17-percent increase in exports, from $3.0 billion during January-June 1983 to $3.5 billion during the corresponding period of 1984, was not sufficient to offset the 40-percent increase in imports, from $6.1 billion to $8.6 billion. Apparel continued to account for the entire deficit in this sector, increasing from $3.9 billion in January-June 1983 to $5.7 billion in the corresponding period of 1984. Even though imports increased more rapidly than exports, fibers and textile mill products remained in a surplus position with the surplus declining from $795 million during the first half of 1983 to $613 million during the corresponding period of 1984.

U.S. trade in the fiber and textile and apparel sector was marked by a deficit of $2.4 billion in the second quarter of 1984, 50 percent more than the deficit incurred during the corresponding period of 1983 and nearly 8 percent less than the record quarterly deficit of $2.6 billion reported during the first quarter of 1984. Imports of textiles and apparel increased a little over 31 percent, from $3.2 billion during the second quarter of 1983 to $4.2 billion during the corresponding period of 1984. Exports increased by more than 13 percent, from $1.5 billion to $1.7 billion. As in past quarters, apparel continues to be responsible for the deficit. The apparel deficit during the second quarter of 1984 was 35 percent more than the deficit of $2.0 billion reported during the corresponding period of 1983.

The ongoing recovery of the U.S. economy prompting vigorous retail activity has contributed to the increase in U.S. imports of textiles and apparel. The most notable increases were reported in broadwoven fabrics and men's shirts. The increase in exports was almost entirely in raw cotton, which rose from $515 million during the second quarter of 1983 to $661 million during the corresponding period of 1984. Strong demand abroad for U.S.-produced cotton was largely the result of tight global supplies.

The footwear sector incurred a record $1.1 billion deficit during the second quarter of 1984, 53 percent and 29 percent more than the footwear deficit reported in the corresponding periods of 1982 and 1983, respectively. Almost all of the footwear deficit was due to increased imports of nonrubber footwear, which increased from $0.81 billion during the second quarter of 1983 to $1.05 billion during the corresponding quarter of 1984.

The textile, apparel, and footwear items that showed the most significant increases in imports during the second quarter of 1984 compared with those in the corresponding quarter of 1983 were raw fibers (other than cotton), spun

---

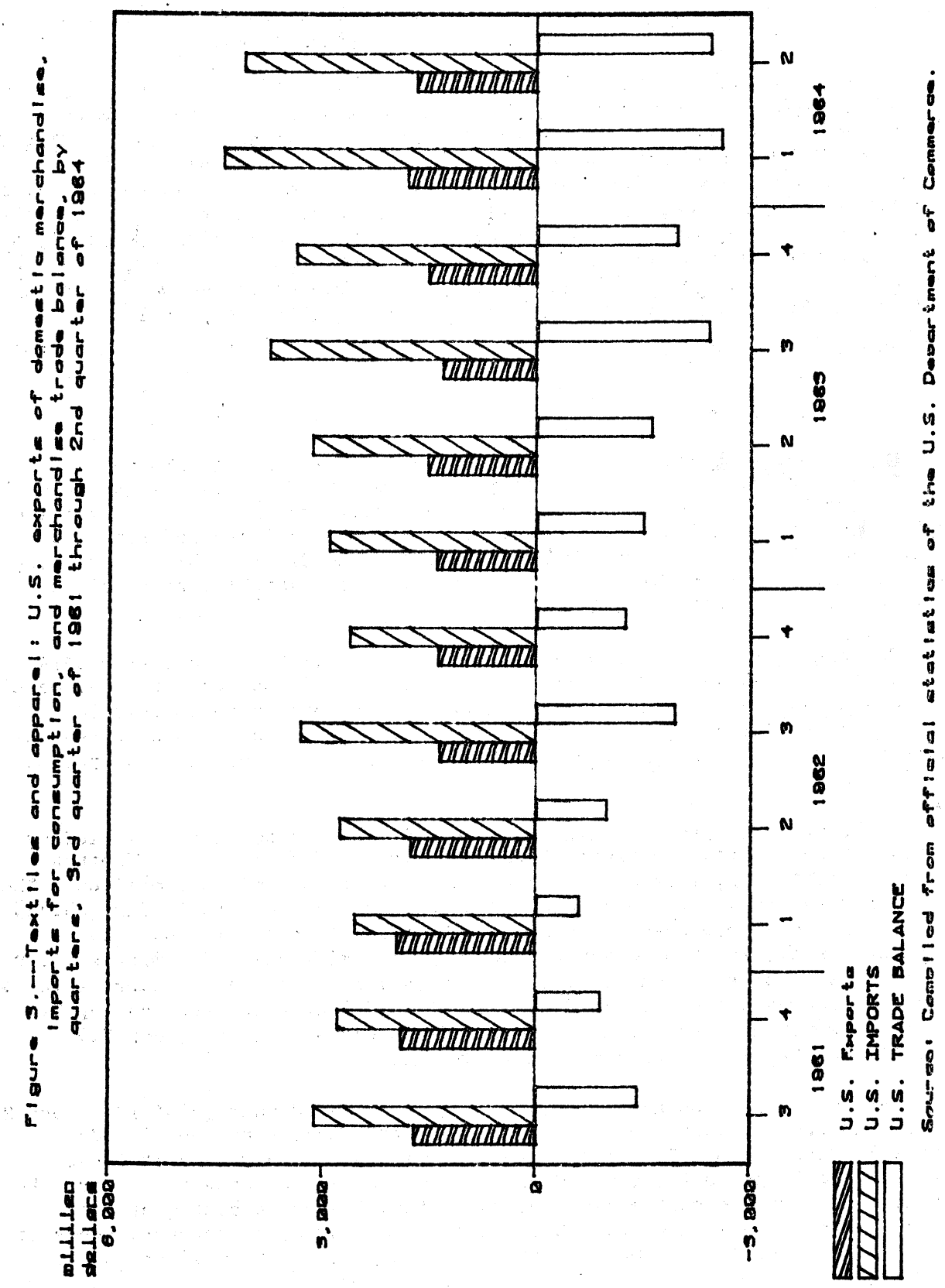
1/ Included here are the commodities classified in the following portions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: schedule 3 (Textile fibers and textile products), and pts. 1(A), 1(B), 12(C (pt.)), 12(D (pt.)), and 13(B) of schedule 7 (Specified products; miscellaneous and nonenumerated products).

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–June 1984, April–June 1983, and April–June 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1983	January–June 1984	April–June 1983	April–June 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	813,003	399,057	206,752	203,036
Japan	649,576	439,798	161,560	218,255
EC	1,038,805	628,637	271,687	289,839
Brazil	20,107	12,297	3,464	3,611
Hong Kong	92,804	87,070	22,526	38,747
India	12,999	8,613	2,630	3,884
Korea	440,692	284,802	117,851	137,820
Mexico	246,358	160,294	61,622	84,996
Taiwan	151,910	148,462	48,366	67,375
OPEC	504,537	282,847	134,945	138,989
NMEs	149,644	160,990	87,347	86,419
China	48,651	41,656	10,221	17,614
All other	1,632,403	929,445	419,062	436,552
Total	5,752,844	3,542,318	1,537,818	1,709,528
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	242,459	159,917	54,721	78,128
Japan	927,552	572,839	200,265	262,245
EC	1,315,085	974,424	337,836	488,306
Brazil	154,963	141,413	39,945	76,535
Hong Kong	2,424,186	1,410,866	543,769	626,630
India	378,644	298,045	103,347	132,506
Korea	1,869,656	1,167,489	480,521	600,733
Mexico	294,428	186,735	73,237	93,881
Taiwan	2,005,872	1,173,399	481,632	620,063
OPEC	112,374	99,362	25,171	44,865
NMEs	1,134,291	796,327	274,699	361,939
China	1,012,991	717,913	240,703	324,908
All other	2,412,536	1,615,664	547,383	769,945
Total	13,272,051	8,596,486	3,162,529	4,155,780
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	570,544	239,139	152,031	124,907
Japan	-277,975	-133,040	-38,704	-43,989
EC	-276,280	-345,787	-66,149	-198,466
Brazil	-134,855	-129,116	-36,481	-72,923
Hong Kong	-2,331,381	-1,323,795	-521,242	-587,883
India	-365,645	-289,431	-100,717	-128,621
Korea	-1,428,963	-882,687	-362,669	-462,912
Mexico	-48,069	-26,441	-11,614	-8,884
Taiwan	-1,853,961	-1,024,936	-433,265	-552,688
OPEC	392,162	183,485	109,774	94,123
NMEs	-984,646	-635,337	-187,351	-275,519
China	-964,340	-676,256	-230,481	-307,294
All other	-780,133	-686,218	-128,320	-333,392
Total	-7,519,207	-5,054,167	-1,624,711	-2,446,252

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


Figure 3.--Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 3rd quarter of 1961 through 2nd quarter of 1964
millions dollars
6,000
3,000
0
-3,000
1961
1962
1963
1964
U.S. Exports
U.S. IMPORTS
U.S. TRADE BALANCE
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

and filament yarns, broadwoven fabrics, floor coverings, sweaters, men's shirts, rubber and plastic apparel, leather apparel, and nonrubber footwear. Significant export increases took place in raw cotton and narrow fabrics, whereas exports of floor coverings and men's shirts decreased.

On a country basis, the most significant trade shifts in textiles and apparel between the second quarters of 1983 and 1984 took place in imports from Taiwan, up $138 million; the Republic of Korea (Korea), up $120 million; China, up $84 million; and Hong Kong, up $83 million. The bulk of these imports were of apparel. The increase in imports from the European Community, up $151 million, and Japan, up $62 million, consisted of a variety of textile mill products and apparel. Expanded exports to Japan were almost entirely of cotton and represented the single most significant export increase, up almost $57 million. The most significant increases in imports of footwear, largely of the nonrubber type, were from Taiwan, up $101 million and Brazil, up $66 million.

Commodity analysis

Fibers and textiles.--Imports of fibers and textile mill products (including textile furnishings) during the second quarter of 1984 increased by about $320 million, from $920 million during April-June 1983 to $1.24 billion during the corresponding period of 1984. Exports also increased but by a smaller amount--$170 million--from $1.34 billion to $1.51 billion. The larger increase in imports resulted in a reduction in the favorable trade balance, from $416 million to $267 million.

The trade surplus for raw fibers increased by $129 million, from $614 million to $743 million. Imports of raw fibers were up by $25 million, mainly due to increases in raw wool (up $12 million) and certain noncellulosic manmade fibers (up $7 million). Meanwhile, exports of raw fibers increased sharply by $154 million, 95 percent of which was due to increased shipments of raw cotton.

The unfavorable trade balance for textile mill products (not including fibers) worsened from a deficit of $197 million to $476 million. Imports increased by $297 million whereas exports increased by only $18 million. The large increase in imports was mainly due to increases in textile furnishings (up $51 million), processed fibers (up $38 million, primarily spun and filament yarns), and broadwoven fabrics (up $149 million). The much smaller increase in exports was due to increases in shipments of narrow fabrics (up $7 million), nonwoven fabrics (up $20 million), and industrial fabrics (up $11 million), which more than offset declines in processed fibers (down $10 million) and textile furnishings (down $20 million).

Cotton.--U.S. exports of cotton during the second quarter of 1984 were 28 percent greater in value than those of the corresponding period of 1983, having increased from $515 million to $661 million. The volume of these exports rose 17 percent, from 759 million to 891 million pounds. Exports to Japan, the leading export market for the United States in both quarters, increased from 173 million to 226 million pounds, or by 31 percent; those to Korea, the second largest market, rose 6 percent, from 159 million to 168

million pounds. The only large market showing a decline in export shipments was the Soviet Union to which exports declined from 89 million to 76 million pounds.

A somewhat tighter global supply of cotton and a sharply reduced U.S. supply led to the unit value of U.S. cotton exports, rising from 68 cents per pound in the second quarter of 1983 to 74 cents in the corresponding quarter of 1984. The tight supply of cotton was the result of reduced crops in several of the world's major exporting countries (i.e., Pakistan, Brazil, and Egypt) coupled with modestly increased consumption as worldwide economic activity expanded. Though the U.S. cotton crop of 1983/84 was relatively small as a result of the payment-in-kind program, carryover stocks, which were reduced by 2.4 million pounds, provided the surplus for export.

Mary Elizabeth Sweet
523-0394

Raw fibers (other than cotton).--U.S. imports of raw fibers increased from 97.9 million pounds, valued at $88.0 million, in the second quarter of 1983 to 112.0 million pounds, valued at $113.5 million, during the corresponding period of 1984. Approximately 45 percent of the $25.5 million increase in raw fiber imports was accounted for by wool, which increased from 19.1 million pounds, valued at $34.1 million, during the second quarter of 1983 to 24.9 million pounds, valued at $45.7 million, during the corresponding period of 1984. A little over 60 percent of wool imports consisted of apparel class wool shipped from Australia as well as New Zealand, Uruguay, and Argentina. The increase in wool imports is a result of rising consumer preference for apparel containing wool or blends of wool. Another major increase in fiber imports was reported in manmade fibers, primarily noncellulosics such as polyester staple and tow, which increased from 34.2 million pounds, valued at $33.1 million, in the second quarter of 1983 to 39.7 million pounds, valued at $40.2 million, during the corresponding period of 1984. Almost 50 percent of the value of such shipments came from West Germany and Japan during the second quarter of 1984. To a lesser extent, increases in fiber imports took place in fine animal hair (primarily cashmere and camel hair), and silk.

Pamela J. McGuyer
523-0403

Processed fibers.--The favorable U.S. trade balance for processed fibers of $49 million in the second quarter of 1983 disappeared, becoming a deficit of $188,000 in the corresponding quarter of 1984. Imports increased by $38 million and exports declined by $10 million. Yarns account for 95 percent or more of both the exports and imports of total processed fibers considered here.

Spun yarns.--The trade balance for spun yarns declined from a deficit of $23 million in the second quarter of 1983 to a deficit of $45 million in the second quarter of 1984. Imports increased by $17 million and exports declined by $5 million. Japan, Italy, and Egypt accounted for most of the increase in U.S. imports. Exports to Canada declined sharply.

Imports of yarns of cotton increased by $10 million, from $13 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $23 million in the second quarter of 1984. Much of this increase was due to more entries of carded cotton yarns from Egypt. Imports of wool yarns increased by $7 million, with larger shipments from Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, France, and Belgium.

Larry Clayton
523-5701

Filament yarn of manmade fibers.--Imports of filament yarn of manmade fibers almost doubled from $22 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $40 million in the corresponding period of 1984. The chief increases were in nylon filament yarn, from $8 million in the second 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 $13 million in the second quarter of 1983 and $29 million in the corresponding period of 1984. The increased imports from West Germany, which were $3 million in April-June 1983 and $9 million in the corresponding period of 1984, were prompted chiefly by a 16-percent decline in average overall prices between the two quarters. The increased imports from Canada and Mexico, which jumped from $5 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $13 million in the corresponding period of 1984, are believed to be chiefly supplementary to U.S. production since filament yarn producers in both these countries are controlled principally by U.S. firms.

U.S. exports of filament yarn of manmade fibers continued to decline in the second quarter of 1984 as they had in the first quarter. Second quarter exports dropped to $86 million from $92 million in the corresponding period of 1983. Most declines were to the two leading markets--Belgium and Canada--which together purchased $34 million in April-June 1983 and $25 million in the corresponding period of 1984. However, U.S. exports, especially to the European Community, of glass yarns almost doubled from $6.5 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $11.2 million in the corresponding period of 1984.

A. Chiriaco
523-0109

Broadwoven fabrics.--A comparison of trade in broadwoven fabrics in the second quarter of 1984 with the corresponding quarter of 1983 indicates that the value of imports was up 39 percent in the latest period and the value of exports was down less than 1 percent. The value of imports increased to $528 million in April-June 1984 compared with $380 million during the corresponding period of 1983 for a gain of $148 million. A large part of the overall increase was attributable to an increase of 73 percent, or $91 million, in the value of imports of fabrics of cotton. They reached $217 million in the second quarter of 1984, up from $125 million in the second quarter of 1983. China accounted for a $14.5-million increase in cotton fabrics over the level imported during the second quarter of 1983. Other significant increases were registered by Japan (up $10.7 million), Hong Kong (up $8.1 million), Brazil

(up $8.3 million), Korea (up $7.3 million), and Indonesia, Taiwan, and Thailand (each up about $6.0 million). Hong Kong was the leading supplier of cotton fabrics during the second quarter of 1984, with about three-quarters of such fabrics being woven from coarse yarns. About 56 percent of the fabrics supplied by China, the second largest source of cotton fabrics, was in printcloth, poplin, and other medium yarn fabrics. Japan was the leading supplier of fine yarn fabrics of cotton.

Fabrics of fibers other than cotton accounted for about 38 percent of the increase in the second quarter of 1984 over the corresponding period of 1983. Manmade fiber and wool fabrics each increased about $19 million; silk increased by $11 million, and fabrics of other vegetable fibers by $8 million. Large declines in imports of polyester filament yarn fabrics (principally from Korea) were more than offset by increases in other types of manmade-fiber fabrics, especially spun polyester fabrics (mainly from Italy). The increases in imports of silk, wool, and other vegetable fiber fabrics came primarily from Italy.

John A. Taylor
523-0365

Webs, wadding, batting, and nonwoven fabrics.--Exports of webs, wadding, batting, and nonwoven fabrics increased from 20 million pounds, valued at $40.3 million, in the second quarter of 1983 to 36 million pounds, valued at $60.2 million, during the corresponding period of 1984. The overall increase of 80 percent in quantity and 49 percent in value can be attributed primarily to the increased shipments to Japan, Belgium, Saudi Arabia, and Canada, the major foreign markets for U.S. exports of these items. These countries received more than half of U.S. exports in the second quarter of 1984, with the vast majority consisting of nonwoven fabrics. The increase reflects the continued improvement in the world economies which has been accompanied by a rise in demand for more industrial and consumer goods. One of the larger consumers of nonwoven fabrics is the automobile industry--both domestic and foreign. This increasing demand is attributed in part to expanded use of nonwovens in components (i.e., seats, armrests, dashboard paddings, panels, insulation, and so forth). Also manufacturers of other consumer and industrial products, such as carpeting, filtration for liquids and gases, geotextiles, wipes, disposable diapers, and garments, have been turning to nonwovens. The various constructions of nonwoven fabrics offer a wide range of physical characteristics and properties to the end user in addition to the more obvious cost benefits.

C. Lee Cook
523-0348

Floor coverings.--U.S. imports of textile floor coverings in the second quarter of 1984 rose 62 percent, in terms of quantity, to 11.4 million square yards, and 23 percent, in terms of value, to $104 million, compared with those in the second quarter of 1983. This reflected increased shipments of lower unit value floor coverings, mainly from Canada, whose shipments doubled during the period to 3.3 million square yards, valued at $12.3 million. About half

of this increase was accounted for by imports that entered duty free as original motor-vehicle equipment. Imports of inexpensive tufted carpet from Canada, about $3 a square yard compared with $7 a square yard from all other sources, accounted for the remaining increase.

Imports from Belgium in the second quarter of 1984 increased 53 percent compared with imports in the corresponding period of 1983, to 1.6 million square yards, valued at $12.8 million. Most of the increased shipments consisted of machine-made oriental design floor coverings.

U.S. exports of floor coverings declined 27 percent to 11 million square yards, valued at $62.7 million, in the second quarter of 1984 compared with such exports in the second quarter of 1983. The decline in exports in recent years is due in part to increasing competition in world markets, particularly on the part of Belgium manufacturers. Exports to the largest market, Saudi Arabia, continued to decline but at a slower rate than in the previous quarter, decreasing by 40 percent to 4 million square yards during the second quarter of 1984. This decline is attributed in part to the opening of several new floor covering mills there and to the strength of the U.S. dollar against currencies of major world carpet producers, which has led to reduced U.S. price competitiveness.

Marilyn Borsari
523-5703

Apparel

U.S. imports of apparel during the second quarter of 1984 rose by 30 percent over those in the corresponding quarter of 1983 to $2.9 billion, representing some slowing of import growth from the 51 percent year-to-year increase in the first quarter. In spite of the second quarter decline, apparel imports for the first half of 1984 rose by 40 percent from those in the corresponding period of 1983, rising to $6.1 billion and representing the greatest growth in recent history.

During the second quarter of 1984, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea (the "Big Three") continued to be the major foreign suppliers of apparel, together accounting for over half, or $1.6 billion, of total imports. China was the fourth largest supplier with 8 percent, or $240 million, of the total.

Although imports from the "Big Three" during the second quarter of 1984 grew by 23 percent over such imports in the second quarter of 1983 and imports from China grew by 28 percent, their tight quota situations resulted in trade shifts to other countries. Imports from the European Community which are not subject to quota restrictions and which have benefited from favorable exchange rates increased 40 percent during the period to $185 million. Imports from Japan, India, and Singapore, second-tier suppliers with unfilled quotas, rose by 48 percent to $249 million. In addition, trade continued to shift to smaller suppliers, such as Macau, Malaysia, and Mauritius, with imports from these countries rising by 54 percent to $81 million.

U.S. exports of apparel during the second quarter of 1984 declined fractionally compared with the second quarter of 1983, totaling $200 million. Major export markets continued to be Mexico and the Dominican Republic to

which exports increased by 25 percent to $58 million. These exports consist almost entirely of garment parts for assembly that are returned to the United States as finished apparel.

Sweaters.--U.S. imports of sweaters during the second quarter of 1984 rose by 34 percent in value and 5 percent in quantity, from those in the second quarter of 1983, to $330 million, or 5 million dozen, representing a slowdown in growth of 65 percent in value and 30 percent in quantity from the first quarter of these same years. Although Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong, and China continued to supply the majority of sweaters, only imports from Korea grew during the second quarter, rising by 10 percent to 1.4 million dozen, valued at $84 million. In addition, trade shifts stemming from the overall tight quotas on sweaters continued, with quota-free imports from Italy and the United Kingdom almost tripling during the period to 182,000 dozen ($23 million) and imports from smaller suppliers such as Macao and Malaysia doubling to 109,000 dozen ($8.5 million).

In terms of fabric, imports of silk sweaters, not subject to quota restrictions, showed the most significant increase during the quarter, rising by 148 percent over imports in 1983 to 437,000 dozen ($40 million). Imports of currently popular cotton sweaters rose by 48 percent to 224,000 dozen ($23 million), imports of manmade-fiber sweaters, although much greater in volume, rose by only 2 percent to 3.5 million dozen ($197 million). In contrast, wool sweater imports decreased significantly, declining by 23 percent to 615,000 dozen ($70 million).

Peggy MacKnight
523-5585

Men's and boys' shirts.--U.S. imports of men's and boys' shirts continued to grow in the second quarter of 1984, increasing 32 percent, in terms of quantity, to 10.5 million dozen, valued at $423.7 million, compared with such imports in the corresponding period of 1983.

The major suppliers of men's and boys' shirts continued to be Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and China (Big Four) which accounted for about two-thirds of total imports during the second quarter of 1984. The Philippines showed the greatest percentage growth among the top 10 suppliers, increasing by 124 percent to 350,000 dozen, followed by India (74 percent) and Malaysia (70 percent).

As a result of Multifiber Arrangement quota restraints, the Big Four have shifted to higher value-added products to maximize their export earnings. This shift is reflected in the increase of the average unit value of their shipments, 14 percent during the period to $44 a dozen versus only 6 percent to $34 a dozen for all other countries.

U.S. imports increased in both knit and woven shirts. Imports of knit shirts in the second quarter of 1984 increased 38 percent over those in the corresponding period of 1983 to 5.2 million dozen. China generated the greatest growth, increasing its shipment by 58 percent to 461,000 dozen. Imports of woven shirts increased 27 percent during the period to 5.3 million dozen, three-fourths of which came from the Big Four. Although shipments from

the Big Four increased an average of 19 percent to just over 4.0 million dozen, India, the fifth largest source, increased its shipments of essentially woven cotton shirts by 70 percent to 326,000 dozen and the Philippines, the ninth largest, increased its shipments by 86 percent to 104,000 dozen. In woven shirts of manmade fibers, Korea and Taiwan accounted for 80 percent of total imports, but Hong Kong, the third largest supplier, increased its shipments by 55 percent to 212,000 dozen and a number of smaller suppliers, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia, increased theirs between 90 and 1,500 percent.

U.S. exports of men's and boys' shirts continued to decline in the second quarter of 1984, dropping 28 percent from those in the corresponding period of 1983 to 543,000 dozen, valued at $15.5 million, following a 23-percent year-to-year decline in the first quarter. Most of the decline was accounted for by the Western European countries and Japan. Shipments to Costa Rica and Mexico, consisting primarily of cut-up parts for assembly there and subsequent return to the United States as finished shirts, increased 34 percent each in the second quarter to 59,000 and 75,000 dozen, respectively, but this was significantly lower than the first quarter increases. In addition, shipments of what are essentially cut-up shirt parts to the Dominican Republic dropped 42 percent to 25,000 dozen and shipments to Haiti dropped 29 percent to 24,000 dozen compared with significant increases to these countries in the first quarter of 1984.

Sundar Shetty
523-5930

Apparel of rubber or plastics.--Imports of rubber and plastic wearing apparel, consisting mostly of rainwear and artificial leather garments, rose 144 percent in the second quarter of 1984 over imports in the corresponding period of 1983, reaching 2.7 million dozen, valued at $45.8 million. This increase resulted in a total import level of 5.5 million dozen, valued at $86.5 million, for the first half of 1984, representing a 72-percent increase in quantity and a 115-percent increase in value over the level in the first half of 1983.

Korea and Taiwan were by far the major suppliers of these imports, together accounting for 92 percent of the total value in the second quarter of 1984. Increased imports from Korea accounted for 66 percent of the total increase during the period, as Korea's shipments rose from 122,000 dozen, valued at $5.1 million, in the second quarter of 1983 to 1.2 million dozen, valued at $21.3 million, in the second quarter of 1984.

The significant rise in imports is largely attributed to increased shipments of jackets, artificial leather apparel, especially made of textile fabric coated with an opaque polyurethane film. This apparel with its increased demand spurred by a popular singing star, has become an important fashion item with younger consumers.

Jackie Worrell
523-0452

Leather wearing apparel.--Imports of leather apparel increased 48 percent in the second quarter of 1984 compared with the level of imports in the second quarter of 1983, reaching 2.3 million units, valued at $77.2 million. This brought the increase for the first half of 1984 up to 65 percent over the level of imports in the first half of the previous year, to almost 4.3 million units, valued at $146.9 million. Most of the increased shipments came from Korea, which supplied 70 percent of total shipments. Shipments from Argentina, Taiwan, and Italy, which each accounted for about 5 percent of the total, remained relatively stable during the second quarter of 1984. The increase in imports was due to a continuation of strong consumer demand for leather apparel. Although increased foreign shipments of men's and boys' coats and jackets accounted for just over 50 percent of the total increase, imports of leather pants, skirts, dresses, and vests, which have gained in popularity in recent years, increased at the fastest rate, 78 percent over the level of such imports in the second quarter of 1983.

Jackie Worrell
523-0452

Footwear

The U.S. footwear trade deficit amounted to $2.3 billion in the first half of 1984, representing an increase of $476 million, or 26 percent, over last year's level (table 10, fig. 4). The deficit continued to climb as imports increased 25 percent in value to $2.4 billion and 19 percent in quantity to 552 million pairs. This was the largest gain in the first half of the year ever recorded for footwear imports, in terms of volume. Exports remained stable at last year's level of $52 million and 4 million pairs.

The footwear trade deficit in the second quarter of 1984 amounted to $1.1 billion compared with $889 million in the second quarter of 1983. Imports increased from 209 million pairs, valued at $890 million, to 270 million pairs, valued at $1.1 billion, whereas U.S. exports totaled $29 million (2.5 million pairs), a 9-percent increase over last year's level.

Most of the imports consisted of nonrubber footwear, primarily of leather and vinyl. In the second quarter of 1984, imports of this footwear totaled 187 million pairs, valued at $1.0 billion, representing a 36-percent increase in volume and a 30-percent increase in value over the corresponding period of 1983. Taiwan and Brazil generated the bulk of the increased imports. Taiwan exported 80.5 million pairs to the U.S. market in the second quarter of 1984, representing a 43-percent gain over the corresponding period of 1983. Brazil shipped 24.4 million pairs, up 80 percent from a year earlier. Korea shipped 31.7 million pairs, representing an increase of 14 percent. Hong Kong almost doubled its shipments during the second quarter of this year compared with the corresponding period a year ago, increasing from 4.1 million pairs to 7.8 million pairs.

Although import growth in nonrubber footwear on a product basis was widespread during the second quarter, shipments of athletic footwear and women's and misses' shoes, in particular showed significant gains. Shipments

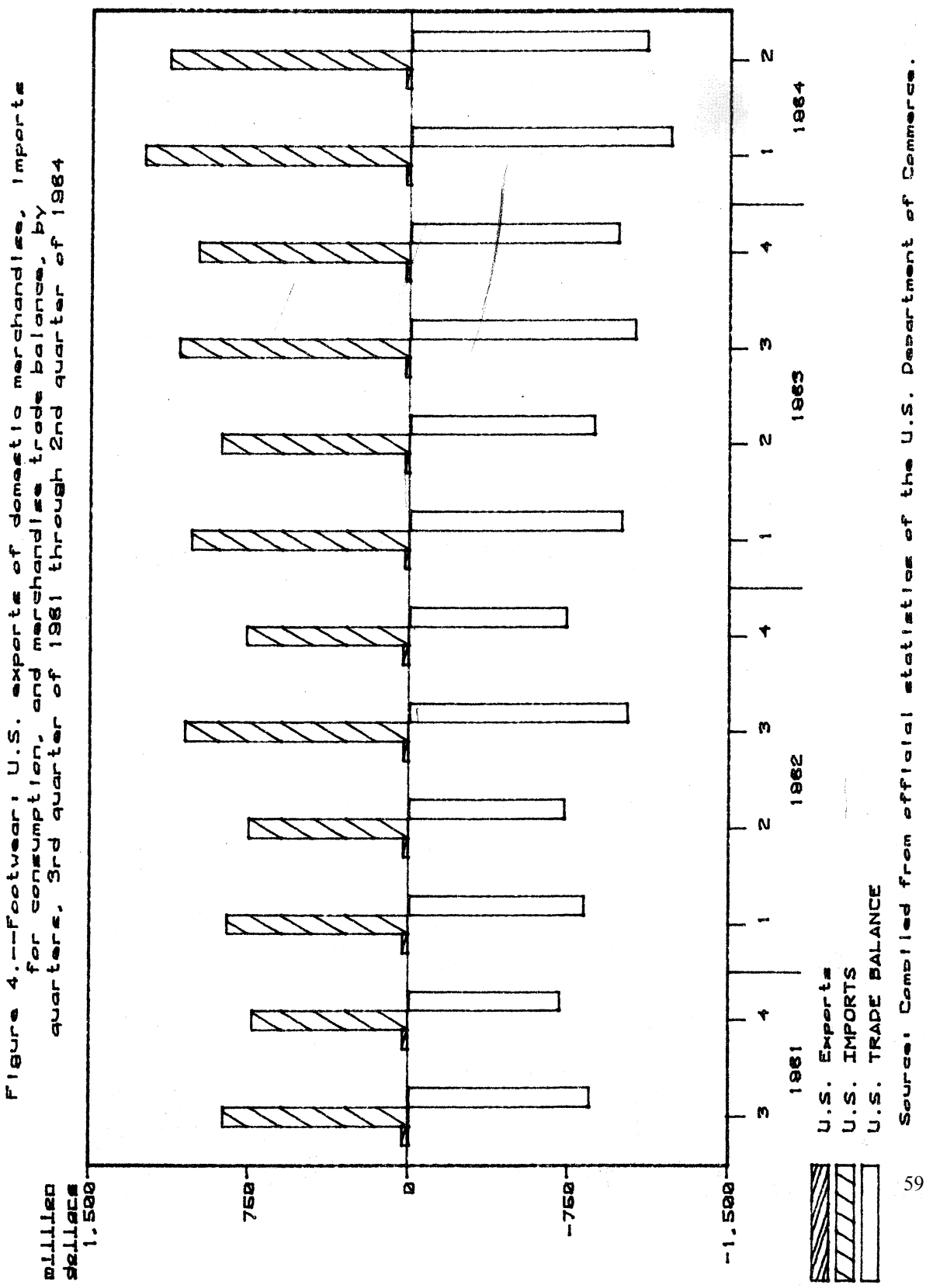
Table 10.—Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, January–June 1984, April–June 1983, and April–June 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1983	January–June 1984	April–June 1983	April–June 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	11,180	4,924	3,271	2,570
Japan	17,626	14,631	4,175	8,466
EC	27,183	15,056	7,246	8,295
Brazil	565	314	186	192
Hong Kong	1,101	580	214	254
India	05	00	00	0
Korea	194	75	33	65
Mexico	1,610	928	390	440
Taiwan	222	00	07	0
OPEC	6,614	2,401	1,739	1,190
NMEs	30	35	05	14
China	04	22	00	1
All other	35,876	13,732	8,951	7,104
Total	102,213	52,680	26,222	28,595
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	28,052	13,513	5,276	7,440
Japan	22,280	11,523	6,556	6,178
EC	797,511	438,129	187,357	193,108
Brazil	513,988	364,438	104,573	170,485
Hong Kong	55,200	37,034	10,223	16,558
India	6,042	4,286	2,224	1,693
Korea	850,096	473,198	198,816	236,053
Mexico	58,015	36,003	14,882	19,544
Taiwan	1,198,072	732,727	248,081	349,047
OPEC	502	612	252	239
NMEs	90,737	40,326	20,306	20,239
China	34,632	23,906	8,412	12,650
All other	386,841	242,453	90,968	118,376
Total	4,007,341	2,394,249	889,519	1,138,966
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	-16,871	-8,589	-2,005	-4,869
Japan	-4,654	3,108	-2,380	2,287
EC	-770,327	-423,073	-180,110	-184,813
Brazil	-513,422	-364,124	-104,387	-170,292
Hong Kong	-54,099	-36,454	-10,009	-16,303
India	-6,036	-4,285	-2,224	-1,693
Korea	-849,901	-473,123	-198,783	-235,988
Mexico	-56,405	-35,075	-14,492	-19,103
Taiwan	-1,197,849	-732,726	-248,073	-349,047
OPEC	6,111	1,788	1,486	950
NMEs	-90,706	-40,291	-20,300	-20,225
China	-34,628	-23,884	-8,412	-12,649
All other	-350,964	-228,721	-82,017	-111,271
Total	-3,905,128	-2,341,568	-863,297	-1,110,371

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

58


Figure 4.--Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 3rd quarter of 1981 through 2nd quarter of 1984
million dollars
1,500
750
0
-750
-1,500
3
4
1
2
3
4
1
2
3
4
1
2
1981
1982
1983
1984
U.S. Exports
U.S. IMPORTS
U.S. TRADE BALANCE
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

of athletic footwear rose 53 percent to 32 million pairs, valued at $224 million, and women's and misses' shoes expanded 42 percent to 103 million pairs, valued at $539 million.

J. Gail Burns
523-0200

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Raw fibers:								
Cotton								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	19,281	3,920	1,529	2,211	45	460	1,390	202
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,132	3,286	1,057	1,882	78	364	925	154
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,068,280	2,647,643	1,412,294	2,043,165	45	759,117	890,632	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,955,270	1,817,087	940,802	1,490,320	58	515,186	661,427	28
Wool and fine animal hair:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	63,612	80,196	36,508	54,535	49	19,772	25,870	31
Value (1,000 dollars)	133,514	149,407	70,105	106,715	52	36,743	50,629	38
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	9,857	11,921	5,529	4,018	-27	3,282	2,301	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,411	53,541	21,751	22,365	3	13,605	12,181	-10
Man-made fibers:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	80,643	139,520	60,567	87,873	45	34,247	39,736	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	77,417	130,026	57,860	87,958	52	33,079	40,220	22
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					0			0
Value (1,000 dollars)	655,551	569,817	300,200	328,343	9	151,898	161,283	6
Noncellulosic man-made fibers								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	67,202	125,855	54,164	79,503	47	30,129	36,178	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,479	119,858	53,323	81,401	53	30,305	37,316	23
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					0			0
Value (1,000 dollars)	484,605	400,477	210,059	231,458	10	102,804	114,595	11
Cellulosic man-made fibers								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,440	13,665	6,403	8,369	31	4,118	3,557	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,938	10,168	4,537	6,556	45	2,773	2,904	5
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					0			0
Value (1,000 dollars)	170,945	169,339	90,140	96,884	7	49,094	46,687	-5
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage):								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	144,236	195,394	87,256	148,462	70	44,706	68,195	53
Value (1,000 dollars)	222,181	292,402	131,479	226,860	73	71,237	109,701	54
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	442,441	306,998	168,992	151,695	-10	81,410	74,398	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	620,965	452,557	241,443	221,869	-8	119,888	109,512	-9

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

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	79,238	104,678	47,489	73,182	54	24,783	32,745	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	156,490	187,527	84,747	133,829	58	46,688	63,802	37
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	44,521	42,340	24,885	16,516	-34	12,494	8,256	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)	94,727	86,512	47,724	38,005	-20	24,037	19,180	-20
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	52,180	76,930	33,110	54,627	65	17,703	25,108	42
Value (1,000 dollars)	107,156	137,205	60,845	94,169	55	33,589	43,892	31
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	42,645	40,725	23,872	15,752	-34	11,795	7,958	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,816	82,926	45,588	35,857	-21	22,564	18,170	-19
Spun yarn, of wool or hair								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,221	7,531	3,463	6,537	89	1,868	3,514	88
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,970	38,678	17,764	31,859	79	9,661	16,522	71
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	663	249	157	271	73	82	147	80
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,431	1,413	861	1,179	37	443	721	62
Filament yarn of manmade fibers:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	35,728	64,781	28,193	57,728	105	14,723	29,096	98
Value (1,000 dollars)	57,637	93,235	41,508	80,363	94	21,750	39,942	84
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	382,868	253,978	139,206	128,585	-8	66,680	63,041	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	497,599	345,653	184,825	173,384	-6	91,914	86,046	-6
Sewing thread:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,300	2,439	1,097	1,978	80	541	885	63
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,311	7,333	3,249	6,251	92	1,696	2,807	65
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,290	12,805	6,432	7,158	11	3,481	3,823	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,008	27,197	13,997	14,726	5	7,417	8,033	8
Cordage and fish netting and nets								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	176,534	239,814	157,368	168,300	7	90,556	102,040	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	89,164	94,329	62,589	59,523	-5	33,189	34,461	4
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,189	5,678	2,853	2,423	-15	1,335	1,142	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,826	15,027	7,302	6,266	-14	3,483	3,020	-13

62

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Fish netting and nets								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,080	2,126	1,192	1,196	0	530	491	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,602	7,332	4,637	4,449	-4	2,126	1,748	-18
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	403	246	171	119	-30	93	85	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,085	705	401	383	-4	173	233	35
Cordage								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	174,453	237,688	156,176	167,104	7	90,025	101,549	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	81,561	86,997	57,951	55,074	-5	31,062	32,712	5
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,786	5,431	2,682	2,304	-14	1,241	1,057	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,741	14,321	6,900	5,882	-15	3,309	2,787	-16
Broadwoven fabrics:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	2,053,142	2,521,022	1,209,343	1,635,218	35	613,900	702,585	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,345,731	1,523,745	727,553	1,053,649	45	379,605	528,315	39
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	503,513	396,909	204,811	193,638	-5	97,097	99,561	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	742,934	614,105	313,638	300,275	-4	156,356	155,321	-1
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	836,499	1,092,706	501,735	896,055	79	246,902	387,213	57
Value (1,000 dollars)	481,869	566,384	257,172	436,395	70	125,217	216,683	73
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	170,744	137,200	72,412	69,033	-5	29,973	35,034	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	238,402	188,833	97,941	88,683	-9	45,432	44,894	-1
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	455,516	593,379	301,118	327,235	9	172,196	171,061	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	524,041	586,730	281,299	341,193	21	163,576	182,813	12
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	316,850	246,584	125,305	118,575	-5	63,762	61,776	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	463,380	388,424	197,303	193,410	-2	101,437	101,816	0
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	20,756	25,397	11,090	15,352	38	5,838	7,709	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	109,305	120,807	57,033	80,666	41	29,223	39,981	37
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	2,449	1,471	577	759	31	303	425	40
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,907	5,846	2,268	2,721	20	1,057	1,437	36

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	26,217	29,903	17,465	24,896	43	9,080	13,592	50
Value (1,000 dollars)	112,338	120,280	70,025	101,515	45	33,744	53,087	57
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	1,066	863	436	556	28	287	261	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,827	5,473	2,838	3,583	26	1,734	1,759	1
Knit fabrics:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,846	3,003	1,378	2,417	75	710	1,260	77
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,559	18,090	8,523	13,026	53	4,416	6,509	47
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	20,544	16,303	8,012	7,668	-4	4,303	3,870	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	70,368	60,492	29,618	31,638	7	15,106	15,945	6
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials								
Narrow fabrics								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,478	10,709	4,933	5,866	19	2,564	2,959	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,494	34,412	17,281	22,174	28	8,830	10,641	21
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	35,524	35,761	16,545	16,255	-2	8,629	8,493	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,428	66,525	30,991	36,459	18	16,524	18,710	13
Webs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	19,088	31,676	12,466	20,493	64	7,227	11,854	64
Value (1,000 dollars)	61,344	68,388	33,842	42,179	25	18,627	21,689	16
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	78,425	82,353	40,809	59,367	45	20,005	35,972	80
Value (1,000 dollars)	145,891	153,481	77,613	109,235	41	40,309	60,153	49
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,079	1,340	1,159	346	-70	537	132	-75
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,539	1,793	1,528	491	-68	732	216	-71
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	34,178	28,876	12,255	18,652	52	6,033	8,903	48
Value (1,000 dollars)	80,267	62,631	27,106	40,297	49	13,436	19,322	44

64

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f.								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	57,466	60,819	27,645	45,388	64	15,417	22,477	46
Value (1,000 dollars)	76,961	86,227	40,231	56,230	40	22,790	28,998	27
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	121,504	110,654	57,574	55,546	-4	30,168	31,056	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	222,291	203,531	102,628	107,986	5	54,240	59,065	9
Textile furnishings								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	519,329	621,275	290,449	429,133	48	145,997	196,857	35
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	462,743	398,729	219,267	175,938	-20	111,881	92,094	-18
Floor coverings								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	21,280	29,792	13,371	22,532	69	7,027	11,351	62
Value (1,000 dollars)	276,763	333,105	162,645	234,217	44	84,744	104,018	23
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	54,540	52,517	28,735	22,299	-22	15,029	11,013	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)	292,914	270,192	147,962	123,227	-17	76,834	62,664	-18
Curtains and draperies								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,765	1,841	1,040	1,161	12	478	567	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,680	15,008	8,416	10,244	22	3,880	5,110	32
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,177	1,592	684	870	27	359	441	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,003	13,581	6,679	6,048	-9	3,473	3,258	-6
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	324,294	344,313	171,205	262,331	53	72,265	117,982	63
Value (1,000 dollars)	229,885	273,160	119,388	184,670	55	57,373	87,729	53
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	33,629	23,920	12,954	9,181	-29	6,570	5,281	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	158,825	114,955	64,625	46,662	-28	31,574	26,171	-17

65

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,110,303	9,573,177	4,324,746	6,064,897	40	2,242,489	2,913,228	30
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	931,447	796,182	402,348	398,574	-1	201,447	200,126	-1
Sweaters								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	13,463	15,635	6,677	7,528	13	4,570	4,792	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	843,437	984,427	369,820	533,416	44	246,162	329,561	34
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	83	64	24	28	16	9	5	-44
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,646	2,721	1,203	787	-35	526	198	-62
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	36,408	42,068	23,035	26,968	17	10,795	10,906	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,279,142	1,541,109	756,595	980,326	30	377,233	419,010	11
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,200	1,498	730	906	24	401	479	19
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,873	37,361	18,826	21,183	13	10,373	10,929	5
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats and jackets								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	7,875	9,317	4,556	5,690	25	2,294	2,443	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	900,692	1,049,262	454,120	562,185	24	251,876	270,877	8
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	505	473	212	287	35	113	143	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	35,551	32,909	15,349	17,229	12	7,803	9,346	20
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	17,449	20,062	11,174	12,519	12	4,583	5,335	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	769,040	919,360	477,179	584,263	22	217,811	271,829	25
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	738	719	280	408	46	142	179	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,385	19,233	8,793	11,366	29	4,207	5,204	24
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	2,097	3,107	1,799	2,257	25	911	924	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	181,658	290,880	159,641	223,623	40	83,738	98,366	17
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,651	1,419	746	457	-39	387	258	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,214	43,476	22,057	19,454	-12	10,235	10,823	6

99

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Men's and boys' shirts								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	31,998	33,482	16,322	21,304	31	7,926	10,462	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,234,469	1,288,423	588,493	836,425	42	290,731	423,716	46
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	3,662	2,815	1,618	1,213	-25	751	543	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)	99,911	74,416	43,565	31,300	-28	19,079	15,512	-19
Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	4,858	5,096	2,174	2,646	22	1,020	1,219	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	661,189	711,171	292,778	389,609	33	148,896	190,331	28
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	698	536	225	430	91	103	205	99
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,987	21,631	9,725	9,799	1	3,816	3,804	0
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	9,450	11,648	6,682	7,392	11	2,991	3,281	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	505,403	614,209	327,821	402,945	23	153,389	189,255	23
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	2,064	1,916	886	1,345	52	403	706	75
Value (1,000 dollars)	89,122	78,209	37,951	50,003	32	18,596	25,612	38
Robes and dressing gowns								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	552	716	315	459	46	120	187	56
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,393	45,497	19,097	28,073	47	7,887	11,764	49
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,302	136	69	46	-34	39	24	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,393	7,728	3,206	2,826	-12	1,463	1,466	0
Body-supporting garments								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	12,147	13,175	5,934	6,854	15	3,268	3,291	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	163,685	181,606	81,314	98,545	21	44,706	47,983	7
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	7,558	9,180	4,229	5,672	34	2,305	2,183	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	73,233	84,779	39,541	47,562	20	20,727	21,665	5
Hosiery								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	2,382	3,734	1,579	2,749	74	790	1,150	46
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,915	23,230	9,851	15,717	60	5,257	7,332	39
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	5,646	4,692	2,417	1,720	-29	1,246	865	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,440	42,563	20,522	15,789	-23	10,241	7,499	-27

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Gloves								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	37,997	47,850	21,721	29,762	37	11,012	13,007	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	215,095	243,742	96,700	114,320	18	52,984	59,400	12
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	23,997	23,268	11,189	13,215	18	5,559	6,041	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	68,466	71,587	34,965	43,639	25	16,746	21,889	31
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	131,801	201,901	77,295	121,727	57	40,954	52,369	28
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	47,672	38,824	24,282	17,719	-27	17,819	12,833	-28
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	6,697	7,959	2,574	4,255	65	1,533	2,264	48
Value (1,000 dollars)	251,969	271,580	91,204	146,853	61	51,798	77,170	49
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)					61			49
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,122	6,552	2,810	2,350	-16	1,280	1,435	12
Other wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped								
Neckwear								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	562	948	398	812	104	249	378	51
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,392	27,227	12,783	21,408	67	7,456	9,870	32
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	171	154	75	89	18	42	43	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,774	2,518	1,349	1,593	18	770	836	9
Headwear								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	26,312	34,663	17,967	18,747	4	10,376	9,524	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	127,534	139,928	63,863	90,044	41	33,763	46,366	37
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,721	1,593	752	899	19	382	371	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,286	21,824	9,955	11,311	14	5,256	5,478	4

68

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Footwear								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	739,599	889,259	462,106	552,041	19	218,506	270,192	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,552,820	4,185,445	2,002,784	2,509,438	25	935,349	1,195,197	28
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	10,847	9,003	4,507	4,502	0	2,356	2,508	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	167,342	177,868	87,181	91,599	5	45,807	48,922	7
Rubber footwear								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	127,748	132,292	78,064	84,210	8	35,050	38,669	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	334,744	331,146	174,770	189,634	9	76,661	87,076	14
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	1,958	1,508	783	831	6	374	407	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,000	12,209	6,078	7,025	16	2,745	3,677	34
Nonrubber footwear								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	479,663	581,857	297,630	380,031	28	137,201	186,856	36
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,083,859	3,661,958	1,736,118	2,197,435	27	809,360	1,048,242	30
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	8,889	7,495	3,724	3,671	-1	1,982	2,101	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	101,578	90,003	46,272	45,655	-1	23,476	24,918	6

69

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

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

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, April-June and January-June 1984

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

71

Energy and Chemicals 1/

During January-June 1984, the U.S. trade deficit in chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products increased 25.4 percent to $23.3 billion compared with the deficit in the first half of 1983. For the second quarter of 1984, U.S. trade in these items showed a deficit of $11.2 billion which is $2.2 billion greater than that in the corresponding quarter of 1983. The increase in the deficit was accounted for by a decrease of $0.6 billion in the positive balance for chemicals, coal, and related products and an increase of $5.3 billion in the negative balance for petroleum, natural gas, and related products (table 13 and 14, figs. 5 and 6).

The positive trade balance for chemicals, coal, and related products (not including petroleum and natural gas and related products) decreased 9.9 percent during the first half of 1984 to $5.3 billion from the corresponding period in 1983. In the second quarter of 1984, the positive trade balance decreased 3.3 percent to $3.0 billion compared with that in the second quarter of 1983. Imports of these products increased 21.9 percent to $9.5 billion in the first half of 1984 compared with those in the first half of 1983 and increased 22.2 percent to $4.8 billion in the second quarter of 1984 from the second quarter of 1983. Non-benzenoid specialty chemicals and plastics and resin materials accounted for most of the increase in imports. Exports of chemicals, coal, and related products increased by 10.2 percent during the first half of 1984 to $14.8 billion. When compared with April-June 1983, exports rose by 12.4 percent to $7.8 billion for the second quarter of 1984. The increase was accounted for by benzenoid hydrocarbons, certain non-benzenoid specialty chemicals, and acid anhydrides and acyl halides.

For petroleum, natural gas, and related products, the negative balance of trade increased by 18.7 percent to $28.6 billion for January-June 1984 when compared with the same period in 1983. Second quarter 1984 figures showed an increase of 14.5 percent to $14.2 billion compared with the corresponding 1983 values. Imports of petroleum, natural gas, and related products were up by 15.1 percent to $30.5 billion for the first half of 1983 and up 12.7 percent to $15.3 billion for the second quarter 1984 compared with the respective periods in 1983. The increase was due to higher demand for crude oil and petroleum products as the domestic economy strengthened. U.S. exports of these items decreased by 27.4 percent to $1.9 billion in the first half of 1984 versus January-June 1983 and decreased by 10.9 percent to $1.0 billion in April-June 1984 compared with the corresponding quarter of 1983.

The EC showed the most significant changes by a trading partner for the first half of 1984 with an increase in imports of chemicals, coal, and related products of 66.3 percent to a value of $3.1 billion compared with the first half of 1983. OPEC in the equivalent period increased its imports of petroleum and related products 22.9 percent to $11.8 billion. Exports to India of chemicals, coal, and related products increased by 62.5 percent for a

---

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–June 1984, April–June 1983, and April–June 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1983	January–June 1984	April–June 1983	April–June 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	4,267,145	2,363,784	1,116,434	1,403,226
Japan	3,930,106	1,999,447	947,774	999,011
EC	6,817,596	3,862,095	1,804,367	2,023,842
Brazil	718,072	401,051	162,501	245,964
Hong Kong	346,209	176,001	85,968	90,829
India	181,105	206,770	41,524	130,075
Korea	708,255	441,475	167,669	241,038
Mexico	1,261,211	718,690	362,848	386,582
Taiwan	827,004	404,836	207,852	219,797
OPEC	1,307,004	741,690	291,948	369,293
NMEs	737,716	431,606	161,112	190,527
China	359,554	265,035	64,429	88,234
All other	5,966,023	3,021,417	1,507,517	1,527,779
Total	27,067,453	14,768,867	6,857,519	7,827,968
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	3,187,195	1,956,824	836,195	1,001,245
Japan	1,669,364	1,019,913	399,329	500,092
EC	4,921,260	3,101,310	1,252,404	1,567,929
Brazil	288,082	259,351	39,995	145,443
Hong Kong	126,405	71,766	26,725	37,593
India	49,991	31,763	18,144	13,002
Korea	252,850	156,258	63,087	80,402
Mexico	431,896	338,940	109,757	193,803
Taiwan	463,891	309,872	109,177	153,104
OPEC	535,170	301,645	114,950	140,799
NMEs	364,054	261,198	77,228	130,165
China	132,774	79,247	28,072	37,954
All other	2,848,207	1,707,495	714,662	870,377
Total	15,138,370	9,516,340	3,761,659	4,833,959
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	1,079,950	406,959	280,238	401,980
Japan	2,260,742	979,534	548,444	498,918
EC	1,896,336	760,785	551,963	455,913
Brazil	429,989	141,700	122,505	100,521
Hong Kong	219,804	104,234	59,242	53,236
India	131,114	175,007	23,379	117,072
Korea	455,405	285,217	104,582	160,636
Mexico	829,314	379,749	253,091	192,778
Taiwan	363,112	94,964	98,675	66,693
OPEC	771,834	440,044	176,998	228,494
NMEs	373,661	170,407	83,883	60,361
China	226,779	185,788	36,357	50,279
All other	3,117,816	1,313,922	792,854	657,401
Total	11,929,082	5,252,527	3,095,859	2,994,009

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

74

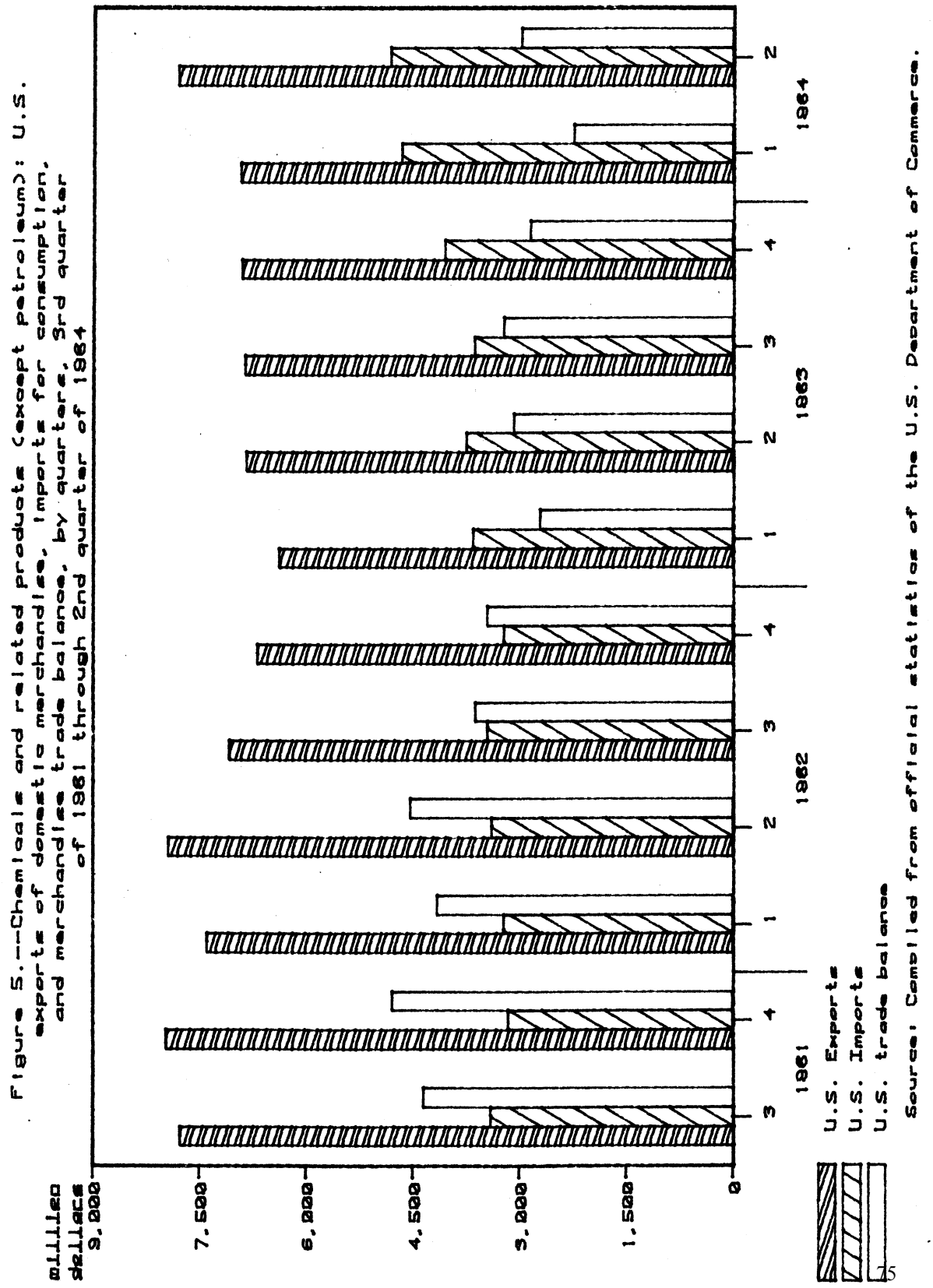

Figure 5.--Chemicals and related products (except petroleum): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 3rd quarter of 1861 through 2nd quarter of 1864
Million dollars
9,000
7,500
6,000
4,500
3,000
1,500
0
3
4
1
2
3
4
1
2
3
4
1
2
1861
1862
1863
1864
U.S. Exports
U.S. Imports
U.S. trade balance
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1983	January–June 1984	April–June 1983	April–June 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	656,778	264,555	121,357	107,292
Japan	842,213	348,600	253,113	197,777
EC	720,900	294,452	140,950	160,761
Brazil	18,164	1,517	8,311	1,063
Hong Kong	51,911	38,264	16,125	37,204
India	13,234	2,924	2,514	1,011
Korea	132,723	59,589	51,051	36,278
Mexico	223,103	109,370	57,440	58,761
Taiwan	116,202	103,444	9,349	74,358
OPEC	256,250	71,925	65,717	32,013
NMEs	19,860	9,116	3,481	3,721
China	365	204	25	72
All other	1,496,646	611,864	438,616	330,130
Total	4,547,988	1,915,626	1,168,030	1,040,375
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	8,116,399	4,630,515	1,864,225	2,298,195
Japan	6,646	2,423	1,529	2,252
EC	5,573,210	3,395,196	1,480,086	1,587,780
Brazil	558,380	301,935	158,965	168,962
Hong Kong	04	2,670	03	2,670
India	862,577	504,602	170,983	254,921
Korea	1,956	4,884	302	4,883
Mexico	8,503,662	3,952,304	2,266,971	2,007,113
Taiwan	20,865	16,413	7,848	6,723
OPEC	22,449,818	11,816,222	4,779,689	6,371,673
NMEs	756,057	538,271	171,897	291,856
China	419,609	262,914	119,940	173,364
All other	10,156,137	5,298,270	2,430,950	2,279,134
Total	57,005,718	30,463,710	13,333,454	15,276,168
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	-7,459,620	-4,365,960	-1,742,868	-2,190,902
Japan	835,566	346,177	251,583	195,525
EC	-4,852,309	-3,100,743	-1,339,135	-1,427,018
Brazil	-540,216	-300,417	-150,654	-167,898
Hong Kong	51,907	35,594	16,122	34,533
India	-849,343	-501,677	-168,469	-253,909
Korea	130,766	54,705	50,748	31,394
Mexico	-8,280,559	-3,842,933	-2,209,530	-1,948,352
Taiwan	95,336	87,030	1,501	67,634
OPEC	-22,193,568	-11,744,297	-4,713,972	-6,339,659
NMEs	-736,197	-529,155	-168,415	-288,135
China	-419,244	-262,709	-119,915	-173,292
All other	-8,659,491	-4,686,405	-1,992,334	-1,949,003
Total	-52,457,730	-28,548,084	-12,165,423	-14,235,792

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

76

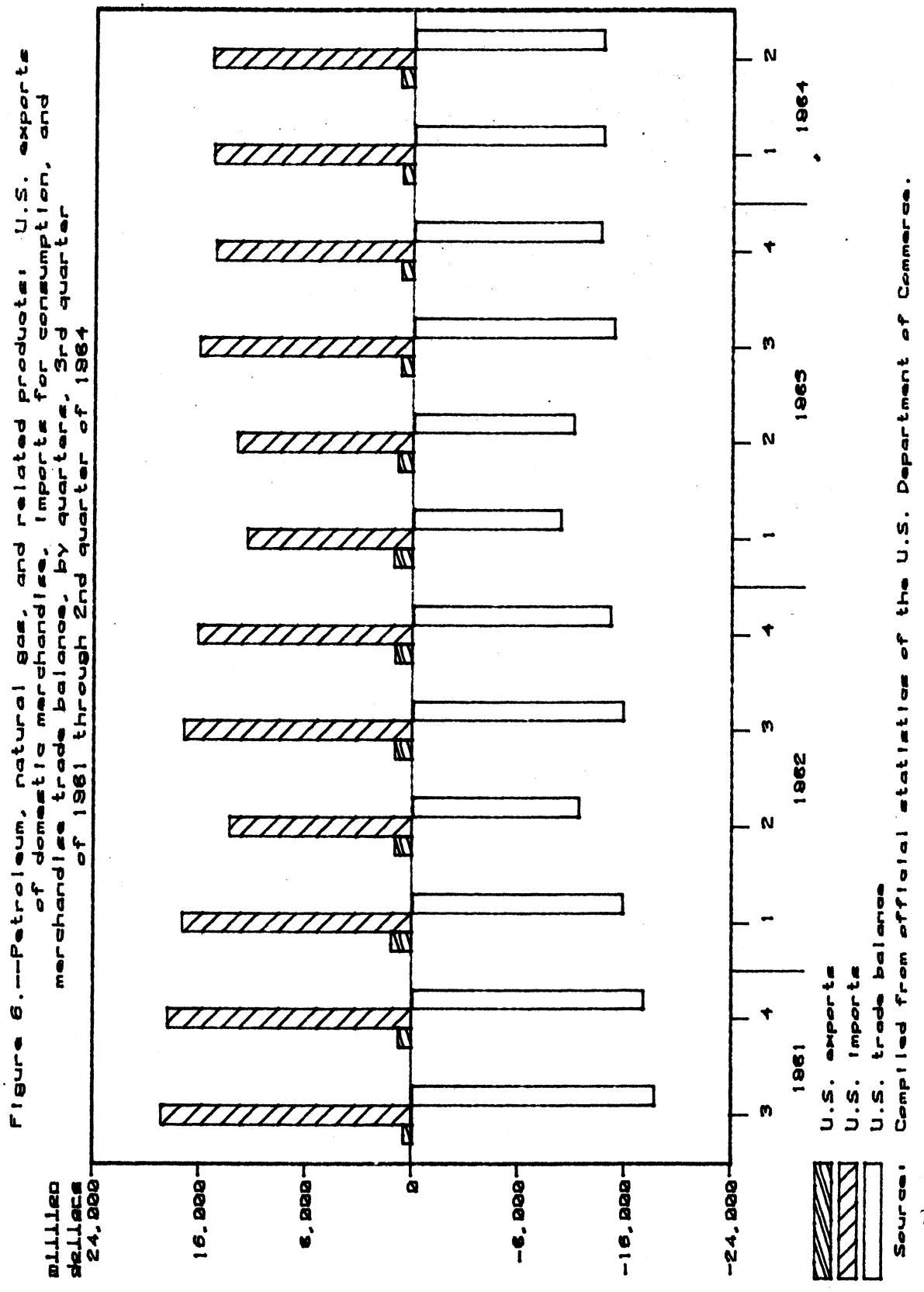


Figure 6.--Petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 3rd quarter of 1961 through 2nd quarter of 1964

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

value of $0.2 billion during the first half of 1984 compared with the first half of 1983, and increased 68.1 percent to $0.1 billion during the second quarter of 1984 versus the second quarter of 1983.

Benzene.--U.S. imports of benzene increased from 58 million gallons, valued at $80 million, during the second quarter of 1983 to 82 million gallons, valued at $112 million during the second quarter of 1984. The increase in benzene imports was due, in part, to the offshore commodity having a price advantage because of the strong U.S. dollar.

Jim Raftery
523-0453

Benzenoid intermediate chemicals.--Exports of benzenoid organic chemicals increased by 27 percent to 1.1 billion pounds valued at $4.6 million during the second quarter of 1984 compared with those in the second quarter of 1983. The increase in exports of these intermediate chemicals was in line with the improving world economy.

Exports of benzenoid hydrocarbons (other than primary), not including naphthalene, cumene, styrene, and cyclohexane, have increased in quantity 67 percent to 22 million pounds in the second quarter of 1984. The value of these items also increased to $14 million during the second quarter of 1984, an increase of 59 percent above that of the second quarter 1983 figures.

For styrene, one of the benzenoid commodity chemicals, exports increased during the second quarter of 1984 by 17 percent to a quantity of 386 million pounds, valued at $111 million compared with those in the second quarter of 1983. However, exports of this material to the Netherlands decreased from 35 million pounds in the second quarter of 1983 to 12 million pounds in the second quarter of 1984, a change of 67 percent. European sources reported that reduced trading with the United States was a consequence of the strong U.S. dollar; however, the quota imposed by the European Community (EC) against several chemicals from the United States, to include styrene monomer, began on March 1, 1984 and showed an effect in the Rotterdam market in May of this year. The quota was the result of mirror legislation by the EC in retaliation against U.S. restrictions on certain specialty steel products from the EC.

Imports of benzenoid organic chemicals showed an 8 percent increase to a value of $258 million during the second quarter of 1984 from the corresponding period of 1983. Most of these imports represent either specialty chemicals not produced in the United States or chemicals needed to supplement domestic production where tight supplies of materials have developed because of the growing U.S. economy.

Imports of benzenoid hydrocarbons (other than primary), not including naphthalene, cumene, styrene, and cyclohexane, decreased 39 percent to 2.7 million pounds, valued at $1.0 million in the second quarter of 1984 compared with that in the second quarter of 1983.

Canada's share of U.S. exports of benzenoid organic chemicals increased in value by 12 percent to $58 million in the second quarter of 1984 compared with the second quarter of 1983. The People's Republic of China showed the

largest increase in value of U.S. exports of the chemicals, 80 percent to $16 million in the second quarter of 1984 compared with $3 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983. The other countries showing a significant increase in value of U.S. exports during this same time period were Venezuela, 57 percent and the Phillipines, 54 percent.

Edward Matusik
523-0492

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 18 percent, from $440 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $521 million in the second quarter of 1984, whereas U.S. imports increased by 28 percent, from $423 million to $543 million. Because U.S. imports increased more sharply than U.S. exports, the trade balance for these inorganic chemicals, which was a positive 17 million in the second quarter of 1983, became a negative $22 million in the second quarter of 1984.

U.S. imports of these inorganic chemicals rose primarily as a result of improved economic conditions, which lead to increased demand for basic inorganic chemicals. U.S. imports of sulfur (used primarily in the production of fertilizers) rose from 463,000 long tons, valued at $36.4 million in the second quarter of 1983 to 668,000 long tons, valued at $52.3 million in the second quarter of 1984, as a result of increased demand for fertilizers. U.S. imports of aluminum oxide rose from 1.9 billion pounds, valued at $171 million, in the second quarter of 1983 to 2.8 billion pounds, valued at $254 million in the second quarter of 1984 as a result of increased demand for aluminum metal, which is made from aluminum oxide.

Jack Greenblatt
523-1212

Miscellaneous non-benzenoid organic chemicals.--Total imports of miscellaneous non-benzenoid organic chemicals grew 90 percent in terms of quantity, from 698 million pounds, valued at $301 million, in the second quarter of 1983 to 1.3 billion pounds, valued at $426 million, in the corresponding period of 1984. Exports, much greater in amounts than imports, rose at a much slower rate, up nearly 10 percent in terms of quantity from 2.2 billion pounds, valued at $701 million in the second quarter of 1983 to 2.4 billion pounds, valued at $828 million, in the second quarter of 1984.

Imports of methyl alcohol changed most significantly in the second quarter of 1984, almost doubling to 253 million pounds, valued at $13.7 million compared with 148 million pounds, valued at $8.6 million, in the corresponding period of 1983. Imports from Canada accounted for nearly all of the change. Canada is a principal exporter of methanol owing to the low cost of the price-controlled natural gas feedstocks.

Exports of methyl alcohol dropped 56 percent to 107 million pounds, [79] valued at $7.1 million in the second quarter of 1984, from 242 million pounds, valued at $17.5 million, in the second quarter of 1983. Export prices have

not changed although the unit value of imported methyl alcohol decreased to 5 cents per pound.

Imports of ethyl alcohol for nonbeverage purposes increased more than 7-fold to 322 million pounds, valued at $45 million, in the second quarter of 1984 compared with such imports during the corresponding period of 1983. Brazil supplied 273 million pounds of this item, valued at $36 million, in the second quarter of 1984. During the second quarter of 1983, there were no imports of this item from Brazil. The increased trade from Brazil represents year-end excess of ethanol from this country's ethanol fuels program.

Other suppliers reentering the U.S. market include the Republic of South Africa, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, and Taiwan. Imported ethyl alcohol is increasingly preferred as an octane enhancer for gasoline. The United States is a net importer of ethyl alcohol.

David G. Michels
523-0293
Kenneth I Conant III
523-0495

Crude petroleum.--U.S. imports of crude petroleum increased from 300 million barrels, valued at $8.3 billion, during the second quarter of 1983 to 341 million barrels, valued at $9.5 billion, during the second quarter of 1984. Although Mexico continued to be the principal source of U.S. crude petroleum imports, its share of total crude petroleum imports (by quantity) decreased from 27 percent during the second quarter of 1983 to 20 percent during the second quarter of 1984. During the same period, OPEC's share of total U.S. crude petroleum imports increased from 30 percent to 40 percent, and Saudi Arabia's share rose from 5 percent to 11 percent.

U.S. exports of crude petroleum declined slightly from 1.5 million barrels, valued at $49 million, during the second quarter of 1983 to 1.3 million barrels, valued at $40 million, during the second 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 $3.8 billion during the second quarter of 1983 to $4.7 billion during the second quarter of 1984. The increase is attributed to a rise in domestic demand coupled with excess offshore refinery capacity, which entered the U.S. market. Also, U.S. production levels remained relatively stable during the period.

The value of U.S. exports of petroleum products decreased from $957 million during the second quarter of 1983 to $915 million during the second

quarter of 1984. This decline was accounted for by the oversupply of product on the world market and increased domestic consumption of petroleum products.

Cynthia Foreso
523-1230

Coal and other carbonaceous materials.--U.S. exports of coal reversed a declining trend and increased from 24 million short tons, valued at $1.2 billion during the second quarter of 1983 to 28 million short tons, valued at $1.4 billion, during the second quarter of 1984. The increase is entirely attributed to U.S. exports of bituminous coal (steam coal) to eastern Canada. Canada is the principal market for U.S. exports of steam coal, which is used for generating electricity.

Cynthia B. Foreso
523-1230

Natural gas and its components.--The value of U.S. imports of natural gas declined from $1.3 billion during the second quarter of 1983 to $1.1 billion during the second quarter of 1984. This decline was primarily due to decreasing imports of natural gas from Canada and Algeria. Despite the reductions in the price of Canadian natural gas, which entered the United States by pipeline, the traditional purchasers found it less expensive to purchase domestic gas on the U.S. gulf coast. U.S. imports of Canadian natural gas declined from $766 million during the second quarter of 1983 to $697 million during the corresponding period of 1984. Algerian natural gas, which is transported in the form of liquefied natural gas (LNG), also remained higher priced than the domestic material because of the liquefaction process and the trans-Atlantic transportation costs. Additionally, contracts between U.S. purchasers and Algerian producers which expired late in 1983 had not yet been renewed. U.S. imports of Algerian LNG declined from $154 million during the second quarter of 1983 to $37 million during the corresponding period of 1984.

Eric Land
523-0491

Fertilizers.--U.S. imports of fertilizers increased from 3.7 million short tons, valued at $365 million, during the second quarter of 1983 to 4.3 million short tons, valued at $456 million, during the corresponding period in 1984. This increase was principally attributable to an increase in imports of nitrogenous fertilizers, which rose from 1.4 million short tons, valued at $178 million, during the second quarter of 1983, to 1.9 million short tons, valued at $248 million, in the corresponding period in 1984.

The principal sources of imports of nitrogenous fertilizers during the second quarter of 1984 were Canada, the U.S.S.R., and Trinidad. These sources also accounted for the largest increases in imports between the two quarters.

U.S. imports of potassic fertilizers also showed a considerable increase, rising from 1.9 million short tons, valued at $139 million, during the second quarter of 1983 to 2.1 million short tons, valued at $160 million, in the corresponding period in 1984. Imports from Canada accounted for the bulk of this increase.

Domestic demand for fertilizers has increased from that in 1983, when factors such as the Government's payment-in-kind program, which lowered agricultural production, reduced the domestic need for fertilizer usage. 1/

U.S. exports of fertilizers (which were considerably greater than imports) rose from 6.0 million short tons, valued at $496 million, during the second quarter of 1983 to 7.4 million short tons, valued at $772 million, during the corresponding period in 1984. This increase was mostly attributable to exports of compound fertilizers such as diammomium phosphate, which contains a greater proportion of the major plant nitrogen and phosphorus by weight than do those containing a single plant food.

Exports of phosphatic fertilizer increased from 3.9 million short tons, valued at $223 million, in 1983 to 4.3 million short tons, valued at $275 million in the corresponding period in 1984. Most of the increase was accounted for by exports to Brazil.

James A. Emanuel
523-0334

Polyethylene plastics.--The quantity of polyethylene plastics exported during the second quarter of 1984 decreased by 36 percent compared with such exports in the corresponding quarter of 1983. The 353 million pounds of polyethylene exports in the second quarter of 1984 were valued at $138 million, down 24 percent from the value in the second quarter of 1983.

Exports of both high-density polyethylene (HDPE) and low-density polyethylene (LDPE) declined during the second quarter of 1984 when compared with the corresponding period of 1983. Exports of HDPE in the second quarter of 1984 decreased by 47 percent, in terms of quantity, to 170 million pounds, valued at $64 million, compared with those in the corresponding period of 1983. Exports of LDPE in the second quarter of 1984 decreased by 21 percent, in terms of quantity, to 183 million pounds, valued at $74 million compared with those in the corresponding period of 1983.

Of the 10 major markets for U.S. exports of polyethylene, 7 decreased their imports of U.S. polyethylene in the second quarter of 1984 when compared with such imports in the corresponding quarter of 1983. The largest single loss was U.S. exports to Mexico which declined by 78 percent to 30 million pounds compared with the corresponding quarter of 1983.

Industry sources report that polyethylene resins are more of an export product and world commodity than any other plastics material. Therefore, polyethylene resins are more adversely affected by changes in trade patterns

1/ "NFSA Tried Harder and They Heard US," Farm Chemicals, January 1984, pp. 85-88.

than are other resins. The strong U.S. dollar reportedly has hurt U.S. polyethylene exports in the world market. Further, domestic demand is high and polyethylene producers are operating at or near capacity. It has been necessary to curtail exports in order to service domestic need.

Edward Taylor
523-3709

Passenger car tires.--U.S. imports of passenger car tires increased during the second quarter of 1983 from 6.4 million tires, valued at $191 million, to 7.1 million tires, valued at $196 million, during the second quarter of 1984. The 11-percent increase in quantity and 3-percent increase in value were the result of increased imports from Japan and Brazil. Passenger tire imports from Japan increased during the second quarter of 1983 from 1.1 million tires, valued at $32 million, to 1.7 million tires, valued at $45 million, during the second quarter of 1984, a quantity increase of 54 percent. Imports from Brazil increased during the second quarter of 1983, from 187 thousand tires, valued at $4.0 million, to 715 thousand tires, valued at $15 million, during the second quarter of 1984, a quantity increase of 282 percent. These increased tire imports are the result of favorable exchange rates, efforts by foreign sources to increase their U.S. market share, and a tight supply situation.

James Raftery
523-0453

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	776,226	865,379	373,831	474,069	27	216,204	264,162	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	435,593	436,815	203,313	266,808	31	132,076	181,233	37
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	1,294,886	674,553	275,246	500,605	82	149,980	347,004	131
Value (1,000 dollars)	561,304	432,723	191,014	227,562	19	85,929	127,358	48
Benzenoid organic chemicals								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	957,980	2,050,699	1,451,253	766,855	-47	412,285	447,980	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	600,585	877,914	506,190	475,197	-6	200,800	257,681	28
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,984,848	3,234,720	1,523,394	2,130,920	40	785,240	1,070,567	36
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,325,133	1,393,827	662,242	895,198	35	345,581	457,051	32
Synthetic organic pesticides, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	164,499	170,902	90,077	104,476	16	48,163	57,088	19
Value (1,000 dollars)	301,650	290,650	169,540	210,079	24	77,871	105,693	36
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	516,007	501,096	260,249	312,667	20	123,025	146,907	19
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,256,632	1,280,029	659,940	772,992	17	311,146	362,330	16
Botanical pesticides, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,530	1,648	763	663	-13	417	220	-47
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,056	11,758	5,737	7,275	27	3,454	3,146	-9
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	122	183	134	13	-90	2	1	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)	270	686	482	67	-86	38	46	22
Chemical elements								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	230,444	207,264	109,119	138,063	27	56,890	71,097	25
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	222,007	214,194	104,233	100,633	-3	49,928	62,174	25
Inorganic acids								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,360,150	1,438,629	832,159	830,606	0	407,902	364,842	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	128,354	111,615	64,495	70,911	10	32,902	33,690	2
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	766,147	848,980	622,072	244,445	-61	166,987	137,947	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	78,950	83,773	42,343	58,248	38	17,370	17,322	0

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

84

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Certain inorganic chemical compounds								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,412,301	2,295,687	1,146,793	1,366,407	19	540,749	722,154	34
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,541,083	2,527,627	1,247,451	1,223,749	-2	718,230	684,291	-5
Aluminum compounds								
Aluminum oxide								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,725,264	8,587,795	4,221,876	4,834,034	14	1,851,586	2,750,060	49
Value (1,000 dollars)	718,992	743,616	339,797	455,894	34	170,817	253,921	49
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,225,385	1,285,593	809,163	761,133	-6	443,651	454,777	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	170,700	160,149	98,076	103,276	5	53,070	57,947	9
Antimony compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	20,959	21,470	9,369	19,249	105	5,627	9,798	74
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,173	13,459	6,014	13,708	128	3,475	8,389	141
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,263	7,140	3,317	4,513	36	1,959	1,990	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,401	8,823	4,213	6,216	48	2,478	2,804	13
Calcium compounds								
Calcium chloride								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	121,247	27,568	15,164	22,026	45	5,915	9,304	57
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,010	1,292	680	717	5	412	305	-26
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	110,114	81,194	30,124	32,979	9	13,053	17,861	37
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,065	9,550	3,533	17,465	394	1,104	5,615	409
Magnesium compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	89,682	100,126	55,269	70,179	27	26,659	20,208	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,021	9,802	4,869	5,792	19	2,470	2,450	-1
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	54,353	41,908	19,032	25,307	33	8,738	9,344	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,310	10,915	4,766	4,958	4	2,320	2,557	10
Manganese compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	41,654	45,201	22,114	28,681	30	11,140	15,674	41
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,920	28,517	14,215	16,232	14	7,000	8,210	17
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	53,334	49,108	30,148	23,681	-21	18,362	10,796	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,372	12,420	7,033	6,206	-12	3,883	3,151	-19

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Molybdenum compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,905	4,313	1,459	812	-44	318	365	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,901	7,583	3,378	2,315	-31	922	1,036	12
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	12,440	8,596	5,155	13,095	154	2,833	7,474	164
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,805	22,157	12,041	27,528	129	6,316	15,005	138
Phosphorus compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,103	5,985	3,481	4,898	41	1,557	2,651	70
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,461	3,682	1,946	3,332	71	1,248	1,978	58
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	10,674	12,430	5,998	7,285	21	2,971	3,895	31
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,572	6,529	3,118	3,961	27	1,639	2,055	25
Silver compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	193,493	418,150	93,382	142,596	53	66,110	45,481	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,969	30,539	9,597	11,981	25	6,056	4,599	-24
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	44,407	38,812	21,483	31,714	48	9,753	11,205	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,455	3,650	1,808	1,983	10	914	968	6
Sodium compounds								
Sodium bicarbonate								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	14,031	33,234	15,490	20,942	35	7,120	12,041	69
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,360	3,522	1,615	2,082	29	756	1,131	49
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	39,923	36,212	16,989	20,055	18	7,767	10,961	41
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,306	5,640	2,664	3,102	16	1,244	1,680	35
Sodium carbonate								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	36,244	39,981	19,891	16,979	-15	14,157	8,335	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,410	2,700	1,337	1,250	-7	955	668	-30
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,217,146	3,271,960	1,247,380	1,554,553	25	710,855	638,992	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	140,615	154,584	63,991	76,868	20	35,812	34,742	-3
Sodium chloride								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	5,450	9,085	3,001	3,467	16	1,477	2,014	36
Value (1,000 dollars)	56,183	60,211	27,784	32,511	17	14,585	16,781	15
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1,001	517	214	230	8	164	184	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,647	12,368	6,081	5,610	-8	3,605	3,556	-1

98

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sodium hydrosulfite								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	**6,303**	**10,328**	5,243	5,744	10	2,214	2,870	30
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,724	4,673	2,375	2,229	-6	983	1,118	14
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	35,345	33,698	17,393	17,814	2	5,822	6,086	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,631	13,746	6,929	5,602	-19	2,376	2,614	10
Sodium sulfate								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)	394,266	343,404	188,370	135,002	-28	73,213	59,850	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,757	27,331	15,044	10,966	-27	5,947	4,826	-19
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)	110,785	90,563	40,501	43,608	8	18,852	23,400	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,162	11,379	5,220	5,267	1	2,386	2,736	15
Tungsten compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,378	2,492	968	1,469	52	437	567	30
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,347	15,380	6,906	8,873	28	3,397	3,957	16
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,348	1,309	841	782	-7	307	518	69
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,761	12,036	6,361	7,979	25	2,709	4,707	74
Uranium compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	37,213,515	26,340,199	16,450,152	15,833,462	-4	6,049,778	8,187,156	35
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,102,942	910,135	496,465	539,269	9	207,839	284,017	37
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	4,730,934	3,644,016	1,833,709	731,127	-60	1,124,217	415,156	-63
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,036,410	1,104,386	515,851	386,249	-25	345,345	242,836	-30
Vanadium compounds								
Vanadium pentoxide								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	465	1,345	1,102	495	-55	37	1	-97
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,067	2,362	1,767	1,223	-31	96	4	-95
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,215	5,257	3,513	4,595	31	1,745	3,241	86
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,773	7,677	4,995	8,695	74	2,461	6,607	168
Zinc compounds								
Zinc sulfate								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,081	7,106	3,270	3,200	-2	1,547	1,382	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	982	1,496	720	746	4	347	377	9
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,097	4,693	4,131	552	-87	3,686	251	-93
Value (1,000 dollars)	968	1,359	1,081	472	-56	952	234	-75

87

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Zirconium compounds								
Zirconium oxide								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	663	901	400	572	43	209	342	64
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,117	1,863	838	1,006	20	419	559	34
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,033	1,396	552	377	-32	363	197	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,420	1,898	926	539	-42	550	314	-43
Sulfur dioxide								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	24	29	9	19	100	5	8	39
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,569	3,051	1,019	2,098	106	615	869	41
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	8	5	4		-84	1	1/	-74
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,530	1,799	1,236	338	-73	333	156	-53
Hydrogen peroxide								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	10,594	10,119	3,280	20,549	526	1,866	12,673	579
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,732	1,757	590	3,933	566	339	2,475	628
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	27,241	37,373	17,661	24,314	38	8,785	12,833	46
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,189	12,792	5,909	8,048	36	2,946	4,435	51
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,445,472	3,655,212	1,702,451	2,490,415	46	697,640	1,331,481	91
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,049,180	1,314,615	631,376	824,175	31	300,831	426,354	42
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	9,196,448	8,373,055	4,131,995	4,625,699	12	2,158,333	2,369,345	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,916,225	2,806,060	1,377,653	1,626,056	18	700,895	828,372	18
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	14,646	9,813	6,188	6,731	9	1,829	2,618	43
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,407	8,125	4,345	4,634	7	1,728	2,215	28
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	28,852	12,153	7,321	25,025	242	3,125	16,736	435
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,040	7,044	4,295	8,512	98	2,251	5,078	126
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	41,398	50,826	27,594	28,500	3	14,069	14,428	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,565	42,121	23,050	25,860	12	11,496	12,653	10
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	24,257	19,727	10,367	9,274	-11	5,269	4,496	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,288	19,366	10,153	10,637	5	5,035	5,002	-1

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	59,797	78,559	44,432	49,175	11	24,372	29,223	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,764	26,703	15,754	17,130	9	8,701	10,224	18
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	68,919	123,786	61,728	78,074	26	36,991	46,633	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,923	36,839	18,719	23,486	25	11,288	13,694	21
Ketones (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	101,413	153,467	65,604	75,190	15	39,896	36,011	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,943	41,564	20,405	18,351	-10	12,604	8,348	-34
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	212,310	184,009	86,808	106,213	22	36,119	54,768	52
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,016	54,656	26,072	33,065	27	11,157	16,603	49
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	778,943	1,628,595	778,751	1,183,595	52	260,538	655,665	152
Value (1,000 dollars)	126,211	222,246	112,183	141,166	26	34,906	80,719	131
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,989,076	1,218,863	715,531	557,341	-22	379,155	304,124	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	318,132	182,847	105,074	105,904	1	52,594	52,045	-1
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	131,278	206,763	73,336	160,494	119	47,480	87,370	84
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,580	81,900	36,304	61,696	70	20,940	31,396	50
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,146,328	1,250,618	571,187	806,556	41	318,798	416,312	31
Value (1,000 dollars)	360,266	366,622	177,364	238,148	34	97,604	124,044	27
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	49,657	45,881	16,100	28,705	78	7,657	12,609	65
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,809	24,343	10,063	16,418	63	4,967	8,713	75
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,177,131	1,040,114	547,149	534,467	-2	298,559	284,591	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	377,855	336,304	164,828	186,053	13	87,748	95,131	8

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Epoxides and halogenated expoxides (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	65,071	46,769	25,310	24,750	-2	12,999	10,725	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,312	19,823	9,527	11,010	16	4,725	4,517	-4
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	177,899	199,269	93,569	144,021	54	35,901	88,227	146
Value (1,000 dollars)	69,503	76,560	34,923	54,387	56	14,019	33,107	136
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	404	1,091	309	18,025	5,728	211	16,239	7,568
Value (1,000 dollars)	543	888	476	7,514	1,478	250	5,764	2,200
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	64,868	18,530	10,393	8,568	-18	5,787	4,457	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,205	6,997	4,037	3,765	-7	2,246	1,962	-13
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	336,212	388,196	140,563	273,977	95	62,790	132,798	111
Value (1,000 dollars)	63,530	83,437	36,953	59,765	62	17,179	29,342	71
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,171,085	2,108,482	937,244	1,120,277	20	488,263	513,260	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	316,204	373,103	157,501	207,719	32	86,092	102,270	19
Organo sulfur compounds								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,824	10,550	5,770	5,997	4	2,765	3,019	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,516	4,515	2,320	3,675	58	1,404	1,862	33
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	19,052	20,221	11,046	11,266	2	4,899	5,323	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,274	20,144	11,723	10,077	-14	5,344	4,572	-14
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	290,774	367,747	230,676	189,583	-18	75,058	108,949	45
Value (1,000 dollars)	111,973	148,337	72,206	83,827	16	33,246	37,531	13
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	611,732	627,374	321,849	290,557	-10	145,201	135,718	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	610,542	623,727	315,937	318,076	1	151,307	153,341	1

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,599,907	1,737,948	982,137	1,290,913	31	480,819	641,372	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	369,834	370,826	216,541	247,610	14	107,028	121,291	13
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	646,125	737,698	386,537	477,041	23	228,458	257,323	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	188,747	203,060	101,234	126,659	25	60,119	66,240	10
Drugs and related products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,095,900	1,343,291	642,149	818,973	28	335,491	402,313	20
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,319,392	2,552,667	1,261,299	1,329,296	5	622,062	664,479	7
Plastics and resin materials								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	373,437	711,908	272,700	589,401	116	155,275	316,146	104
Value (1,000 dollars)	252,071	454,010	179,245	356,260	99	100,646	184,787	84
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,090,651	4,967,095	2,522,061	2,118,306	-16	1,286,914	1,060,191	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,585,803	2,636,390	1,292,460	1,348,948	4	671,238	688,664	3
Elastomers, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	1756,709,483	1967,662,175	977,645,311	1176,828,096	20	535,293,864	539,620,128	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	750,749	928,140	428,711	605,337	41	242,844	280,789	16
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	716,329,907	704,736,064	364,368,592	417,397,425	15	196,861,076	220,591,821	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	613,144	612,259	314,778	348,171	11	167,778	183,440	9
Flavoring extracts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,910	31,446	17,520	20,280	16	9,441	10,057	7
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	107,283	115,532	58,609	61,622	5	29,858	30,125	1
Essential oils								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	16,603,504	24,283,530	13,015,335	13,041,463	0	4,998,576	5,430,850	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	83,879	98,245	43,718	54,007	24	21,309	25,668	20
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	26,160,284	29,456,056	14,901,576	17,455,658	17	8,857,130	9,107,110	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	96,294	100,471	49,308	52,272	6	25,497	22,881	-10
Glue, gelatin and related products								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	59,360	54,325	26,456	31,110	18	13,956	14,748	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,848	50,096	25,467	29,044	14	14,935	14,841	-1
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	22,601	23,543	11,798	18,528	57	5,051	7,936	57
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,914	34,029	17,112	20,513	20	7,928	10,292	30

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Aromatic or odoriferous substances								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	288,277	371,351	172,043	253,172	47	89,656	125,206	40
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	430,939	414,863	201,535	212,960	6	103,613	110,943	7
Surface-active agents								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	113,392	131,402	64,566	81,672	26	32,455	39,992	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	58,715	65,433	31,098	44,429	43	15,959	22,296	40
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	325,289	321,146	166,626	182,759	10	88,864	90,031	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	128,146	110,666	57,419	61,033	6	29,412	31,940	9
Soaps and synthetic detergents								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	39,645	43,222	19,163	19,058	-1	10,367	8,455	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,795	29,885	12,810	14,320	12	6,884	6,701	-3
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	194,946	199,381	99,322	102,042	3	48,848	52,375	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	147,054	150,029	74,109	77,471	5	37,202	38,249	3
Synthetic dyes, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	34,390	52,923	25,072	30,344	21	12,924	15,197	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	163,526	230,532	112,172	130,772	17	60,616	66,929	10
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	28,953	28,065	14,997	14,801	-1	7,422	7,432	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	80,380	81,068	42,649	38,427	-10	20,669	18,783	-9
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,957	12,198	5,406	8,379	55	2,803	4,599	64
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,539	62,373	28,814	41,109	43	15,034	21,967	46
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	20,541	23,274	11,549	10,723	-7	5,702	4,882	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	75,770	77,461	36,761	40,950	11	19,430	18,927	-3
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	50,703	53,368	26,135	31,590	21	9,925	13,376	35
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,574	25,655	11,792	15,767	34	5,336	7,042	32
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,230	3,463	1,804	1,775	-2	857	1,122	31
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,241	3,935	1,904	2,313	22	858	1,413	65

92

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Synthetic tanning materials								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	846	1,505	600	736	23	346	310	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	344	680	236	263	12	145	113	-22
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,378	2,564	1,386	1,269	-8	729	719	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,452	1,590	906	832	-8	531	456	-14
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	4825,292,416	3309,399,252	2110,420,401	2048,704,657	-3	914,655,646	1081,696,868	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	340,101	354,839	182,605	223,684	22	95,000	115,582	22
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	369,290,191	373,284,207	167,374,940	184,295,093	10	91,035,026	93,861,910	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	196,399	224,523	103,583	118,818	15	55,343	61,092	10
Inks and ink powders, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	10,361,405	11,989,401	6,095,281	5,978,451	-2	2,800,104	3,182,143	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,130	25,340	12,841	15,034	17	6,565	8,582	31
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	27,403,611	33,108,186	15,286,518	15,910,499	4	7,793,340	7,566,106	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,360	51,941	24,893	27,423	10	12,001	13,473	12
Paints and related items, total								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,829	37,839	16,931	23,786	40	8,722	12,256	41
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	243,144	230,138	112,631	112,515	0	59,303	56,855	-4
Crude petroleum								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 barrels)	1,416,884	1,283,218	551,359	646,507	17	299,671	341,401	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,723,820	36,491,953	15,963,954	17,940,978	12	8,318,121	9,491,721	14
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 barrels)	13,083	6,780	4,573	2,623	-43	1,487	1,276	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	468,870	224,088	150,280	81,394	-46	49,368	39,796	-19
Petroleum products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,063,407	14,983,982	6,650,508	9,829,129	48	3,758,242	4,665,074	24
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,791,893	3,768,687	2,140,236	1,641,213	-23	956,841	914,926	-4

93

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Natural gas and products derived therefrom								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,934,187	5,529,782	3,241,648	2,693,603	-17	1,257,090	1,119,372	-11
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	456,086	555,211	347,991	193,018	-45	161,820	85,653	-47
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	12,551	14,893	7,493	9,261	24	3,714	4,341	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,299,706	1,394,247	730,098	934,411	28	365,338	456,191	25
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	22,712	24,605	12,529	13,694	9	5,955	7,359	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,279,744	2,064,755	1,049,766	1,292,889	23	496,291	722,380	46
Explosives, total								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	15,270,138	13,035,826	6,934,101	20,480,555	195	3,999,459	12,527,794	213
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,483	22,243	11,356	18,047	59	5,219	9,952	91
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	26,512,172	22,542,832	10,543,906	11,291,779	7	5,105,711	5,793,529	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	55,619	52,667	24,124	68,994	186	12,256	11,753	-4
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,653	8,927	4,195	5,330	27	1,895	2,502	32
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,760	40,963	20,485	18,584	-9	10,697	9,844	-8
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	454,870	434,937	213,373	223,830	5	105,878	102,846	-3
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	378,012	391,597	189,097	223,946	18	96,292	112,312	17
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	21,081	22,533	10,060	17,502	74	5,488	9,748	78
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,895	6,252	2,949	4,748	61	1,497	2,481	66
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,189	6,005	3,117	2,867	-8	1,628	1,472	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,343	2,288	1,139	1,070	-6	593	553	-7

94

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Coal and other carbonaceous material								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	884	1,325	663	818	23	388	365	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,828	45,193	22,207	38,418	73	12,999	16,698	28
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	116,443	90,420	42,275	45,369	7	23,816	27,592	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,440,538	4,503,734	2,117,254	2,238,142	6	1,169,699	1,362,788	17
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	405,310	508,999	237,778	304,191	28	124,098	153,487	24
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	747,750	742,989	369,657	429,449	16	180,462	224,047	24
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	96,020	138,335	44	53,381	72,956	37
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	215,309	211,335	104,797	114,842	10	56,227	56,617	1
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,780	11,401	5,774	6,163	7	2,670	3,126	17
Pneumatic tires								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	40,425	57,432	28,835	36,418	26	15,837	17,483	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,181,598	1,346,323	621,399	862,360	39	336,391	416,684	24
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	6,636	5,788	2,816	3,613	28	1,524	1,956	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	342,813	281,875	135,255	187,803	39	68,282	92,503	35
Tires other than pneumatic tires								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	16,495,914	12,647,337	3,900,732	7,695,780	97	2,480,303	3,556,723	43
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,236	7,305	2,929	4,896	67	1,620	2,734	69
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	2,190,747	1,802,527	982,046	867,398	-12	286,178	270,426	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,033	6,066	2,844	3,917	38	1,377	1,920	39

95

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Tubes for tires								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	28,775	41,489	23,592	23,135	-2	12,075	11,626	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,756	50,219	27,380	26,443	-3	13,387	12,825	-4
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,024	1,829	869	727	-16	465	306	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,034	15,852	7,657	9,480	24	3,807	4,685	23
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,498	3,648	1,616	2,797	73	818	1,495	83
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,434	26,943	10,716	14,807	38	6,492	7,919	22
Fabricated rubber and plastics products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	836,995	1,055,161	475,374	679,930	43	251,054	345,597	38
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	998,645	1,063,600	523,738	558,918	7	271,189	290,697	7

96

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

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

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 16.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1984

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

Minerals and Metals 1/

The trade deficit in the minerals and metals sector for the first half of 1984 amounted to $12.1 billion compared with a deficit of $7.3 billion in the first half of 1983. Exports increased 3 percent and totaled $7.1 billion; imports increased $5.1 billion, or 36 percent, from $14.1 billion in the first half of 1983 to $19.2 billion in the first half of 1984.

The trade deficit in the second quarter of 1984 amounted to $5.7 billion, also representing a 36-percent increase over the deficit of $4.2 billion in the second quarter of 1983 (table 17, fig. 7). Increased imports throughout the minerals and metals sector contributed to the growing deficit, led by an $892 million growth in imports of iron and steel mill products, mainly from Japan, Canada, the Republic of Korea, and West Germany.

Total sector imports increased 21 percent to $9.3 billion in the second quarter of 1984, from $7.7 billion in the second quarter of 1983. Exports for the second quarter of 1984 showed a 3-percent increase throughout the minerals and metals sector, to $3.6 billion from $3.5 billion in the second quarter of 1983.

During the second quarter of 1984 there was an average increase of 56 percent in imports of the following items: wrought aluminum, iron and steel mill products, ferrochromium, ferromanganese, zinc, wire rope and strand, certain industrial fasteners, hydraulic cement and cement clinker, and ceramic floor and wall tiles. Silver bullion imports in the second quarter of 1984 decreased 65 percent to $210 million compared with $595 million in the second quarter of 1983.

Trade in the minerals and metals sector with major trading partners (Canada, the European Community, and Japan) showed an increased deficit of $3.0 billion in the second quarter of 1984, 36 percent greater than the $2.2 billion deficit in the second quarter of 1983. Trade with OPEC registered a surplus of $71 million in the second quarter of 1984, 64 percent lower than the $197 million surplus for the second quarter of 1983.

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((pt.)) and schedule 6 (Metals and metal products), pts. 1, 2, and 3.

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

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1983	January-June 1984	April-June 1983	April-June 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	3,830,530	2,231,199	974,179	1,154,819
Japan	1,631,942	892,430	401,650	427,622
EC	2,817,037	1,349,376	722,794	705,780
Brazil	121,691	40,904	34,489	25,470
Hong Kong	209,140	109,396	60,895	69,325
India	76,065	37,269	22,218	19,791
Korea	351,621	211,453	95,211	122,194
Mexico	634,701	409,397	172,695	221,587
Taiwan	278,905	129,725	79,631	70,960
OPEC	1,165,463	471,794	308,261	232,363
NMEs	167,620	39,066	18,895	15,805
China	132,929	17,789	7,915	9,210
All other	2,397,697	1,164,172	607,585	573,789
Total	13,682,418	7,086,185	3,498,509	3,639,510
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	6,291,261	4,269,136	1,645,606	2,113,966
Japan	4,098,101	2,742,738	899,589	1,383,951
EC	6,393,908	3,681,355	1,737,649	1,820,359
Brazil	690,025	540,282	136,088	247,475
Hong Kong	258,730	136,235	51,852	69,110
India	558,384	365,836	168,062	142,623
Korea	967,071	663,021	235,388	346,605
Mexico	1,089,629	715,783	264,698	338,724
Taiwan	1,108,598	659,052	244,664	336,175
OPEC	425,534	326,330	110,769	161,062
NMEs	341,877	245,897	86,731	125,289
China	163,184	103,946	42,328	46,129
All other	7,109,600	4,850,628	2,142,350	2,219,340
Total	29,332,725	19,196,299	7,723,450	9,304,683
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	-2,460,730	-2,037,936	-671,427	-959,146
Japan	-2,466,159	-1,850,307	-497,938	-956,328
EC	-3,576,871	-2,331,978	-1,014,855	-1,114,579
Brazil	-568,333	-499,378	-101,598	-222,004
Hong Kong	-49,589	-26,839	9,043	215,005
India	-482,319	-328,567	-145,844	-122,832
Korea	-615,450	-451,568	-140,177	-224,411
Mexico	-454,927	-306,386	-92,002	-117,136
Taiwan	-829,692	-529,326	-165,032	-265,214
OPEC	739,928	145,464	197,492	71,300
NMES	-174,257	-206,831	-67,835	-109,483
China	-30,255	-86,157	-34,413	-36,919
All other	-4,711,902	-3,686,456	-1,534,764	-1,645,551
Total	-15,650,306	-12,110,113	-4,224,941	-5,665,173

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

100

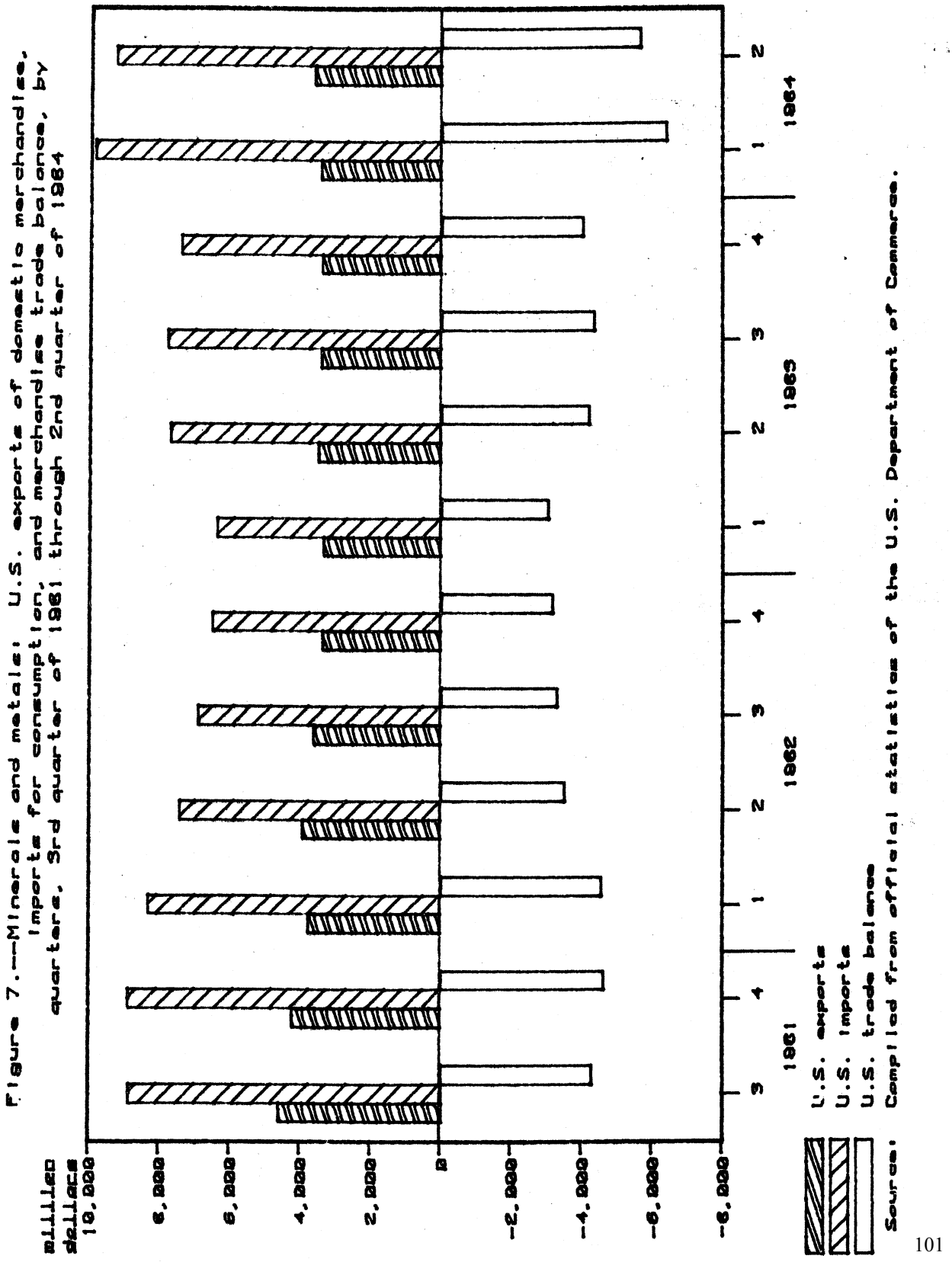


Figure 7.--Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 3rd quarter of 1981 through 2nd quarter of 1984

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

Iron and steel mill products, all grades 1/

U.S. imports of iron and steel mill products totaled 6.0 million tons ($2.3 billion) in the second quarter of 1984, compared with 3.8 million tons ($1.5 billion) in the second quarter of 1983. The 2.2-million ton increase reflects an 800,000-ton rise in imports of sheet and strip products, attributable to increased demand in most end markets. Imports of pipe and tube increased by 692,000 tons in the 1984 period, principally attributable to the renewed strength of the oil industry. Imports of shapes and plates, which are used in construction and for other industrial uses, rose by 227,000 tons.

Imports of iron and steel mill products from Japan (the principal source, accounting for 26 percent of total imports) increased from 866,000 tons ($413 million) in the second quarter of 1983 to 1.6 million tons ($731 million) in 1984, or by 84 percent. Increases also occurred in imports from other major suppliers, including Canada, Korea, West Germany, Spain, Brazil, Sweden, Mexico, and Italy. Sweden showed the largest comparative increase, rising 291 percent to 176,000 tons. Major product areas in which increases occurred include a 294,000-ton increase in imports of cold-rolled sheets and strips of carbon steel (Japan, up 73 percent to 193,000 tons; Korea, up 98 percent to 95,000 tons), and a 695,000-ton rise in carbon steel pipe and tube imports (Japan, up 165 percent to 332,000 tons; West Germany, up tenfold to 165,000 tons).

U.S. exports of iron and steel products totaled 257,000 tons ($238 million) in the second quarter of 1984, compared with 314,000 tons ($271 million) in the second quarter of 1983. The decline in 1984 is largely attributed to the high value of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies. Exports to Canada (the principal foreign market, accounting for 34 percent of total exports) decreased from 100,000 tons ($89 million) in the second quarter of 1983 to 88,000 tons ($80 million) in the second quarter of 1984. Shipments to other major export markets (Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom, Egypt, Italy, Japan, Taiwan, and Korea) also declined. Noteworthy decreases were registered in exports of carbon steel bars and alloy steel pipe and

---

1/ Since April 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. Final affirmative antidumping injury determinations were made in cases involving hot-rolled carbon steel sheet from Brazil, hot-rolled carbon steel plate from Korea, 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 injurying a domestic injury. In action on a section 201 investigation, the Commission announced on July 11, 1984, that it would recommend to the President that he impose quantitative restrictions and increased duties on imports of certain carbon and alloy steel products for a 5-year period. The recommendations were made following a finding by the Commission on June 12, 1984, that increased imports of certain carbon and alloy steel products are a substantial cause of serious injury or threat to domestic carbon and alloy steel producers. On September 18, 1984, the President determined that it was not in the national economic interest to grant import relief under Section 203 of the Trade Act of 1974. However, at the same time, the President announced the establishment of a new policy under which arrangements would be negotiated to control new surges of imports that result from unfair or restrictive trade practices.

tubes. Increases in exports were recorded to both Mexico (led by increases in carbon steel pipe and tube shipments) and West Germany.

Dennis Rapkins
523-0438

Ferroalloys

During the second quarter of 1984, U.S. imports of ferrochromium and ferromanganese increased 35 percent to 314 million pounds ($85 million), compared with 233 million pounds ($55 million) during the second quarter of 1983. Industry sources attribute the increase to greater domestic demand for these products from the steel industry. The largest increases during the second quarter were from Zimbabwe, Turkey, and Zaire (for ferrochromium) and South Africa, France, and West Germany (for ferromanganese).

Laszlo Boszormenyi
523-0328

Silver bullion

Imports of silver bullion declined 56 percent to 22.5 million troy ounces ($210.4 million) in the second quarter of 1984 from 50.7 million troy ounces ($595.3 million) during the corresponding period of 1983. The bulk of the decline in imports was from the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Belgium, and Canada, and reflects a continued decline in speculative activity. The downward trend in prices and higher interest rates made alternative investments more attractive, and financing of precious metal purchases more costly.

Pamela Woods
523-0277

Wrought aluminum

Imports of wrought aluminum, including foil, rose 76 percent to 129,466 short tons ($285.5 million) during the second quarter of 1984, from 73,442 short tons ($141.1 million) during the corresponding period of 1983. This continues a trend started in the first quarter of 1984, with sheet and rod accounting for the bulk of the import increase. The principal import increases came from Japan, Canada, the European Community, Australia, and Venezuela. The increase in domestic wrought aluminum prices due to strong demand, coupled with the strong U.S. dollar and relatively lower foreign wrought prices, have resulted in the increase in these imports.

Pamela Woods
523-0277

Zinc

The value of zinc metal and waste and scrap imports increased 36 percent during the second quarter of 1984 to $181.4 million (183,855 short tons), from $132.9 million (189,973, short tons) during the corresponding period of 1983. The increased value is attributed to a rise in zinc prices that accompanied a rise in domestic and world zinc consumption. The average producer price for high-grade zinc (the industry's benchmark quote) increased 34 percent during the first half of 1984, to 51.34 cents per pound compared with 38.45 cents per pound during the corresponding period of 1983. The average European producer price increased from 34.63 cents per pound during the first half of 1983, to 47.92 cents per pound during the corresponding period of 1984.

Therese Palmer
523-0270

Wire strand and rope

During the second quarter of 1984, U.S. imports of wire strand and rope increased 27 percent to 174 million pounds ($101 million), compared with 137 million pounds ($78 million) during the second quarter of 1983. Industry sources attribute the increase to a rise in demand for wire rope in industrial applications, such as for elevator and tire cord use. The largest increases during the second quarter were from Spain, Belgium and the Republic of Korea, together accounting for over 80 percent of the increase during the second quarter of 1984.

Laszlo Boszormenyi
523-0328

Industrial fasteners

U.S. imports of certain industrial fasteners (bolts, nuts, and screws) increased 48 percent to 316 million pounds ($172 million) in the second quarter of 1984, compared with imports in the second quarter of 1983. Although imports increased in all fastener categories, the largest increase occurred in imported bolts, which rose 54 percent during the second quarter of 1984 over the corresponding quarter of 1983. Japan continued to be the principal supplying country, accounting for 44 percent of total imports during the second quarter of 1984. Other major suppliers were Taiwan and Canada, which together accounted for 41 percent of total imports. The increased imports reflect a continuation of increased demand for consumer durables.

James Brandon
523-4237

Ceramic floor and wall tiles

Imports of ceramic floor and wall tiles increased by 33 million square feet (48 percent) ($16 million) in the second quarter of 1984 to 103 million square feet ($59 million), compared with such imports in the corresponding period of 1983. There was a general expansion of imports from all major sources during the second quarter; however, imports from Italy, which

increased by 20 million square feet ($9 million) to 50 million square feet ($27 million), accounted for the bulk of the import growth. Improvement in the U.S. construction market and reduced prices of imports, reflected by a 7 percent decline in the average import unit value and the strong U.S. dollar, are believed largely responsible for the import growth.

James Lukes
523-0279

Hydraulic cement and cement clinker

Imports of hydraulic cement and cement clinker increased 92 percent, from 1.1 million short tons ($41.6 million) in the second quarter of 1983 to 2.1 million short tons ($70.2 million) during the corresponding period of 1984. The principal sources of imports were Canada (41 percent) and Mexico (22 percent). Demand for hydraulic cement and cement clinker has been expanding, reflecting the growth in residential and commercial construction.

Stanley Garil
523-0304

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
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	1,582	3,193	102	1,082	2,078	92
Value (1,000 dollars)	110,886	161,706	60,988	109,109	79	41,561	70,165	69
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	203	118	58	43	-26	39	27	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,455	17,359	8,600	7,009	-18	5,582	3,990	-29
Concrete mixes and articles thereof								
Imports:								
Quantity (number)	1,212	712	371	384	3	171	170	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,321	17,630	8,023	8,996	12	4,953	5,157	4
Exports:								
Quantity (number)	299,171	193,180	96,773	103,239	7	65,569	78,923	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,830	25,993	13,756	14,160	3	8,623	8,031	-7
Lime								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)	348,376	282,562	146,670	112,328	-23	76,150	53,359	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,807	14,775	7,416	6,148	-17	3,819	2,912	-24
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)	22,477	28,106	12,733	12,690	0	6,754	6,444	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,198	4,814	1,973	4,128	109	1,185	1,626	37
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,458	59,757	19,454	26,660	37	11,765	12,873	9
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,918	20,492	10,196	9,395	-8	4,655	5,554	19
Sand								
Imports:								
Quantity (long tons)	245,633	161,229	66,839	90,125	35	25,809	57,097	121
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,913	1,415	637	782	23	230	404	75
Exports:								
Quantity (long tons)	1,737,838	2,098,742	931,861	1,251,524	34	528,001	788,132	49
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,396	32,487	15,739	18,342	17	9,119	10,040	10
Crushed stone								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,739	5,921	2,387	3,092	30	1,509	1,937	28
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,644	21,136	9,418	9,868	5	6,008	5,739	-4

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

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Dimension stone and articles thereof:								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	170,581	196,015	100,075	109,105	9	52,215	54,272	4
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,826	21,286	9,900	12,917	30	5,309	6,583	24
Mica and mica products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,497	5,758	3,017	3,226	7	1,557	1,669	7
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,680	6,766	3,725	3,387	-9	2,011	1,554	-23
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	123,279	135,996	63,896	96,587	51	33,585	47,992	43
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	542,652	427,115	212,240	227,945	7	107,791	109,361	1
Asbestos and asbestos products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	92,736	80,602	40,895	41,719	2	22,736	23,846	5
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	86,514	57,240	29,595	26,648	-10	16,187	14,150	-13
Abrasives								
Imports:								
Quantity (long tons)	27,479	23,576	9,569	19,892	108	5,847	12,402	112
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,673	115,211	53,416	76,478	43	29,174	39,686	36
Exports:								
Quantity (long tons)	47,432	28,938	12,944	13,880	7	7,880	7,620	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,016	28,589	12,827	16,934	32	7,254	9,423	30
Abrasive articles								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	69,191	83,554	37,691	60,173	60	21,400	28,969	35
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	67,194	65,990	32,467	36,380	12	16,722	19,354	16
Industrial diamonds								
Imports:								
Quantity (carats)	19,131,731	24,893,696	8,970,035	23,221,441	159	5,222,640	9,628,351	84
Value (1,000 dollars)	86,673	89,375	43,718	56,291	29	23,220	26,878	16
Exports:								
Quantity (carats)	30,002,184	42,323,069	22,474,014	23,598,546	5	12,693,173	11,737,441	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	67,491	93,641	52,019	37,426	-28	26,255	18,379	-30

107

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Natural gemstones								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	295,508	318,628	195,274	187,308	-4	99,482	82,838	-17
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,928	15,606	8,594	6,876	-20	4,767	3,721	-22
Cut gemstones and articles thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,951,976	2,327,850	1,225,128	1,464,992	20	695,302	608,505	-12
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	322,535	406,093	209,948	203,163	-3	105,727	100,039	-5
Synthetic gemstones								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,134	20,484	9,804	12,725	30	4,979	5,739	15
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,349	6,934	2,801	8,162	191	1,211	4,477	270
Clays								
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	14	11	2	7	207	1	6	381
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,165	1,033	354	598	69	195	424	117
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1,440	1,483	702	799	14	372	399	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	152,147	162,709	73,727	86,964	18	39,201	44,159	13
Clays, fuller's earth								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1/			1/	18			13
Value (1,000 dollars)	8			1	0			0
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	92	102	50	58	16	24	24	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,619	8,693	4,167	4,653	12	1,958	1,967	0
Clays, bentonite								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1/		1/	2	799	1/	1	435
Value (1,000 dollars)	51	78	31	200	538	24	122	396
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	667	553	240	254	6	125	154	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	54,711	42,579	18,369	22,189	21	9,205	12,072	31
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	9	8	3	6	58	1	3	88
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,287	2,376	1,112	1,589	43	412	793	93
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	458	379	171	202	18	86	110	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	78,277	77,494	37,874	39,204	4	20,294	22,201	9

108

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery								
Pottery products, n.e.c.								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	306,848	327,598	146,432	176,065	20	74,025	90,347	2
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,873	7,684	4,164	4,786	15	2,611	2,809	
Fine earthenware food utensils								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	28,225	37,877	16,911	18,788	11	8,094	8,567	
Value (1,000 dollars)	192,605	240,737	107,634	125,669	17	53,840	61,258	1
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	589	560	265	384	45	123	231	88
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,263	3,231	1,732	2,228	29	761	1,287	69
Vitreous china food utensils								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	17,158	21,999	8,923	11,605	30	4,302	4,847	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	168,489	197,872	86,226	108,050	25	43,830	48,839	11
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,496	1,523	935	1,108	18	503	623	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,963	16,197	9,178	9,265	1	4,949	5,208	5
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.								
Ceramic electrical ware								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	52,452	80,631	35,485	54,101	52	18,118	24,729	36
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,874	116,484	51,319	70,685	38	28,573	35,820	25
Ceramic sanitary ware								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,929	15,418	6,568	11,921	81	3,444	5,961	73
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,130	23,903	13,117	9,757	-26	6,716	4,954	-26
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,592	16,973	6,481	11,794	82	3,170	5,923	87
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,060	35,897	15,268	21,230	39	8,348	9,779	17

110

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Glass and glass products								
Flat glass and products thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	234,884	303,330	138,084	189,542	37	73,182	95,067	30
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	306,039	303,860	154,913	167,122	8	79,356	84,083	6
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	98,690	137,601	65,426	67,670	3	34,050	35,782	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,106	49,891	24,471	24,450	0	12,948	12,480	-4
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	213,739	213,692	105,908	107,880	2	50,981	56,612	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	133,882	130,518	68,416	60,856	-11	35,297	31,216	-12
Tempered glass								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	28,896	48,210	19,469	40,084	106	13,035	21,031	61
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,395	79,819	37,046	58,213	57	21,634	29,714	37
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	49,747	42,184	20,695	21,108	2	10,670	10,688	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,318	83,337	41,273	47,900	16	22,466	23,352	4
Laminated glass								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	58,139	81,980	35,996	56,814	58	17,070	27,538	61
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,469	47,333	23,105	36,331	57	10,861	18,063	66
Mirrors of glass								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,457	58,295	25,188	32,661	30	13,086	16,716	28
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,771	18,042	9,171	10,739	17	4,688	5,625	20
Glassware and other glass products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	477,775	572,660	260,525	334,951	29	134,962	167,703	24
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	499,254	432,376	217,855	234,403	8	108,667	123,118	13
Fiber glass								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,321	16,386	8,940	11,043	24	4,421	4,944	12
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	84,604	81,330	39,746	44,500	12	18,526	23,218	25

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Glass containers								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	77,177	85,299	40,529	49,800	23	19,784	22,085	12
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,573	38,460	19,940	35,814	80	10,064	24,752	146
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	346,335	421,119	187,457	239,049	28	98,548	123,441	25
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	219,763	165,889	85,128	86,293	1	41,709	41,213	-1
Precious metals								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	125,982	188,372	103,676	66,029	-36	57,710	32,155	-44
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,379,916	4,858,008	2,653,723	2,628,923	-1	1,495,918	1,280,351	-14
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	30,350	37,843	22,985	15,631	-32	12,314	7,465	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,516,361	2,059,767	1,159,943	931,928	-20	523,287	481,144	-8
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	21,570	20,129	10,547	15,012	42	4,861	7,158	47
Value (1,000 dollars)	426,609	644,853	334,960	491,729	47	167,918	214,889	28
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	13,961	19,665	11,397	8,328	-27	5,621	4,167	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)	602,084	717,706	405,534	342,585	-16	170,160	174,540	3
Platinum group metals								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	2,154	2,795	1,466	2,152	47	877	963	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	511,904	707,226	362,785	578,606	59	205,038	274,006	34
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	766	1,116	615	482	-22	339	218	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)	166,305	283,579	143,536	118,646	-17	72,637	50,698	-30
Gold bullion								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	4,237	3,599	1,970	2,872	46	1,179	1,475	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,650,718	1,575,569	895,157	1,133,774	27	526,595	579,735	10
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	1,637	1,881	994	1,016	2	438	574	31
Value (1,000 dollars)	590,946	825,418	458,311	400,263	-13	192,304	222,979	16

112

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Silver bullion								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	96,917	161,198	89,588	45,664	-49	50,727	22,458	-56
Value (1,000 dollars)	786,153	1,926,101	1,059,095	421,879	-60	595,271	210,417	-65
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	12,875	13,658	9,108	4,941	-46	5,440	2,213	-59
Value (1,000 dollars)	105,976	169,382	118,106	44,381	-62	69,473	20,891	-70
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys								
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	321	242	87	356	308	74	206	177
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,964	32,013	9,981	40,880	310	8,041	22,693	182
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	54	6	3	38	888	2	14	463
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,783	528	292	3,726	1,175	174	1,377	688
Ferroalloys								
Ferrochromium								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	174,997	327,152	141,117	290,459	106	87,530	115,145	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	80,816	109,682	44,397	107,913	143	25,944	44,568	72
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	9,885	8,493	3,319	5,244	58	2,292	2,864	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,085	4,822	2,228	2,489	12	1,642	1,285	-22
Ferromanganese								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	838,895	716,564	365,678	444,548	22	145,350	199,064	37
Value (1,000 dollars)	172,712	133,200	68,472	87,803	28	29,448	40,382	37
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	26,741	29,720	18,877	14,793	-22	14,902	2,682	-82
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,242	7,514	4,583	3,655	-20	3,139	921	-71
Ferrosilicon								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	106,256	213,332	97,798	105,386	8	67,328	28,500	-58
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,342	67,834	30,682	37,717	23	21,324	11,608	-46
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	29,225	27,124	16,897	27,815	65	10,887	17,666	62
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,745	10,907	5,850	10,225	75	3,411	6,294	84

113

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Iron and steel mill products, all grades								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	16,685	17,094	7,222	12,477	73	3,834	6,003	57
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,961,292	6,404,587	2,780,891	4,724,622	70	1,454,789	2,346,676	61
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1,877	1,231	597	506	-15	313	257	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,588,990	1,031,702	523,505	458,229	-12	271,258	237,736	-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	95,939	39,803	-59	54,890	16,888	-69
Value (1,000 dollars)	189,895	166,792	91,461	49,382	-46	49,222	21,684	-56
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	379,166	205,262	116,551	149,077	28	60,624	79,904	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	393,079	233,516	124,967	161,153	29	64,974	88,026	35
Copper, unwrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	394,320	562,401	316,404	298,731	-6	198,566	145,528	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)	542,653	775,921	437,633	397,062	-9	275,198	193,447	-30
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	41,406	105,585	30,484	75,872	149	11,838	28,257	139
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,282	155,508	41,900	106,650	155	14,548	40,248	177
Copper, wrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	160,915	204,497	95,944	203,940	113	51,363	130,092	153
Value (1,000 dollars)	395,482	466,069	214,777	337,049	57	115,836	170,496	47
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	84,168	61,805	33,551	29,952	-11	17,711	15,068	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	264,583	232,684	117,611	117,761	0	62,868	59,769	-5

114

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Bauxite and aluminum metals								
Bauxite								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	12,180	8,711	3,710	6,640	79	2,027	3,333	64
Value (1,000 dollars)	360,411	226,891	93,676	185,934	98	51,976	95,005	83
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	20	22	10	23	115	5	9	59
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,753	3,077	1,446	3,653	153	827	1,342	62
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)	755,537	923,441	466,758	602,151	29	281,231	288,382	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	912,609	1,110,495	524,728	815,572	55	320,678	380,078	19
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)	615,038	686,472	280,796	231,403	-18	147,989	109,395	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)	633,852	785,542	303,839	296,102	-3	161,167	141,246	-12
Aluminum, wrought other than foil								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)	218,050	292,438	138,981	250,669	80	69,923	123,231	76
Value (1,000 dollars)	422,704	547,273	257,157	516,465	101	129,185	264,186	105
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)	205,865	187,353	93,474	119,653	28	44,293	54,798	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	498,133	432,573	214,868	285,289	33	105,368	137,382	30
Aluminum foil								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)	9,655	14,614	7,505	11,882	58	3,519	6,235	77
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,180	47,077	22,636	40,343	78	11,899	21,346	79
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)	18,270	18,981	9,986	10,687	7	5,804	4,423	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,162	31,741	16,852	17,351	3	8,671	8,712	0
Nickel ore and metal								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	262,323	288,931	136,756	186,794	37	80,292	89,866	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	687,379	622,310	291,748	404,185	39	177,147	192,006	8
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	108,309	81,496	47,087	48,156	2	19,336	24,654	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	295,441	177,784	95,318	117,392	23	46,978	60,917	30
Tin ore and metal								
Imports:								
Quantity (long tons)	33	37	18	27	48	9	14	46
Value (1,000 dollars)	401,132	463,537	222,307	300,173	35	126,185	145,182	15
Exports:								
Quantity (long tons)	14	11	5	10	90	3	7	124
Value (1,000 dollars)	106,553	31,931	16,705	17,248	3	7,368	10,485	42

115

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Lead								
Lead ore and concentrate								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)	21,809	24,383	12,645	22,677	79	5,872	11,610	98
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,089	6,173	3,046	6,946	128	1,636	4,479	174
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)	55,410	26,441	15,375	13,507	-12	9,626	7,438	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,585	10,583	6,167	5,092	-17	4,329	2,583	-40
Lead metal and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)	112,779	155,297	66,781	82,285	23	34,465	39,401	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,707	72,066	31,677	41,216	30	16,794	19,874	18
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)	119,269	80,523	40,591	23,198	-43	20,120	11,400	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)	72,498	40,705	22,661	15,482	-32	10,313	7,502	-27
Zinc								
Zinc ore and concentrate								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)	82,651	79,008	32,560	33,362	2	16,126	24,596	53
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,272	20,286	9,143	12,091	32	4,165	8,949	115
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)	98,860	74,349	37,123	20,697	-44	19,977	4,657	-77
Value (1,000 dollars)	47,231	30,087	15,193	8,929	-41	7,766	3,172	-59
Zinc metal and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)	514,704	695,508	307,687	423,574	38	189,973	193,855	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	383,849	520,329	217,751	389,580	79	132,905	181,355	36
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)	24,319	28,363	12,217	19,221	57	6,051	11,934	97
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,264	17,370	7,688	11,573	51	3,495	7,116	104
Miscellaneous base metals and ores								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,153,963	935,488	384,353	571,184	49	244,889	363,690	49
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	957,889	892,977	433,573	494,233	14	255,514	295,072	15
Ores of cerium and thorium								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	3	2	1	1	6	1		-28
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,070	1,517	1,085	1,161	7	817	606	-26
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	201	4	4	4	0	3	3	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	103	51	51	28	-45	25	25	0

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Chrome ore and metal								
Chrome ore								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)	186	76	36	70	91	16	56	247
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,669	10,391	5,453	8,792	61	2,665	6,330	137
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)	7	9	2	8	234	2	6	187
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,573	1,874	576	1,250	117	464	811	75
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1	2	1	2	57		1	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,078	13,684	6,596	11,969	81	3,429	6,045	76
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1/	1/	1/	1/	-18	1/	1/	-56
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,684	2,555	1,295	1,521	17	906	741	-18
Cobalt ore and metal								
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	11,898	15,853	9,951	11,355	14	5,702	7,312	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	137,165	110,075	67,993	84,480	24	38,426	60,740	58
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	837	1,088	491	533	9	297	362	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,648	5,714	3,274	4,695	43	1,783	3,143	76
Columbium ore and metal								
Columbium ore								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,353	2,613	977	2,267	132	597	1,072	79
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,007	10,765	4,619	6,287	36	2,675	2,592	-3
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	14	4	3	43	1,024	3	9	137
Value (1,000 dollars)	155	44	32	136	322	32	75	134
Iron ore								
Imports:								
Quantity (long tons)	14,715	13,327	4,211	6,151	46	3,222	4,322	34
Value (1,000 dollars)	496,687	452,255	145,019	206,521	42	112,676	152,748	36
Exports:								
Quantity (long tons)	3,177	3,781	1,268	1,653	30	1,265	1,339	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	150,522	182,743	60,762	80,410	32	60,539	65,101	8

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Magnesium metal								
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons)	4,607	6,116	3,006	5,393	79	1,776	1,717	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,621	13,324	5,932	13,349	125	3,285	4,853	48
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons)	37,330	44,528	23,696	22,537	-5	12,327	12,100	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	92,903	113,669	60,526	61,527	2	31,881	32,492	2
Magnesium, wrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	2	183	60	157	162	14	52	271
Value (1,000 dollars)	72	606	218	461	111	125	141	13
Exports:								
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	2,082	1,952	1,058	943	-11	387	471	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,941	11,045	5,638	6,107	8	2,639	3,006	14
Manganese ore and metal								
Manganese ore								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	217,801	356,158	146,622	204,227	39	82,563	156,562	90
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,727	19,867	8,753	8,862	1	4,987	6,263	26
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	28,227	18,730	7,911	10,296	30	4,576	4,341	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,601	2,167	1,028	995	-3	624	431	-31
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	10,452	11,899	5,260	11,871	126	2,316	5,170	123
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,215	5,323	2,242	5,651	152	1,141	2,317	103
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,200	12,804	7,260	3,815	-47	4,526	1,845	-59
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,570	8,739	4,870	2,658	-45	2,763	1,240	-55
Mercury ore and metal								
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (flasks of 76 pounds each)	9,055	14,219	6,604	16,683	153	1,626	10,097	521
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,053	4,354	2,221	4,715	112	514	2,850	454

118

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Molybdenum ore and metal								
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	5,863	4,565	2,854	2,368	-17	921	989	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,572	15,634	8,876	8,882	0	3,748	3,658	-2
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	49,782	47,067	29,221	25,215	-14	14,537	15,252	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	232,214	185,122	109,957	100,356	-9	53,083	58,848	11
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	324	1,201	801	376	-53	117	140	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,843	4,441	2,429	2,577	6	759	1,069	41
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	1,123	973	432	811	88	157	125	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,673	4,597	2,311	2,532	10	1,234	1,086	-12
Molybdenum wrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	79	93	43	55	29	29	32	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,959	2,331	1,023	1,568	53	657	889	35
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	821	826	487	310	-36	231	172	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,834	11,624	6,062	5,914	-2	3,180	3,139	-1
Rhenium metal								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1/		1/	1	927	1/		1,476
Value (1,000 dollars)	91	179	46	277	495	18	111	504
Silicon metal								
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	50,765	53,916	23,611	21,358	-10	14,256	10,512	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,777	26,016	10,950	12,047	10	6,302	6,084	-3
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,821	5,571	2,307	5,887	155	1,009	2,543	152
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,335	47,846	16,965	39,454	133	9,177	21,442	134

119

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,885	1,370	668	912	37	339	310	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,598	25,658	12,570	14,927	19	6,639	6,119	-8
Tantalum ore and metal								
Tantalum ore								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,740	1,668	897	1,388	55	521	664	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,527	11,466	5,886	12,048	105	3,227	6,293	95
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8				105			95
Value (1,000 dollars)	505				0			0
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	164	149	61	106	73	35	49	38
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,534	5,055	2,171	5,249	142	1,266	2,467	95
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	469	281	167	201	20	87	113	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,842	20,315	10,339	14,116	37	5,352	7,657	43
Tantalum, wrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1	1/	1/	1/	-6	1/	1/	-76
Value (1,000 dollars)	146	26	23	31	34	19	9	-53
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	48	57	24	43	80	12	20	64
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,834	7,030	3,063	5,906	93	1,594	2,878	81
Titanium ore and metal								
Titanium ore and slag								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	766	511	215	323	50	135	153	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	81,576	53,062	21,930	33,683	54	14,406	20,884	45
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	21	4	2	6	139		2	146
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,279	1,006	549	1,045	90	250	632	153
Titanium sponge								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	2,708	2,398	1,516	7,571	399	1,080	6,665	517
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,232	7,855	5,070	21,681	328	3,417	18,807	450
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1/	1/	1/	1/	-30	1/	1/	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	255	203	125	99	-21	60	82	36

120

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	2,977	3,304	1,386	1,837	33	883	720	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,208	5,689	2,274	3,380	49	1,350	1,699	26
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	6	6	3	3	-5	1	1	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	68,174	38,201	19,107	27,460	44	10,441	15,007	44
Titanium, wrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)			1/	1/	-8	1/	1/	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,240	14,354	7,151	5,700	-20	3,960	3,149	-20
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1		1/	1/	29	1/	1/	56
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,367	22,965	10,103	9,639	-5	5,068	5,701	13
Tungsten ore and metal								
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	7,781	6,320	2,096	7,086	238	993	3,496	252
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,764	25,743	8,769	27,715	216	4,241	14,573	244
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	672	2	1	115	5,855	1/	14	2,868
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,387	10	10	600	5,832	3	110	3,177
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap								
Tungsten, unwrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	604	195	119	131	10	33	63	91
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,582	2,071	1,251	1,262	1	382	505	32
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	2,338	1,596	835	1,302	56	554	787	42
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,117	10,261	5,773	8,740	51	3,980	5,560	40
Tungsten, wrought								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	47	49	16	40	153	9	19	103
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,255	2,073	861	1,796	108	521	952	83
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	474	326	160	203	27	76	95	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,058	18,220	8,425	9,837	17	4,374	4,724	8

121

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Metallic containers								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	83,146	90,888	47,354	68,700	45	23,418	38,311	64
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	247,916	222,106	111,232	122,870	10	58,365	66,981	15
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing; bale ties								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	665,839,447	653,365,507	321,500,351	393,523,802	22	160,477,400	204,250,418	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	377,025	375,816	181,874	239,906	32	92,106	118,623	29
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	93,593,137	91,259,718	54,365,178	44,717,348	-18	29,937,741	22,502,098	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)	108,996	99,186	50,729	49,212	-3	26,638	23,923	-10
Wire strand and rope								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	583,485,628	569,417,645	276,364,828	340,200,256	23	136,671,803	174,242,595	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	320,553	324,520	155,333	206,450	33	78,023	101,025	29
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	41,621,497	32,484,301	15,635,887	11,300,208	-28	7,968,667	5,637,315	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,030	50,649	24,677	20,833	-16	12,486	10,442	-16
Fencing								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	20,089,296	25,996,942	13,482,944	17,023,698	26	7,149,729	9,125,960	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,721	8,948	4,766	5,511	16	2,759	3,112	13
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	2,285,692	1,747,675	1,217,909	1,006,119	-17	764,053	389,265	-49
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,750	2,708	1,815	1,243	-32	1,066	549	-48
Wire cloth								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	10,293,185	8,696,049	4,533,774	7,830,017	73	2,249,525	4,702,033	109
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,112	23,864	12,145	17,053	40	6,334	8,604	36
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	26,201,063	37,276,451	25,947,893	21,893,600	-16	15,142,251	12,092,648	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,805	18,762	11,030	9,369	-15	5,853	4,663	-20
Welded wire mesh								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	39,928,464	34,339,312	18,469,868	21,055,693	14	9,740,067	12,890,372	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,863	10,752	5,561	6,496	17	2,926	3,759	28
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	15,780,852	10,212,649	6,907,912	3,970,076	-43	3,495,982	1,675,739	-52
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,781	8,108	4,857	4,153	-14	2,657	1,835	-31

122

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	799,548	898,254	401,537	647,007	61	211,680	330,638	56
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	544,510	527,243	261,436	291,313	11	133,737	149,174	12
Fasteners								
Bolts, nuts, and screws								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	842,244,952	898,311,668	403,012,640	653,486,935	62	212,553,374	316,004,906	49
Value (1,000 dollars)	462,295	468,631	210,934	343,244	63	111,684	172,146	54
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	156,874,868	159,934,976	74,114,232	101,090,731	36	40,641,963	48,766,190	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	153,749	144,241	68,756	86,070	25	34,421	44,345	29
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	952,973	1,038,657	505,775	591,837	17	235,313	290,490	23
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	933,019	802,781	395,018	400,978	2	196,603	204,235	4
Handtools								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	577,987	640,136	322,834	356,895	11	141,788	173,236	22
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	743,277	617,757	303,101	307,514	1	147,878	155,689	5
Table flatware								
Table flatware, precious metals								
Imports:								
Quantity (pieces)	3,953,380	4,997,501	1,947,573	3,663,384	88	1,262,469	2,028,595	61
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,461	8,085	3,895	4,940	27	2,287	2,462	8
Exports:								
Quantity (pieces)	93,972	16,290	9,177	14,948	63	2,822	12,701	350
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,020	1,803	788	649	-18	374	277	-26
Table flatware, stainless steel								
Imports:								
Quantity (pieces)	496,050,814	544,759,341	242,787,244	343,403,169	41	118,026,135	161,628,392	37
Value (1,000 dollars)	92,278	90,422	39,318	59,069	50	18,653	28,047	50
Exports:								
Quantity (pieces)	7,252,337	7,176,384	3,509,035	4,123,521	18	1,506,187	1,801,964	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	68,843	86,009	41,177	35,327	-14	20,457	15,022	-27

123

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Scissors and shears								
Imports:								
Quantity (number)	38,770,703	46,244,181	19,963,573	26,892,945	35	11,079,375	13,664,500	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,511	29,345	12,706	15,234	20	6,216	7,317	18
Exports:								
Quantity (number)	402,177	295,352	129,775	63,880	-51	65,538	37,348	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,162	1,318	637	366	-43	246	180	-27
Miscellaneous metal products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,143,040	2,918,993	1,461,819	2,017,494	38	759,088	852,374	12
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,042,216	1,778,712	899,636	940,997	5	469,590	470,007	0
Chain of base metals								
Power transmission chain of iron and steel								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	43,457,225	53,802,793	24,479,839	35,699,748	46	12,145,686	18,097,773	49
Value (1,000 dollars)	58,133	64,402	30,970	41,115	33	14,908	20,995	41
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	12,187,230	9,366,513	4,462,662	4,808,141	8	2,304,090	2,688,032	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,638	27,113	12,672	14,881	17	6,231	8,506	37
Anchor chain of iron or steel								
Imports:								
Quantity (pounds)	16,013,589	23,212,477	11,898,379	11,029,797	-7	4,432,666	5,909,426	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,639	8,845	4,241	4,245	0	1,294	2,501	93
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	11,171,025	1,706,054	995,609	1,586,485	59	507,438	401,001	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,909	3,000	1,722	2,104	22	799	741	-7
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	21,504,372	24,573,420	14	9,163,485	10,850,746	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,907	27,806	13,831	17,238	25	5,951	7,641	28
Exports:								
Quantity (pounds)	13,363,906	12,048,649	5,701,268	6,197,527	9	3,174,000	2,614,531	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,026	17,149	8,381	8,744	4	4,500	4,034	-10
Structures of base metal								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	151,761	170,958	76,218	101,317	33	37,821	52,876	40
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	723,723	507,105	273,336	247,264	-10	149,419	129,969	-13

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

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

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, April-June and January-June 1984

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

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

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

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

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

128

Machinery and Equipment 1/

U.S. exports of machinery and equipment were valued at $44.8 billion during the first half of 1984 compared with $42.0 billion in the first half of 1983, representing an increase of $2.8 billion, or 6.7 percent. U.S. imports increased during the corresponding periods by 43.8 percent from $40 billion to $57.5 billion. The resulting effect was a negative shift of $14.7 billion in the U.S. trade balance from a surplus of $2.0 billion in the first half of 1983 to a deficit of $12.7 billion in the corresponding period of 1984.

U.S. merchandise trade in machinery and equipment deteriorated further during the second quarter of 1984, reaching a deficit of $6.5 billion, compared with a surplus of $296 million during the second quarter of 1983 (table 20, fig. 8). U.S. imports of these products were valued at $29.5 billion during the second quarter of 1984, having increased by 40 percent over imports during the second quarter of 1983. Principal sources of imports were Japan, Canada, and the EC, which combined accounted for 78 percent of total imports. U.S. exports of machinery and equipment increased about 7 percent during the second quarter of 1984, increasing to $23 billion. Principal export markets were located in Canada, EC, and OPEC. Together these countries absorbed 58 percent of U.S. exports during the second quarter of 1984. Significant trade changes in the second quarter of 1984 occurred in passenger automobiles, office machines, semiconductors, aircraft, and radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus.

The major U.S. trading partners in terms of dollar volume of machinery and equipment were Canada, Japan, and the EC. The trade deficit with Japan continued to be significant during the second quarter of 1984, reaching $9 billion compared with $6 billion during the second quarter of 1983. The trade surplus with Canada of $131 million and with the EC of $673 million in the second quarter of 1983 changed to deficits of $547 million and $400 million, respectively.

The continued deterioration of U.S. trade in machinery and equipment was related to a strong surge in imports and a modest improvement in exports. The surge in imports was related in part to increased demand for motor vehicles and consumer electronic products from Japan. Semiconductors imported from Japan and other sources also increased rapidly during the period. The small increase in exports reflected their reduced competitiveness because of the relative strength of the U.S. dollar and the lack of demand in developing countries.

Compression-ignition engines

U.S. imports of compression-ignition engines and parts totaled $195 million during the second quarter of 1984, increasing by more than 71 percent from the $113 million reported during the second quarter of 1983. U.S. exports of these products during the second quarter of 1984 amounted to $471 million, an increase of almost 33 percent from the $354 million reported

---

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 Annotated.

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–June 1984, April–June 1983, and April–June 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1983	January–June 1984	April–June 1983	April–June 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	20,589,042	13,516,009	5,514,039	7,104,800
Japan	4,663,969	2,522,903	1,175,956	1,323,899
EC	17,076,510	9,476,655	4,376,246	4,690,458
Brazil	972,615	412,651	278,689	229,490
Hong Kong	942,664	566,266	270,611	329,670
India	666,182	285,015	124,373	144,460
Korea	1,969,304	908,074	460,081	469,003
Mexico	3,480,244	2,306,087	773,782	1,220,928
Taiwan	1,279,371	673,380	334,125	341,770
OPEC	7,622,959	3,137,038	1,914,280	1,508,491
NMEs	791,443	360,678	175,194	199,751
China	564,847	268,263	109,876	158,195
All other	22,299,329	10,589,337	6,000,017	5,429,760
Total	82,353,638	44,754,100	21,397,398	22,992,484
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	20,064,788	14,474,307	5,382,768	7,651,730
Japan	29,651,691	19,620,947	7,161,767	10,307,976
EC	15,104,227	10,516,924	3,702,997	5,090,187
Brazil	690,480	463,478	174,879	230,029
Hong Kong	2,162,562	1,316,837	490,901	650,493
India	43,551	32,350	10,958	14,967
Korea	2,106,868	1,258,784	436,519	640,409
Mexico	3,453,982	2,110,693	865,171	1,099,048
Taiwan	3,354,854	2,197,287	771,352	1,165,173
OPEC	95,714	61,472	24,377	28,208
NMEs	151,900	95,332	32,922	44,619
China	40,977	28,619	7,674	16,445
All other	8,128,570	5,343,560	2,047,068	2,615,674
Total	85,009,192	57,491,976	21,101,684	29,538,518
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	524,254	-958,297	131,271	-546,929
Japan	-24,987,721	-17,098,044	-5,985,810	-8,984,077
EC	1,972,282	-1,040,268	673,249	-399,728
Brazil	282,135	-50,827	103,809	-538
Hong Kong	-1,219,898	-750,570	-220,290	-320,823
India	622,630	252,665	113,414	129,492
Korea	-137,563	-350,709	23,561	-171,406
Mexico	26,261	195,394	-91,388	121,880
Taiwan	-2,075,482	-1,523,907	-437,226	-823,403
OPEC	7,527,244	3,075,566	1,889,902	1,480,282
NMEs	639,543	265,345	142,271	155,132
China	523,870	239,644	102,201	141,750
All other	14,170,759	5,245,776	3,952,948	2,814,086
Total	-2,655,554	-12,737,875	295,714	-6,546,033

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

130

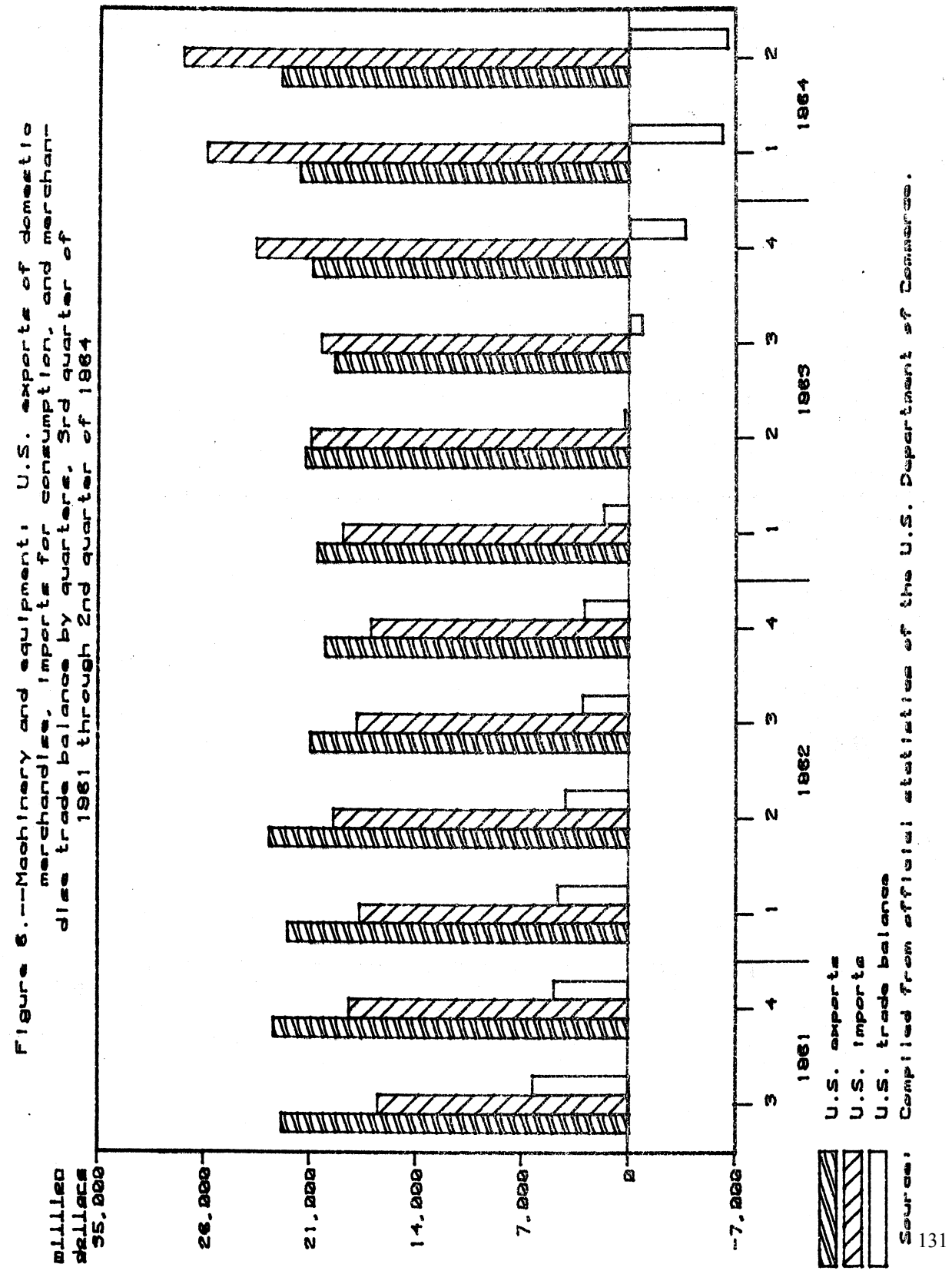


Figure 6.--Machinery and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance by quarters, 3rd quarter of 1861 through 2nd quarter of 1864

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

during the second quarter of 1983. The large increase in imports and exports resulted from the improvement in worldwide sales of motor vehicles, including passenger cars, trucks, and buses. New car production in the United States increased from 4.4 million units during the first half of 1983 to 5.9 million units in the first half of 1984. Truck and bus production increased from 1.2 million vehicles in the first half of 1983 to 1.6 million vehicles during the corresponding period in 1984. The largest increase in imports was in the category of compression ignition engines other than for automobiles or marine craft. Imports of these engines increased from $30 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $52 million in the second quarter of 1984.

John Tsapogas
523-0426

Non-piston type aircraft engines

U.S. imports of non-piston type aircraft engines and parts increased from $274 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $350 million during the corresponding period of 1984. Exports increased slightly from $642 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $650 million during the corresponding period in 1984. As a result, the U.S. trade surplus reached $301 million during the second quarter of 1984.

The growth in imports was primarily the result of increased shipments of non-piston type aircraft engines from France and Canada and parts of piston-type aircraft engines from Canada. A major U.S. producer of non-piston aircraft engines operates a subsidiary in Canada, manufacturing aircraft engines and parts for use in U.S. produced aircraft. U.S. imports of non-piston type aircraft engines from Canada were primarily supplied by this producer. U.S. imports of non-piston aircraft engines from France resulted from a U.S. firm and a French producer manufacturing aircraft engines for use on a U.S.-produced commercial transport.

John Tsapogas
523-0426

Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature

U.S. imports of equipment for treating materials by changing temperature decreased to $39 million in the second quarter of 1984, or by 42 percent compared with such imports in the second quarter of 1983. The largest decline in such imports was accounted for by those from West Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and Sweden. A cutback in demand for major processing equipment in certain segments of the chemical and petroleum industries explains in part the decline in imports of such equipment.

David Slingerland
523-0263

Wrapping and packaging machinery

Both imports and exports of wrapping and packaging machinery increased during the second quarter of 1984, compared with those in the second quarter of 1983, principally in response to improved demand in the United States and overseas markets as the world economy recovered from the recession. U.S. imports of these articles were valued at $87 million in the second quarter of 1984, compared with $69 million in the second quarter of 1983, representing an increase of 26 percent. Imports from West Germany rose substantially and consisted of such products as thermoforming machines, cartoning machines, and filling and sealing machines for dry pharmaceutical products. These products were well received in the U.S. market because of their innovative technology.

U.S. exports of packaging and wrapping machinery rose to $91 million in the second quarter of 1984 from $76 million in the second quarter of 1983, a gain of 20 percent. U.S. exports to the Canadian and West German markets show sharp increases when these periods are compared.

David Slingerland
523-0263

Construction, mining, and material-handling equipment

U.S. imports of construction, mining, and material-handling equipment were valued at $296 million in the second quarter of 1984, compared with $132 million in the second quarter of 1983, representing an increase of 124 percent. Although U.S. imports increased from several countries, the majority of the increase in imports in second quarter 1984 came from Japan. Imports from that country increased by more than 200 percent, reaching $106 million compared with $32 million in the second quarter of 1983. The rise in imports from Japan reflected the 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 spurred by rising construction and mining activity in the United States.

Ronald DeMarines
523-0259

Agricultural and horticultural machinery

U.S. exports of agricultural and horticultural machinery, excluding parts, increased by 35 percent in the second quarter of 1984, reaching $203 million compared with the second quarter of 1983. Most of the increase in exports in the second quarter of 1984 occurred in shipments of harvesting machines (including haying machines and mowers), to Canada, Australia, and Greece. According to industry sources, exports to Australia increased as farm income rose after the 1982 drought ended and grain acreage was expanded.

Dennis Fravel
523-0411

Printing trades machinery

U.S. imports of printing trades machinery rose to $166 million in the second quarter of 1984, compared with $108 million in the second quarter of 1983, representing an increase of 53 percent. Imports of sheet-fed offset printing presses, principally obtained in West Germany and Japan, continued to be the major category of printing machinery imported. Imports of roll-fed offset printing presses increased significantly during these periods, with Japan the major source, followed by the United Kingdom.

U.S. exports of printing trades machinery declined to $113 million in the second quarter of 1984, compared with $131 million in the second quarter of 1983, representing a drop of 14 percent. The industry producing printing machinery traditionally maintains a favorable trade balance; however, the second quarter trade data show this industry experienced a deficit of $53 million. Factors leading to this deficit included the higher cost of U.S.-made machinery, which resulted from the strength of the U.S. dollar, and a sharp rise in imports, caused by the competitive prices of products that have a reputation for quality and excellent technology.

David Slingerland
523-0263

Textile machinery, laundry and dry-cleaning machines, and sewing machines

U.S. imports of textile machinery and parts, laundry and dry-cleaning machines, and sewing machines increased to $1.1 billion in the second quarter of 1984 from $820 million in the corresponding period of 1983, or by 34 percent. Imports of yarn-producing, weaving, knitting and sewing machines showed the most significant increase during the quarter. Imports of yarn-producing machines increased by 59 percent; weaving and knitting machines by 130 percent; and sewing machines by 30 percent. Industry sources indicated that imports from West Germany, Switzerland, Japan, and Taiwan increased primarily because of the strength of the U.S. dollar, resulting in lower priced imports, and because of the lack of competitive U.S. technology in several key machinery categories.

William Greene
523-0265

Office machines

Although the United States enjoyed a trade surplus of $1.1 billion in office machines in the second quarter of 1984, this surplus represented a decline when compared with the surplus of $1.2 billion enjoyed during the corresponding quarter of 1983. The decline in trade surplus was largely caused by increased imports of automatic data processing machines, peripherals, parts of office machines, and copying machines. Although exports of office machines increased from $2.9 billion to $3.6 billion, imports increased from $1.6 billion to $2.5 billion. Imports of office machines from Japan accounted for 48 percent of the value of imports in the second quarter of 1984.

Automatic data processing machines.--U.S. imports of automatic data processing machines, which also included peripheral devices, increased from $504 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $802 million in the corresponding quarter of 1984. Imports from Japan alone accounted for 56 percent of all such imports during the second quarter of 1984, while imports from Taiwan and Canada accounted for another 24 percent. Imports from Taiwan in the second quarter of 1984 were three times as large as imports in the corresponding quarter in 1983, rising from $34 million to $102 million. This increase reflected the success of Taiwan manufacturers in gaining U.S. market share in the sale of personal home computers. U.S. exports of automatic data processing machines and peripherals stood at $760 million in the second quarter of 1984, resulting in a trade deficit of $42 million for the period.

Copying machines.--U.S. imports of copying machines increased from $129 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $195 million in the second quarter of 1984, an increase of 51 percent. Japan and the Netherlands were the principal sources of imports, together accounting for 94 percent of imports. The increase in imports reflected continued U.S. demand for smaller, low-speed copying machines which are foreign produced. U.S. exports declined from $70 million to $59 million during the period, a fall of 16 percent. As a result, the negative trade balance increased from a deficit of $59 million to a deficit of $136 million, or by 131 percent.

Parts of office machines.--U.S. imports of parts of office machines increased from $798 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $1.2 billion in the second quarter of 1984, or by 56 percent. Imports from Japan accounted for 35 percent of such imports during the second quarter of 1984, an increase of 71 percent over the same period in 1983. Imports from Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Canada accounted for 72 percent of all such imports in the second quarter of 1984. Exports of parts and subassemblies of office machines also increased in the second quarter of 1984 compared with the corresponding period in 1983. Exports during the second quarter of 1984 were valued at $2.7 billion and contributed to the $1.5 billion surplus balance of trade.

William Fletcher
573-0378

Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber

U.S. imports of molding and forming machines for plastic and rubber were valued at $71 million during the second quarter of 1984 compared with $46 million during the corresponding period in 1983, representing an increase of 54 percent. Injection-molding machines and machines for forming rubber and plastic parts accounted for most of this increase, with imports of these products rising to $52 million, or by 60 percent. Major sources of imports of these products included West Germany, Canada, and Japan. Together these countries accounted for 76 percent of the value of all U.S. imports of molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber in the second quarter of 1984. This increase in imports was attributed to both the strength of the U.S. dollar, resulting in lower-priced foreign products in the U.S. market, and to an increase in demand for these products by producers of automobiles and appliances.

Ruben Mata
523-0262

Miscellaneous machinery

Imports of miscellaneous machinery and parts rose to $330 million in the second quarter of 1984 compared with $191 million in the second quarter of 1983, representing an increase of 72 percent. Canada was the major supplier of such products, accounting for $85 million in the second quarter of 1984, up about 270 percent from the corresponding period in 1983. Imports of these products from Japan, also a major supplier, including machinery to manufacture, assemble, and test semiconductors, reached $60 million in the second quarter of 1984, 109 percent above the second quarter of 1983. The increase in imports resulted from a continued improvement in the U.S. economy.

David Slingerland
523-0263

Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices

U.S. imports of taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts were valued at $161 million during the second quarter of 1984 compared with imports of such products valued at $115 million during the second quarter of 1983, representing an increase of 40 percent. Control, self-regulating, plumbing, and miscellaneous valves accounted for a large share of this increase, with imports of these products rising from $83 million to $116 million. Major sources of imported taps, cocks, valves, and component parts continued to be Canada, West Germany, Japan, and Taiwan. These countries accounted for 65 percent of the value of all U.S. imports of taps, cocks, valves, and similar products in the second quarter of 1984. The increase in imports can be attributed to both the strength of the U.S. dollar and to an economic upturn in the U.S. economy.

Ruben Mata
523-0262

Electric cooking stoves and ranges

U.S. imports of electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts (largely microwave ovens), increased by 52 percent in the second quarter of 1984 over the corresponding period in 1983, from $111 million to $168 million. Japan was the major supplier during the period, accounting for $101 million or 60 percent of total imports. The increase in imports was fueled largely by the sustained U.S. economic recovery and by increased sales to the rapidly growing replacement market for household appliances. U.S. exports also rose significantly during the second quarter of 1984 compared with the second quarter of 1983, increasing from $27 million to $34 million, or by 27 percent. The increase in exports, primarily to Mexico, was mostly in parts of electric cooking stoves and ranges. These parts were imported into Mexico for assembly by foreign affiliates of U.S. firms located in that country, and then exported back to the United States.

Georgia P. Jackson
523-4604

Telephone and telegraph apparatus

Imports of telephone and telegraph apparatus grew 73 percent, from $268 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $464 million in the second quarter of 1984. Although imports of telephone instruments remained flat, telephone switching and switchboard equipment increased 114 percent and all other telephone apparatus grew 160 percent in this period. Japan showed the largest gain in exports to the United States, from $106 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $255 million in the second quarter of 1984, a 140-percent increase. As a result of the growth in U.S. imports and the relatively slower growth - 16 percent - in U.S. exports to $195 million, the negative trade balance in these products more than doubled to a deficit of $270 million. The increase in imports was due to the increased demand for all types of foreign-produced telecommunications equipment and to efforts by foreign manufacturers to gain U.S.-market share.

Telephone instruments.--The number of telephone instruments imported in the second quarter of 1984 fell 58 percent from the 9 million units imported in the second quarter of 1983. However, the value of imports decreased by only 1 percent over the same periods because of a rise in the average price per unit from $11.93 to $28.14. Japan was the primary benefactor with exports to the United States from that country growing from $24 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $38 million in the corresponding period in 1984. Taiwan was the major loser, showing a decline from nearly $44 million to $32 million over the same periods. These changes are attributable in part to a glut of inexpensive, low quality telephone sets in the U.S. market and to an increasing demand for more sophisticated instruments.

Telephone switching and switchboard equipment.--Imports of telephone switching and switchboard equipment increased 114 percent from $69 million in the second quarter of 1983 to nearly $148 million in the second quarter of 1984. The principal sources of these imports were Japan, which posted a 135-percent increase and Canada which posted an increase of 76 percent. These increases, together with only a 16-percent gain in exports, caused the trade balance to change from a surplus of $20 million in the second quarter of 1983 to a deficit of $44 million in the second quarter of 1984. The increase in imports was in response to increased demand for customer premises switching equipment, including PBX's.

Other telephone apparatus.--Imports of telephone apparatus other than telephone switching and switchboard equipment and telephone instruments grew 160 percent, from $48 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $125 million in the second quarter of 1984. The greatest increases in such imports came from Far East countries, including Japan, Taiwan, and Hong Kong as well as Canada and Mexico. Imports exceeded exports by less than $1 million in the second quarter of 1983. However, in the second quarter of 1984, imports rose sharply while exports remained flat, producing a negative trade balance of $77 million. The increases in imports were due to increased demand for telecommunications equipment as a result of technological and regulatory changes and to attempts by foreign producers to gain U.S.-market share.

Sylvia McDonough
523-4587

Radiotelephonic and radiotelegraphic apparatus and related equipment

U.S. imports of radiotelephonic and radiotelegraphic apparatus and related equipment rose 45 percent to $3.0 billion in the second quarter of 1984 from $2.1 billion during the corresponding period in 1983. Major product categories showing large increases were tape recorders and players, television receivers, radio receivers, and television cameras. These consumer electronic products were in high demand by U.S. purchasers during the period. The bulk of the increase was accounted for by U.S. imports from Japan. Although the value of U.S. exports of this apparatus and related equipment increased by 12 percent to $551 million in the corresponding period in 1983, the trade deficit widened to $2.5 billion from $1.6 billion.

Television cameras.--U.S. imports of television cameras were valued at $110 million in the second quarter of 1984 compared with $61 million in the second quarter of 1983, an increase of 80 percent. This increase largely consisted of consumer-type color television cameras used in conjunction with home video cassette recorders. However, the market for combination video cameras and recorders (camcorders) is increasing and, according to industry sources, is beginning to supersede the market for home movie cameras and projectors. Japan continued to be the leading source of U.S. imports for television cameras, accounting for 96 percent of the value of imports in the second quarter of 1984 compared with 93 percent in the corresponding period in 1983.

Ross Reynolds
523-0230

Color television receivers.--U.S. imports of color television receivers increased from 1.05 million units, valued at $186 million, in the second quarter of 1983 to 1.73 million units, valued at $286 million, in the second quarter of 1984, an increase of 65 percent in quantity and 54 percent in value. Japan continued to be the leading source of imports of color television receivers, accounting for 619,000 sets in the second quarter of 1984, compared with 231,000 sets in the corresponding quarter of 1983, an increase of 168 percent. Japan was followed by Korea, Taiwan, and Mexico, in that order, in both quantity and value. The Commission's affirmative ruling in April 1984 on the dumping in the United States of color television receivers by Korea and Taiwan has not materially reduced these imports. 1/ Most U.S. imports of color television sets were of small screen sizes (under 13 inches) which were not manufactured in large quantities in the United States.

Ross Reynolds
523-0230

Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines.--The majority of this category of products being imported into the United States was video cassette recorders (VCR). Imports in the category of tape recorders, tape

1/ Color Television Receivers from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan, Investigations Nos. 731-TA-134 and 135 (Final), USITC Pub. 1514 (April, 1984).

players, and dictation machines increased from a value of $757 million in the second quarter of 1983, to $1.23 billion in the corresponding quarter in 1984, an increase of 62 percent. Japan continued to be the leading source of these U.S. imports, accounting for about 80 percent of the total imports in both periods. There were no U.S. producers of these products. This increase in imports can be attributed indirectly to the increase in consumption of color television receivers in the United States, and directly to the increasing popularity of an available line of television programs and prerecorded cassettes providing entertainment and educational features.

Ross Reynolds
523-0230

Automobile radio receivers.--Imports of automobile radios increased 29 percent from $57 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $74 million in the second quarter of 1984. The leading source of such imports continued to be Mexico, which accounted for 38 percent of total imports in the second quarter of 1983 and 44 percent in the corresponding period of 1984. Imports from Brazil, the second largest source in both periods, dropped from $21 million to $18 million.

The reason for the increase in imports is the continuing vitality of the U.S. automobile industry. Mexico and Brazil are sites where two U.S. auto makers have set up facilities to produce automobile radios primarily for export to the United States. The decrease in imports from Brazil is mainly attributable to the economic problems plaguing the Brazilian economy.

Eric Nelson
523-4585

Broadcast band radio receivers, other than automotive types.--Imports of broadcast band radio receivers, other than automotive types increased 27 percent from the second quarter of 1983 compared with the second quarter of 1984, or from $122 million to $154 million. By far the two largest sources of such imports in both periods were Japan and Hong Kong. These sources represented 43 percent and 30 percent, respectively, of such imports in the second quarter of 1983 and 39 percent and 31 percent, respectively, of such imports in the second quarter of 1984. The primary reason for the surge in imports is the popularity of radios like the "walkman" and "boom-box" coupled with the continuing economic prosperity and consumer demand for leisure goods.

Eric Nelson
523-4585

Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables.--Imports of record players, phonographs, record changers, and turn tables increased 27 percent from the second quarter of 1983 ($49 million) to the second quarter of 1984 ($62 million). By far the largest source of such imports in both periods

was Japan. Japanese imports as a share of such imports decreased slightly from 82 percent to 79 percent in the compared periods. The reason for the increase in such imports was the continuing surge in the U.S. economy coupled with the increasing popularity of the compact disc player (CDP). The CDP is a new product which utilizes digital technology by having a laser "read" the music off discs on which the music has been digitally encoded. Prices of these products dropped from over $1,000 per unit on average in 1983 to as low as $300-$400 in 1984. This market expansion is evidenced by a large increase in U.S. imports from Belgium, where one of the major manufacturers is located. Imports from Belgium were valued at $41,000 in the second quarter of 1983 compared with $2.5 million in the corresponding period of 1984.

Eric Nelson
523-4585

Electric sound and visual signaling apparatus

Imports of electric sound and visual signaling apparatus grew from $67 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $114 million in the second quarter of 1984, an increase of 70 percent. Three Far Eastern countries (Japan, Malaysia, and Singapore), Canada, and Mexico posted the largest gains in imports to the United States. Comparing these same periods, U.S. exports fell by 14 percent, resulting in a shift from a $36 million trade surplus in the second quarter of 1983 to a $36 million deficit in the second quarter of 1984. The majority of the increase in such imports was in apparatus other than burglar and fire alarms and was fueled by the demand for liquid crystal and light-emitting diode displays.

Sylvia McDonough
523-4587

Electrical capacitors

In response to increased demand for capacitors by producers of military, consumer electronic, and communications equipment, U.S. imports of capacitors rose to $104 million during the second quarter of 1984, from $77 million during the corresponding period of 1983. The 36-percent increase was most pronounced with respect to imports of fixed electrolytic capacitors of aluminum, ceramic, paper, and film. Imports from Japan, the largest foreign supplier, rose by 25 percent to $34 million during the quarter, but Mexican imports recorded the largest absolute increase ($10 million), rising by 44 percent to $31 million. Imports from Mexico were largely due to TSUS item 807.00 operations of U.S. producers. Imports from Taiwan, the third largest source, increased by 45 percent to over $7 million. Together, the top three import sources accounted for 70 percent of U.S. imports during the second quarter of 1984.

John Cutchin
523-0231

Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits

U.S. imports of articles for making and breaking electrical circuits increased 30 percent during the second quarter of 1984, compared with the second quarter of 1983, rising to $443 million. These articles include a variety of electrical and electronic components which are required in the production of virtually all electrical and electronic end products. Imports from all sources increased, with Japan, the principal supplier, accounting for about one-fourth of such imports during both periods. Mexico and Canada were also large suppliers. Electrical switches and relays were the principal products imported during the second quarter of 1984, representing 31 percent of such imports.

Exports of articles for making and breaking electrical circuits also showed a sizable increase during the period, rising 25 percent to $546 million. Principal U.S. markets were Canada, Mexico, and the United Kingdom.

Nelson Hogge
523-0377

Semiconductors

U.S. imports of semiconductors were valued at $1.9 billion during the second quarter of 1984, representing an increase of 53 percent compared with the second quarter of 1983. The principal source of imports during the period was Japan, which accounted for 25 percent of total imports and displaced Malaysia, which had been the principal source in the second quarter of 1983. The increase in imports from Japan reflected the Japanese producers' strong market position in computer memory devices and their ability to increase their market share as the U.S. domestic industry continued to be capacity limited. Much of the trade in semiconductors, however, was accounted for by U.S. producers which operated assembly plants in developing countries, largely in the Far East. During the second quarter 1984, imports from Malaysia, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, and Singapore accounted for almost 50 percent of U.S. imports.

Exports of semiconductors during the second quarter of 1984 were valued at $1.4 billion and consisted largely of parts of semiconductors shipped to assembly plants in the Far East. The export value represented a 31-percent increase over the second quarter of 1983.

Nelson Hogge
523-0377

Electrical conductors

The continued strength of U.S. production of automobiles, consumer electrical and electronic products, was largely responsible for the 38-percent rise in second quarter 1984 electrical conductor imports to $249 million from $180 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983. The increase marked the third straight quarter in which imports of these products had substantially exceeded previous corresponding quarterly levels. The

import increase was principally accounted for by vehicular wiring harnesses and cable sets, and electrical and electronic product appliance cords. Imports from Mexico, which were predominantly TSUS item 807.00 entries of automotive and appliance wiring products by U.S. producers, increased by $29 million, or 36 percent, to $108 million in the second quarter of 1984. These imports, together with entries from Canada ($49 million), Taiwan ($41 million), and Japan ($19 million), accounted for 87 percent of total imports of electrical conductors.

John Cutchin
523-0231

Self-propelled rail vehicles

U.S. imports of self-propelled rail vehicles rose from 1 car, valued at $565,000, during the second quarter of 1983, to 62 cars, valued at $39 million, in the corresponding period of 1984. Industry officials attributed the majority of the increase to deliveries of Japanese-built subway cars for the New York City subway system. U.S. exports of self-propelled rail vehicles also increased, rising from 7 cars, valued at $555,000, in the second quarter of 1983, to 17 cars, valued at $861,000, in the comparable period of 1984. The trade deficit in these products increased from $10,000 during the second quarter of 1983 to $38 million in the corresponding period of 1984.

Debby Ladomirak
523-0131

Tractors

U.S. imports of tractors and parts increased sharply to $358 million in the second quarter of 1984, compared with $242 million in the second quarter of 1983, or by 48 percent. A large portion of this increase was accounted for by imports of wheel-type agricultural tractors, which rose to $214 million in the second quarter of 1984. Canada accounted for both the largest share of U.S. imports of these articles as well as the largest increase in U.S. imports from any single country. Imports from Canada increased to $82 million in the second quarter of 1984, compared with $33 million in the corresponding period of 1983, or by 149 percent. This increase was mainly the result of a decision by a Canadian-based company to begin supplying the U.S. market from its Canadian production facility and closing its U.S. production plant.

Ronald DeMarines
523-0259

Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles

U.S. imports of fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles and parts amounted to $111 million during the second quarter of 1984, compared with $39 million in the second quarter of 1983. Japan, the principal supplier, accounted for 49 percent of total imports; the United Kingdom and

Canada together accounted for 38 percent. These latter imports originated primarily in off-shore facilities of U.S.-based companies. Gasoline-powered, operator-riding trucks accounted for 42 percent of fork-lift truck imports, but propane-powered vehicles showed increased popularity during this period. Operator riding fork-lifts (not exclusively gasoline or battery powered) accounted for 36 percent of total imports.

U.S. exports of fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles and parts increased 10 percent during the second quarter of 1984, reaching $64 million. The United States experienced a trade deficit of $50 million during the second quarter of 1984, having shifted substantially from the $19 million surplus recorded for the corresponding period of 1983.

John Creamer
523-0299

Automobile trucks and truck tractors

U.S. imports of automobile trucks and truck tractors amounted to 284,690 units, valued at $1.75 billion, in the second quarter of 1984 compared with 203,344 units, valued at $1.19 billion, in the corresponding quarter of 1983. This represents a 40-percent increase in the number of units imported and a 47-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 lightweight trucks. Imports of these types of trucks rose to 250,905 units, valued at $1.46 billion, during the second quarter of 1984 from 178,401 units, valued at $991 million, in the comparable period of 1983. This increase was caused principally by rising U.S. demand for compact pickup trucks from Japan and standard-size 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 increased from 962,184 units, valued at $6.4 billion, in the second quarter of 1983, to 1,201,500 units, valued at $8.3 billion in the second quarter of 1984. U.S. exports of automobiles also increased, reaching 188,167 units, valued at $1.4 billion, during the second quarter of 1984, compared with 169,226 units, valued at $1.3 billion, in the corresponding period of 1983. The U.S. trade deficit in automobiles increased from $5.2 billion in the second quarter of 1983 to $6.9 billion in the comparable quarter of 1984, or by almost 33 percent.

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

The growth in imports was due primarily to increased demand for imported Japanese, Canadian and West German 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 domestic 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 increased from $6,677 during the second quarter of 1983 to $6,934 during the second quarter of 1984. Industry sources attribute the rise to increased demand for imported automobiles.

Jim McElroy
523-0258

Motor-vehicle parts and accessories 1/

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 $4.3 billion in the second quarter of 1984 compared with $3.2 billion in the second quarter of 1983, representing a 36-percent increase. U.S. exports under APTA also rose, reaching $3.6 billion in the second quarter of 1984, a 24-percent jump from the $2.9 billion in the second quarter of 1983. The increases in both exports and imports resulted primarily from continued strength in automobile and light truck production in the United States and Canada because of improved economic conditions in the two countries. In addition to the large increase in imports from Canada, significant increases in imports of parts and accessories were also registered by Japan, Mexico, West Germany, and Brazil. Total U.S. imports from these four countries reached $1.5 billion during the second quarter of 1984, compared with $1.1 billion during the second quarter of 1983. Increased U.S. vehicle production provided the impetus for higher import levels as overseas manufacturers took advantage of strong U.S. demand for vehicle components.

As indicated above, U.S. exports to Canada moved higher during the second quarter of 1984 compared with the second quarter of 1983, but Mexico and Venezuela also recorded significant increases. The commencement of vehicle production in Mexico by a major U.S. auto manufacturer was reflected by U.S. exports of $319 million during the second quarter of 1984 compared with $168 million during the corresponding period of 1983. Venezuela's relative economic stability created new markets for U.S. exports which reached $103 million during the second quarter of 1984 compared with $63 million in the second quarter of 1983. The United States experienced a trade deficit in parts and accessories of $698 million during the second quarter of 1984 compared with a deficit of $260 million during the corresponding quarter of 1983.

John Creamer
523-0299

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

Certain motor-vehicle parts.--The primary parts contained in this group are body stampings, bumpers, wheels, 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 $1.2 billion in the second quarter of 1983 to $1.8 billion in the second quarter of 1984, or by 47 percent. Canada, Japan, Mexico, and West Germany were the primary sources of imports of these parts during the second quarter of 1984, accounting for $1.55 billion, or 88 percent of such imports. Imports from Canada rose by 42 percent, Japan by 68 percent, Mexico by 45 percent, and West Germany by 36 percent compared with such imports from those countries in the second quarter of 1983.

U.S. exports increased by 26 percent, from $1.8 billion in the second quarter of 1983 to $2.2 billion in the second quarter of 1984. Most of the increase was attributed to increases in original equipment parts shipments to support rising demand for Canadian-produced autos and trucks. The principal U.S. export markets for these parts during both periods were Canada, Mexico, and Venezuela. U.S. exports to these three countries amounted to $1.92 billion during the second quarter of 1984, or 86 percent of total exports. The U.S. trade surplus declined from $571 million, posted in the second quarter of 1983, to $467 million in the second quarter of 1984, or 18 percent.

Motor-vehicle engines.--U.S. imports of motor-vehicle engines and parts increased from $621 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $892 million in the second quarter of 1984, or by 44 percent. U.S. exports of motor-vehicle engines and parts also increased, rising from $545 million during the second quarter of 1983 to $669 million during the corresponding quarter of 1984, or by 23 percent. In the second quarter of 1984, the U.S. trade deficit in these products reached $223 million, compared with a deficit of $76 million in the second quarter of 1983, representing a shift of 294 percent.

Most of the increase in imports of motor-vehicle engines and parts 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 458,453 units, valued at $445 million, during the second quarter of 1983 to 671,110 units, valued at $629 million, during the second quarter of 1984.

Articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement 1/

U.S. imports of the articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement were valued at $762 million during the second quarter of 1984, compared with $666 million during the corresponding period of 1983, representing an increase of 15 percent. Industry sources attribute the rise to increased deliveries of new and used foreign-built transport airplanes. U.S. exports, however, declined during the second quarter of 1984, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1983, from $3.0 billion to $2.4 billion. As a result, the U.S.

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

balance of trade in articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement declined from a surplus of $2.3 billion in the second quarter of 1983 to a surplus of $1.7 billion in the second quarter of 1984. Helicopters and used or rebuilt airplanes showed the most significant change in trade activity.

U.S. imports of civil helicopters fell from 27 units, valued at $22 million, in the second quarter of 1983 to 10 units, valued at $9 million, in the corresponding quarter of 1984, representing a decline of 58 percent in value. The decline was primarily due to decreased shipments of French-built helicopters. U.S. exports of civil helicopters increased in quantity, but decreased in value. During the second quarter of 1984, such exports totaled 74 units, valued at $44 million, compared with 49 units, valued at $74 million during the corresponding period of 1983. Industry sources attributed the increase, in value, to the use of larger, more expensive helicopters in offshore oil exploration. The positive trade balance in civil helicopters fell from $52 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $34 million in the corresponding period of 1984.

U.S. imports of used or rebuilt civil aircraft rose to $63 million in the second quarter of 1984, from $17 million in the corresponding quarter of 1983. Imports from the United Kingdom and Japan accounted for 63 percent of U.S. imports during the second quarter of 1984. Industry analysts indicate that the increase represents deliveries of used executive aircraft. U.S. exports of used or rebuilt aircraft also rose, from $90 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $137 million in the comparable period of 1984.

Debby Ladomirak
523-0131

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery								
Steam generating boilers and auxilary equipment and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,335	37,775	24,865	20,394	-18	9,734	12,993	33
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	793,723	564,477	249,616	244,765	-2	134,599	129,692	-4
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,427	6,322	4,807	1,729	-64	2,514	623	-75
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,893	31,889	21,290	47,945	125	13,666	12,556	-8
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	78,466	77,290	51,098	43,710	-14	17,295	26,599	54
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	404,442	375,154	178,134	151,400	-15	93,910	67,206	-28
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,309,396	2,986,326	1,390,798	2,083,481	50	758,281	1,102,768	45
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,847,672	3,575,114	1,786,188	2,131,090	19	910,462	1,093,204	20
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,399,434	1,175,483	609,747	759,521	25	287,333	372,219	30
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,189,747	3,335,769	1,659,064	1,775,921	7	793,554	807,745	2
Non-piston type aircraft engines:								
Imports:								
Quantity (number)	1,978	1,448	746	1,060	42	378	579	53
Value (1,000 dollars)	802,635	605,103	321,501	367,054	14	142,887	177,739	24
Exports:								
Quantity (number)	2,137	1,781	1,041	864	-17	460	462	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	857,505	1,076,562	565,833	629,598	11	293,270	281,998	-4

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

147

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,972	23,057	9,641	12,585	31	6,079	4,995	-18
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,365	18,184	10,803	10,533	-2	4,754	5,922	25
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,223	44,362	20,271	32,893	62	9,703	15,779	63
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,485	35,549	17,793	24,474	38	8,910	10,539	18
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	528,554	413,654	200,729	279,037	39	105,272	145,732	38
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,184,380	947,967	454,501	472,715	4	228,532	234,856	3
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	238,142	395,207	66	149,492	238,311	59
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	121,654	83,224	39,866	44,033	10	18,578	22,788	23
Compressors and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	269,887	339,562	157,971	292,218	85	81,012	154,564	91
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	865,233	690,476	386,591	308,278	-20	194,438	152,074	-22
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	69,445	69,431	32,984	54,771	66	17,284	28,594	65
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	61,730	55,127	27,503	32,299	17	14,301	17,063	19
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	100,979	154,261	72,953	112,073	54	40,303	56,976	41
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,093,400	924,918	490,600	512,479	4	251,827	269,682	7

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	39,045	38,634	24,303	18,439	-24	10,635	10,951	3
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	139,611	101,844	51,276	50,629	-1	25,111	23,356	-7
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	102,094	149,440	62,340	115,966	86	34,849	60,885	75
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	559,702	483,687	238,360	262,505	10	127,487	135,738	6
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	7,504	9,853	31	2,827	3,560	26
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,068	16,609	8,156	8,324	2	2,725	3,957	45
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,574	11,611	4,958	7,733	56	2,692	3,429	27
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,923	23,484	11,907	14,273	20	6,464	6,335	-2
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	347,321	258,770	146,361	80,387	-45	65,889	38,472	-42
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	469,440	290,920	178,317	143,131	-20	68,990	71,752	4
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	204,844	154,721	77,483	88,603	14	35,552	43,580	23
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	773,464	734,081	358,540	343,977	-4	175,418	165,212	-6

149

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
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	153,675	174,216	13	68,763	86,894	26
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	368,284	305,491	152,616	169,027	11	76,427	91,399	20
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	39,377	60,210	30,177	36,451	21	15,788	18,045	14
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	76,669	61,105	31,957	30,732	-4	15,907	16,826	6
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	85,435	102,220	53,503	67,199	26	28,967	34,511	19
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	449,259	545,838	256,347	251,367	-2	148,909	144,547	-3
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	242,483	546,751	125	131,166	296,143	126
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,983,225	4,249,299	2,222,046	2,065,112	-7	1,049,041	1,084,534	3
Drilling and boring machinery								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	1,500	940	444	1,234	178	287	481	68
Value (1,000 dollars)	58,809	16,237	7,397	10,435	41	2,066	5,103	147
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	1,670	1,278	655	475	-27	316	260	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	536,821	273,839	138,167	78,973	-43	50,700	52,498	4

150

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Front-end loaders								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	108,792	159,245	59,494	143,736	142	35,963	77,586	116
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	456,844	257,795	116,873	169,024	45	71,436	91,655	28
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	319	798	264	1,318	399	184	787	328
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,867	45,951	16,208	74,313	358	10,900	46,472	326
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	1,543	744	322	595	85	207	330	59
Value (1,000 dollars)	140,257	90,782	44,241	84,657	91	20,042	55,769	178
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	579,880	575,431	273,445	315,413	15	140,304	171,942	23
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	828,659	532,683	285,016	260,327	-9	144,646	135,626	-6
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink								
Agricultural and horticultural machinery								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	296,796	275,265	146,843	167,764	14	86,114	89,943	4
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	725,790	495,987	263,208	340,310	29	150,136	203,194	35
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	154,610	149,990	78,255	105,966	35	40,563	54,194	34
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	265,970	227,678	116,783	139,155	19	57,978	71,388	23
Lawnmowers and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,047	29,991	14,859	22,346	50	8,341	10,467	25
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	120,468	94,144	65,680	75,039	14	24,971	29,357	18

151

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof								
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,658	5,063	1,866	4,290	130	1,246	2,679	115
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,514	29,469	15,093	12,385	-18	7,655	8,345	9
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,591	17,717	8,490	8,965	6	4,019	4,354	8
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	69,563	58,201	28,103	30,570	9	13,192	14,397	9
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,305	5,462	2,531	3,226	27	1,600	1,241	-22
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,321	31,059	14,007	11,902	-15	8,086	5,866	-27
Bakery machinery and parts thereof:								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,654	35,852	15,645	21,788	39	8,042	12,183	51
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,719	44,942	20,481	15,350	-25	12,084	7,597	-37
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,040	10,645	3,473	5,793	67	1,621	3,150	94
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	56,073	43,633	21,158	20,308	-4	12,395	11,345	-8
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	58,511	71,150	33,411	41,626	25	17,334	18,287	5
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	139,698	122,221	60,199	68,056	13	35,617	34,855	-2

152

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
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	109,399	128,758	18	62,366	56,128	-10
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	301,416	195,114	95,011	110,995	17	44,464	55,082	24
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	436,885	459,721	213,351	330,140	55	108,377	166,013	53
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	599,679	478,000	269,864	228,271	-15	130,570	112,823	-14
Duplicating machines and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,227	23,349	11,481	10,243	-11	5,646	4,841	-14
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,730	52,190	27,557	29,256	6	14,987	15,773	5
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,488	9,453	5,789	7,748	34	2,950	3,914	33
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,615	9,599	5,027	5,265	5	2,584	2,445	-5
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines								
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	31	187	146	184	26	135	103	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,355	4,516	2,890	4,542	57	1,046	2,057	97
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	60	21	7	21	200	5	13	160
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,281	455	194	351	81	156	233	50

153

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Textile yarn-producing machinery								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	6,960	8,424	3,819	7,346	92	1,759	2,406	37
Value (1,000 dollars)	119,829	139,659	57,550	97,695	70	28,828	45,695	59
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	1,862	1,569	841	848	1	244	516	111
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,947	12,690	5,026	9,431	88	2,772	4,141	49
Textile yarn-preparing machines								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	7,628	4,696	1,457	1,166	-20	904	561	-38
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,635	50,593	23,717	25,627	8	10,922	12,487	14
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	1,491	899	496	535	8	196	213	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,261	10,844	5,405	5,391	0	2,529	2,406	-5
Weaving machines								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	95,710	26,755	7,533	26,371	250	4,570	22,055	383
Value (1,000 dollars)	196,002	163,804	68,374	80,342	18	31,583	38,452	22
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	871	583	308	582	89	185	127	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,031	4,850	2,448	2,510	3	1,344	955	-29
Knitting machines								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	18,922	30,077	13,949	21,676	55	7,067	12,558	78
Value (1,000 dollars)	42,365	68,161	31,312	51,838	66	16,404	26,224	60
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	2,707	1,729	853	836	-2	475	449	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,333	9,018	5,450	6,612	21	2,953	2,608	-12
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	4,442	4,167	2,826	919	-67	1,232	548	-56
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,958	17,041	8,085	6,281	-22	4,490	3,188	-29
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	1,312	974	566	206	-64	358	85	-76
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,631	6,127	3,364	2,363	-30	1,773	804	-55
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			0
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,732	16,288	6,967	5,442	-22	3,470	3,531	2
Exports:								
Quantity (units)					0			0
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,003	4,448	1,615	3,128	94	789	2,498	217

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	42,034	60,916	29,519	36,567	24	16,351	18,207	11
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	175,064	151,985	77,605	85,898	11	39,023	46,573	19
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,312	45,972	18,382	29,763	62	10,797	13,955	29
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,442	18,462	9,232	13,182	43	4,614	8,002	73
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	3,303	3,049	1,485	1,576	6	602	961	60
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,573	6,184	2,462	5,008	103	960	2,681	179
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	12,146	9,946	5,125	4,674	-9	2,775	2,656	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,667	22,587	10,784	11,389	6	6,149	6,183	1
Parts of textile machinery								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	167,324	195,872	88,524	122,753	39	47,380	63,111	33
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	139,683	109,111	53,447	64,427	21	29,920	34,944	17
Cordage machines and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)					0			0
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,345	3,522	1,719	3,516	104	1,235	2,084	69
Exports:								
Quantity (units)					0			0
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,244	3,999	2,993	1,304	-56	1,048	885	-16
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	258,470	270,847	133,871	174,060	30	62,709	81,766	30
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	118,580	100,836	52,387	50,382	-4	23,501	26,753	14

155

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials								
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	85,511	142,975	98,248	18,658	-81	36,888	8,692	-76
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	83,409	54,174	26,153	30,253	16	12,231	15,667	28
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	47,242	80,647	40,684	27,614	-32	29,475	16,156	-45
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	134,619	82,266	49,036	32,794	-33	26,339	18,938	-28
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,497,496	1,092,067	573,496	722,764	26	276,156	339,079	23
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,010,855	681,542	341,498	354,615	4	168,193	175,309	4
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	146,642	167,468	67,501	122,880	82	32,921	57,290	74
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	247,951	239,425	121,448	119,770	-1	66,399	62,529	-6
Tool holders and accessories								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,568	46,644	21,631	30,894	43	11,449	14,000	22
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	147,558	118,269	59,211	69,111	17	30,593	33,599	10
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	214,703	255,712	114,409	165,127	44	57,790	79,487	38
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	277,837	228,244	112,326	124,314	11	58,231	59,016	1
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,576	5,839	2,103	7,012	233	1,275	2,486	95
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	73,754	55,730	31,058	22,159	-29	9,446	12,080	28

156

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Office machines								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,233,768	6,647,749	2,925,760	5,024,412	72	1,630,928	2,489,142	53
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,136,657	11,611,345	5,523,197	6,853,745	24	2,854,899	3,577,075	25
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,922	2,135	911	1,479	62	456	751	65
Value (1,000 dollars)	363,898	395,280	192,626	260,569	35	99,123	118,661	20
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	162	122	58	52	-9	29	26	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	176,227	152,007	70,795	78,858	11	33,788	39,959	18
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,862	2,030	860	1,400	63	429	706	65
Value (1,000 dollars)	317,102	327,309	158,569	218,981	38	81,239	95,606	18
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	107	92	44	33	-24	23	16	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,922	50,390	20,823	21,445	3	12,536	10,219	-18
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	60	104	50	79	56	27	45	65
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,795	67,971	34,056	41,588	22	17,884	23,054	29
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	55	30	14	19	37	6	10	67
Value (1,000 dollars)	143,304	101,617	49,972	57,413	15	21,251	29,739	40
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism								
Automatic data processing machines:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,195	7,169	3,129	5,869	88	2,024	2,806	39
Value (1,000 dollars)	977,227	1,887,366	813,790	1,590,479	95	504,197	802,011	59
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	378	567	304	423	39	157	259	65
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,041,817	2,309,287	1,069,712	1,378,587	29	541,518	759,722	40

157

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	271,880	283,390	132,244	190,692	44	61,739	87,544	42
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,253	23,931	12,567	7,787	-38	5,377	2,781	-48
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	21,331	29,136	12,465	17,806	43	5,900	8,826	50
Value (1,000 dollars)	117,759	120,455	53,228	74,253	39	23,880	35,928	50
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	529	393	160	124	-22	62	38	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,176	13,950	6,633	4,834	-27	2,556	1,665	-35
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	4,131	5,723	39	2,109	2,573	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	154,120	162,934	79,016	116,439	47	37,859	51,615	36
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	31	18	10	6	-39	5	2	-52
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,076	9,980	5,933	2,952	-50	2,821	1,115	-60
Office machines and parts								
Copying machines								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	450	627	274	409	49	128	174	35
Value (1,000 dollars)	556,690	654,186	274,485	428,214	56	129,063	195,290	51
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	50	51	23	29	28	13	17	34
Value (1,000 dollars)	170,126	280,026	111,097	121,909	10	70,141	58,795	-16
Miscellaneous machines								
Shoe machinery and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,328	20,508	9,020	9,343	4	5,387	4,334	-20
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,585	18,802	8,492	9,856	16	4,077	4,856	19

158

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
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	37,065	56,907	54	15,943	29,029	82
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	340,873	217,527	118,517	95,454	-19	50,710	46,938	-7
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,569	26,055	13,753	11,161	-19	5,905	6,602	12
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	100,495	75,120	52,076	37,686	-28	24,043	22,196	-8
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	179,106	189,062	82,818	146,945	77	46,238	71,036	54
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	308,121	214,204	110,760	123,574	12	51,728	62,011	20
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,813	9,457	5,008	9,604	92	2,986	4,671	56
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,173	36,114	19,320	19,311	0	9,276	10,234	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	30,739	23,018	-25	19,488	12,788	-34
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,802	16,929	8,515	8,027	-6	3,913	3,289	-16
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	695,139	777,132	355,802	691,754	94	191,446	329,816	72
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,536,238	1,536,476	779,345	972,776	25	410,594	511,213	25

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Parts of machines								
Industrial molds								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	148,542	168,902	88,250	105,252	19	48,877	55,224	13
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	148,842	145,835	72,571	68,830	-5	37,137	35,813	-4
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	6,161	9,351	1,464	6,682	356	799	3,360	321
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,055	1,874	763	516	-32	545	235	-57
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	1,250	1,520	646	1,283	99	394	1,013	157
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,025	2,625	1,051	1,778	69	576	565	-2
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	232,095	314,714	36	114,719	161,160	40
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	854,400	715,563	375,634	339,065	-10	190,212	165,638	-13
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	452,372	412,637	192,412	276,157	44	100,324	142,986	43
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	283,372	229,579	111,026	148,807	34	59,298	79,351	34
Forged steel grinding balls								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,603	1,034	293	2,351	701	155	1,146	636
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,966	675	101	578	472	63	273	328
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	63,910	47,630	25,031	28,870	15	10,828	12,094	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,939	10,874	5,985	6,691	12	2,610	2,955	13
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	87,530	115,366	32	46,003	61,183	33
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	278,255	215,900	108,274	117,283	8	50,971	62,042	22

160

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Miscellaneous machinery parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	89,307	72,960	37,850	64,011	69	23,799	22,085	-7
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	178,454	157,306	75,913	96,626	27	37,581	49,353	31
Electrical machinery and equipment								
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,061,997	1,293,877	615,875	872,980	42	328,342	441,925	35
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,646,898	1,279,274	658,052	670,375	2	345,361	343,105	-1
Transformers								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	130,643	120,281	56,206	83,190	48	27,827	45,542	64
Value (1,000 dollars)	144,627	152,709	74,783	103,355	38	35,952	53,467	49
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	4,835	4,116	2,056	2,749	34	1,161	1,388	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	165,571	164,055	85,289	62,125	-27	34,375	28,273	-18
Motors and generators								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	406,701	490,217	247,127	306,423	24	139,745	152,292	9
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	903,489	539,157	264,538	272,770	3	140,374	129,639	-8
Generator sets								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	464	526	279	191	-32	175	121	-31
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,693	81,415	41,140	49,134	19	27,226	23,885	-12
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	51	37	22	29	34	11	14	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	474,573	230,550	118,137	103,329	-13	70,335	43,682	-38
Magnets and electromagnetic devices								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,739	65,055	30,851	43,319	40	15,177	21,555	42
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,337	19,149	9,743	12,310	26	4,208	6,798	62
Primary cells and batteries								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	214,345	237,066	108,069	143,475	33	53,814	69,561	29
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	275,678	248,894	118,012	139,556	18	62,179	71,054	14

161

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Storage batteries								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)------	124,822	135,606	60,304	94,845	57	30,963	45,721	48
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)------	150,294	127,338	60,876	75,854	25	31,458	38,878	24
Portable electric hand tools								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)--------	91,958	118,265	52,399	78,405	50	30,589	37,641	23
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)--------	89,079	75,280	37,341	42,784	15	16,881	19,630	16
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)--------	25,914	45,137	20,133	26,344	31	10,623	15,791	49
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)--------	84,768	96,959	45,764	58,441	28	23,571	29,887	27
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)--------	89,586	109,927	49,062	55,377	13	27,504	28,904	5
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)--------	81,955	63,455	30,461	29,929	-2	14,512	14,609	1
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)--------	62,432	62,399	25,463	30,399	19	18,468	15,808	-14
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)--------	12,481	11,885	5,147	7,333	42	2,907	3,978	37
Ignition equipment								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)--------	206,291	226,648	108,160	152,514	41	54,754	76,319	39
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)--------	257,386	239,695	115,723	146,749	27	58,829	74,412	26
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)--------	59,303	84,379	40,937	57,287	40	22,310	28,770	29
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)--------	23,194	24,193	11,723	17,873	52	6,611	9,840	49

162

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Portable electric lamps								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,170	22,810	8,054	20,721	157	3,905	9,524	144
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,059	12,163	6,992	7,366	5	3,078	4,220	37
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	107,579	152,475	65,968	105,306	60	34,190	58,956	72
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	337,675	293,440	142,709	143,565	1	79,880	70,382	-12
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	166,547	195,782	18	79,299	95,546	20
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	141,968	133,256	61,719	64,140	4	32,782	32,063	-2
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	297,034	481,764	190,702	339,089	78	110,451	168,034	52
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	125,827	115,895	54,780	65,911	20	27,103	34,338	27
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,320	76,092	30,084	29,281	-3	16,467	15,192	-8
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,065	22,517	11,632	10,788	-7	5,887	5,892	0
Telephone and telegraph apparatus								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	626,335	1,208,487	483,459	866,485	79	267,995	464,269	73
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	829,144	789,960	377,256	400,564	6	171,935	195,387	14
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	167,618	276,089	124,613	249,609	100	69,009	147,828	114
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	378,903	439,906	193,645	212,928	10	88,855	103,470	16

163

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Telephone instruments								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	5,453	25,768	13,206	8,661	-34	9,064	3,798	-58
Value (1,000 dollars)	136,011	415,058	173,685	220,740	27	108,129	106,880	-1
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	305	334	167	306	83	93	178	91
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,258	27,714	15,014	18,912	26	8,627	9,938	15
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	475,604	557,661	246,571	366,111	48	129,449	193,691	50
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	211,230	193,451	96,037	92,928	-3	47,565	45,404	-5
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,745,610	9,218,265	3,867,570	5,789,370	50	2,073,552	3,010,913	45
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,094,305	2,077,874	989,162	1,083,732	10	492,563	550,966	12
Television cameras								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	267,681	297,490	121,511	214,531	77	61,370	110,120	79
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	59,348	44,725	25,737	16,623	-35	11,955	8,401	-30
Television apparatus								
Television receivers								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	832,897	1,095,546	438,232	698,756	59	241,574	369,597	53
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	220,578	186,904	82,707	92,597	12	41,417	47,826	15
Radio receivers and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,253,842	1,678,603	714,074	940,325	32	367,400	452,752	23
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	790,335	960,175	431,855	529,998	23	210,693	273,276	30
Automobile radio receivers								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	3,597	4,516	2,070	2,645	28	1,122	1,373	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	154,874	246,138	101,489	148,160	46	57,418	74,074	29
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	758	742	402	490	22	173	232	34
Value (1,000 dollars)	71,561	75,884	43,682	56,215	29	20,006	28,319	42

164

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type:								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	33,762	38,642	15,671	21,444	37	8,116	11,197	38
Value (1,000 dollars)	544,975	568,021	237,862	307,039	29	121,514	153,725	27
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	416	281	142	174	22	94	92	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,728	9,776	4,917	5,694	16	2,689	3,109	16
Transceivers								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	4,635	4,492	1,833	2,419	32	1,093	1,366	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	162,643	140,041	68,147	95,723	40	32,811	56,171	71
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	192	143	73	79	8	40	36	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	287,238	252,990	121,519	115,714	-5	63,090	51,598	-18
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	187,514	214,142	92,161	141,276	53	49,089	62,338	27
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,360	25,738	13,393	8,260	-38	6,183	3,535	-43
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,522,000	3,347,314	1,360,635	2,278,621	67	757,007	1,225,819	62
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	269,313	212,181	117,363	97,787	-17	58,571	46,321	-21
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	125,224	118,175	52,395	102,280	95	26,563	61,355	131
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	623,932	651,347	309,663	369,447	19	163,013	166,709	2
Radar								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	55,452	37,139	21,003	37,702	80	10,750	24,475	128
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	411,112	429,126	197,458	245,719	24	105,299	109,615	4

165

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	226,504	269,136	117,770	205,409	74	66,777	113,525	70
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	263,833	311,511	160,879	155,611	-3	90,796	77,964	-14
Electrical capacitors								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	288,765	288,958	139,190	206,575	48	77,037	104,360	35
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	209,208	226,423	110,589	131,251	19	60,182	70,164	17
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	824,833	867,410	408,016	617,748	51	227,476	332,954	46
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,538	56,465	27,244	40,284	48	14,686	21,033	43
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	9,626	12,998	6,542	8,614	32	3,264	4,093	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,606	11,972	5,316	6,655	25	2,995	3,465	16
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	205,439	172,876	86,833	107,656	24	49,958	53,749	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,789	21,810	10,441	15,428	48	6,144	8,214	34
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	100,202	116,639	64,834	60,914	-6	36,467	32,879	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	56,355	53,715	28,935	28,060	-3	15,400	15,016	-2
Ceramic fixed capacitors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	3,393,271	3,828,180	1,965,321	2,328,393	18	1,134,274	1,180,005	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	110,446	119,730	57,692	83,413	45	33,324	42,417	27
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	699,761	1,007,946	471,854	575,903	22	288,235	322,413	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	63,847	83,966	40,478	55,190	36	22,799	29,220	28
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,180,778	1,365,130	655,048	903,067	38	341,342	442,751	30
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,798,117	1,757,688	847,402	1,062,300	25	437,849	546,348	25

166

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Electrical switches and relays								
Circuit breakers								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	17,599	17,710	11,047	8,270	-25	6,606	3,902	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)	39,925	60,692	32,755	28,976	-12	21,270	12,296	-42
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	31,229	33,210	18,870	17,120	-9	10,261	8,757	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	166,845	146,008	74,683	71,998	-4	42,232	38,111	-10
Switches other than circuit breakers								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	408,124	454,855	228,006	275,770	21	125,894	140,003	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	232,982	281,734	127,898	154,153	21	66,729	77,368	16
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	174,532	164,088	82,650	132,719	61	44,076	80,019	82
Value (1,000 dollars)	256,555	244,105	118,510	143,450	21	61,847	75,886	23
Fuses								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	87,946	96,197	51,823	46,472	-10	25,217	23,041	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,566	14,252	7,226	7,532	4	3,859	3,832	-1
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)					4			-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,334	40,547	18,380	22,742	24	8,682	11,023	27
Connectors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,198,407	1,282,962	665,924	680,582	2	371,565	354,224	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	167,640	214,710	97,099	141,461	46	51,859	71,470	38
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	591,046	886,233	375,332	709,927	89	199,541	366,941	84
Value (1,000 dollars)	258,098	302,275	136,590	193,625	42	69,948	98,829	41
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	423	463	189	136	-28	77	68	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,146	11,537	7,369	7,607	3	2,601	4,129	59
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	110	97	60	32	-46	35	11	-69
Value (1,000 dollars)	106,172	61,258	35,046	20,836	-41	16,804	8,157	-51
Ac motor starters and contactors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,447	2,559	667	2,156	223	513	767	50
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,240	14,041	4,853	8,997	85	2,826	4,099	45
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,562	1,437	850	872	3	366	429	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,768	16,688	8,837	9,846	11	4,549	4,573	1

167

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Electrical resistors								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	185,691	208,927	91,624	149,044	63	49,605	77,207	56
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	139,305	149,355	66,837	97,035	45	35,042	51,236	46
Fixed resistors								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	98,417	108,224	49,529	80,443	62	25,835	41,085	59
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	86,528	98,385	43,076	67,657	57	22,859	36,699	61
Carbon composition resistors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	961,760	805,216	392,538	610,584	56	204,074	367,361	80
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,967	10,202	5,041	6,532	30	2,488	3,639	46
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	67,276	81,753	28,731	98,099	241	15,770	53,835	241
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,794	8,772	3,808	6,489	70	2,096	3,787	81
Film resistors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	6,145,622	7,878,990	3,811,248	4,778,911	25	1,980,406	2,238,000	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,548	43,237	20,622	26,549	29	10,799	13,354	24
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	104,134	151,484	44,746	207,538	364	22,400	72,042	222
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,099	15,671	7,253	12,549	73	3,725	6,535	75
Wirewound resistors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	144,132	81,767	56,851	24,396	-57	20,219	10,983	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,148	6,480	3,146	3,970	26	1,604	1,906	19
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	41,122	45,712	19,091	31,933	67	10,509	17,066	62
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,867	8,433	4,104	4,585	12	2,186	2,251	3
Automatic voltage regulators								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,950	21,756	8,766	15,338	75	4,512	7,244	61
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	39,782	34,542	17,899	20,727	16	8,829	12,725	44
Electric lamps								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	187,876	209,467	98,301	137,414	40	54,482	71,475	31
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	155,328	125,696	65,049	69,240	6	33,528	34,842	4

168

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Electronic tubes (except x-ray)								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	200,651	211,451	103,449	131,462	27	53,321	64,531	21
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	247,582	260,104	124,139	150,951	22	63,907	76,580	20
Television picture tubes								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,795	39,362	18,106	19,631	8	8,691	11,608	34
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,330	30,464	13,534	18,490	37	7,816	9,942	27
Semiconductors								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,205,115	5,050,852	2,253,268	3,670,606	63	1,239,161	1,890,951	53
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,821,714	4,388,521	2,050,109	2,700,135	32	1,074,343	1,408,850	31
Transistors								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,922,484	1,754,590	908,016	999,785	10	466,540	511,828	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	259,661	253,038	120,295	168,941	40	61,183	87,819	44
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	173,627	296,519	129,250	202,901	57	58,296	105,298	81
Value (1,000 dollars)	81,764	97,896	45,945	57,534	25	22,682	29,854	32
Integrated circuits								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,461,332	4,179,186	1,902,495	2,905,834	53	1,048,665	1,484,505	42
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	836,260	1,025,724	473,539	679,378	43	240,222	366,226	52
Electrical conductors								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	545,457	725,669	318,797	465,702	46	180,251	248,776	38
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	559,005	641,079	322,393	344,903	7	161,627	179,866	11
Miscellaneous electrical articles								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	525,906	539,358	235,053	408,539	74	126,494	219,324	73
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	994,037	1,027,386	500,147	603,055	21	254,107	300,878	18
Rail locomotives and rolling stock								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	117,990	153,614	75,597	127,091	68	54,971	79,893	45
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	432,519	402,068	196,661	203,815	4	112,331	120,627	7

169

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Motor vehicles								
Automobile trucks and truck tractors:								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	682,460	765,876	355,660	508,245	43	203,344	284,690	40
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,130,020	4,531,263	2,079,254	3,173,031	53	1,185,076	1,747,998	48
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	102,642	100,627	50,539	66,287	31	27,849	36,853	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,697,395	1,357,358	660,822	746,931	13	323,556	421,151	30
Motor buses								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	14,651	17,853	9,215	10,626	15	4,378	5,446	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	249,320	276,871	129,395	162,042	25	64,268	89,932	40
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	3,309	2,030	1,189	1,009	-15	699	639	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	88,841	60,391	39,890	30,808	-23	25,492	22,795	-11
Passenger automobiles								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	3,076,647	3,707,796	1,816,433	2,408,425	33	962,184	1,201,500	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,480,827	24,344,512	12,288,544	16,112,242	31	6,424,907	8,330,618	30
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	390,089	558,264	298,747	354,648	19	169,226	188,167	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,922,853	4,242,617	2,214,731	2,737,742	24	1,256,366	1,430,941	14
Snowmobiles								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	32,986	29,839	5,634	5,643	0	5,295	5,116	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	52,212	50,403	8,192	9,950	21	7,513	8,775	17
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	7,236	3,786	753	315	-58	298	148	-50
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,386	6,975	859	433	-49	365	191	-48
Special purpose motor vehicles								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)					0			0
Value (1,000 dollars)	327,456	398,882	173,175	265,721	53	65,346	154,527	136
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	10,011	6,811	3,679	4,097	11	1,953	2,218	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	932,742	473,196	246,209	212,363	-14	123,068	102,132	-17
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	45,094	67,600	40,196	32,864	-18	21,711	21,299	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	497,275	752,689	426,474	418,697	-2	227,378	230,351	1
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	69,158	72,039	35,025	42,198	20	20,250	19,097	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	349,975	465,057	216,932	330,627	52	133,370	143,052	7

170

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,550,177	4,918,135	2,199,967	3,508,857	59	1,201,427	1,762,479	47
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,746,846	6,801,520	3,408,441	4,435,479	30	1,772,207	2,231,009	26
Tractors, including parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	785,446	968,419	441,275	667,316	51	242,055	357,662	48
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,417,663	1,728,999	800,943	1,021,834	28	458,355	542,876	18
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	152,083	176,063	65,683	199,164	203	38,801	111,309	187
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	305,583	221,532	101,606	119,323	17	57,653	63,457	10
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,042	19,112	5,093	17,811	250	1,609	14,262	786
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,125,065	901,719	431,719	435,261	1	185,459	221,714	20
Motorcycles, including parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,120,482	773,650	497,848	399,661	-20	186,965	190,866	2
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,535	85,236	45,134	47,776	6	23,796	21,501	-10
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,536	50,186	30,182	30,551	1	17,183	18,257	6
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	110,785	99,114	62,218	32,457	-48	31,553	16,205	-49
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,481,131	2,011,994	1,011,323	1,502,384	49	392,360	639,761	63
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,645,736	12,070,942	6,980,274	5,031,845	-28	3,356,695	2,646,589	-21

171

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary):								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	741	457	268	281	5	135	142	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,156,993	887,002	475,308	728,134	53	151,592	257,627	70
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	2,194	2,024	844	670	-21	425	378	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,121,361	7,391,069	4,641,161	2,448,433	-47	2,173,620	1,328,127	-39
Pleasure boats; floating structures								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	254,397	534,511	165,211	185,054	12	104,408	104,502	0
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	941,399	629,992	358,287	203,283	-43	104,803	86,535	-17
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	188,986	266,163	129,356	172,640	33	72,561	98,126	35
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	327,726	332,028	171,584	193,830	13	88,043	84,681	-4

172

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

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

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 22.--Summary of trade-monitoring gates triggered for selected commodity groups, April-June and January-June 1984

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof	1	1		
Drilling and boring machinery	1 4 7 9	1 4 (7) 9	(4) 7	(1)(4)(7)
Front-end loaders	1	1	1	1
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines	1 4 9	1 4 9	1 4 7 9	1 4 9
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof	1			
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink				
Agricultural and horticultural machinery			1	1
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery	1	1	1	
Lawnmowers and parts thereof	1	1		
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof				
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof	1 9	1	9 10	9 10
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof				
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof	(1) 9 10	1 9 10	(1)	
Bakery machinery and parts thereof	1 9 10	1 10	(1)	(1)
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof	1	1	10	
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof		1		
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing machinery				
Machines for making cellulosic pulp, paper, or paperboard; machines for processing or finishing pulp, paper, or paperboard, or making them into articles; and parts thereof			1	
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof	1	1		
Duplicating machines and parts thereof	9			
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof	1	1		
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines				
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments	1 (4) 7 9	1 4 7	1 4 (7) 9	1 4 (7) 9 10
Textile yarn-producing machinery	1 4	1 4	1 4 (7)	1 7
Textile yarn-preparing machines	(4) 7	(4) 7	10	

174

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June
circuits	1	1	1	1
Electrical switches and relays				
Circuit breakers	(1)(4) 9	(4)	(4)	
Switches other than circuit breakers	4	1 4	1 4 (7)	1 4 (7)
Fuses		(4)	1 4 7	1 4 7
Connectors	1 7	1 7	1 4 (7)	1 4 (7)
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies	1 (4) 7 9	(4) 7 9	(1)(4) 7	(1)(4)
Ac motor starters and contactors	1 4	1 4 (7)	4	
Electrical resistors	1	1	1	1
Fixed resistors	1	1	1	1
Carbon composition resistors	1 5	1 5	1 5 (8)	1 5 (8)
Film resistors	1	1 5	1 5 (8)	1 5 (8)
Wirewound resistors	(5) 8	1 (5) 8	5 (8)	5 (8)
Automatic voltage regulators	1	1	1	
Electric lamps	1	1		
Electronic tubes (except x-ray)	1	1	1	1
Television picture tubes	1		1	1
Semiconductors	1	1	1	1
Transistors	1 4 7	1 4 7	1 4 (7)	1 4 (7)10
Integrated circuits	1	1	1	1
Electrical conductors	1	1		
Miscellaneous electrical articles	1	1		1
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	1	1	9 10	10
Motor vehicles				
Automobile trucks and truck tractors	1 4	1 4	1 4 9	4 9
Motor buses	1 4	1 4	9	(1)(4) 9
Passenger automobiles	1 4	1 4	4	1 4
Snowmobiles	7 9	1 7 9	(1)(4) 9 10	(1)(4) 7 9
Special purpose motor vehicles	1	1	4 (7)	4 (7)
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles	9	(4) 7 9		1 4 7
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis	1	1	1	1
Tractors, including parts	1	1		1
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts	1	1		
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts	1 9	1	1	
Motorcycles, including parts		(1)		
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts			(1) 9	(1) 9
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts	1	1	(1)	(1)
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)	2 7 9	2 7	(2)(7)	(2)(5)(7)
Pleasure boats; floating structures				(1)
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts	1	1		

178

Miscellaneous Manufactures 1/

The U.S. trade balance for miscellaneous manufactures for the first half of 1984 registered a deficit of $2.0 billion compared with a surplus of $79 million in the first half of 1983. The principal contributors to the deficit were, in descending order, the European Community (EC), Japan, and Taiwan. The EC was also the most significant export market, and Canada was in the second position.

The U.S. merchandise trade balance for miscellaneous manufactured products in the second quarter of 1984 showed a growing deficit for the fifth successive quarter and a steady deterioration in the trade balance for the seventh consecutive quarter. The trade deficit in the second quarter of 1984 was nearly seventeenfold larger than that of the second quarter of 1983, i.e., $1,008 million to $56 million. This deterioration in the trade balance reflected an increase in imports of $1.1 billion, or 31 percent, whereas exports increased $190 million, or 5 percent. Among the major trading partners, the largest surpluses were noted with OPEC and Canada at $207 million and $144 million, respectively; the largest deficits were recorded with Japan and Taiwan at $797 million and $701 million, respectively. These deficits with Japan and Taiwan each increased by over $230 million, or over 47 percent, between the second quarter of 1983 and the second quarter of 1984 (table 23, fig. 9).

Imports from all countries increased in the second quarter of 1984 compared with the second quarter of 1983. The largest expansion occurred in trade with Japan where imports increased by $266 million, or 31 percent. The EC was second as imports increased by $246 million, or 24 percent. Taiwan ranked third with an increase of $228 million, or 44 percent. U.S. exports increased to all countries except Brazil, India, Taiwan, and the OPEC. Of these increases in exports, the largest ones were registered with the EC ($88 million, or 9 percent), the People's Republic of China ($19 million, or 48 percent), and Mexico ($36 million, or 40 percent). The vigorous growth of the U.S. economy and the strong dollar, fed by high interest rates, have lowered the cost of imports to Americans and increased the price of U.S.-made goods overseas.

Although there was little change in exports of the major commodity groups, several changes in imports occurred in the second quarter of 1984 compared with the second quarter of 1983. Furniture imports continued an upward trend, rising from $450 million to $625 million, or by 39 percent. Both major suppliers, Canada, in part because of its proximity, and Taiwan, because of low wage costs, continued to increase exports to the United States. Also, imports of scientific instruments increased, rising from $324 million to $455 million, or by 40 percent. Increased demand and capital expenditures resulting from improvements in the U.S. industrial sector, as well as the availability of competitively priced foreign products, contributed to this growth. Another commodity group that showed significant change was jewelry, imports of which increased from $278 million to $398 million, or by 43 percent, owing to the general economic recovery, greater disposable income, and lower priced imports.

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).

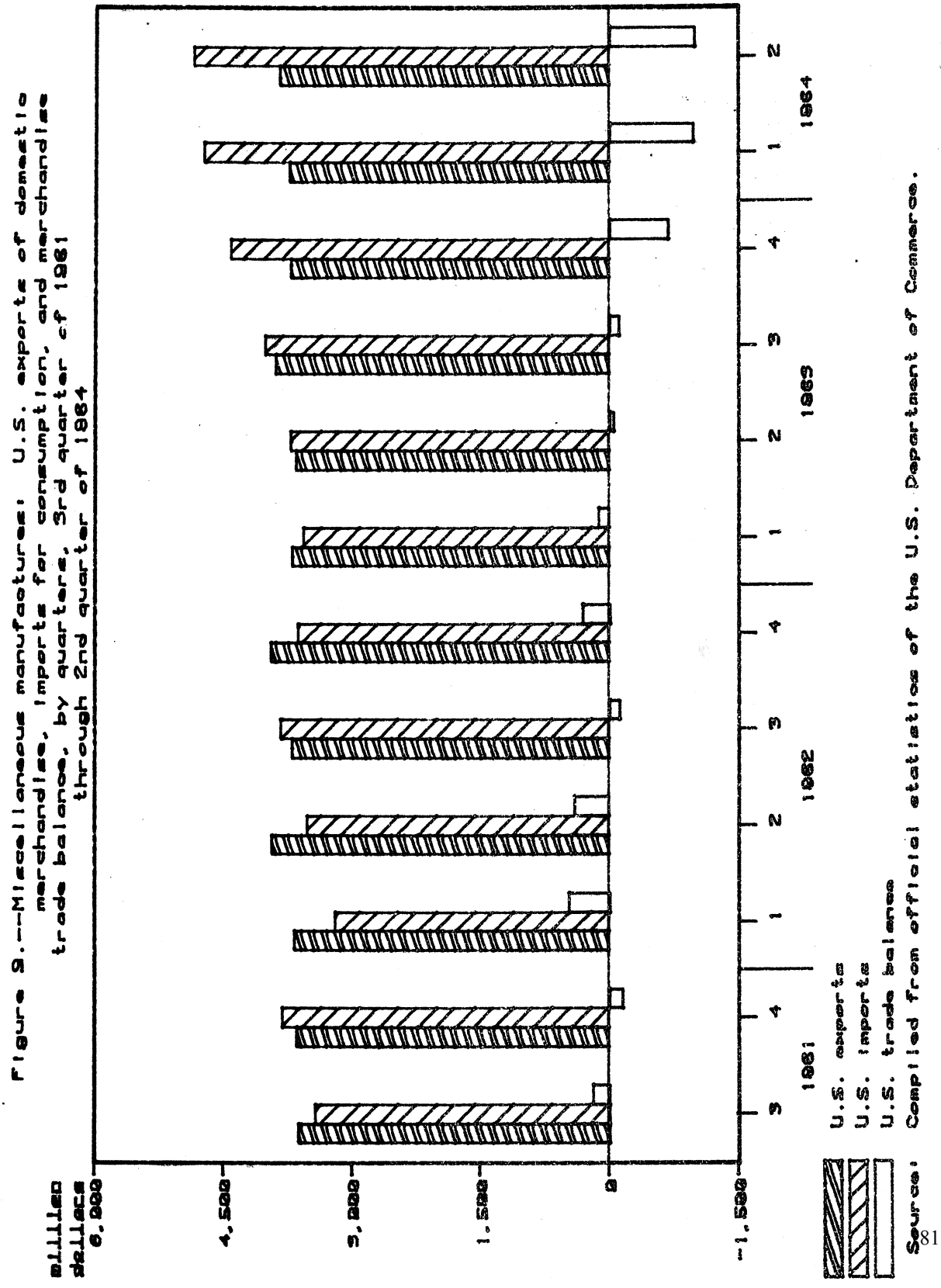
Table 23.—Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1983, January–June 1984, April–June 1983, and April–June 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1983	January–June 1983	April–June 1983	April–June 1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:				
Canada	1,972,292	1,041,625	491,752	518,251
Japan	1,337,205	697,578	321,839	333,025
EC	4,164,219	2,210,044	1,029,293	1,117,664
Brazil	142,312	48,022	35,268	26,584
Hong Kong	238,053	116,578	57,485	63,614
India	103,776	48,936	26,414	21,974
Korea	215,912	121,299	49,862	67,428
Mexico	376,496	250,924	90,832	126,945
Taiwan	219,157	99,559	50,531	49,296
OPEC	1,040,813	426,127	259,742	212,113
NMEs	282,630	135,346	67,657	73,722
China	173,685	100,379	40,251	59,541
All other	4,910,144	2,405,680	1,184,610	1,244,997
Total	15,003,014	7,601,725	3,665,291	3,855,618
U.S. imports for consumption:				
Canada	1,138,140	722,208	282,548	373,767
Japan	3,580,409	2,205,727	863,532	1,129,984
EC	4,065,824	2,515,468	1,012,948	1,259,310
Brazil	75,448	47,131	18,678	25,438
Hong Kong	1,106,977	569,344	235,194	281,763
India	25,379	20,516	5,882	10,049
Korea	835,886	544,775	186,076	283,193
Mexico	399,090	218,659	98,621	115,925
Taiwan	2,295,720	1,458,321	521,801	750,186
OPEC	22,219	9,782	4,289	4,886
NMEs	229,963	161,705	52,753	76,574
China	172,508	132,493	38,188	61,221
All other	1,969,039	1,131,310	439,241	552,990
Total	15,744,101	9,604,952	3,721,568	4,864,069
U.S. merchandise trade balance:				
Canada	834,151	319,416	209,203	144,483
Japan	-2,243,204	-1,508,149	-541,693	-796,958
EC	98,394	-305,423	16,344	-141,646
Brazil	66,863	890	16,589	1,145
Hong Kong	-868,923	-452,765	-177,709	-218,149
India	78,396	28,419	20,532	11,925
Korea	-619,973	-423,475	-136,213	-215,764
Mexico	-22,593	32,265	-7,788	11,020
Taiwan	-2,076,562	-1,358,761	-471,270	-700,889
OPEC	1,018,594	416,344	255,452	207,227
NMEs	52,666	-26,359	14,904	-2,851
China	1,177	-32,114	2,063	-1,680
All other	2,941,104	1,274,370	745,369	692,006
Total	-741,086	-2,003,227	-56,277	-1,008,451

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

180


Figure 9.--Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by quarters, 3rd quarter of 1981 through 2nd quarter of 1984
billion dollars
6,000
4,500
3,000
1,500
0
-1,500
3
4
1
2
3
4
1
2
1981
1982
1983
1984
U.S. exports
U.S. imports
U.S. trade balance
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Furniture

The trend of increasing imports of furniture continued, as imports in the second quarter of 1984 increased 39 percent over the level of a year earlier, rising to $625 million from $450 million. Canada continued to be the principal source, followed by Taiwan, and more distantly by Italy. Imports of furniture of wood, the largest single category of furniture imports, increased 39 percent in the second quarter of 1984 over imports of furniture in the second quarter of 1983, rising to $274 million from $197 million. Imports from the principal source, Taiwan, accounted for 24 percent of total imports in 1984 and increased 47 percent in the second quarter of 1984 over that of the corresponding period of 1983, to $66 million from $45 million. Imports of metal furniture increased 57 percent for the period under consideration, rising to $162 million from $103 million, with Taiwan and Canada the principal sources. Both of these countries also showed a significant increase in the value of their exports of metal furniture to the United States from the value of exports a year earlier. The proximity of Canada to the U.S. market and the low wage costs in Taiwan continue to aid these two countries as they increase their exports to the United States.

Reversing the trend of the past 2 years, exports of U.S. produced furniture increased 2 percent for the second quarter of 1984 over the corresponding period of 1983, reflecting continued attempts by U.S. manufacturers to increase their exports. Saudi Arabia was the primary export market, followed closely by Canada and then Mexico. These three countries received more than 62 percent of total U.S. exports. The largest category of exports, wood furniture, declined slightly for the period under consideration, and exports of furniture designed for motor-vehicle or aircraft use showed significant increases. Exports of furniture appear to have stopped their steady decline as U.S. manufacturers have become more export oriented and world economic conditions have somewhat stabilized.

Rhett Leverett
724-1725

Scientific instruments

The value of U.S. imports of scientific instruments grew by 40 percent, from $324 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $455 million in the second quarter of 1984. During the same period, exports rose by about 5 percent, from $1,167 million to $1,230 million. The U.S. trade surplus for these products amounted to $775 million in the second quarter of 1984, down 8 percent from a surplus of $844 million in the corresponding period of 1983. The declining U.S. trade position was caused by the increase in imports, and the relatively small gain in exports.

Whereas most instrument groups covered here experienced some growth in the value of imports in the second quarter of 1984, imports of a number of major commodity groups made substantial advances. For example, imports of drawing, marking-out, mathematical, and other measuring and checking instruments rose by 46 percent, from $97 million to $142 million. U.S. producers of these items experienced difficulties competing with imports particularly because they often incorporate less sophisticated technology, and

182

are generally highly labor intensive. Also, imports of apparatus for measuring, checking, or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts rose from $64 million to $96 million, or by 40 percent. Increased demand, mostly generated by greater capital expenditures rising out of improvements in U.S. industrial sectors, and the availability of competitively priced foreign products contributed to the growth in imports.

Exports of meteorological, hydrological, and geophysical instruments, and parts, one of the major instrument groups showing noticeable growth (15 percent), grew from $98 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $113 million in the corresponding period of 1984. U.S. shipments to the Peoples' Republic of China accounted for 86 percent of the improved export performance of this instrument group. During the same period, exports of apparatus for measuring, checking, or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts grew by 14 percent, from $245 million to $280 million. Higher capital expenditures, primarily in Canada, Japan, West Germany, and Hong Kong, spurred the improved export performance for this instrument group.

Ruben Moller
724-1732

Jewelry

U.S. imports of jewelry increased from $278 million to $398 million, or by 43 percent, in the second quarter of 1984 compared with the second quarter of 1983. Each major jewelry category reflected significant shifts in imports. Precious metal jewelry imports rose by $56 million, to $232 million, or by 32 percent; costume jewelry imports rose by $41 million, to $86 million, or by 89 percent; natural or cultured pearl imports rose by $13 million, to $60 million, or by 29 percent; and, miscellaneous jewelry imports (including coral, cameos, beads, and spangles) rose $9 million, to $19 million, or by 99 percent.

Jewelry imports from Taiwan have shown the greatest change for the second quarter of 1984 compared with the second quarter of 1983. Of the $22 million (189 percent) increase in jewelry imports from Taiwan ($11 million to $33 million), $19 million (87 percent) was in costume jewelry.

The overall increase in jewelry imports was reflective of the general economic recovery in the United States, combined with the strength of the dollar, giving consumers greater disposable income and relatively lower priced imports. With regard to costume jewelry, the increase was primarily due to consumer preference for new styles of quality fashion jewelry, particularly necklaces of twisted bead strands.

Brian Garbecki
724-1731

Medical goods

In term of value, U.S. imports of medical goods rose by 25 percent, from $260 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $325 million in the corresponding period of 1984; exports grew by 9 percent, from $527 million to $574 million. In the second quarter of 1984, the U.S. trade surplus for these products was $249 million, down 7 percent from a surplus of $267 million in the second quarter of 1983. The weakening of the U.S. trade position was the result of the increase in imports, and a slower rate of growth in exports.

Imports which contributed most to the weakened U.S. trade position were electromedical instruments (which increased from $46.9 million to $94.3 million, or by 101 percent) and surgical and medical instruments (which rose from $63.3 million to $81.7 million, or by 29 percent). Although most foreign suppliers of electromedical goods increased their exports to the United States, imports from Japan, the largest source, grew by 126 percent, from $12.6 million to $28.5 million, and imports from West Germany, the second largest supplier, rose from $11.6 million to $26.7 million, or by 130 percent. Improved economic conditions in the United States, as well as the availability of competitively priced foreign-made goods contributed to the growth in imports.

Electromedical instruments, orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances, and surgical and medical instruments and apparatus accounted for most of the growth in U.S. exports in the second quarter of 1984. Improved sales to Canada, Japan, West Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom were primarily responsible for the increase in exports during the period. Intensified competition abroad from an increasing number of foreign manufacturers and the strong U.S. dollar were primarily responsible for the relatively small improvement in U.S. exports in the second quarter of 1984 compared with that for the second quarter of 1983.

Ruben Moller
724-1732

Photographic equipment and supplies

The value of U.S. imports of photographic equipment and supplies increased from $374 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $444 million in the second quarter of 1984, up by 19 percent. Imports of photographic cameras and enlargers and photofinishing equipment, the two most significant categories of trade included in this group, increased over the period by 20 and 24 percent, respectively. Imports of photographic cameras and enlargers, consisting mostly of hand held still-picture cameras, increased from $131 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $157 million in the second quarter of 1984. This increase was reflective of increased consumer demand for medium-priced, automatic-focus 35-millimeter cameras. Imports of photofinishing equipment increased by 26 percent, from $23 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $29 million in the second quarter of 1984. Rapid growth in the minilab concept has created a need for newer and more technologically advanced photofinishing equipment to serve this growing market.

U.S. exports of photographic equipment and supplies increased in value from $414 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $440 million in the second quarter of 1984, an overall advance of 6 percent. The value of exports of photographic film, paper, dry plates, and emulsion, the largest subgroup, increased by 11 percent from the second quarter of 1983 to the second quarter of 1984, increasing from $289 million to $322 million. Increased exports of these products to France was partly responsible for the overall increase. Also in this connection, a large U.S. producer of photofinishing equipment entered into a contract with the Government of France to supply photofinishing products to that country.

Woodley Timberlake
724-1748

Phonograph records, related sound recordings, and blank magnetic recording media

The value of imports of phonograph records, related sound recordings, and blank magnetic recording media increased from $157 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $210 million in the second quarter of 1984. U.S. imports of blank magnetic recording media for video and audio use increased in value from $145 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $171 million in the second quarter of 1984. Strong retail sales of home video systems were chiefly responsible for the increase. Japan was the leading source of U.S. imports of blank magnetic recording media in both periods.

The value of U.S. exports of phonograph records, related sound recordings, and blank magnetic recording media increased from $170 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $204 million in the second quarter of 1984. The value of exports of blank magnetic recording media and sound recordings (other than phonograph records) and magnetic recordings increased from $117 million and $38 million, respectively, in the second quarter of 1983 to $129 million and $57 million, respectively, in the second quarter of 1984. Strong foreign consumer attraction for U.S.-produced sound recordings and blank magnetic recording media served to minimize the effects of an over-valued dollar.

Woodley Timberlake
724-1748

Sporting goods

The U.S. trade deficit in sporting goods more than doubled in the second quarter of 1984 compared with the second quarter of 1983, rising from $84 million to $176 million, as U.S. imports climbed from $178 million to $260 million, and U.S. exports fell from $95 million to $84 million. Taiwan and the Republic of Korea combined for a 55-percent share ($142 million) of total U.S. imports of sporting goods in the second quarter of 1984. Comparing the second quarter of 1984 with the second quarter of 1983, the $9.7 million trade surplus with Canada shrank to $0.1 million, and the $3.7 million trade surplus with Japan deteriorated into a deficit of $9.5 million.

The product areas which showed the greatest increases in imports when comparing the two quarters were playground, gymnasium, gymnastic, and exercise

equipment, $13 million (chiefly from Taiwan); fishing tackle, $12 million (Japan, Korea, and Taiwan); golf equipment, $11 million (Taiwan, Korea, and Japan); baseball gloves, $6 million (Taiwan and Korea); and tennis rackets, $6 million (Taiwan). Sporting goods which exhibited the most significant decrease in exports when comparing the second quarter of 1984 with the second quarter of 1983 were golf equipment, $7 million (chiefly to Japan and Canada), and tennis equipment, $5 million (the Netherlands).

Ralph Watkins
724-0976

Game machines

Reflecting both the continuing absorption of the home video game industry by the home computer industry and the declining interest in coin-operated video games, U.S. imports of all game machines and parts fell by 57 percent (from $135 million to $58 million) in the second quarter of 1984 compared with the second quarter of 1983, and U.S. exports dropped by 55 percent (from $56 million to $26 million).

As a result of 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 57 percent in the second quarter of 1984 compared with the second quarter of 1983, from $77 million to $33 million. Imports from Taiwan and Hong Kong, the principal locations for these overseas assembly operations, dropped from $31 million to $15 million and from $21 million to $1 million, respectively. During the second quarter of 1984, parts and cartridges accounted for 63 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 76 percent in the second quarter of 1984, from $37 million to $9 million.

The sharp decline in international trade of complete coin-operated game machines, the second most important type, slowed in the second quarter of 1984. U.S. imports of coin-operated game machines dropped by only 11 percent (from $17 million to $15 million) in the second quarter of 1984 compared with the second quarter of 1983; U.S. exports declined by 12 percent (from $19 million to $17 million). The overall trend reflects 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

Ophthalmic goods

U.S. imports of ophthalmic goods increased by 21 percent, in terms of value, from $117 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $141 million in the second quarter of 1984. Taiwan, France, Italy, and Japan were the principal

suppliers of imports of ophthalmic goods during the second quarter of 1984, together accounting for 59 percent of the value of such imports. Eyeglasses, goggles, and similar articles rose by 22 percent to $61 million, with Taiwan being the principal supplier. The value of imports of frames, mountings, and parts of eyeglasses rose by 17 percent to $57 million during the second 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

Musical instruments, parts, and accessories

The value of U.S. imports of musical instruments, parts, and accessories rose from $68 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $93 million in the second quarter of 1984, or by 36 percent. Imports of musical instruments alone increased from $52 million to $72 million during the period, or by 38 percent. Japan, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea were the principal sources of U.S. imports of musical instruments during the second quarter of 1984, together accounting for about 81 percent of such imports. All types of musical instruments, except nonfretted stringed instruments, registered increases in imports, with the most significant gains occurring in imports of pianos and organs. During the period, U.S. imports of pianos increased 40 percent, in terms of value, from $17 million to $24 million, and 62 percent, in terms of quantity, from 29,000 units to 47,000 units. Japan and Korea were the principal suppliers. U.S. imports of organs rose from $7 million to $12 million (71 percent), and from 54,000 units to 82,000 units (52 percent) during the period. Japan was the principal supplier of such imports. The improving U.S. economy, in conjunction with the continuing popularity of electronic keyboards, contributed to the increases.

U.S. exports of musical instruments, parts, and accessories decreased by 18 percent, from $33 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $27 million in the second quarter of 1984. The decrease was principally in response to the unfavorable alignment of the U.S. dollar with respect to foreign currencies and to competition from instruments manufactured in the Orient. Canada, Japan, and the United Kingdom were the principal markets.

Richardo Witherspoon
724-0978

Handbags

U.S. imports of handbags continued to surge in the second quarter of 1984, increasing from 40 million bags, valued at $98 million, during the second quarter of 1983 to 46 million bags, valued at $128 million, during the second quarter of 1984, or by 16 percent, in terms of quantity and 30 percent in terms of value. This marked the fourth consecutive quarter in which both the quantity and value of imports increased compared with the corresponding

quarter in the previous year. During the second quarter of 1984, Taiwan supplied 54 percent of the quantity and 34 percent of the value of all handbags, down from 60 percent and 39 percent, respectively, in the second quarter of 1983. Meanwhile, Korea increased its share of both the quantity (up marginally from 10.8 percent to 11.3 percent) and value (up from 18 percent to 21 percent). Most of the imports of handbags from Taiwan consisted of bags of textile materials (principally of manmade fibers (nylon) and canvas) and of plastics, and those from Korea consisted principally of bags of leather and about equal but smaller shares of bags of textile materials and of plastics. In line with trends noted in the first quarter, the share of total imports accounted for by handbags of materials other than leather and plastics (mainly textiles) decreased from 55 percent of the quantity in the second quarter of 1983 to 47 percent in the corresponding period of 1984. Imports of handbags of plastics increased from 29 percent of such imports in the second quarter of 1983 to 37 percent in the second quarter of 1984. The share of imports of handbags of leather remained constant at 16 percent.

Carl Seastrum
724-1733

Luggage

Second quarter 1984 imports of luggage recorded the highest value compared with any previous quarter and increased by 97 percent, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1983, from $87 million to $171 million. As in the first quarter of 1984, Taiwan and Korea shared most of the increase in the second quarter of 1984, supplying 59 percent and 25 percent of total luggage imports, respectively. Again, as in the first quarter of 1984, luggage of materials other than leather and plastics (primarily manmade textile materials) registered by far the largest absolute increase in the second quarter of 1984 compared with the second quarter of 1983, from $48 million to $119 million. Taiwan accounted for 66 percent of such imports in the second quarter of 1984 and Korea, 26 percent. It appears that importers of luggage increased their purchases not only to meet market demand but also to enter as much manmade fiber luggage as possible from Taiwan and Korea before the quotas in effect on this luggage for the first time this year were filled.

Carl Seastrum
724-1733

Bicycles

Although U.S. imports of bicycles did not increase as rapidly as in the first quarter of 1984 compared with the corresponding period of 1983, such imports increased sharply from 797,000 units, valued at $59 million, in the second quarter of 1983 to 1.4 million units, valued at $93 million, in the second quarter of 1984, or by 79 percent, in terms of quantity and 57 percent in terms of value. The principal supplier, Taiwan, increased its share of such imports from 68 percent of the quantity to 75 percent, and Japan's share decreased from 21 to 15 percent. Estimated U.S. producers' shipments for the same periods decreased from 1.8 million bicycles to 1.7 million bicycles, or

by 4 percent. Industry sources indicate that inventories at the retail and wholesale level are large, probably reflecting overbuying. Because the leadtime for ordering and delivering imports is longer, the slowdown in shipments was first reflected in U.S. producers' shipments and a slowdown is also expected in imports. The shift toward an increasing proportion of 20-inch bicycles, principally BMX styles, continued. However, larger, mainly lightweight bicycles still account for the largest share of total imports, down from 67 percent to 63 percent. The share of these larger bicycles supplied by Taiwan increased sharply from 58 percent in the second quarter of 1983 to 68 percent in the corresponding quarter of 1984; Japan's share slipped from 30 percent to 22 percent. Taiwan supplied 86 percent of the smaller bikes in the second quarter of 1984.

Carl Seastrum
724-1733

Parts of bicycles

U.S. imports of parts of bicycles increased from $38 million in the second quarter of 1983 to $45 million in the corresponding period of 1984, or by 17 percent. This increase was consistent with a seasonal second quarter increase in such imports as U.S. producers of bicycles purchase parts for spring/summer selling-season-production and as U.S. retailers, principally independent bicycle dealers, and wholesale distributors purchase parts for the spring/summer repair market. Industry sources report a significant slowdown in shipments of domestic parts, especially late in the second quarter of 1984. Japan and Taiwan remained the principal sources, supplying $24 million and $11 million, respectively, during the second quarter of 1984. Japan experienced a decrease in market share from 62 percent in the second quarter of 1983 to 53 percent in the second quarter of 1984. For the same periods, the share of imports of parts of bicycles supplied by Taiwan increased from 18 percent to 23 percent, reflecting what appears to be a growing trend by U.S. producers of bicycles to obtain less intricate standard articles such as saddles in Taiwan.

Carl Seastrum
724-1733

Pens, mechanical pencils, and parts

In the second quarter of 1984, the value of U.S. imports of pens, mechanical pencils, and parts amounted to $36.4 million, a 38-percent increase over imports in the corresponding period of 1983. U.S. exports of $21.6 million in the second quarter of 1984 were 15 percent below exports in the second quarter of 1983. Thus, continuing a trend that began in 1983, the United States recorded a deficit of $14.8 million in its trade of these products in the second quarter of 1984. The primary reason cited by industry sources for the deficit was the strong dollar; decreasing U.S. rates of duty were also mentioned as a contributing factor. Japan continued as the major supplier of imports, accounting for 61 percent ($22.2 million) of total imports during the second quarter of 1984, compared with 62 percent ($16.7 million) in the corresponding period of 1983. Exports went to many

countries, with Canada and the United Kingdom combining for 27 percent ($5.9 million) of total exports during the second quarter of 1984; during the second quarter of 1983, these markets accounted for 30 percent ($7.6 million) of total exports.

Bill Hanlon
724-1745

Small arms

After several years of declining or stagnant trade in many sporting arms sectors, total imports of small arms during the second quarter of 1984 increased to $30.8 million, up 29 percent over imports in the corresponding period of 1983. This marked two consecutive quarters in which imports had recorded significant gains. The increase was led by imports of pistols and revolvers, which increased 132 percent, in terms of quantity and 104 percent in terms of value, from the second quarter of 1983 to the second quarter of 1984, rising to 79,000 units, valued at $6.6 million. Also, in the second quarter of 1984, both U.S. imports and exports of shotguns continued the increase begun in the first quarter after 4 years of decline. Imports of shotguns totaled 47,000 units, valued at $8.6 million, for the second quarter of 1984, up 160 percent in terms of quantity and 77 percent in terms of value, compared with imports in the second quarter of 1983. Exports of shotguns in the second quarter of 1984 of 30,000 units, valued at $3 million, were up 47 percent in terms of quantity and 26 percent in terms of value, compared with exports in the corresponding period of 1983. Total small arms exports, however, declined by nearly 20 percent from $38.9 million to $31.3 million.

Mark Estes
724-0977

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	77,776	97,284	44,763	54,176	21	22,597	26,521	17
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,954	29,941	15,237	14,042	-8	7,950	6,623	-17
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	85,124	107,990	48,535	67,567	39	26,400	36,370	38
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	114,113	86,152	47,357	40,979	-13	25,486	21,641	-15
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	6,959	9,035	30	3,611	5,117	42
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,197	9,190	4,724	4,483	-5	2,691	2,495	-7
Miscellaneous products								
Casters								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	27,423	46,658	25,456	26,176	3	13,255	12,766	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,494	14,672	6,877	9,279	35	3,665	4,496	23
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)					0			0
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,322	6,242	2,574	3,501	36	1,526	1,915	25
Clothespins								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 gross)	1,928	2,660	1,162	1,185	2	665	483	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,614	3,453	1,569	1,610	3	850	708	-17
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 gross)	38	44	24	35	42	5	3	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)	31	43	27	29	4	11	3	-67
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,066	7,187	3,810	4,120	8	1,542	2,295	49
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,933	33,606	18,264	17,973	-2	8,128	10,265	26
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,839	11,835	5,500	6,899	25	2,622	3,914	49
Value (1,000 dollars)	70,063	63,714	30,175	31,585	5	14,795	18,021	22

191

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	716,377	685,074	254,078	353,824	39	137,026	196,635	44
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	227,681	198,007	89,924	91,293	2	52,090	48,602	-7
Jewelry								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,168,659	1,286,016	552,772	795,458	44	278,241	397,886	43
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	188,421	189,408	88,580	81,641	-8	48,486	39,458	-19
Precious metal jewelry								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	864,272	883,226	373,183	498,310	34	176,516	232,806	32
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	114,488	117,393	54,841	47,376	-14	31,688	22,790	-28
Costume jewelry								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	178,249	195,493	86,320	155,523	80	45,504	86,065	89
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,809	61,007	28,659	30,537	7	14,327	15,443	8
Natural or cultured pearls								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	97,046	165,851	76,239	109,099	43	46,800	60,278	29
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,062	1,247	602	682	13	237	429	81
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	67,046	77,248	37,400	46,216	24	20,533	23,548	15
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,670	48,363	23,563	26,161	11	12,987	12,894	-1
Buttons								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,064	19,748	10,334	12,126	17	5,812	6,515	12
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,872	12,613	6,383	6,969	9	3,383	3,365	-1
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,981	57,499	27,066	34,089	26	14,721	17,032	16
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,797	35,749	17,180	19,192	12	9,603	9,529	-1

192

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Lawn-tennis equipment								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,358	63,586	28,966	44,197	53	15,255	22,207	46
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,520	42,087	27,141	16,684	-39	12,545	7,527	-40
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing								
Snow skis								
Imports:								
Quantity (pairs)	942,193	1,202,180	382,372	449,707	18	265,861	286,805	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	39,481	50,653	17,995	17,487	-3	12,784	11,324	-11
Exports:								
Quantity (pairs)	174,928	207,871	96,046	53,244	-45	34,771	27,229	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,722	14,212	5,579	4,097	-27	3,276	1,650	-50
Bicycles								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,725	3,034	1,286	2,383	85	797	1,424	79
Value (1,000 dollars)	123,284	199,233	93,084	158,873	71	58,942	92,667	57
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	50	33	16	11	-32	8	4	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,689	2,146	990	867	-12	542	392	-28
Parts of bicycles								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	85,111	130,127	63,985	82,510	29	38,299	44,714	17
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,888	10,445	4,982	4,975	0	2,521	2,624	4
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,331	38,623	18,414	27,572	50	10,346	15,822	53
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,532	4,293	2,275	1,717	-25	955	1,008	6
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	313,788	340,754	115,679	242,796	110	62,103	129,290	108
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,225	13,424	5,952	5,335	-10	3,274	2,961	-10

193

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Nontextile floor coverings								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,732	49,335	23,566	28,208	20	13,020	13,329	2
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	101,802	103,978	53,933	50,265	-7	29,365	26,110	-11
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	126,393	93,299	51,085	60,104	18	23,979	30,835	29
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	161,849	147,197	69,533	61,492	-12	38,880	31,271	-20
Ordnance and accessories								
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	312,174	485,676	275,422	161,926	-41	121,056	76,605	-37
Ammunition and munitions								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,403	24,543	13,450	18,933	41	5,274	10,884	106
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,474,227	1,396,492	614,343	784,083	28	305,570	434,183	42
Games								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,058,080	631,138	321,164	181,973	-43	158,085	80,526	-49
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	274,750	299,779	144,970	70,609	-51	62,535	30,113	-52
Sporting goods								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	664,984	775,382	359,336	521,997	45	178,489	260,107	46
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	373,486	354,530	191,687	170,075	-11	94,877	84,460	-11
Fishing tackle								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	159,275	155,203	86,127	110,214	28	34,747	47,056	35
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,953	21,920	12,205	12,666	4	5,686	5,879	3
Golf equipment								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,240	70,420	36,698	52,160	42	19,241	30,029	56
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	132,852	129,259	75,281	62,538	-17	36,560	29,710	-19

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Musical instruments								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	226,262	241,139	102,512	143,645	40	51,966	71,889	38
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	99,613	83,794	41,328	34,219	-17	21,461	17,769	-17
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)								
Imports:								
Quantity (number)	65,052	133,139	56,231	85,935	53	29,228	46,655	60
Value (1,000 dollars)	68,165	73,872	34,466	52,797	53	17,038	23,893	40
Exports:								
Quantity (number)	11,681	9,873	5,014	2,783	-44	2,395	1,421	-41
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,269	9,867	4,826	2,921	-39	2,334	1,360	-42
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)								
Imports:								
Quantity (number)	135,640	268,591	87,356	167,117	91	53,737	81,905	52
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,627	30,695	12,737	20,858	64	6,851	12,196	78
Exports:								
Quantity (number)	17,703	16,712	7,892	3,946	-50	3,821	2,152	-44
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,888	12,580	6,754	4,537	-33	3,419	2,174	-36
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,366,658	1,835,191	862,569	1,237,704	43	450,125	625,059	39
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	591,473	545,125	278,043	279,336	0	141,618	144,305	2
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	2,191	4,851	121	1,184	2,602	120
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,793	8,579	4,291	3,994	-7	2,523	1,976	-15
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	663,249	970,479	46	340,904	491,014	44
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	471,380	441,449	228,163	210,907	-8	115,871	109,876	-5

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 linear feet)	107,807	25,233	3,846	70,264	1,727	3,231	36,273	1,022
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,960	7,406	2,894	7,881	172	1,609	3,720	131
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 linear feet)	32,939	9,024	3,492	7,579	117	1,304	4,138	217
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,709	34,002	15,847	22,124	40	7,989	10,435	31
Phonograph records								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,672	38,794	14,796	26,714	81	5,148	12,800	149
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	61,200	49,417	25,660	19,116	-26	13,343	9,166	-31
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,459	50,427	10,537	45,828	335	4,792	23,736	395
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	115,918	161,652	74,838	110,607	48	37,583	56,856	51
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	351,997	511,429	242,616	353,298	46	144,770	171,047	18
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	592,671	487,854	248,619	253,058	2	116,508	129,180	11
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	4,464	5,652	27	2,314	2,044	-12
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,588	16,603	3,824	13,520	254	2,490	8,694	249
Musical instruments, parts and accessories								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	293,208	315,259	134,445	184,754	37	68,162	92,774	36
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	147,836	129,311	63,833	53,648	-16	33,075	27,200	-18

196

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	73,951	96,458	52,461	55,630	6	22,552	29,485	31
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	195,159	154,432	77,011	77,523	1	38,758	42,214	9
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,984	5,123	3,556	2,181	-39	1,078	1,056	-2
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,982	16,085	8,756	8,773	0	4,257	4,362	2
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	395,954	454,570	216,600	288,430	33	117,267	145,738	24
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	943,690	915,858	431,950	493,768	14	213,060	245,539	15
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	121,847	133,814	10	66,420	70,208	6
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	291,202	291,364	137,129	157,489	15	75,806	76,029	0
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	5,914	10,875	84	1,765	5,000	183
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	70,381	67,159	35,418	31,381	-11	15,305	14,937	-2

197

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	597,863	631,491	285,168	332,331	17	131,169	157,319	20
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	293,404	190,979	102,336	71,446	-30	43,304	37,822	-13
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	14,453	16,233	12	7,182	8,154	14
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,366	79,673	41,274	38,690	-6	21,042	19,248	-9
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,534	3,363	1,373	2,091	52	581	1,208	108
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,136	8,480	4,667	5,041	8	1,971	2,522	28
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	9,243	8,833	-4	4,758	3,688	-22
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,037	16,944	8,510	9,119	7	3,788	5,381	42
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	40,852	42,545	4	19,840	23,120	17
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,113	7,266	4,361	2,741	-37	2,203	1,121	-49

198

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,862	17,877	9,077	8,315	-8	4,780	3,643	-24
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	127,487	118,217	61,244	57,852	-6	29,914	27,081	-9
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	128,992	160,928	71,224	121,634	71	38,253	63,572	66
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,373,313	1,444,741	715,788	746,924	4	378,362	380,034	0
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,639	15,871	8,107	6,926	-15	4,496	3,376	-25
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	86,197	66,536	31,907	40,285	26	16,979	20,336	20
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts								
Watches and watch movements								
Imports:								
Quantity (thousands)	86,134	153,655	75,104	65,624	-13	32,712	28,841	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	649,385	773,810	379,496	396,410	4	171,908	182,033	6
Exports:								
Quantity (thousands)	2,079	991	488	338	-31	226	130	-42
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,739	12,908	7,433	4,495	-40	3,443	1,788	-48
Clocks and clock movements								
Imports:								
Quantity (thousands)	47,374	57,358	28,703	25,055	-13	12,575	12,430	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	228,455	223,096	106,337	100,505	-5	49,254	49,398	0
Exports:								
Quantity (thousands)	1,842	1,807	1,322	373	-72	928	187	-80
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,174	12,240	7,220	4,826	-33	4,085	2,120	-48
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,201	14,925	6,063	8,092	33	2,906	3,646	25
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,885	27,438	13,960	10,825	-22	9,662	6,268	-35

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,171	19,509	9,839	13,383	36	5,718	5,792	1
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,290	10,094	4,934	5,643	14	2,492	3,128	26
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	9,386	8,312	-11	4,630	4,861	5
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	124,209	125,371	65,732	60,590	-8	30,321	31,231	3
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,345	25,485	12,007	15,044	25	5,898	7,476	27
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,002	38,130	19,506	19,044	-2	8,816	9,202	4
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	251,197	268,286	127,289	182,864	44	64,387	95,946	49
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,104,052	1,066,600	505,291	562,464	11	245,293	280,363	14
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	110,597	133,182	64,634	82,486	28	28,234	39,931	41
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	903,008	878,834	455,517	440,813	-3	215,318	217,812	1
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,786	49,697	22,968	36,765	60	11,781	20,657	75
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,018	50,233	23,453	27,061	15	11,330	13,417	18

200

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,818	83,464	40,985	59,786	46	19,063	28,880	52
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	332,743	361,390	176,384	207,476	18	87,276	103,663	19
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,066	41,223	22,038	22,437	2	10,757	12,516	16
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	120,324	123,487	64,487	58,746	-9	32,768	29,233	-11
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts								
Electro-medical apparatus and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	129,391	207,035	93,812	172,857	84	46,867	94,275	101
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	773,823	783,271	382,027	424,233	11	188,609	208,938	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	237,980	225,658	-5	120,038	108,020	-10
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	320,110	348,972	177,054	171,164	-3	77,866	76,387	-2
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	249,405	230,533	116,510	146,388	26	58,003	68,257	18
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,022,230	901,850	452,533	446,938	-1	210,084	225,473	7
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	189,487	270,942	43	97,388	141,583	45
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	91,270	75,919	36,791	37,914	3	18,977	21,525	13

201

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Handbags								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	167,009	188,626	86,499	105,747	22	39,658	45,952	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	422,833	485,782	209,184	281,449	35	98,401	127,740	30
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	6,320	4,635	2,913	2,572	-12	1,427	1,101	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,032	9,197	4,307	5,674	32	2,290	2,878	26
Luggage								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	336,420	401,927	164,711	292,684	78	87,065	171,498	97
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,965	32,578	18,162	11,453	-37	8,964	6,284	-30
Flat goods								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,249	109,123	45,063	59,350	32	23,643	30,429	29
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,763	5,541	2,715	2,294	-15	1,261	1,230	-3
Ophthalmic goods								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	342,026	451,785	232,645	287,433	24	116,634	141,126	21
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	113,325	109,681	55,037	57,239	4	27,246	28,789	6
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic								
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	275,163	280,186	127,471	169,060	33	63,750	87,252	37
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,090	85,398	39,738	53,860	36	22,227	27,939	26
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	178,899	194,326	85,293	121,476	42	40,437	62,690	55
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	138,642	208,967	91,715	97,241	6	50,678	47,817	-6
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	221,917	261,032	127,594	159,018	25	63,297	81,700	29
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	601,238	572,929	290,935	310,239	7	140,424	155,675	11

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

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

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June
Handbags	1 4	1 4	1 (4) 7	1 (4) 7
Luggage	1	1	(1)	(1)
Flat goods	1	1	10	
Ophthalmic goods	1	1		
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic				
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements	1	1	1	1
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses	1	1		
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus				
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies	2	2		
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)				
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts				
Electro-medical apparatus and parts	2	2		
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	2	2		
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights				
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles ormaterials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts	9	9	10	
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments				
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts	3	3		
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts	3			
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts	2	2		
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, x-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts	9	10		

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, April-June and January-June 1984

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts	3	3		
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts				
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts				
Watches and watch movements	(4) 7	(4) 7	(1)(4) 9	(1)(4)
Clocks and clock movements		(4)	(1)(4) 7	(1)(4) 7
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof	9	2	(2) 9 10	10
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof				(2)
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	2 9	2	9 10	10
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides			2	
Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus, photographic light meters, and half-tone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes; and range-finders designed to be used with photographic cameras and parts thereof			(2) 9	(2) 9
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)	2 9	9		
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film	9	(2) 9		
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed		2		
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers				
Motion-picture film in any form on which pictures, or sound and pictures, have been recorded, whether or not developed, news sound recordings relating to current events abroad; and sound recordings produced on photographic or magnetic film, tape, or wire, and suitable for use in connection with motion-picture exhibits	2	2	10	

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

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

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

Commodity area	Imports		Exports	
	April-June	January-June	April-June	January-June
Jewelry	2	2	9	
Precious metal jewelry	2	2	9	
Costume jewelry	2	2		
Natural or cultured pearls		3	3	
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers				
Buttons				
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons				
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles				
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts	2	2		
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	2	2		
Miscellaneous products				
Casters		8		
Clothespins	(4) 9		(1)(4)(7) 9 10	4 (7) 9
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.	6		6	

206

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.

Fxport monitoring gates

Category	Economic Criterion
Fxport 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.
Fxport 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	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Articles covered by the mtn civil aircraft agreement								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,410,263	2,969,339	1,574,867	1,841,727	17	666,046	762,359	14
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,330,073	10,263,477	5,973,524	4,589,992	-23	2,950,386	2,432,715	-18
Engines and parts of engines								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,261,798	1,079,942	565,151	595,553	5	265,062	262,773	-1
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	904,835	1,106,619	589,436	672,117	14	300,431	304,165	1
Non-piston type internal combustion engines								
Imports:								
Quantity (number)	1,854	1,343	730	881	21	363	451	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	786,993	602,390	319,150	318,904	0	140,546	129,633	-8
Exports:								
Quantity (number)	1,743	1,440	849	676	-20	368	352	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	721,187	914,038	491,272	556,422	13	252,059	246,575	-2
Pumps, fans and blowers, compressors, air-conditioners and refrigerating equipment								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,400	89,241	37,784	61,367	62	22,194	29,552	33
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,693	17,926	9,294	8,512	-8	4,874	4,307	-12
Flight simulating machines and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	67,156	70,814	42,583	23,676	-44	25,622	6,603	-74
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,729	62,073	38,525	25,602	-34	21,820	9,281	-57
Electrical generators, motors and transformers								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,790	5,727	3,079	2,592	-16	1,547	1,419	-8
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,740	12,277	6,300	6,744	7	3,363	3,473	3
Ovens and other food warming equipment								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	73	1,347	531	79	-85	172	55	-68
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,149	2,154	803	1,735	116	323	969	200
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	15,130	13,454	6,032	5,095	-16	2,648	2,548	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,421	1,246	619	575	-7	301	297	-1

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	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Amplifiers, receivers, and recorders:								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,037	4,874	2,782	2,682	-4	1,387	1,443	4
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	151,611	143,988	69,203	60,265	-13	35,368	31,920	-10
Radio navigational aid apparatus; sound or visual signalling apparatus								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,737	5,439	3,438	3,909	14	1,280	1,976	54
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	361,560	372,866	170,816	184,270	8	90,160	94,416	5
Automatic voltage and voltage-current regulators								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	903	781	425	308	-28	112	118	6
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,284	2,450	1,616	1,167	-28	774	596	-23
Civil balloons, airships, and gliders								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,882	3,797	2,073	4,255	105	1,061	1,228	16
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	69,884	116,178	26,500	100,347	279	12,408	89,413	621
Civil airplanes (including helicopters)								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	724	450	265	264	0	132	129	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,129,052	884,354	475,120	721,279	52	151,403	252,999	67
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	1,557	1,088	659	524	-20	359	304	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,774,764	5,569,116	3,611,978	1,943,713	-46	1,777,851	1,103,672	-38
New civil airplanes								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	538	269	149	147	-1	61	61	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,017,049	811,582	443,350	565,253	27	133,983	189,893	42
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	1,320	864	542	374	-31	280	200	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,556,606	5,270,764	3,437,643	1,783,089	-48	1,688,075	967,107	-43

B-3

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Helicopters								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	260	100	66	29	-56	27	10	-63
Value (1,000 dollars)	85,571	89,490	57,685	28,118	-51	22,254	9,393	-58
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	259	216	134	122	-9	49	74	51
Value (1,000 dollars)	205,956	232,118	114,275	94,148	-18	73,857	43,779	-41
Other civil airplanes								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	278	169	83	118	42	34	51	50
Value (1,000 dollars)	931,478	722,091	385,665	537,135	39	111,728	180,500	62
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	1,061	648	408	252	-38	231	126	-45
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,350,649	5,038,645	3,323,367	1,688,941	-49	1,614,218	923,328	-43
Multi-engine, 4,400 pounds and over, but less than 10,000 pounds empty weight								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	87	52	28	29	4	5	12	140
Value (1,000 dollars)	104,285	72,614	39,541	48,031	21	6,893	21,367	210
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	209	112	62	37	-40	36	18	-50
Value (1,000 dollars)	308,892	154,644	69,241	51,434	-26	31,173	28,595	-8
Multi-engine airplanes, 10,000 to 33,000 pounds inclusive, empty weight								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	151	86	40	54	35	20	24	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	729,758	466,442	206,870	299,423	45	103,430	144,320	40
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	25	22	17	10	-41	10	8	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	136,726	156,733	120,810	69,566	-42	88,766	42,738	-52
Multi-engine airplanes, over 33,000 pounds empty weight:								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	4	7	4	7	75		1	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	93,742	180,142	137,741	187,128	36		13,739	0
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	121	129	92	39	-58	35	20	-43
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,834,065	4,682,514	3,106,947	1,550,419	-50	1,476,827	841,776	-43

B-4

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Optical instruments and compasses								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,007	7,962	4,433	5,815	31	1,929	3,077	60
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	274,054	263,619	135,294	132,340	-2	65,705	66,514	1
Meters and gauges								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	123,854	101,207	57,128	49,997	-12	26,936	25,190	-6
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,660	54,142	26,002	25,809	-1	13,535	13,661	1
Furniture								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,161	27,236	19,455	5,078	-74	6,355	24	-100
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,597	10,300	5,005	7,335	47	2,593	3,695	42
Pneumatic tires, of rubber or plastics								
Imports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	17	18	7	10	52	3	5	46
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,069	5,327	2,216	3,825	73	910	1,723	89
Exports:								
Quantity (1,000 units)	36	37	19	19	2	10	10	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,504	4,048	1,997	1,990	0	979	1,011	3
All other parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	737,261	680,475	358,389	359,598	0	159,921	173,206	8
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,629,731	2,526,622	1,280,934	1,419,200	11	620,218	706,289	14

B-5

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-Jun 1983 (3)	Jan-Jun 1984 (4)	Percent change from (3) to (4) (5)	Apr-Jun 1983 (6)	Apr-Jun 1984 (7)	Percent change from (6) to (7) (8)
Motor vehicle parts and accessories								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,096,591	12,577,819	5,792,311	8,477,812	46	3,160,727	4,295,194	36
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,725,474	11,087,363	5,545,258	7,124,640	28	2,891,881	3,597,741	24
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	45,094	67,600	40,196	32,864	-18	21,711	21,299	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	497,275	752,689	426,474	418,697	-2	227,378	230,351	1
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	69,158	72,039	35,025	42,198	20	20,250	19,097	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	349,975	465,057	216,932	330,627	52	133,370	143,052	7
Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,550,177	4,918,135	2,199,967	3,508,857	59	1,201,427	1,762,479	47
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,746,846	6,801,520	3,408,441	4,435,479	30	1,772,207	2,231,009	26
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	376,946	510,707	235,895	361,635	53	127,793	183,964	44
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,164,680	1,251,657	662,127	813,336	23	346,567	402,029	16
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	187,707	247,977	115,910	151,383	31	61,023	77,514	27
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	96,106	108,073	55,846	70,226	26	30,665	39,367	28
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	843,324	1,178,240	536,385	812,330	51	296,436	398,416	34
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,314,181	1,353,376	651,021	863,348	33	337,486	427,792	27

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-Jun 1983 (3)	Jan-Jun 1984 (4)	Percent change from (3) to (4) (5)	Apr-Jun 1983 (6)	Apr-Jun 1984 (7)	Percent change from (6) to (7) (8)
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	1,311,775	2,183,507	66	716,173	1,102,583	54
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,171,877	4,088,412	2,039,446	2,688,567	32	1,057,488	1,361,819	29
Motor vehicle engines and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,666,896	2,441,106	1,126,270	1,678,308	49	620,735	891,804	44
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,968,593	2,093,462	1,056,516	1,269,975	20	544,858	668,847	23
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	747,323	1,105,244	482,504	619,879	28	270,041	286,357	6
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	83,574	84,639	47,843	60,387	26	22,045	30,381	38
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	375,096	482,248	217,217	329,388	52	114,313	164,972	44
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	458,790	514,626	247,452	311,850	26	126,535	161,333	28
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	59,839	79,017	38,038	52,960	39	21,528	25,575	19
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	106,011	122,130	60,365	77,617	29	35,000	40,132	15
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	61,197	82,697	39,087	57,564	47	21,428	28,455	33
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,469	20,301	9,846	12,653	29	4,944	6,674	35
Pneumatic tires and tubes								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	27,212,540	33,927,364	16,497,674	20,717,830	26	9,045,751	10,217,890	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,055,607	1,190,066	547,427	753,900	38	297,516	366,715	23
Exports:								
Quantity (units)	6,874,901	5,788,409	2,729,685	3,539,636	30	1,423,883	1,867,714	31
Value (1,000 dollars)	249,391	199,346	97,413	131,672	35	49,008	65,609	34

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,569	49,687	23,589	31,892	35	12,412	16,413	32
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,636	10,997	5,424	6,974	29	2,845	3,675	29
Glass products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	106,693	135,543	60,950	93,321	53	31,020	46,013	48
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	125,879	129,403	63,778	85,025	33	32,876	41,918	28
Springs and leaves for springs								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	118,969	155,014	72,614	112,182	54	39,429	56,769	44
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,588	43,409	23,647	26,059	10	8,578	9,432	10
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	92,424	101,042	45,740	76,105	66	23,814	39,220	65
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	63,894	52,394	25,534	32,102	26	12,916	16,336	26
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	84,937	110,021	48,664	86,238	77	23,850	45,295	90
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,010	6,349	3,286	4,407	34	1,325	2,118	60
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,140	92,957	42,817	65,565	53	24,016	30,865	29
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	268,899	328,705	169,243	213,311	26	90,097	114,012	27
Furniture designed for automotive use								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	241,601	362,064	171,099	237,290	39	97,984	118,283	21
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,259	44,639	21,689	31,789	47	11,240	16,012	42

C-4

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jacks and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	69,816	93,103	46,941	46,925	0	23,532	24,487	4
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,250	12,000	5,971	7,740	30	2,844	3,821	34
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	54,258	78,811	38,582	52,255	35	19,279	27,697	44
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,917	1,901	866	954	10	419	488	16
Floor coverings								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,786	15,050	7,068	12,855	82	3,855	7,482	94
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,791	29,129	17,474	15,430	-12	9,023	7,544	-16
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	241,980	333,316	157,255	243,623	55	87,160	125,951	45
Exports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	120,693	127,349	63,530	70,580	11	31,743	35,339	11
Motor vehicle parts and accessories-apta								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,706,204	5,662,554	2,651,806	3,767,651	42	1,481,234	1,933,941	31
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles								
Imports:								
Quantity (units)	20,511	49,293	31,695	19,164	-40	17,000	14,088	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	329,064	590,642	355,358	247,088	-30	189,175	139,205	-26
Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus item 692.33								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,825,758	2,791,045	1,222,132	1,934,417	58	686,416	967,284	41
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	136,268	214,427	96,283	156,658	63	52,423	77,712	48

C-5

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	78,818	108,749	51,560	70,367	36	28,260	33,810	20
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	378,814	625,006	273,432	449,721	64	160,857	224,127	39
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	800,856	1,257,669	57	444,873	631,634	42
Motor vehicle engines and parts								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	786,030	1,209,953	557,017	847,707	52	321,071	458,465	43
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,685	64,722	31,995	42,036	31	17,200	18,351	7
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	61,564	52,501	26,280	37,055	41	14,025	17,988	28
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,368	29,135	13,096	19,510	49	7,972	9,006	13
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,267	50,238	24,659	34,426	40	13,512	16,666	23
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,926	35,036	18,108	20,306	12	9,635	9,943	3

C-6

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	Jan-Jun 1983	Jan-Jun 1984	Percent change from (3) to (4)	Apr-Jun 1983	Apr-Jun 1984	Percent change from (6) to (7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Glass products								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,600	44,934	20,928	29,883	43	11,410	14,928	31
Springs and leaves for springs								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	77,242	101,927	49,943	71,859	44	26,849	36,937	38
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,202	37,412	15,780	26,252	66	8,157	13,315	63
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,454	25,537	11,810	21,590	83	5,953	11,409	92
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,358	5,558	2,961	3,742	26	1,485	2,143	44
Furniture designed for automotive use								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	185,369	268,951	130,668	185,672	42	74,491	91,985	23
Jacks and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,439	17,310	7,806	10,464	34	4,127	5,315	29
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,500	51,053	26,178	30,811	18	12,770	15,974	25
Floor coverings								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,786	15,050	7,068	12,855	82	3,855	7,482	94
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.								
Imports:								
Value (1,000 dollars)	189,583	271,543	130,011	191,969	48	73,121	97,535	33

C-7

APPENDIX D

ALPHABETICAL INDEX FOR COMMODITY GROUPINGS COVERED IN THE SECTOR TABLES

Alphabetical Index for Commodity Groupings Covered in the Sector Tables

	Page
Abrasive articles	107
Abrasives	107
AC motor starters and contactors	167
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides	88
Agricultural and horticultural machinery	151
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink	151
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	148
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts	171
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)	172
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof	148
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	148
Albums	43
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)	89
Ale, porter, stout, and beer	26
Almonds	23
Aluminum compounds	85
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors	166
Aluminum foil	115
Aluminum oxide	85
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap	115
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	115
Ammunition and munitions	194
Anchor chain of iron or steel	124
Animal and marine-animal oils	29
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases	28
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor	30
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts	160
Antimony compounds	85
Apparatus based on the use of X-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other uses and parts	201
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts	200
Aromatic or odoriferous substances	92
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	166
Asbestos and asbestos products	107
Automatic data processing machines	157
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	159
Automatic voltage regulators	168
Automobile radio receivers	164
Automobile trucks and truck tractors	170

	Page
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines	151
Bakery machinery and parts thereof	152
Bakery products, except bread	29
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights	200
Base metals and ores, miscellaneous	116
Bauxite	115
Bauxite and aluminum metals	115
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings	195
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen	15
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers	95
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)	84
Benzenoid organic chemicals	84
Berries, fresh	23
Bicycles	193
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles	170
Body-supporting garments	67
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery	147
Bolts, nuts, and screws	123
Books, miscellaneous	43
Botanical pesticides, total	84
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)	43
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance	29
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type	165
Broadwoven fabrics	63
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton	63
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers	63
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk	63
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool	64
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles	191
Building papers	42
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers	19
Butter	18
Buttons	192
Calcium chloride	85
Calcium compounds	85
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism	157
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism	158
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing	158

	Page
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type	158
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof	149
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substance	24
Carbon composition resistors	168
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	191
Casters	191
Cattle	15
Cattle hides	19
Cattle-hide upper leather	19
Cellulosic man-made fibers	61
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	149
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles	109
Ceramic construction articles	109
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.	109
Ceramic electrical ware	110
Ceramic fixed capacitors	166
Ceramic floor and wall tiles	109
Ceramic products	109
Ceramic sanitary ware	110
Cereal breakfast foods	29
Chain of base metals	124
Cheeses	18
Chemical elements	84
Cherries, fresh	23
Chewing gum	30
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof	193
Chrome ore	117
Chrome ore and metal	117
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap	117
Cigarettes	27
Cigars	27
Circuit breakers	167
Citrus fruit	24
Clays	108
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays	108
Clays, bentonite	108
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay	108
Clays, fuller's earth	108
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less	94
Clocks and clock movements	199
Clothespins	191

	Page
Coal and other carbonaceous material	95
Cobalt ore and metal	117
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap	117
Cocoa and confectionery	25
Coffee	26
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate	25
Columbium ore	117
Columbium ore and metal	117
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap	117
Compressors and parts thereof	148
Concrete mixes and articles thereof	106
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream	17
Connectors	167
Containerboard (Kraft linerboard)	42
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof	156
Copper ore and metal	114
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap	114
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper	114
Copper, unwrought	114
Copper, wrought	114
Copying machines	158
Cordage	63
Cordage and fish netting and nets	62
Cordage machines and parts thereof	155
Corn	20
Corn oil	28
Corn sweeteners	25
Costume jewelry	192
Cotton	61
Cottonseed	27
Cottonseed oil	28
Crude petroleum	93
Crushed stone	106
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen	21
Curtains and draperies	65
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flower or other fresh plant parts	31
Cut gemstones and articles thereof	108
Decalcomanias	44
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)	201
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches	94
Dimension stone and articles thereof	107
Distilled spirits	26
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	193

	Page
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	201
Drilling and boring machinery	150
Drugs and related products	91
Duplicating machines and parts thereof	153
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total	92
Edible preparations	29
Edible preparations, not specially provided for	30
Eggs	18
Elastomers, total	91
Electrical articles, miscellaneous	169
Electrical capacitors	166
Electrical conductors	169
Electrical machinery and equipment	161
Electrical resistors	168
Electrical switches and relays	167
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof	163
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	163
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof	163
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts	199
Electric lamps	168
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles	162
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof	162
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus	166
Electro-medical apparatus and parts	201
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof	162
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	169
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof	163
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery	150
Epoxides and halogenated expoxides (non benzenoid)	90
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof	149
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)	197
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film	197
Essential oils	91
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)	89
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)	90
Explosives, total	94

Page

Fabricated rubber and plastics products---------- 96
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines---------- 155
Fans and blowers and parts thereof---------- 148
Fasteners---------- 123
Feathers and downs---------- 15
Fencing---------- 122
Ferroalloys---------- 113
Ferrochromium---------- 113
Ferromanganese---------- 113
Ferrosilicon---------- 113
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials---------- 94
Fiber glass---------- 111
Filament yarn of manmade fibers---------- 62
Filberts---------- 23
Film resistors---------- 168
Fine earthenware food utensils---------- 110
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)---------- 42
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered---------- 16
Fish, fresh or frozen---------- 16
Fish, in airtight containers---------- 16
Fishing tackle---------- 194
Fish netting and nets---------- 63
Fish, other in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring---------- 17
Fixed resistors---------- 168
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey---------- 25
Flavoring extracts---------- 91
Flat glass and products thereof---------- 111
Flat goods---------- 202
Flaxseed---------- 27
Floor coverings---------- 65
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof---------- 152
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk---------- 17
Fluorspar---------- 109
Footwear---------- 69
Forged steel grinding balls---------- 160
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts---- 171
Front-end loaders---------- 151
Fruit, dried---------- 24
Fruit, fresh---------- 23
Fruit juices---------- 26
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)---------- 24
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnances and ovens, and parts thereof---------- 149
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings---------- 195

	Page
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture	195
Furskins	19
Fuses	167
Games	194
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof	147
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof	156
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	160
Generator sets	161
Glass and glass products	111
Glass containers	112
Glassware and other glass products	111
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof	159
Gloves	68
Glue, gelatin and related products	91
Gold bullion	112
Golf equipment	194
Grains	20
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel	107
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof	106
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)	90
Handbags	202
Handtools	123
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons	123
Hardwood logs	40
Hardwood veneer and plywood	41
Headwear	68
Hides and skins	19
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin	31
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f. suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics	95
Hosiery	67
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof	155
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker	106
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)	91

	Page
Hydrogen peroxide	88
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments	200
Ice cream	18
Ignition equipment	162
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.	110
(Certain) industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.	110
Industrial diamonds	107
Industrial molds	160
Industrial paperboard	42
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	43
Inks and ink powders, total	93
Inorganic acids	84
(Certain) inorganic chemical compounds	85
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total	93
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof	149
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts	199
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts	199
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts	200
Integrated circuits	169
Internal combustion engines, non piston type, and parts thereof	147
Internal combustion engines, piston-type and parts thereof	147
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	114
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys	113
Iron ore	117
Jewelry	192
Ketones (non benzenoid)	89
Knit fabrics	64
Knitting machines	154
Laminated glass	111
Lawnmowers and parts thereof	151
Lawn-tennis equipment	193
Lead	116
Lead metal and waste and scrap	116
Lead ore and concentrate	116
Leather	19

Page

Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints---------- 68
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof---------- 151
Lime---------- 106
Live animals, except birds and poultry---------- 15
Live plants---------- 20
Logs---------- 40
Luggage---------- 202
Lumber---------- 40
Lumber, hardwood---------- 41
Lumber, softwood---------- 40

Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar ailmentary pastes--------- 30
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof---------- 152
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, miscellaneous and parts thereof---------- 152
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof---------- 152
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof---------- 159
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof------ 152
Machinery parts, miscellaneous---------- 161
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts---------- 200
Machines and parts thereof, miscellaneous---------- 159
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments--------- 153
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---------- 153
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---------- 154
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials---------- 156
Machines, miscellaneous---------- 158
Magnesium compounds---------- 85
Magnesium metal---------- 118
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap---------- 118
Magnesium, wrought---------- 118
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon---- 196
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded---------- 196
Magnets and electromagnetic devices---------- 161

	Page
Malts	21
Malts and starches	21
Manganese compounds	85
Manganese ore	118
Manganese ore and metal	118
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap	118
Manmade fibers	61
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof	152
Meat, except poultry meat	15
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrappers, bull-dozers, and excavating, leveling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof	150
Men's and boys' shirts	67
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and jackets	67
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	67
Mercury ore and metal	118
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap	118
Metallic containers	122
Metal products, miscellaneous	124
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof	156
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof	156
Mica and mica products	107
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	164
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream	18
Milled grain products	20
Milled rice	21
Milled wheat	21
Millwork	41
Mink furskins	19
Mirrors of glass	111
Molasses	25
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings	160
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof	159
Molybdenum compounds	86
Molybdenum ore and metal	119
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials	119
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap	119
Molybdenum wrought	119
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)	89
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof	199
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	197

	Page
Motor buses	170
Motorcycles, including parts	171
Motors and generators	161
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment	161
Motor-vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis	171
Motor vehicles	170
Mushrooms and truffles	22
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried	22
Musical instruments	195
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	196
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware	123
Narrow fabrics	64
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials	64
Natural gas and products derived therefrom	94
Natural gemstones	108
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum	29
Natural or cultured pearls	192
Naval stores	31
Neckwear	68
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers	192
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons	192
Newspapers	44
Newsprint	43
Nickel ore and metal	115
Non benzenoid organic compounds, miscellaneous	88
Noncellulosic man-made fibers	61
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof	156
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof	148
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products	106
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.	109
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof	156
Non-piston type aircraft engines	147
Nonrubber footwear	69
Nontextile floor coverings	194
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved	22
Office machines	157
Office machines and parts	158
Oilseeds	27
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes	18

	Page
Olives	24
Ophthalmic goods	202
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses	202
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic	202
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements	202
Ordnance and accessories	194
Ores of cerium and thorium	116
Organic chemicals (non benzenoid) miscellaneous	90
Organo sulfur compounds	90
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)	195
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies	201
Paints and related items, total	93
Particle board	41
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery	151
Parts of bicycles	193
Parts of machines	160
Parts of textile machinery	155
Passenger automobiles	170
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts	191
Periodicals	44
Petroleum products	93
Phonograph records	196
Phosphorus compounds	86
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof	198
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed	197
Photographic film viewers titlers, splicers, editors, combinations, thereof, and parts	198
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	198
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides	198
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers	197
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)	195
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen	113
Pistachio nuts	23
Plastics and resin materials	91

	Page
Platinum group metals	112
Pleasure boats; floating structures	172
Plywood and building boards	41
Pneumatic tires	95
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)	89
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen	16
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams	16
Portable electric hand tools	162
Portable electric lamps	163
Pottery products, n.e.c.	110
Poultry and poultry meat	15
Power transmission chain of iron and steel	124
Precious metal jewelry	192
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap	112
Precious metals	112
Prefabricated buildings	41
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c	112
Primary cells and batteries	161
Printed matter	44
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof	153
Products, miscellaneous	191
(Certain) products in schedule 4, part 13	94
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts and projection screens	198
Pulp and paper machinery; bookbinding machinery; printing machinery	153
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	148
Radar	165
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	165
Radio receivers and parts	164
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	164
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	169
Raw fibers	61
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	165
Refractory and heat-insulation products	109
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof	149
Rhenium metal	119
Rice (paddy and brown)	20
Robes and dressing gowns	67

	Page
Rough wood products	40
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel	124
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings	96
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total	95
Rubber footwear	69
Salts of organic acids (nonbenzenoid)	88
Sand	106
Sardines	17
Sauces	30
Sausage	16
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f	191
Scissors and shears	124
Seeds	20
Semiconductors	169
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	155
Sewing thread	62
Shellfish	17
Shoe machinery and parts thereof	158
Shortening and cooking oils	29
Silicon metal	119
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon	120
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap	119
Silver bullion	113
Silver compounds	86
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing	193
Small arms (bore diameter 30mm and under)	194
Snowmobiles	170
Snow skis	193
Soaps and synthetic detergents	92
Sodium bicarbonate	86
Sodium carbonate	86
Sodium chloride	86
Sodium compounds	86
Sodium hydrosulfite	87
Sodium sulfate	87
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages	26
Softwood logs	40
Softwood veneer and plywood	41
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	196

	Page
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings	196
Soups	30
Soybean oil	28
Soybeans	27
Special purpose motor vehicles	170
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts	200
Spices	26
Sporting goods	194
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof	150
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns	62
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk	62
Spun yarn, of wool or hair	62
Starches	21
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof	147
Steam generating boilers and auxiliary equipment and parts thereof	147
Storage batteries	162
Structures of base metal	124
Sugar, sirups, and molasses	24
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane	25
Sulfur dioxide	88
Sunflower seed	28
Surface-active agents	92
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	202
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts	201
Sweaters	66
Swine	15
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies	167
Switches other than circuit breakers	167
Synthetic dyes, total	92
Synthetic gemstones	108
Synthetic organic pesticides, total	84
Synthetic tanning materials	93
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total	92
Table flatware	123
Table flatware, precious metals	123
Table flatware, stainless steel	123
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery	110
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts	171
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors	166
Tantalum ore	120
Tantalum ore and metal	120

	Page
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap	120
Tantalum, wrought	120
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	165
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases, or solids	160
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	163
Telephone instruments	164
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment	163
Television apparatus	164
Television cameras	164
Television picture tubes	169
Television receivers	164
Tempered glass	111
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof	155
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires	64
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage)	61
Textile furnishings	65
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies	65
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles	154
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines	153
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof	153
Textile yarn-preparing machines	154
Textile yarn-producing machinery	154
Tin ore and metal	115
Tires other than pneumatic tires	95
Titanium ore and metal	120
Titanium ore and slag	120
Titanium sponge	120
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap	121
Titanium, wrought	121
Tobacco and tobacco products	27
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof	159
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled or frozen	22
Tonka and vanilla beans	31
Tool holders and accessories	156
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	192
Tractors, including parts	171
Transceivers	165
Transformers	161
Transistors	169
Tuna	17
Tubes for tires	96

	Page
Tungsten compounds	87
Tungsten ore and metal	121
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials	121
Tungsten, unwrought	121
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap	121
Tungsten, wrought	121
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard	157
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism	157
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters	157
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet glass)	111
Uranium compounds	87
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof	162
Vanadium compounds	87
Vanadium pentoxide	87
Vegetable oils, other	28
Vegetable products, miscellaneous	31
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated	22
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen	21
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)	22
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts	171
Vitreous china food utensils	110
Wallpaper	43
Waste paper	42
Watches and watch movements	199
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts	199
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor	148
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics	66
Wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped, other	68
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin	68
Weaving machines	154
Webs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f	64
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof	150
Welded wire mesh	122
Wheat	20
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages	26
Wire cloth	122
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing; bale ties	122

	Page
Wire strand and rope	122
Wirewound resistors	168
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses	66
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	66
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats, and jackets	66
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks and shorts	66
Wood manufactures, miscellaneous	41
Wood pulp	42
Wool and fine animal hair	61
Woven or knit fabrics, coated or filled, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and other laminated fabrics, and fabrics, n.s.p.f.	65
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	150
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts	201
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts	172
Zinc	116
Zinc compounds	87
Zinc metal and waste and scrap	116
Zinc ore and concentrate	116
Zinc sulfate	87
Zirconium compounds	88
Zirconium oxide	88