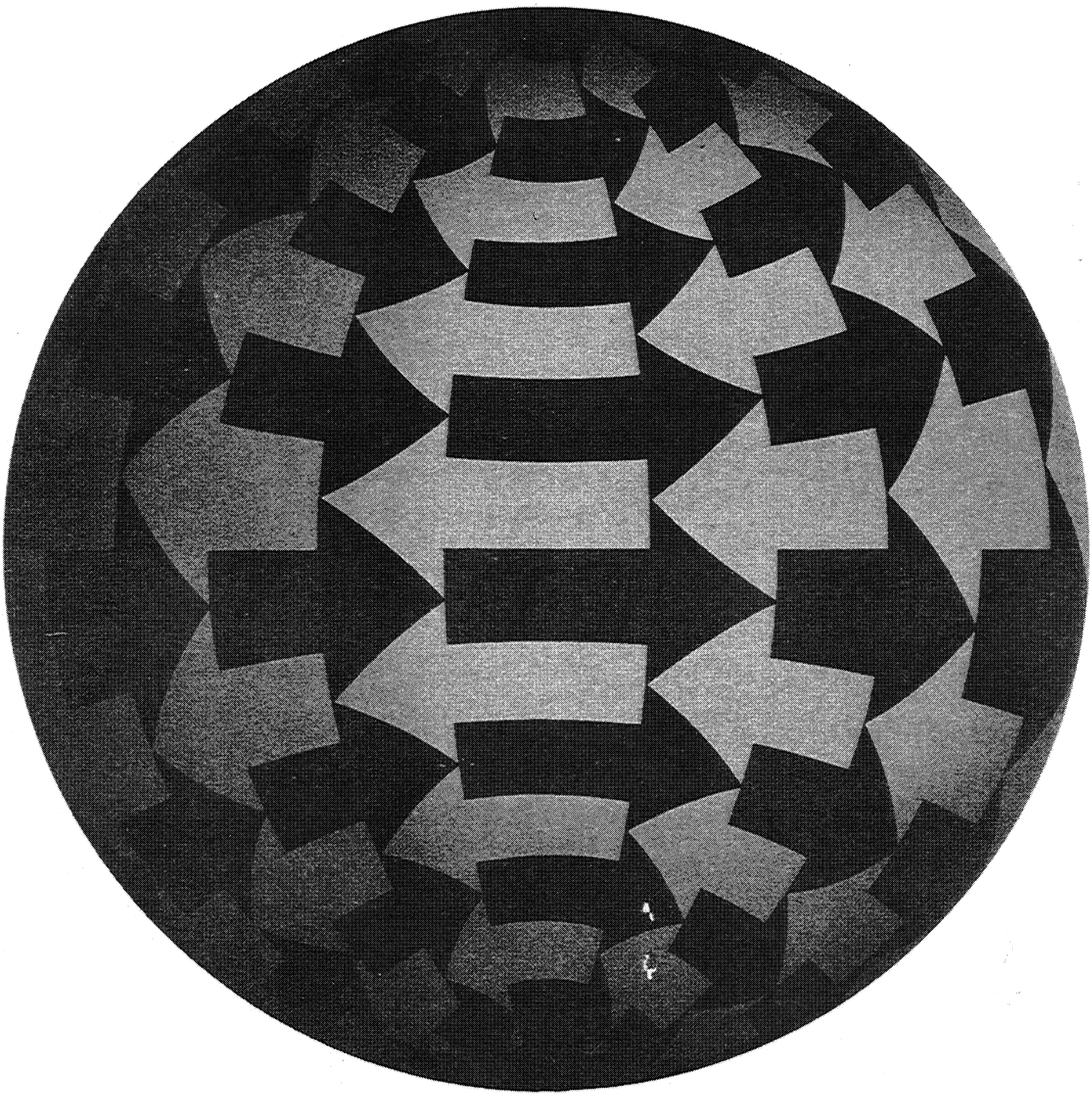
Annual 1984

U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas



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PREFACE

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

The basic components of the system are the tailormade trade tables, which consist of computer-generated import/export tables for key commodity areas or aggregations for which data have not generally been available on a routine, machine-generated basis. The data are compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce. 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.

This issue of U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas includes estimated data on 1983 domestic consumption, production, employment and import penetration ratios for the approximately 650 commodity groups covered in this report (app. E). These data have been estimated by the Commission's international trade analysts based on primary and secondary data sources including discussions with various Government and industry contacts. These estimated data are subject to change either from future secondary sources or from the detailed surveys the Commission often conducts in the course of its statutory investigations or other work.

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

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Overview of 1984 U.S. Merchandise Trade

During 1984, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit reached a record level of $110.9 billion, representing an 83-percent increase over the 1983 deficit of $60.7 billion, and an increase of 215 percent over the 1982 deficit of $35.2 billion. 1/ This surge in the trade deficit is generally attributed to a combination of factors including the strong U.S. economy; the continuing appreciation of the dollar; the slow economic growth in many major foreign markets and limited demand growth for imports from many developing nations; and the increasing export competition from emerging industrial countries and other industrial nations. In addition to these factors, however, market conditions unique to specific industries have also been a major factor in the worsening trade balance.

The $50.2 billion increase in the merchandise trade deficit in 1984 reflects trade balance declines in every major U.S. sector. The most significant decline occurred in the machinery and equipment sector where the trade deficit increased by $24.7 billion. This decline is broadly based, involving many product areas and countries; however, it arises principally from a strong increase in U.S. demand for foreign-made products, particularly motor vehicles, consumer electronic products, office machines, and semiconductors.

In 1984, the United States maintained a trade surplus in only two sectors, agricultural, animal, and vegetable products ($14.2 billion) and chemicals and related products ($10.7 billion). Merchandise trade deficits occurred in petroleum, natural gas and related products ($55.8 billion), machinery and equipment ($27.4 billion), minerals and metals ($24.0 billion), textiles and apparel ($11.8 billion), miscellaneous manufactures ($5.7 billion), footwear ($5.1 billion), and forest products ($4.6 billion) (table 1). Within these major sectors there were significant shifts in both U.S. exports and imports in 1984, as discussed below.

U.S. export developments

U.S. exports rose to $212.1 billion in 1984, representing an increase of 8.2 percent from the level in 1983 with exports rising in all U.S. sectors except petroleum, natural gas, and related products. Slow growth in key foreign markets and a continuing strong dollar influenced the relatively modest export increase, but as can be seen below, other factors were also significant.

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

Table 1.—U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by major commodity sectors, 1982, 1983, and 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item 2/	1982	1983	1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	37,141,668	36,523,114	37,605,260
Forest products	8,482,079	8,358,366	8,585,488
Textiles and apparel	6,471,520	5,677,188	6,444,110
Footwear	167,342	177,868	187,432
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products	5,716,850	4,547,988	4,163,153
Chemicals and related products	29,173,819	27,067,453	30,039,296
Minerals and metals	14,759,960	13,682,418	14,692,066
Machinery and equipment	87,291,151	82,353,638	89,753,945
Miscellaneous manufactures	15,290,409	15,003,014	15,196,508
Special provisions	2,662,837	2,578,300	5,389,793
Total	207,157,641	195,969,353	212,057,057
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	19,037,957	20,544,529	23,362,253
Forest products	9,020,612	10,808,405	13,231,158
Textiles and apparel	11,150,979	13,093,947	18,208,444
Footwear	3,552,820	4,185,444	5,246,535
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products	64,721,415	57,005,718	60,009,576
Chemicals and related products	13,340,607	15,138,370	19,347,318
Minerals and metals	29,246,777	29,332,725	38,725,641
Machinery and equipment	72,360,071	85,009,192	117,150,767
Miscellaneous manufactures	14,132,986	15,744,101	20,855,423
Special provisions	5,775,759	5,817,086	6,852,398
Total	242,339,988	256,679,523	322,989,519
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products	18,103,711	15,978,585	14,243,006
Forest products	-538,532	-2,450,039	-4,645,670
Textiles and apparel	-4,679,459	-7,416,759	-11,764,334
Footwear	-3,385,478	-4,007,576	-5,059,103
Petroleum, natural gas, and related products	-59,004,564	-52,457,730	-55,846,422
Chemicals and related products	15,833,212	11,929,082	10,691,977
Minerals and metals	-14,486,816	-15,650,306	-24,033,575
Machinery and equipment	14,931,079	-2,655,554	-27,396,821
Miscellaneous manufactures	1,157,423	-741,086	-5,658,915
Special provisions	-3,112,921	-3,238,786	-1,462,604
Total	-35,182,347	-60,710,170	-110,932,462

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

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

In the agricultural sector, increased demand for grains contributed to a 7-percent increase in the value of U.S. exports of grains to $14.8 billion. In 1984, U.S. exports of corn were valued at $7.1 billion, up 9 percent from the level of corn exports in 1983. This may be partially explained by an 8-percent rise in the per bushel cost of corn exported to Japan and a sharp increase (246 percent) in the quantity of corn exported to the U.S.S.R. The value of soybean exports declined by 8 percent to $5.4 billion, or by $487 million, largely as a result of decreased demand by the EC.

In the textiles, apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. exports increased almost 12 percent, from nearly $5.9 billion in 1983 to $6.6 billion in 1984. Fiber exports which accounted for most of the gain, increased approximately $800 million, from $2.5 billion in 1983 to $3.3 billion in 1984, or by about 32 percent. More than three-fourths of the increase in fiber exports took place in raw cotton, most of which was shipped during the first quarter of 1984, when global supplies of cotton were limited and demand was rising. The major export markets for raw cotton during 1984 included Japan, the Republic of Korea (Korea), Taiwan, and the U.S.S.R., which together accounted for approximately 57 percent of the total value.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. exports of petroleum products decreased by 9.2 percent, from $4.6 billion in 1983 to $4.2 billion in 1984. The decrease was a result of oversupply on the world market and the comparative strength of the U.S. dollar against other currencies. Exports of fertilizers and fertilizer materials increased by 30 percent, from $2.1 billion in 1983 to $2.7 billion in 1984. Exports of diammonium phosphate to the People's Republic of China (China) and India accounted for most of the increase.

In the minerals and metals sector, U.S. exports of iron and steel mill products declined 15 percent to $892 million in 1984 from $1.0 billion in 1983. The decline in exports is largely a result of the strength of the dollar relative to other major currencies and a lagging economic recovery relative to U.S. economic growth, in principal export markets.

In the machinery and equipment sector, U.S. exports of office machines increased by 25 percent, rising from $11.6 billion in 1983 to $14.5 billion in 1984, as the United States maintained its technical leadership in computers and data processing equipment. U.S. exports of semiconductors showed a similar increase, rising from $4.4 billion to $5.4 billion. Semiconductor exports were largely wafers and dice sent to developing countries for final assembly. Exports of passenger automobiles increased by 16 percent in 1984, reaching $4.9 billion. The increase in exports of passenger automobiles was related to the integration of the U.S. and Canadian industries. The most significant decline in exports in 1984 was in shipments of aircraft and spacecraft. Exports of these types of machinery decreased by $1.8 billion to $5.6 billion.

U.S. import developments

U.S. imports increased to $323.0 billion in 1984, representing an increase of 26 percent compared with imports in 1983. Imports were up in all major sectors. The U.S. economic recovery and the strong dollar were the major factors contributing to the overall import rise, but as in the case of

U.S. exports, other factors often are of equal or greater importance when specific product areas are considered.

In the agricultural sector, U.S. imports of coffee rose from $2.8 billion to $3.3 billion, or by 18 percent. Most of the increase was accounted for by an 8-percent increase in the quantity of imports of green coffee beans and a 9-percent rise in their unit value.

In the textiles, apparel, and footwear sector, U.S. imports increased almost 36 percent, from $17.3 billion in 1983 to $23.5 billion in 1984. More than 55 percent of total imports of such products during 1983-84 were concentrated in apparel that increased from $9.6 billion in 1983 to $13.4 billion in 1984, or by about 40 percent. The bulk of apparel imports continued to come from the Big Three--Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea--and China and were largely concentrated in sweaters, shirts and blouses, coats, and trousers. Imports of textile mill products, most notably broadwoven fabrics, increased from $3.2 billion in 1983 to $4.4 billion in 1984, or by about 38 percent. Nonrubber footwear imports, which accounted for over 90 percent of the total value of footwear imports during 1983 and 1984, increased 27 percent to $4.7 billion in 1984 from $3.7 billion in 1983.

In the energy and chemicals sector, U.S. imports of petroleum products increased by 24 percent, from $15.0 billion in 1983 to $18.6 billion in 1984. The comparative strength of the U.S. dollar has been cited as resulting in the increased flow of heavy and light fuel oils from offshore refineries into the U.S. market. In addition, reduced energy consumption worldwide and an abundant supply of crude petroleum lead to world oversupply of these petroleum products. Imports of natural gas and its derived products decreased by 11 percent, from $5.5 billion in 1983 to $4.9 billion in 1984. Ample supplies of domestic materials accounted for the decrease. U.S. imports of certain inorganic chemical compounds, such as aluminum oxide and uranium compounds, increased by 30 percent, from $2.3 billion in 1983 to $3.0 billion in 1984. Lower production costs for offshore producers and the strong U.S. dollar were the principal reasons given for the increase.

In the minerals and metals sector, U.S. imports of iron and steel mill products increased 59 percent to $10.2 billion in 1984 from $6.4 billion in 1983. These increasing imports, which consisted primarily of pipes and tubes, bars, semifinished steel, and sheets and strip, were largely a result of demand stimulated by construction activity and consumer spending for durable products in the automotive and appliance industries, coupled with attractive pricing of imports aided by the continued strength of the dollar.

U.S. imports of machinery and equipment showed a significant increase during 1984 as imports of passenger automobiles rose by more than 26 percent, reaching $30.7 billion. An increase in demand for Japanese motor vehicles was the principal reason. During the year, imports of office machines, principally automatic data processing machines, grew by 59 percent, reaching $10.6 billion and imports of semiconductors grew almost as rapidly, increasing by 54 percent to $7.8 billion. Imports of semiconductors from Japan grew by about 114 percent. Imports of telephonic and telegraphic apparatus increased by 39 percent to $12.8 billion and imports of tape recorders and tape players,

principally video cassette recorders, increased by 58 percent to $5.3 billion. It is believed that the increase in imports of radio telephonic and telegraphic apparatus was related to the deregulation of the telephone industry. Imports of articles for making or breaking electrical circuits increased by $506 million to $1.9 billion. During 1984, no import decline was recorded in any major item of trade.

In the miscellaneous manufactures sector, U.S. imports of furniture increased from $1.8 billion to $2.5 billion, or by 37 percent, due to the continued increase in quality of imported furniture and effective marketing procedures by importers. Imports of jewelry increased from $1.3 billion to $1.9 billion, or by 48 percent, not only due to the record strength of the U.S. dollar, but also to the near doubling of imports of costume jewelry and the popularity of pearl jewelry. Imports of scientific instruments also increased from $1.3 billion to $1.9 billion, or by 43 percent, due primarily to the improved economic conditions in the United States and the availability of state-of-the-art, competitively priced foreign-made goods.

U.S. bilateral trade

The United States experienced worsening trade balances with most of its major trading partners during 1984 (table 2). The largest declines in the U.S. trade balance occurred with Japan (down $14.2 billion), the European Community (EC) (down by $10.7 billion), and Canada (down $6.4 billion).

As indicated previously, the rising U.S. trade deficit stems in part from the appreciation of the U.S. dollar in 1984 relative to other major currencies. The International Monetary Fund's weighted-average foreign-currency value of the U.S. dollar was up 8 percent in 1984 from the level of that in 1983. This increase suggests a continuing decrease in U.S. competitiveness in export markets. The appreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to other major currencies is shown in the following tabulation (average currency units per U.S. dollar):

Currency	1983	1984	Percentage change
	Per U.S. dollar		Percent
Yen (Japan)	237.52	237.52	0
Pound (United Kingdom)	.6597	.7518	14
Franc (France)	7.6213	8.7401	15
Dollar (Canada)	1.2324	1.2951	5
Lira (Italy)	1,518.85	1,756.96	16
Deutsche mark (West Germany)	2.5533	2.8459	11

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

Canada.--The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Canada in 1984 was $21.8 billion, reflecting U.S. imports of $66.3 billion and exports of $44.5 billion. The 1984 trade deficit represented a 41-percent increase over the 1983 level of $15.4 billion, as imports increased by 28 percent from $52.0 billion, and exports increased 22 percent from $36.5 billion.

Table 2.—All merchandise sectors: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, 1983, and 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1982	1983	1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	32,415,256	36,544,896	44,515,081
Japan	20,366,769	21,225,748	22,692,128
EC	45,723,221	42,420,383	44,795,654
Brazil	3,369,317	2,519,976	2,585,244
Hong Kong	2,291,080	2,407,165	2,884,740
India	1,579,765	1,812,262	1,543,794
Korea	5,318,135	5,684,604	5,785,965
Mexico	11,025,835	8,755,231	11,461,202
Taiwan	4,085,474	4,296,134	4,658,027
OPEC	20,326,098	15,146,145	13,465,554
NMES	6,541,675	5,070,283	7,189,204
China	2,904,535	2,163,218	2,988,479
All other	54,115,008	50,086,520	50,480,457
Total	207,157,641	195,969,353	212,057,057
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	46,328,510	51,982,346	66,342,454
Japan	37,421,593	40,887,305	56,595,926
EC	42,300,203	43,767,725	56,876,278
Brazil	4,171,428	4,943,437	7,207,997
Hong Kong	5,529,496	6,389,992	8,228,916
India	1,396,776	2,187,185	2,545,723
Korea	5,631,419	7,180,827	9,295,050
Mexico	15,488,039	16,618,937	17,762,398
Taiwan	8,863,304	11,193,076	14,706,390
OPEC	31,059,719	24,807,964	26,436,934
NMES	3,277,926	3,577,060	5,200,209
China	2,215,856	2,217,525	3,040,400
All other	40,871,570	43,143,665	51,791,240
Total	242,339,988	256,679,523	322,989,519
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-13,913,253	-15,437,449	-21,827,373
Japan	-17,054,823	-19,661,556	-33,903,797
EC	3,423,017	-1,347,341	-12,080,623
Brazil	-802,111	-2,423,460	-4,622,752
Hong Kong	-3,238,415	-3,982,827	-5,344,175
India	182,988	-374,923	-1,001,928
Korea	-313,283	-1,496,222	-3,509,084
Mexico	-4,462,203	-7,863,706	-6,301,195
Taiwan	-4,777,830	-6,896,942	-10,048,362
OPEC	-10,733,620	-9,661,818	-12,971,379
NMES	3,263,749	1,493,223	1,988,994
China	688,678	-54,307	-51,921
All other	13,243,438	6,942,855	-1,310,783
Total	-35,182,347	-60,710,170	-110,932,462

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

The major items traded between the United States and Canada are as follows: machinery and equipment, which accounted for 42 percent of U.S. imports from Canada and 57 percent of U.S. exports to Canada in 1984; forest products, 14 percent of imports and 4 percent of exports; petroleum, natural gas, and related products, 14 percent of imports and 2 percent of exports; and minerals and metals, 13 percent of imports and 10 percent of exports.

The $6.4 billion increase in the total U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Canada in 1984 largely reflects a $1.2 billion increase in the deficit in forest products, which went from $6.6 billion in 1983 to $7.8 billion in 1984. U.S. imports of lumber, and plywood and building boards from Canada increased from $2.8 billion in 1983 to $3.0 billion in 1984, in part because of the continued high housing starts in the United States. A $1.8 billion increase in the deficit in petroleum, natural gas, and related products--which went from $7.5 billion in 1983 to $8.3 billion in 1984--also contributed to the U.S. trade deficit.

The $14.4 billion increase in U.S. total imports from Canada reflects a $7.8 billion increase in U.S. imports of machinery and equipment, from $20.1 billion to $27.9 billion. U.S. imports of passenger automobiles increased from $7.5 billion in 1983 to $10.7 billion in 1984. Imports of motor-vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis, increased from $3.2 billion in 1983 to $4.3 billion in 1984. Strong demand for automobiles in the United States led to the increase in imports.

The $8.0 billion increase in U.S. exports to Canada reflects a $5.0 billion increase in exports of machinery and equipment, from $20.6 billion in 1983 to 25.6 billion in 1984. U.S. exports of passenger automobiles increased from $3.9 billion in 1982 to $4.6 billion in 1983; and motor-vehicle parts exports, except bodies and chassis, increased from $4.8 billion to $6.3 billion, reflecting strong Canadian demand. Also contributing to the increase in exports was a rise in exports of minerals and metals from $3.3 billion in 1982 to $3.8 billion in 1983.

Japan.--The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Japan showed a significant rise in 1984, increasing by more than 72 percent over that of 1983 and reaching $33.9 billion. During the year, U.S. imports from Japan increased by 38 percent to $56.6 billion, whereas U.S. exports to Japan increased by only 7 percent to $22.7 billion.

The U.S. trade deficit with Japan in 1984 was largely related to trade in manufactured goods. Imports of machinery and equipment were $36.6 billion larger than exports in 1984, and imports of minerals and metals were $4.0 billion larger. The principal types of imports were motor vehicles, office machines, consumer electronic products, and semiconductors. Principal types of imported mineral and metal products were those made of iron and steel. The United States experienced a U.S. trade surplus with Japan in agricultural products, chemicals, and forest products. The trade surplus in agricultural products reached $6.3 billion in 1984, principally through an increase in grain exports. The trade surplus of $2.1 billion in chemicals was related to an increase in exports of organic and inorganic chemical compounds and manmade drugs. The trade surplus of $1.5 billion in forest products was principally the result of increased exports of wood and wood products and paper in rolls.

European Community.--The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with the EC widened in 1984 to $12.1 billion, rising more than $10 billion compared with the trade deficit of $1.3 billion in 1983, the first such deficit in many years. U.S. imports from the EC rose 30 percent above the 1983 level to $56.9 billion in 1984, and exports to the EC rose by 6 percent to $44.8 billion.

In 1984, EC exports to the United States were mostly in the following areas: machinery and equipment, accounting for 36 percent of U.S. imports from the EC; minerals and metals, 14 percent; petroleum, natural gas, and related products, 11 percent; and chemicals, 11 percent. U.S. exports to the EC in 1984 consisted mainly of machinery and equipment, accounting for 42 percent of the exports to the EC; chemicals, 17 percent; and agricultural products, 15 percent.

The rise of $2.4 billion from 1983 to 1984 in U.S. exports to the EC was accounted for by a $1.8 billion increase in sales of U.S. machinery and equipment, and by a $0.8 billion rise in sales of U.S. chemicals. U.S. sales of office machines in the EC totaled $6.5 billion, rising by 21 percent, or by $1.1 billion from 1983 to 1984. Favorable U.S. technological advantages continued to enhance sales of such U.S. office equipment as computers, automatic data processors, calculators, and photocopiers. Sales within the EC of the leading types of U.S. electrical machinery rose by 16 percent (about $400 million) to a total $2.5 billion in 1984. Among the U.S. chemicals with higher sales in the EC were acyclic organic chemicals and synthetic resins. In 1984, U.S. exports of agricultural products to the EC declined from the year earlier level by 12 percent to $6.6 billion. U.S. exports of soybeans, soybean meal, and feedstuffs to the EC dropped, as EC surpluses of wheat and skim milk, and smaller hog and cattle stocks dampened its imports of soybeans, soybean meal, and feedstuffs.

The $31.1 billion rise in U.S. imports of merchandise from the EC from 1983 to 1984 was broad based, with imports in every major commodity group rising. The largest gains for EC products occurred among U.S. imports of machinery and equipment (an increase from 1983 to 1984 of $5.6 billion), chemicals, and minerals and metals (with each of the categories rising by $1.4 billion). The United States, which for many years had a trade surplus with the EC in machinery and equipment, saw its $2.0 billion surplus of such products in 1983 become a $1.8 billion trade deficit in 1984. U.S. imports of motor vehicles from the EC continued to climb, rising by 31 percent to a total of $8.1 billion in 1984. U.S. imports of most of the other types of machinery and equipment also rose, including boilers, engines, aircraft, metalworking and stoneworking machines, elevators, cranes, moving and mining equipment, electrical equipment, and equipment for making pulp and paper.

Brazil.--U.S. exports to Brazil increased by 3 percent, from $2.5 billion in 1983 to $2.6 billion in 1984. U.S. imports from Brazil increased by 46 percent, from $4.9 billion in 1983 to $7.2 in 1984. As a result of the larger increase in imports compared with exports, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Brazil increased by 91 percent to $4.6 billion in 1984 from $2.4 billion in 1983.

Merchandise sectors accounting for the largest share of exports to Brazil in 1984 were machinery and equipment, 36 percent; chemicals and related products, 34 percent, and agricultural, animal and vegetable products, 20 percent. Exports of machinery and equipment to Brazil decreased by 7 percent, from $973 million in 1983 to $907 million in 1984. Brazil has established requirements that certain manufactured items must contain at least a minimum content of domestic Brazilian materials. U.S. exports to Brazil of chemicals and related products increased by 20 percent, from $718 million in 1983 to $861 million in 1984. These chemicals were needed to maintain Brazilian manufacturers output of finished products and were either not available in Brazil or available in insufficient quantity. U.S. exports of agricultural, animal, and vegetable products increased by 8 percent, to $509 million in 1984 from $470 million in 1983. Except for certain grains, dried vegetables, and vegetable oils, Brazil is relatively self-sufficient in agricultural products.

Merchandise sectors accounting for the largest share of U.S. imports from Brazil in 1984 were agricultural, animal, and vegetable products, 32 percent; minerals and metals, 16 percent; machinery and equipment, 14 percent; footwear, 12 percent; petroleum, natural gas, and related products, 10 percent; and chemicals and related products, 7 percent. The United States has been historically a large importer of Brazilian agricultural products. Among the principal imported products are coffee, cocoa, tobacco, and sugar. U.S. imports of agricultural products increased to $3.0 billion in 1984 from $2.7 billion in 1983. A wide range of machinery and equipment, including automotive parts is imported from Brazil. In 1984, U.S. imports of machinery and equipment from Brazil increased 40 percent to a value of $968 million from a value of $691 million in 1983. Imports of minerals and metals, including certain iron and steel products went from a value of $690 million in 1983 to a value of $1.2 billion in 1984. U.S. imports of nonrubber footwear increased by 66 percent in 1984 to $879 million from $531 million in 1983. Leather footwear from Brazil is largely of good quality and has displaced some higher priced U.S. imports from other sources. Imports of certain petroleum products increased by 28 percent to $716 million and chemicals and related products increased by 83 percent to $861 million in 1984.

Hong Kong.--The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Hong Kong in 1984 totaled $5.3 billion, an increase of 34 percent over the 1983 deficit of $4.0 billion and 65 percent over the 1982 deficit of $3.2 billion. Although U.S. imports and exports both increased in 1984, the 29-percent growth in imports to $8.2 billion exceeded the 20-percent expansion in exports to $2.9 billion. In terms of absolute increases, imports rose by $1.8 billion and exports, just under $500 million.

Slightly more than half the total merchandise trade deficit with Hong Kong in 1984 occurred in textiles and apparel, the largest category of imports from Hong Kong. Textile and apparel imports from Hong Kong in 1984 increased by 31 percent over the 1983 level to $3.2 billion; apparel accounted for 93 percent of the total, making Hong Kong the largest source for imported apparel. In terms of quantity, imports of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber products covered by the bilateral quota agreement rose by 8 percent and those not covered by the agreement, namely apparel of miscellaneous textile fibers such as silk, linen, and ramie, rose by 134 percent. U.S. exports of textiles and apparel to Hong Kong, after declining 33 percent from 1982 to $93 million in 1983, grew by 52 percent to $141 million, about the same as that in 1982.

The most important category of trade with Hong Kong in terms of combined imports and exports is machinery and equipment, which accounted for 30 percent of the trade deficit with that country in 1984. The trade deficit in machinery and equipment, after rising by 121 percent from 1982 to $1.2 billion in 1983, increased by another 32 percent in 1984 to $1.6 billion. The widening of the deficit resulted from a 27-percent increase in U.S. imports to $2.75 billion and a smaller 21-percent increase in U.S. exports to $1.14 billion.

Other merchandise sectors contributing significantly to the U.S. trade deficit in 1984 were footwear ($77 million) and miscellaneous manufactures ($1.2 billion). The largest trade surpluses with Hong Kong in 1984 were in agriculture and chemicals, though neither showed any real growth during 1982-84, annually averaging $380 million and $220 million, respectively. By contrast, the trade surplus in the petroleum sector, roughly equivalent to U.S. exports, expanded significantly--albeit from a very small base--from $9 million in 1982 to $52 million in 1983, and to $68 million in 1984.

India.--The U.S. merchandise trade balance with India continued to deteriorate in 1984, with the deficit almost tripling from $375 million in 1983 to $1.0 billion in 1984. The larger deficit resulted from a 17-percent drop in exports, from $1.8 billion in 1983 to $1.5 billion in 1984, and a 14-percent increase in imports, from $2.2 billion in 1983 to $2.5 billion in 1984.

The key to the continued deficit with India was in the large U.S. imports of petroleum, which declined slightly from $863 million in 1983 to $840 million in 1984, but remained the single most important item imported from India. However, the imports, consisting almost entirely of crude petroleum, accounted for less than 2 percent of total U.S. petroleum imports in 1984.

Another important factor contributing to the deficit with India were substantial imports of gems which increased from $482 million in 1983 to $594 million in 1984. Almost all of the imports were cut diamonds used in lower quality, small-sized diamond jewelry.

The U.S. trade deficit with India in textiles and apparel increased 31 percent, from $340 million in 1983 to $444 million in 1984, as imports rose 32 percent from $352 million in 1983 to $463 million in 1984. Most of the increased imports were in women's, girls', and infants' apparel, imports of which rose 22 percent, from $185 million in 1983 to $225 million in 1984. Substantial increases were also recorded in woven fabric imports which jumped from $49 million in 1983 to $76 million in 1984.

In 1983, because of large wheat exports, the United States had a favorable trade balance of $454 million with India in agricultural, animal, and vegetable products. However, in 1984, the trade balance was a negative $16 million, as U.S. exports dropped almost two-thirds from $700 million in 1983 to $264 million in 1984 and U.S. imports rose 14 percent, from $246 million in 1983 to $280 million in 1984. Most of the trade deficit was caused by a decline in U.S. grain exports, which dropped from $576 million in 1983 to $43 million in 1984. The increased agricultural imports were paced by edible nuts, imports of which rose from $74 million in 1983 to $94 million in 1984.

The U.S. trade surplus with India in chemicals and related products increased from $131 million in 1983 to $373 million in 1984, as exports more than doubled from $181 million in 1983 to $449 million in 1984. Fertilizers accounted for almost all the export growth; such exports quadrupled from $72 million in 1983 to $323 million in 1984 and reflected the rising demand in India for greater yields in agricultural products on cultivated land.

The U.S. favorable trade balance with India in machinery and equipment decreased from $623 million in 1983 to $480 million in 1984, as exports declined from $666 million in 1983 to $546 million in 1984. The export decline occurred in several products, chief of which were aircraft and space craft, down from $109 million in 1983 to $86 million in 1984, office machines, down from $73 million in 1983 to $56 million in 1984, and iron and steel products, down from $23 million in 1983 to $19 million in 1984. Significant import increases were in office machines, up from $14 million in 1983 to $24 million in 1984, electrical machinery, up from $18 million in 1983 to $20 million in 1984, and boilers and nonelectric motors and engines, up from $6 million in 1983 to $13 million in 1984.

Mexico.--The continuing U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Mexico declined 20 percent to $6.3 billion in 1984 from the deficit of $7.9 billion in 1983. The major deficit in 1984 continued to occur in the petroleum sector ($7.4 billion) followed by the minerals and metals sector ($500 million).

Total U.S. imports from Mexico amounted to $17.8 billion in 1984, 7 percent more than the $16.6 billion in 1983. With the exception of a slight decline in the value of imports of agricultural products, increases were reported in all sectors. In 1983, the petroleum sector accounted for 44 percent of total imports from Mexico, machinery and equipment for 26 percent, agricultural products for 10 percent, and minerals and metals for 8 percent.

U.S. exports to Mexico increased about 30 percent to $11.4 billion in 1984 from $8.8 billion in 1983. All product sectors reported increases in exports during 1984. The machinery and equipment sector accounted for 45 percent of these exports, agricultural products for 18 percent, and chemicals and related products for 13 percent.

The product area responsible for the most significant trade shift in 1984 was the machinery and equipment sector, which reported an increase of $1.6 billion in exports of motor vehicles, machine tools, and office machine parts. Most of these products were shipped to Mexico for further processing and reimportation into the United States under the provisions of items 806.30 and 807.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

Korea.--The U.S. merchandise deficit with Korea in 1984 was over $3.5 billion, more than double the 1983 deficit of $1.5 billion. U.S. imports from Korea rose to $9.3 billion in 1984 from $7.2 billion in 1983. U.S. exports in 1984 were $5.8 billion, 2 percent above the 1983 level of $5.7 billion.

The largest deficits appeared in the textiles and apparel sector ($2 billion) and the footwear sector ($952 million), chiefly reflecting U.S. imports of wearing apparel and nonrubber footwear. The agricultural sector showed the largest surplus ($1.2 billion) with substantial exports of corn, wheat, soybeans, cattle hides, and leather.

The most significant trade shift was in the machinery and equipment sector with an increase in the deficit of more than 400 percent between 1983 and 1984, from $138 million to $767 million. An improving consumer market in the United States contributed to a growth in imports of articles such as color television receivers, cordless telephones, and personal computers and accessories.

Reflecting the diversity of the portfolio of imports from Korea, the other significant product areas showing the most rapid growth in imports between 1983 and 1984 were toys and dolls (chiefly stuffed toy animals), which rose from $154 million to $296 million; and rails, pipes, tubes, and wire of iron and steel, which rose from $399 million to $601 million. The fastest rising product area in terms of U.S. exports to Korea in 1984 was aircraft, from $252 million to $353 million.

Taiwan.--The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Taiwan in 1984 was $10.0 billion, 46 percent higher than the 1983 deficit of $6.9 billion. U.S. imports from Taiwan in 1984 totaled $14.7 billion, compared with $11.2 billion in 1983. U.S. exports to Taiwan in 1984 reached $4.7 billion, slightly higher than the $4.3 billion in 1983.

A large deficit continued to occur in the miscellaneous manufactures sector with a level of $2.8 billion in 1984. This reflected high U.S. imports of luggage, furniture, sporting goods, bicycles, and toys. The deficit in the textiles and apparel sector grew to $2.3 billion in 1984, as Taiwan remained the second largest supplier of these imports at $2.6 million. Taiwan also repeated as the largest supplier of imported footwear in 1984, furnishing 1.5 billion dollars' worth. The trade surplus in the agricultural sector remained at nearly $1 billion in 1984, largely on the strength of high exports of corn, soybeans, and cattle hides.

The greatest trade shift occurred in the machinery and equipment sector, where the trade deficit rose 59 percent during 1983-84, from $2.1 billion to $3.3 billion. The latter figure also made this the sector with the largest deficit in 1984. Telephone apparatus and parts were a major import growth area due primarily to the deregulation of the U.S. telephone industry. Other product areas in this category demonstrating considerable growth between 1983 and 1984 were office machines and parts, especially personal computers, color television receivers, and aircraft. Fast rising import areas outside this category during 1983-84 included mushrooms, which rose from $7 million to $72 million, and industrial fasteners, from $140 million to $256 million.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).--The U.S. merchandise trade deficit with OPEC in 1984 was $13.0 billion, or 34 percent greater than the 1983 trade deficit. U.S. imports of goods from OPEC in 1984 were valued at $26.4 billion compared with $24.8 in 1983. U.S. exports to OPEC decreased by 12 percent to $13.5 billion in 1984 from $15.2 billion in 1983. With oversupply in the world crude petroleum market and decreasing crude petroleum prices, OPEC has reduced trade in almost all sectors to preserve foreign currency holdings.

On a merchandise sector basis, 88 percent of all imports from OPEC are petroleum, natural gas, and related products. Although crude petroleum imports from OPEC have decreased about 7 percent to $11 billion in 1984 from that of 1983, imports of petroleum products, such as heavy and light fuel oils, have increased. The increase in these latter products has been principally from Venezuela and Algeria, and represent an increase of $1.7 billion or 35 percent, for a value of $6.6 billion in 1984.

Merchandise sectors accounting for the largest share of exports to OPEC in 1984 were machinery and equipment, 46 percent; agricultural, animal and vegetable products, 22 percent; and chemicals and related products, 11 percent. U.S. exports of machinery and equipment to OPEC in 1984 decreased by 24 percent to $6.2 billion. OPEC imports of U.S. manufactured motor vehicles decreased significantly with trucks down 55 percent, buses, 70 percent, and automobiles, 15 percent. U.S. exports of agricultural products increased 10 percent to $3.0 billion in 1984 from $2.7 billion in 1983. Chemicals and related products exports to OPEC in 1984 increased 15 percent to $1.5 billion. Most of these products are plastics polymer resins and specialty products not available from domestic OPEC manufacturers.

Nonmarket economy countries (NME's).--The United States had a merchandise trade surplus with NME's of $2.0 billion in 1984, up from $1.5 billion in 1983 but still below the $3.3 billion surplus in 1982. The reversal in 1984 of the declining U.S. trade surplus with NME's was due to a significant increase in U.S. exports to NME's although U.S. imports from NME's continued to increase. Exports to NME's increased from $5.1 billion to $7.2 billion and imports from NME's increased from $3.6 billion to $5.2 billion. China accounted for 42 percent of U.S. exports to NME's in 1984, about the same share as that in 1983, and for 58 percent of U.S. imports from NME's, down from 62 percent in 1983.

The largest trade surplus with NME's in 1984 occurred in agricultural products ($3.4 billion) and the largest deficits in textile products ($1.1 billion) and petroleum products ($1.3 billion). Exports of agricultural products to NME's (largely grains) recovered from the low level of 1983 to reach $3.9 billion in 1984, about equal to exports in 1982. In textiles and apparel, both exports and imports increased but the increase in imports was larger. Exports, valued at $341 million, were still below the 1982 level, and imports reached a record level of $1.5 billion in 1984. Textile items imported from NME's include fabrics, apparel, and floor coverings. U.S. exports of petroleum products to NME's are negligible compared with U.S. imports which increased substantially in 1983 and 1984, reaching $1.3 billion in the latter year. Gasoline, crude petroleum, and light oils account for most of the imports of petroleum products from NME's. In addition to agricultural products, U.S. exports of machinery and equipment have provided a steadily growing surplus. The surplus in machinery and equipment in 1984 was $837 million, resulting from imports of $217 million and exports of $1.1 billion.

U.S. imports from China totaled $3.0 billion in 1984, up 37 percent from $2.2 billion in 1983. U.S. exports also totaled $3.0 billion, up 38 percent from that of 1983. There was a small trade deficit with China in both 1983 and 1984. Imports from China increased in most product categories but

increases were most notable in textiles and apparel, petroleum products, and miscellaneous manufactures. Increased exports to China were most notable in machinery and equipment, chemicals, and textile fibers.

In 1984, the U.S.S.R. was about equal to China in its importance as an export market, mainly as a result of large purchases of corn and wheat. As a supplier of U.S. imports, the U.S.S.R. is less important, ranking third after China and Romania.

ANALYSES OF TRADE SHIFTS, BY SECTORS

Agricultural, Animal, and Vegetable Products 1/

In 1984, the United States had a favorable balance of trade in agricultural, animal, and vegetable products of $14.2 billion, compared with $16.0 billion in 1983 (table 3, fig. 1). Between the 2 years, exports increased 3 percent, from $36.5 billion to $37.6 billion, and imports increased 14 percent, from $20.5 billion to $23.4 billion. Increased demand for grains by the Nonmarket Economies (NME's) was the primary reason for the increase in exports. Greater demand in the United States--associated with an expanding economy--and the strong U.S. dollar contributed to the rise in imports.

From 1983 to 1984, imports in a large number of commodity areas increased. The largest of these increases occurred in coffee, where imports rose from $2.8 billion in 1983 to $3.3 billion in 1984; fruit juices, which increased from $546 million in 1983 to $809 million in 1984; and cocoa and confectionery, which rose from $936 million to $1.2 billion.

The value of U.S. exports of grains increased from $13.8 billion in 1983 to $14.8 billion in 1984. The majority of the increase was made up of corn exports. Also, the value of hides and skins exports increased from $800 million in 1983 to $1.2 billion in 1984.

U.S. bilateral trade

U.S. agricultural trade involves a large number of foreign market and supplier countries. However, only a small number of these account for the bulk of the trade. In 1984, the leading U.S. export markets (with their share of U.S. agricultural exports) and the major products shipped to them were as follows: Japan (18 percent), grains, oilseeds, meat, fish, tobacco and tobacco products, and hides and skins; and the EC (17 percent), oilseeds, animal feeds, tobacco and tobacco products, and oilcake and meal. Other major markets in 1984 were the NME's (10 percent), grains and hides and skins; the OPEC countries (8 percent), grains, and oils, fats, and greases, and tobacco and tobacco products; Canada (5 percent), fresh fruits and vegetables, animal feeds, oilcake and meal, and fruit juice; and Mexico (5 percent), grains and oilseeds.

An increase in U.S. agricultural exports to the NME's from $2.5 billion in 1983 to $3.9 billion in 1984 reflected decreased production of grains in the U.S.S.R, and a resulting increase in import needs. U.S. exports to the EC declined from $7.5 billion in 1983 to $6.6 billion in 1984.

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

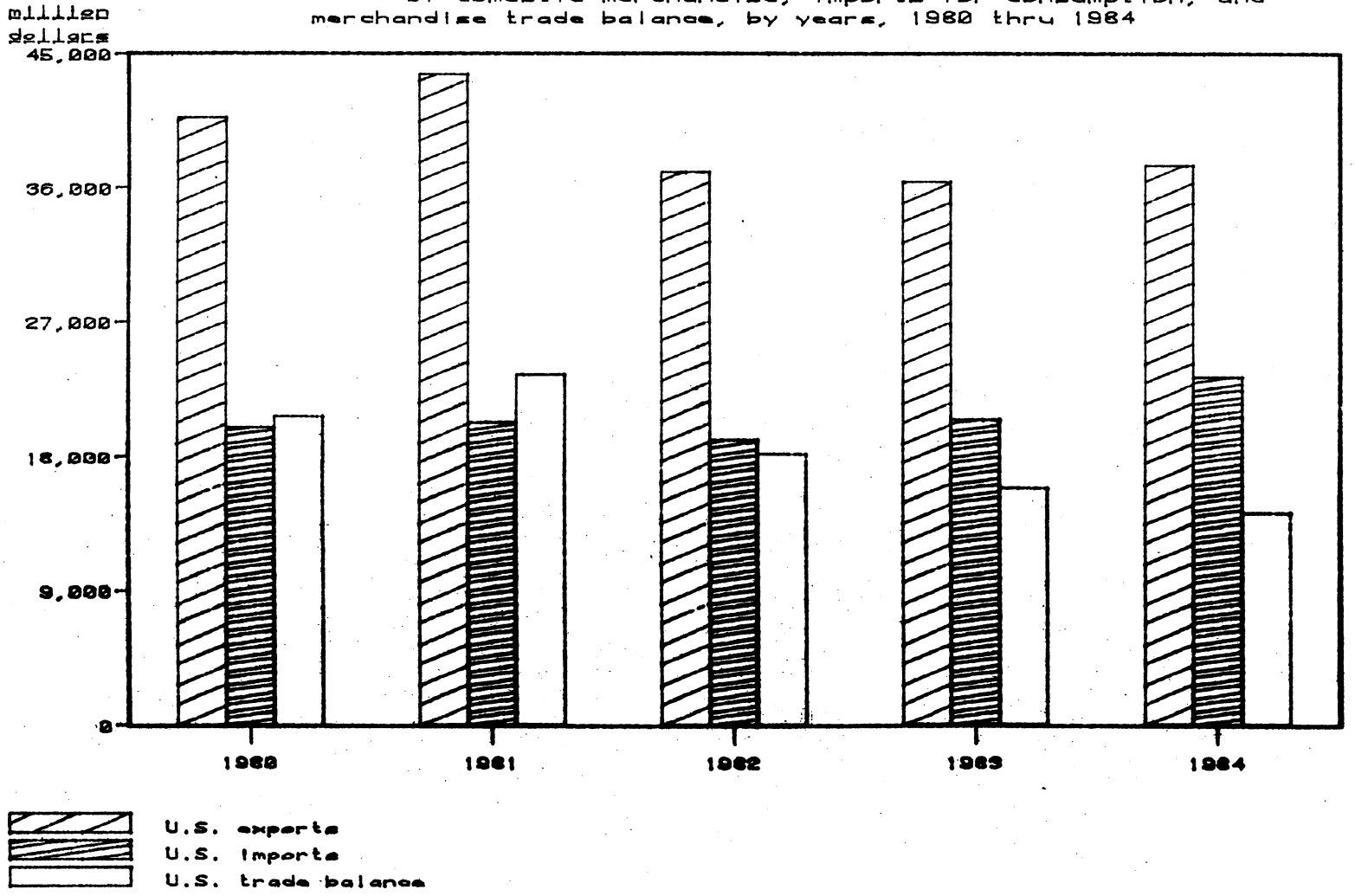
Table 3.—Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, 1983, and 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1982	1983	1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	1,928,130	1,953,157	2,032,726
Japan	5,717,126	6,337,649	6,770,652
EC	8,622,846	7,535,301	6,564,806
Brazil	527,389	469,700	508,988
Hong Kong	436,112	439,298	466,347
India	350,751	699,622	264,313
Korea	1,245,429	1,547,795	1,292,411
Mexico	1,168,884	1,960,538	2,025,688
Taiwan	962,520	1,245,433	1,327,492
OPEC	2,685,765	2,743,361	3,005,858
NMES	3,887,150	2,516,611	3,850,631
China	1,386,054	571,918	651,372
All other	9,609,561	9,074,645	9,495,343
Total	37,141,668	36,523,114	37,605,260
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	2,515,302	2,679,814	3,038,906
Japan	324,480	394,502	477,620
EC	3,272,169	3,653,324	4,139,937
Brazil	1,604,630	1,751,032	2,242,543
Hong Kong	59,640	58,514	82,069
India	248,250	245,694	280,378
Korea	120,295	157,317	142,743
Mexico	1,609,226	1,735,949	1,715,377
Taiwan	249,097	243,904	337,618
OPEC	763,866	859,708	1,075,128
NMES	345,322	382,645	427,241
China	151,675	133,964	191,941
All other	7,925,675	8,382,119	9,402,688
Total	19,037,957	20,544,529	23,362,253
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-587,171	-726,656	-1,006,180
Japan	5,392,646	5,943,146	6,293,032
EC	5,350,677	3,881,976	2,424,869
Brazil	-1,077,240	-1,281,331	-1,733,555
Hong Kong	376,472	380,783	384,278
India	102,500	453,927	-16,065
Korea	1,125,133	1,390,478	1,149,668
Mexico	-440,341	224,588	310,311
Taiwan	713,423	1,001,528	989,874
OPEC	1,921,898	1,883,652	1,930,729
NMES	3,541,827	2,133,965	3,423,389
China	1,234,379	437,954	459,430
All other	1,683,886	692,525	92,654
Total	18,103,711	15,978,585	14,243,006

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

Figure 1.--Agricultural, animal, and vegetable products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1980 thru 1984



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

U.S. exports of soybeans and soybean meal, and corn to the EC dropped as EC surpluses of wheat and skim milk powder were used for animal feeds and EC hog and poultry numbers were down, thus limiting the need of the EC to import as much soybeans and soybean meal and corn for animal feeding. However, the increased exports to the NME's and other leading markets more than offset the reduction in exports to the EC.

From 1983 to 1984, the largest shifts in market share for U.S. agricultural exports involved the NME's and the EC. The NME's went from the fourth largest U.S. export market, accounting for 7 percent of U.S. exports, to become the third largest, accounting for 10 percent of the total. The EC dropped from the number one export market, accounting for 21 percent of U.S. exports to second largest, accounting for 17 percent of U.S. exports.

The leading sources of U.S. agricultural imports (with their share of U.S. agricultural imports in 1984) and the major products supplied by them in 1984 were as follows: the EC (18 percent) wine, distilled spirits, malt beverages, canned hams, and confectionery; and Canada (13 percent), distilled spirits, fish, shellfish, fresh pork, and live cattle. Other major suppliers were Brazil (10 percent), coffee, fruit juices, sugar, shellfish, and tobacco; Mexico (7 percent), fresh vegetables, shellfish, and coffee, and coffee extracts; and the OPEC countries (5 percent), shellfish, coffee, bananas, and spices. The major sources of agricultural imports in 1984 were also the leading suppliers in 1983, and their share of the market did not change significantly.

U.S. imports of agricultural products from the EC increased from $3.7 billion in 1983 to $4.1 billion in 1984. Imports from Canada increased from $2.7 billion in 1983 to $3.0 billion in 1984 and those from Brazil rose from $1.8 billion to $2.2 billion. The imports from the EC rose in a large number of commodity areas, with no area accounting for a large part of the total. A substantial portion of the increase in U.S. imports from Canada was made-up of increased imports of pork, beef, and live hogs; a substantial portion of the increase in imports from Brazil was accounted for by increased imports of orange juice and coffee. Discussions about specific commodity areas are found in the commodity analyses section which follows.

Commodity analyses

Shellfish.--U.S. imports of shellfish totaled 576 million pounds, valued at $2 billion, in 1984. This was an increase of only 1 percent in quantity over the 1983 level of 568 million pounds and a slight decrease of less than 1 percent in value from the 1983 level of about $2 billion. This trend was accounted for mainly by U.S. imports of shrimp, which accounted for 59 percent of the quantity and 60 percent of the value of total U.S. shellfish imports in 1984. After significant rises during 1981-83, U.S. shrimp imports increased only slightly in quantity, from 341 million pounds in 1983 to 342 million pounds in 1984, or by less than 1 percent. The value of such imports decreased slightly during 1983-84 and was at about $1.2 billion each year. The slow rate of growth in the quantity of shrimp imports during 1983-84 was accounted for mainly by an increase in U.S. shrimp landings in 1984 and by shrimp production constraints in the principal foreign supplying countries, particularly Mexico and Ecuador. The slight decrease in value in U.S. shrimp imports in 1984 was caused mainly by increased shrimp supplies in the U.S. market which led to generally lower prices.

U.S. exports of shellfish declined significantly from 65 million pounds, valued at $180 million, in 1983 to 54 million pounds, valued at $145 million, in 1984. This represented a decrease of 17 percent in quantity and 20 percent in value during the period. As with imports, the trend was set mainly by shrimp, which accounted for 30 percent of the quantity and 36 percent of the value of total U.S. shellfish exports in 1984. U.S. exports of shrimp decreased from 22 million pounds, valued at $79 million, in 1983 to 16 million pounds, valued at $52 million, in 1984. This represented a decline of 27 percent in quantity and 35 percent in value during the period. A strong U.S market as well as a strong U.S. dollar were the main contributors to the decline in U.S. shrimp exports during 1983-84.

Doug Newman
724-0087

Beef and veal.--U.S. exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen beef and veal increased from 179 million pounds, valued at $341 million, in 1983 to 219 million pounds, valued at $418 million, in 1984, representing an increase of about 22 percent in both quantity and value. Although U.S. exports to most major markets rose, exports to Japan increased the most, from 131 million pounds, valued at $251 million, in 1983 to 170 million pounds, valued at $321 million, in 1984, representing an increase of 40 million pounds and $70 million. Larger Japanese quotas for high-quality beef, the type of beef in which the United States appears to have a competitive production advantage, apparently contributed to the rise in U.S. exports.

David E. Ludwick
724-1763

Live swine and pork.--U.S. imports of live swine, virtually all from Canada, increased from 447,000 animals, valued at $57 million, in 1983 to 1.3 million animals, valued at $156 million, in 1984. Also, U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork increased from 268 million pounds, valued at $197 million, in 1983 to 458 million pounds, valued at $336 million, in 1984. U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen meats, including pork, from Denmark were prohibited beginning in March 1982 because of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in that country. The major prohibition remained in effect until January 1984. During 1984, U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork from Denmark amounted to 97 million pounds, valued at $74 million. U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork from Canada increased from 266 million pounds, valued at $194 million, in 1983 to 345 million pounds, valued at $248 million, in 1984. 1/

1/ On Nov. 2, 1984, the Commission instituted investigation No. 701-TA-224, (Preliminary) Live swine and pork from Canada to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury by reason of imports of live swine and fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of swine (pork). On Dec. 18, 1984, the Commission determined (Chairwoman Stern and Commissioner Lodwick not participating) that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports from Canada of live swine and fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of swine which are alleged to be subsidized by the Government of Canada.

U.S. exports of fresh, chilled, or frozen pork declined from 125 million pounds, valued at $146 million, in 1983 to 93 million pounds, valued at $90 million in 1984. Exports to Japan declined by 30 million pounds and $49 million--from 70 million pounds, valued at $110 million, to 40 million pounds, valued at $61 million. The unit value of U.S. exports declined by 18 percent--from $1.17 per pound in 1983 to $0.96 per pound in 1984. During 1984, the United States faced increased competition in the Japanese market from Denmark. During much of 1983, Japan had prohibited imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen meats from Denmark because of foot-and-mouth disease in Denmark. Also, during 1984, the United States was competing with increased imports of pork from Taiwan in the Japanese market. Reduced pork production in the United States during 1984 may have also contributed to reduced exports.

David E. Ludwick
724-1763

Fresh and frozen fish.--U.S. imports of fresh or frozen fish exceeded exports by $744 million in 1984, thus making up the second largest component (behind shellfish) in the overall fishery products trade deficit of $1.47 billion in 1984. U.S. imports of fresh or frozen fish totaled $1.36 billion in 1984, representing a 4-percent increase over imports in 1983 of $1.30 billion; exports in 1984 totaled $612 million, representing a decline of 2 percent from exports in 1983 of $626 million. Increased imports of fresh salmon contributed to much of the rise in fresh or frozen fish imports, rising by 71 percent in value, from $38 million in 1983 to $64 million in 1984, and by 50 percent in quantity, from 16 million pounds in 1983 to 24 million pounds one year later.

Exports of fresh or frozen fish declined in value from $69 million in 1983 to $50 million in 1984 (or by 27 percent) and in quantity from 104 million pounds in 1983 to 78 million pounds the following year (or by 25 percent). The two largest markets, Japan and the Republic of Korea, accounted for most of the decline. The decline was attributable more to decreased U.S. production than to factors in those markets. However, contributing to the decline in fresh frozen fish exports was salmon, exports of which fell from 238 million pounds ($358 million) in 1983 to $299 million pounds ($347 million) in 1984, declines of 4 percent and 3 percent in volume and value, respectively.

Roger L. Corey, Jr.
724-1759

Canned fish.--U.S. imports of fish packed in airtight containers (canned fish) totaled $242 million in 1984, exceeding exports of $95 million by some $147 million in that year. Rising imports of canned tuna accounted for the bulk of the change in imports, increasing in value by 22 percent, from $137 million to $167 million, and in quantity by 33 percent, from 122 million pounds to 162 million pounds, between 1983 and 1984. Overall, canned tuna

prices decreased by about 8 percent. 1/ Imports from Thailand and Japan, which together accounted for 72 percent of the total quantity of U.S. imports of canned tuna in 1984, increased substantially and were only partially offset by declines in imports from such less important sources as Taiwan, the Philippines, and Indonesia. Another import item which increased in 1984 was canned salmon, which rose by 67 percent in terms of value, from $1.49 million to $2.49 million, and by 99 percent in terms of quantity, from 277,000 pounds to 551,000 pounds, between 1983 and 1984. The only significant canned fish export item, salmon, fell by 10 percent in both quantity and value, from 55 million pounds, valued at $97 million, to 49 million pounds, valued at $87 million, during 1983-84.

Roger L. Corey, Jr.
724-1759

Nonfat dry milk and butter 2/.--In 1984, U.S. exports of nonfat dry milk totaled 666 million pounds, valued at $215 million, or 5 percent above the 635 million pounds, valued at $251 million, exported in 1983. Exports of butter in 1984 totaled 97 million pounds, valued at $62 million, or 60 percent above the 67 million pounds, valued at $39 million, exported in 1983. Exports of nonfat dry milk and butter, like those of other dairy products, historically have been small, in part because of the effects of national agricultural policies of certain major U.S. trading partners, such as the European Community, which provide restitution payments for agricultural exports. Also, U.S. prices for nonfat dry milk and butter, bolstered by the price-support program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), have been higher than those of major dairy product producing countries, such as New Zealand and Australia.

1/ On Feb. 15, 1984, the Commission instituted investigation No. TA-201-53, filed pursuant to section 201(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2251(b)) in order to determine whether certain tuna fish are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles. On Aug. 15, 1984, the Commission determined that tuna fish provided for in items 112.30, 112.34, and 112.90, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), are not being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles.

2/ On Aug. 29, 1984, the Commission published notice in the Federal Register requesting public comment on the proposed noninstitution of a review investigation, under sec. 104. (b) (1) of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, regarding the proposed revocation of the countervailing duty order effective since Sept. 5, 1928, (T.D. 42937), concerning butter from Australia. In response to that notice, only one comment was received and that comment neither requested an investigation nor presented reasonable grounds on which material injury or threat could be found. Accordingly, the Commission determined not to institute an investigation. In these circumstance, the noninstitution of the investigation had the same effect as a determination of no material injury or threat thereof, and the Commission advised the Department of Commerce that the outstanding countervailing duty order should be revoked.

The increased exports of nonfat dry milk consisted mostly of donations to India, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, and Egypt and the exports of butter consisted of sales at, or below, world prices to Egypt and donations to Poland. The exports of these dairy products from inventories owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) of the USDA, had been purchased by the CCC in order to support the price of milk as required by law. The export sales of butter to Egypt were made at a price level equivalent to about 35 percent of the original CCC purchase prices.

J. Fred Warren
724-0090

Miscellaneous cheese.--During 1984, U.S. imports of cheese totaled 306 million pounds, valued at $385 million, or 7 percent above the 286 million pounds, valued at 383 million, imported in 1983. The increased imports were mostly from Italy, France, and New Zealand. The increased imports from Italy consisted mostly of cheese made from sheep's milk and those from France consisted of soft-ripened cow's milk cheese. Imports of these types of cheese are among the new varieties of cheese not subject to quotas under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. Some of the imports from New Zealand consisted of a quotas-type variety of cheese called Egmont. This variety of cheese has been developed in New Zealand within the last decade and appears to be gaining popularity in the United States.

J. Fred Warren
724-0090

Hides, skins, and leather.--U.S. exports of hides and skins increased from $800 million in 1983 to $1.16 billion in 1984, representing an increase of more than $360 million. Also, exports of leather rose from $249 million in 1983 to $311 million in 1984, representing a rise of $62 million. The value of U.S. exports of hides, skins, and leather to most major markets rose, with the largest increases being exports of hides and skins to Japan (from $170 million in 1983 to $246 million in 1984) and Mexico (from $52 million in 1983 to $101 million in 1984). Also, Brazil emerged as a major market for leather with exports expanding from $262,000 in 1983 to $15 million in 1984. Although the export quantity of most types of hides and skins increased, the value rose even more--reflecting sharply higher prices because of higher demand. Higher prices also contributed to a rise in the value of U.S. imports of leather--from $299 million in 1983 to $403 million in 1984.

Many of the U.S. markets for hides, skins, and leather, including Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Mexico, Italy and others, produce leather goods such as shoes, leather garments, handbags, athletic gloves and so-forth for export to the United States.

David E. Ludwick
724-1763

Edible preparations.--U.S. imports of edible preparations increased from $457 million, in 1983 to $593 million in 1984, or by 30 percent. About a quarter of the increase was made up of increased edible preparation imports (primarily mixes of sugar and dextrose) from Canada. 1/ Increased imports from Japan and Italy accounted for another third of the increase, continuing a recent trend toward specialized ethnic foods.

William A. Lipovsky
724-0097

Fresh cut flowers.--During 1984, U.S. imports of fresh cut flowers were valued at $214 million. Such imports were at a record high level, up over 30 percent, from those in 1983. Over one-half of the increase ($25.6 million) was accounted for by Colombia, the principal U.S. supplier. Likewise, imports from most other U.S. suppliers increased from 1983 to 1984. Increased consumer awareness of fresh cut flowers through new marketing techniques and rising disposable income have resulted in increased demand for fresh cut flowers.

Steve Burket
724-0088

Furskin.--U.S. imports of furskins increased from $157 million in 1983 to $200 million in 1984, or by 28 percent. Mink furskins, which accounted for 51 percent of the value of U.S. furskin imports in 1984, rose from 3.1 million pieces, valued at $79 million, in 1983 to 3.7 million pieces, valued at $103 million, in 1984. This represents a 16-percent increase in quantity and a 29-percent increase in value over mink furskin imports in 1983. Denmark, Finland, Canada, and Sweden, the major U.S. suppliers in 1984, accounted for 79 percent of the quantity and 81 percent of the value of mink skin imports. The average unit price of mink furskins increased from $25.20 in 1983 to $28.12 in 1984, or by 12 percent.

Although mink was the leading furskin imported, U.S. imports of fox furskins increased from 440,000 pieces, valued at $26 million, in 1983 to 528,000 pieces, valued at $38 million, in 1983, or by 20 percent in quantity and 49 percent in value. Finland and Norway were the major suppliers in 1984, accounting for 72 percent of the quantity and 77 percent of the value of such imports. The average unit prices of fox furskins increased from $57.96 in 1983, to $71.82 in 1984, or by 24 percent.

Factors which contributed to the rise in furskin imports include the increased demand for mink and fox furs in the United States and the strength of the U.S. dollar.

Rose M. Steller
724-2862

1/ On June 29, 1983, the President imposed quotas on certain edible preparations containing sugar under sec. 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Additional quotas were imposed on these items by the President on Jan. 29, 1985.

Grains.--In 1984, U.S. exports of corn were valued at $7.1 billion, up 9 percent from the $6.5 billion of 1983. The quantity of corn exported rose 3 percent, from slightly less than 1.9 billion bushels in 1983 to slightly above 1.9 billion bushels in 1984. The major shift was a sharp increase in corn exports to the U.S.S.R., from $0.4 billion in 1983 to $1.4 billion in 1984; the volume increase was from 115 million bushels to 398 million bushels. The increase in imports by the U.S.S.R. appears to be due largely to its decision to import supplies from the world market and continue to build livestock herds and to increase the proportion of feed concentrates in livestock feeds at the expense of feedstuffs of lower feed value. The principal importer of U.S. corn continued to be Japan, with $2 billion in corn imports in 1984, up 13 percent from the $1.8 billion of 1983.

U.S. exports of wheat in 1984 were valued at slightly less than $6.5 billion, up 4 percent from the $6.2 billion exported in 1983. The quantity exported rose 10 percent from 1.4 billion bushels to 1.6 billion bushels. The different rates of increase in value and volume highlight the over 5 percent drop in wheat unit value, from an average of $4.41 per bushel in 1983 to $4.17 in 1984. The major shift was in exports to the U.S.S.R., the top importer of U.S. wheat in both 1983 and 1984. The value exported to the U.S.S.R. increased from $0.8 billion in 1983 to $1.2 billion in 1984, representing a 46-percent shift. In terms of volume, exports to the U.S.S.R. increased 58 percent, from 178 million bushels to 281 million bushels. The surge in Soviet imports followed a decline in production to well below annual requirements. Only two other crops in the past decade were smaller than the 1984 crop. The 1984 Soviet spring wheat crop was thought to be particularly hard hit. The 1984 winter wheat crop also suffered in terms of both quantity and quality, such that even with reduced production, more of the lower quality wheat is expected to be fed to livestock. The heavy, early season Soviet wheat imports may have reflected the attractive prices of wheat relative to imported coarse grains. In addition, the Soviets likely decided to meet more of their milling requirements with imported wheat due to the diversion of domestic wheat into feed.

J. Pierre-Benoist
724-0074

Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen.--During 1984, U.S. imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables amounted to 2.8 billion pounds, valued at $600 million, up 23 percent in terms of quantity and 6 percent in terms of value compared with such imports in 1983. Over three-fourths of the increase (in terms of quantity) was accounted for by cabbage, tomatoes, peppers, onions, and miscellaneous frozen vegetables. Imports of cabbage, peppers, and tomatoes, virtually all from Mexico, rose 365 percent to 143 million pounds ($13 million), 41 percent to 217 million pounds ($85 million), and 12 percent to 824 million pounds ($175 million), respectively, between the 2 years. Imports of fresh vegetables from Mexico during 1984 were the highest in recent years, as Mexico's share of the U.S. fresh vegetable markets rose at the expense of some Caribbean nations. Imports of onions and miscellaneous frozen vegetables rose 30 percent to 264 million pounds ($39 million) and 55 percent to 212 million pounds ($59 million), respectively, with Mexico and Canada accounting for most of the increases.

Tim McCarty
724-1753

Pistachios.--U.S. imports of pistachios totaled 22 million pounds, valued at $42 million, in 1984, up more than 34-fold in quantity and value from the imports of 1983. Virtually all of the increased imports were from Iran and are the continuation of a trend back to import levels that were prevalent prior to the U.S. embargo of trade with Iran in 1980.

Steve Burket
724-0088

Prepared or preserved fruit.--U.S. imports of prepared or preserved fruit rose 23 percent, from 666 million pounds in 1983 to 818 million in 1984; imports were valued at $313 million in 1984, up from $258 million in 1983. About 70 percent of the increase was accounted for by peaches and nectarines (up 815 percent), fruit cocktail and other fruit mixtures (up 156 percent), and berries (up 27 percent). About three-fifths of the rise in imported peaches and nectarines was from the Republic of South Africa (South Africa) and Spain, and about 60 percent of the increase in fruit cocktail came from South Africa and the Republic of the Philippines; the bulk of rise in berry imports was accounted for by Mexico and Canada. The overall rise in imports of prepared or preserved fruit was encouraged by firm prices in domestic markets and declining domestic shipments of most canned fruit following reduced production in 1983 and lower carryover stocks through 1984.

U.S. exports of prepared or preserved fruit declined 21 percent (by quantity), from 277 million pounds ($119 million) in 1983 to 218 million pounds ($100 million) in 1984; the bulk of the decline was accounted for by reduced shipments of peaches and nectarines and fruit cocktail to Japan, Canada, and Saudi Arabia. Those factors contributing to the decline include low carryover stocks from 1983, firm domestic-market prices, and the strength of the U.S. dollar relative to the currencies of the major foreign markets.

Tim McCarty
724-1753

Citrus fruit and fruit juices.--U.S. imports of citrus fruit rose 33 percent (in quantity and value) to 265 million pounds, valued at $66 million, in 1984, compared with 199 million pounds, valued at $50 million, in 1983. Oranges (including mandarin, kumquats, and all other) and limes accounted for nearly three-fourths of the increase, with imports of each reaching record highs for recent years. In 1984, imports of mandarin oranges and kumquats rose 21 percent (mostly from Spain) to 97 million pounds, while imports of other oranges rose 28 percent to 83 million pounds, with the bulk of the increase from Israel. The rise in imports of oranges resulted from reduced domestic supply, due to another Florida freeze, and to a strong U.S. dollar relative to the currencies of major foreign suppliers. U.S. imports of limes, primarily from Mexico, rose 35 percent to 49 million pounds in 1984, closely approximating levels of 1980-81 as Mexico sought an export market for its oversupply.

U.S. imports of fruit juices rose 78 percent, from $456 million in 1983 to $809 million in 1984, with the bulk of the increase accounted for by orange juice. In 1984, imported orange juice, virtually all from Brazil, was valued at $692 million, up 113 percent compared with such imports in 1983. The rise in imports supplemented the reduced domestic production in Florida.

U.S. exports of citrus fruit declined 23 percent, from 2.2 billion pounds in 1983, a record high in recent years, to 1.7 billion pounds in 1984; the value of exports in 1984 was $410 million. Virtually all of the decline was accounted for by oranges and grapefruit; between 1983 and 1984, oranges declined 25 percent (by quantity) and grapefruit 19 percent. The reduced exports reflect the freeze in Florida.

Tim McCarty
724-1753

Sugar.--U.S. imports of sugar in 1984 totaled 3,647,000 short tons, valued at $1.1 billion, or an increase of 24 percent, in terms of quantity, and 8 percent, in terms of value, from the level in 1983 (2,940,688 short tons, valued at $1.0 billion). Imports of sugar into the United States are limited by an absolute quota system administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The quota system, imposed by the President (Presidential Proclamation No. 4941), has been in effect since May 11, 1982; it is designed to protect the domestic price-support program for sugar from imports of low-priced world sugar. On June 29, 1983, regulations became effective allowing raw sugar to be imported outside the quota system in amounts equivalent to exports of refined sugar. Importers/refiners used these regulations and the system of drawback of import duties to export 288,000 short tons of sugar, valued at $67 million, in 1984, compared with exports of 201,000 short tons, valued at $50 million, in 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 have ranged from 6.88 cents per pound to free since 1982.

William A Lipovsky
724-0097

Cocoa and confectionery 1/.--U.S. imports of cocoa and confectionery in 1984, amounted to 1.2 billion pounds, valued at $1.3 billion, up 9 percent in quantity and 34 percent in value from the imports in 1983 (1.1 billion pounds, valued at $936 million). Most of the increase in imports were from Canada, however, substantial increases were also registered from Brazil, Ecuador, and the Netherlands. In 1984, the high U.S. price for sugar (in comparison with the world price) encouraged increased imports of sugar containing products (like semi-processed cocoa from Canada) and the increased price of cocoa beans affected the value of all imported products containing cocoa.

William A Lipovsky
724-0097

1/ On June 29, 1983, the President imposed quotas on certain cocoa products containing sugar under sec. 33 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Additional quotas were imposed on these items by the President on Jan. 29, 1985.

Alcoholic beverages.--U.S. imports of malt beverages, wine and distilled spirits, in the aggregate, set a record level of $2.8 billion in 1984, up 9 percent from that of such imports in 1983. The increased imports reflect, in part, a strong domestic market for alcoholic beverages and the competitiveness of the foreign beverages. U.S. wine imports in 1984 rose by 9 percent in volume from that of the previous year to a record 143 million gallons, and by 12 percent in value to $955 million. Imports of French, Italian, and Spanish wines each reached record values in 1984. 1/ Imports of malt beverages (ale, porter, stout, and beer) also reached a record level in 1984, amounting to 223 million gallons, valued at $577 million, or about 9 and 12 percent above the respective levels of 1983. Increased imports of Dutch, Canadian, and German malt beverages were registered in 1984. U.S. imports of distilled spirits in the aggregate rose in 1984 by 1 percent in quantity and 5 percent in value. Most of the increase occurred in imports of cordials and liquers. Meanwhile, imports of whiskey, the leading imported distilled spirit, amounted to 78 million proof gallons in 1984, or 7 percent below those of 1983, and the value declined by 9 percent to $696 million.

William A Lipovsky
724-0097

Tobacco.--U.S. foreign trade in tobacco and tobacco products brightened somewhat in 1984 compared with that of 1983, as the value of U.S. imports declined by 22 percent compared with that of 1983 and the value of U.S. exports increased by 2 percent. However, that import decline in 1984 is somewhat misleading when compared with imports in 1983, as 1983 imports reached a record high $497 million (44 percent greater than the 1982 level of

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1/ On Jan. 27, 1984, the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted investigations Nos. 701-TA-210 and 211 (Preliminary), and 731-TA-167 and 168 (Preliminary), with respect to certain table wine from France and Italy. In those investigations, the Commission determined in March 1984 that there was no reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or that the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of such imports. The petitioner had alleged that ordinary table wine from France and Italy, provided for in item 167.30 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, is being sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV), and that subsidies are being paid with respect to the production or exportation of such wine imported from France and Italy.

$569). 1/ The 1983 record imports were primarily a result of a U.S. treasury decision in July 1983, to reclassify certain cigarette tobacco under tariff items subject to higher duties than previously applicable. This tariff change encouraged domestic importers to accelerate imports of this tobacco before the higher duty rates became effective on August 28, 1983. Moreover, if the exceptionally high 1983 imports are discounted, 1984 tobacco imports seem to be continuing a long-term trend of expansion as a result of competitive foreign pricing and improved quality. The slight increases in value of 1984 exports of tobacco and tobacco products was at least partly a result of increased foreign competition and declining demand in certain foreign markets. Trade sources indicate that concern over the health hazards of smoking and higher foreign taxes on tobacco products have affected demand for tobacco products in certain foreign markets.

William A Lipovsky
724-0097

Oilseeds and animal and vegetable fats and oils.--Higher export sales of animal fats and vegetable oils offset fewer sales abroad of oilseeds. The value of combined U.S. exports of oilseeds and animal and vegetable fats and oils rose to $8.0 billion in 1984, or 4 percent above the previous calendar year's total. U.S. exports of oilseeds declined by 3 percent to $6.0 billion as falling soybean exports more than offset a rise in sunflowerseed sales. Exports of soybeans declined by 8 percent in value to $5.4 billion in 1984, and by 14 percent in volume to 43 billion pounds (718 million bushels), the lowest export volume since 1977. Abundant domestic supplies of sunflowerseed led to a recovery in sunflowerseed exports in 1984 that reached 3.2 billion pounds, valued at $0.5 billion, or more than 80 percent above the 1983 levels.

Foreign sales of U.S. animal and vegetable oils were buoyed by tight world supplies of vegetable oils (reflected in higher vegetable oil prices). The value of U.S. fats and oils exports rose by 32 percent in value to $2.0 billion and the volume of exports, curtailed by high prices, increased by only 2 percent to 6.9 billion pounds. The export price of soybean oil, the dominant vegetable oil exported, rose by 33 percent above the price level of 1983 to 32 cents per pound in 1984; U.S. soybean oil exports rose by 77 percent in value and by 32 percent in volume.

1/ On Sept, 10, 1984, the Commission received a letter from the President directing it to make an investigation under sec. 22(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 624(a)) to determine whether flue-, fire-, and dark air-cured tobacco and burley tobacco in unmanufactured form, wherever classified in the TSUS, are practically certain to be imported under such conditions and in such quantities as to materially interfere with the tobacco price support and production adjustment programs conducted by the USDA. On Feb. 1, 1985, the Commission found (with one Commissioner dissenting in part) that flue-, fire-, and dark air-cured tobacco and burley tobacco, in unmanufactured form, provided for in items 170.20, 170.25, 170.32, 170.35, 170.40, 170.45, 170.50, 170.60, and 170.80 of the TSUS are not being or are not practically certain to be imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere, with the price support and production adjustment assistance programs for tobacco of the USDA.

On the import side, sharply higher coconut oil prices, also reflecting the general price rise for fats and oils, led to a 45-percent rise in the value of U.S. imports of animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases to $672 million, although the volume of these imports dropped by 10 percent to 1.6 billion pounds. 1/

J. Reeder
724-1754

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

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Live animals, except birds and poultry				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	484,690	548,784	640,159	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	269,194	302,888	270,368	-11
Cattle				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,004	920	753	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	297,720	312,643	285,763	-9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	57	55	71	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,096	44,035	56,496	28
Swine				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	294	447	1,322	195
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,886	56,753	155,556	174
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	36	23	14	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,885	10,556	7,991	-24
Poultry and poultry meat				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	72,086	96,730	102,705	6
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	403,161	371,428	362,840	-2
Feathers and downs				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	10,913	18,477	19,365	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	52,567	74,931	78,442	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,995	4,680	3,711	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,029	33,415	30,101	-10
Meat, except poultry meat				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,116,441	2,121,893	2,129,783	0
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,041,940	979,188	989,676	1
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,337,675	1,246,800	1,138,409	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,206,704	1,160,670	1,027,300	-11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	157,895	178,517	218,711	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	319,540	340,984	417,884	23

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

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	276,194	268,313	457,898	71
Value (1,000 dollars)	239,477	196,664	335,505	71
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	117,011	124,845	93,139	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)	149,552	146,402	89,655	-39
Sausage				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,129	10,660	12,005	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,978	15,886	16,941	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,505	6,921	5,738	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,356	8,980	7,691	-14
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	31,349	48,670	53,621	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	47,174	63,586	60,956	-4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	36,153	31,265	22,695	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,933	37,084	23,633	-36
Fish, fresh or frozen				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,299,160	1,304,237	1,356,100	4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	690,487	626,438	611,580	-2
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	70,379	66,569	67,811	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	75,239	68,891	70,944	3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	19,192	13,385	4,899	-63
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,764	13,369	6,207	-54
Fish, in airtight containers				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	158,797	180,342	232,743	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	184,602	200,357	242,207	21
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	54,084	65,663	57,162	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	77,725	106,397	95,332	-10

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Sardines				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	50,044	35,247	44,750	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,309	33,700	41,805	24
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,049	1,012	884	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	870	689	583	-15
Tuna				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	87,578	122,329	162,312	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	113,346	137,323	167,269	22
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	21,016	22,489	25,129	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,351	27,839	30,642	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	11,879	10,162	7,315	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,971	8,714	7,957	-9
Shellfish				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	457,794	568,141	576,219	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,592,703	2,018,382	2,016,876	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	91,484	65,320	54,421	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	213,582	180,348	144,883	-20
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	2,608	2,879	1,898	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,661	8,617	7,062	-18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	2,603	2,053	3,170	54
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,466	5,649	7,335	30
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	9,573	13,939	12,870	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,535	6,087	5,180	-15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	424,559	634,608	665,933	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	156,035	251,148	215,093	-14

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Butter				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,683	1,692	1,635	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,197	2,063	1,842	-11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	138,187	60,795	97,393	60
Value (1,000 dollars)	104,100	38,855	62,471	61
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	62	31	130	316
Value (1,000 dollars)	53	30	75	149
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,243	11,305	9,260	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,767	5,201	4,737	-9
Cheeses				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	269,343	286,246	306,019	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	367,522	383,296	385,155	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	39,591	38,463	36,885	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,869	31,074	32,697	5
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	67	32	111	244
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,606	3,932	3,979	1
Ice cream				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)			16	1
Value (1,000 dollars)			50	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	1,257	1,198	1,244	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,082	2,992	3,271	9
Eggs				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,837	12,107	26,065	115
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	111,660	56,216	52,260	-7

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Hides and skins				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	70,670	63,090	69,614	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	769,057	800,256	1,165,177	46
Cattle hides				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	666	667	717	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,961	19,061	23,010	21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	23,508	22,452	26,408	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	703,547	742,174	1,086,433	46
Leather				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	318,304	298,542	403,208	35
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	274,537	248,516	310,817	25
Cattle hide upper leather				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	67,695	48,018	51,178	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	64,179	45,556	51,799	14
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	21,411	17,891	15,543	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,614	18,128	19,349	7
Furskins				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	149,649	157,061	200,396	28
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	333,559	271,414	282,020	4
Mink furskins				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	2,840	3,148	3,651	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	82,148	79,349	102,652	29
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	3,406	3,228	3,539	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	110,593	90,489	104,435	15
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	42,068	44,082	54,261	23
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,595	3,667	3,093	-16

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Live plants				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,812	29,728	40,684	37
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	35,610	36,264	31,212	-14
Seeds				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,185	79,742	70,767	-11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	164,543	186,732	200,250	7
Grains				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	68,770	71,541	120,577	69
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,422,105	13,817,392	14,792,460	7
Corn				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	934	815	2,755	238
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,501	8,126	30,040	270
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	1,924,115	1,875,068	1,932,386	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,676,593	6,473,568	7,073,751	9
Rice (paddy and brown)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,814	3,097	2,471	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	675	1,196	828	-31
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,267,149	1,258,941	689,510	-45
Value (1,000 dollars)	172,671	170,807	92,183	-46
Wheat				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	2,093	1,959	3,709	89
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,475	5,838	15,080	158
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 bushels)	1,498,408	1,413,320	1,552,136	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,675,574	6,235,254	6,476,907	4
Milled grain products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,462	19,697	22,224	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,127,650	1,141,885	1,070,273	-6

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Milled rice				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	38,256	46,608	62,634	34
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,110	11,148	13,397	20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,368,875	4,031,278	4,087,981	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	824,643	754,816	753,307	0
Milled wheat				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)	265	157	142	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,038	2,105	2,124	1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 hundredweight)	39,517	52,092	26,291	-50
Value (1,000 dollars)	244,280	320,289	259,528	-19
Malts and starches				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,846	29,708	34,884	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,709	34,143	54,783	60
Malts				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	89,659	66,214	69,255	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,088	9,305	9,427	1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	110,159	59,465	168,586	184
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,271	9,331	23,001	146
Starches				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,569	17,899	22,267	24
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,078	24,028	31,162	30
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,925,431	2,279,966	2,807,221	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	523,778	566,833	599,814	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,823,583	1,821,088	1,866,079	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	376,479	377,824	389,517	3
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	304,546	390,585	388,281	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	63,172	54,466	46,178	-15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	31,487	31,001	30,419	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,595	4,628	3,999	-14

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	592,618	738,195	824,294	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	174,124	228,870	174,829	-24
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	175,441	175,524	159,337	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,916	48,007	42,563	-11
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	77,187	81,740	95,833	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,701	37,686	46,560	24
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,622,382	1,098,955	1,087,574	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	440,692	268,199	284,013	6
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	228,957	212,118	244,107	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	120,576	107,782	97,947	-9
Mushrooms and truffles				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	52,223	16,326	171,869	953
Value (1,000 dollars)	56,581	30,024	186,347	521
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,324	4,440	5,601	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,153	4,590	6,398	39
Mushrooms, other than fresh or dried				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	50,189	13,299	169,053	1,171
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,261	12,328	165,726	1,244
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	256	294	2,483	743
Value (1,000 dollars)	232	230	2,780	1,108
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	277,733,375	310,620,620	310,351,746	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	226,710	251,699	324,423	29
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	1044,690,722	1047,056,703	1279,046,710	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	582,984	534,061	645,322	21

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Almonds				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	584,180	297,366	171,036	-42
Value (1,000 dollars)	766	522	435	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	196,067,838	176,615,285	220,284,092	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	236,934	243,605	315,841	30
Filberts				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	15,807,517	13,718,876	22,050,765	61
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,235	5,966	9,048	52
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	9,931,604	11,957,909	8,466,275	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,583	5,361	4,112	-23
Pistachio nuts				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	6,440,023	6,310,288	22,304,804	253
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,883	13,398	41,966	213
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	2,753,536	3,880,938	4,026,064	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,802	8,802	5,895	-33
Fruit, fresh				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,237,536	7,089,526	7,755,948	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	880,563	931,323	1,054,181	13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,613,904	3,443,051	2,877,739	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	799,348	833,499	762,328	-9
Berries, fresh				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	38,785	39,928	46,274	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,154	18,962	24,281	28
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	62,840	54,461	50,586	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,930	31,990	29,761	-7
Cherries, fresh				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	311	991	1,578	59
Value (1,000 dollars)	393	742	1,074	45
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	620,407	17,269	18,011	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,412	14,010	14,748	5

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Citrus fruit				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	189,677	198,822	264,891	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,874	49,990	66,434	33
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,672,859	2,153,343	1,722,935	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	386,229	454,950	409,743	-10
Fruit, dried				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	43,966	59,064	65,175	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,656	38,314	41,804	9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	271,012	258,538	249,067	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	204,015	177,319	161,203	-9
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	658,847	666,206	818,250	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	273,437	258,208	313,400	21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	343,969	276,528	218,038	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)	144,591	119,322	100,277	-16
Olives				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	104,657	106,744	111,231	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	96,070	77,026	86,004	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,497	3,851	3,275	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,365	2,749	2,318	-16
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,043	11,153	9,627	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,644	8,690	8,750	1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,549	4,604	3,973	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,418	1,321	1,663	26
Sugar, sirups, and molasses				
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)	2,637,862	2,940,688	3,646,548	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	798,892	1,026,502	1,111,573	8
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)	77,705	215,027	320,731	49
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,736	52,349	73,049	40

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Molasses				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)	1,210,925	1,833,087	1,530,448	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	63,741	83,701	98,998	18
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)	277,255	285,455	154,732	-46
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,105	17,295	13,131	-24
Corn sweeteners				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)	653,096	9,338,853	22,094,109	137
Value (1,000 dollars)	267	1,545	3,845	149
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds, dry basis)	36,383,168	36,921,774	35,521,467	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,031	9,790	9,166	-6
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	57,318	96,993	111,314	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,994	25,444	22,165	-13
Cocoa and confectionery				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	900,488,524	1097,602,725	1200,664,998	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	787,582	935,768	1,250,606	34
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	76,326,671	71,908,231	81,690,432	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	85,645	81,677	97,822	20
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,034,822	2,905,666	3,476,962	20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	125,388	110,174	110,494	0
Coffee				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,903,114	2,771,052	3,271,143	18
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	114,678	98,398	95,415	-3
Spices				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	137,405	130,619	180,890	38
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,899	21,283	23,126	9

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Fruit juices				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	469,057	455,559	809,035	78
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	230,363	219,824	219,806	0
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,381	47,395	65,690	39
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,676	41,077	34,470	-16
Ale, porter, stout, and beer				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	178,387	195,721	223,301	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	465,590	515,234	577,008	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	16,836	17,840	11,402	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,373	38,110	25,201	-34
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	122,533	131,304	142,730	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	782,846	854,674	955,243	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	9,131	7,609	6,069	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,344	32,133	25,428	-21
Distilled spirits				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)	106,032	116,351	117,868	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,159,399	1,191,649	1,249,945	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)	10,046	8,801	7,539	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,472	60,621	65,981	9
Tobacco and tobacco products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	568,913	817,325	635,867	-22
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,844,512	2,647,287	2,703,556	2
Cigarettes				
Imports:				
Quantity (thousands)	590,117	740,595	790,750	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,912	11,064	12,897	17
Exports:				
Quantity (thousands)	73,585	60,697	56,516	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,234,754	1,125,711	1,120,121	0

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Cigars				
Imports:				
Quantity (thousands)	125,544	127,820	126,816	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,768	44,849	47,635	6
Exports:				
Quantity (thousands)	181	129	103	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,516	8,510	7,633	-10
Oilseeds				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,923	80,582	73,133	-9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,657,716	6,162,342	5,987,897	-3
Cottonseed				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	189	100	86	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	19	14	9	-33
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	82,809	4,193	120,364	2,770
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,747	1,615	17,307	972
Flaxseed				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	112,255	192,881	167,942	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,402	23,718	22,192	-6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	33,171	6,277	14,031	124
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,077	473	1,389	193
Soybeans				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	14,195	5,523	24,135	337
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,461	758	3,218	324
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	56,260,823	50,106,209	43,067,053	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,239,860	5,925,420	5,438,081	-8
Sunflower seed				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	70,123	85,156	53,940	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,194	9,570	7,826	-18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,218,813	1,745,640	3,224,559	85
Value (1,000 dollars)	397,307	222,586	511,822	130

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,554,754	1,802,423	1,617,055	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	386,042	461,856	671,770	45
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,971,728	6,737,966	6,888,067	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,598,703	1,504,393	1,980,435	32
Corn oil				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	11	88	331	273
Value (1,000 dollars)	9	33	114	242
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	207,037	244,519	318,100	30
Value (1,000 dollars)	77,604	89,560	126,669	41
Cottonseed oil				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)		20,000		-100
Value (1,000 dollars)		4,554		-100
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	848,940	422,233	371,409	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	204,314	106,262	120,837	14
Soybean oil				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	114	69	162	134
Value (1,000 dollars)	25	15	72	356
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,920,723	1,703,967	2,254,869	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	447,791	414,548	731,795	77
Other vegetable oils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,517,934	1,740,047	1,567,917	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	373,194	445,037	654,485	47
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	301,660	705,202	518,672	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,694	188,646	177,116	-6
Animal and marine-animal oils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	26,771	31,962	35,707	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,149	7,586	9,289	22
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,431,390	3,561,867	3,295,054	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	688,241	660,641	760,207	15

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Shortening and cooking oils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	9,923	10,253	12,937	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,662	4,628	7,809	69
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	261,975	100,177	129,960	30
Value (1,000 dollars)	93,056	44,733	63,808	43
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	193,600	121,908	140,611	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	112,564	66,778	78,072	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	19,433	13,298	18,625	40
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,712	27,867	38,081	37
Edible preparations				
Bakery products, except bread				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	129,624,851	149,251,181	194,251,095	30
Value (1,000 dollars)	117,986	131,227	166,187	27
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	62,715,000	65,613,396	61,024,255	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,003	41,108	39,819	-3
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	58,528,300	60,630,404	62,006,392	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,597	24,853	26,972	9
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	10,598,099	15,098,906	15,525,523	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,006	5,860	6,422	10
Cereal breakfast foods				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	25,310,452	14,860,639	38,941,387	162
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,223	7,950	12,287	55
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	55,043,867	43,746,530	46,920,100	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,802	28,217	29,739	5
Chewing gum				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	13,093,433	16,990,796	22,217,028	31
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,874	12,263	18,611	52
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	8,902,300	6,396,287	7,231,901	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,940	8,486	9,157	8

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar ailmentary pastes				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	118,781,965	138,281,220	179,722,613	30
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,762	50,754	61,283	21
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	14,785,327	14,342,615	15,356,331	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,636	7,993	9,512	19
Sauces				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,489	46,754	47,432	1
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,902	38,921	38,844	0
Soups				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	13,339,577	16,006,773	17,522,250	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,896	26,262	25,877	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	32,064,032	27,384,550	26,716,859	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,479	14,668	15,431	5
Edible preparations, not specially provided for				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	156,035,567	257,830,382	481,674,294	87
Value (1,000 dollars)	103,148	157,233	235,038	49
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	722,753,441	695,250,231	716,980,606	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	451,250	399,416	414,635	4
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	870	1,085	1,256	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	138,547	162,878	191,876	18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	13,891	15,564	12,863	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,487,932	2,819,347	2,238,195	-21
Naval stores				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,324	7,337	5,960	-19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,091	41,855	44,747	7

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
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	214,199	31
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,835	9,803	8,564	-13
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,616	32,319	33,520	4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	70,266	66,016	50,493	-24
Tonka and vanilla beans				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	1,997,314	2,248,726	1,933,820	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,384	51,140	50,200	-2
Miscellaneous vegetable products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	109,119	99,896	102,566	3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,612	53,400	51,647	-3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forest Products 1/

The U.S. balance of trade in the forest products sector showed a deficit of $4.6 billion for 1984 compared with a deficit of $2.5 billion in 1983 (table 6, fig. 2). U.S. imports totaled $10.8 billion 2/ in 1983 and rose about 22 percent to somewhat over $13.2 billion in 1984. Exports from the United States were valued at $8.4 billion 3/ in 1983 and rose to $8.5 billion in 1984.

Contributing to the doubled deficit in 1984 were increases in all imports of wood and wood products and paper and paper products excluding building papers. In addition, exports of lumber, miscellaneous wood manufactures, and plywood and building board were down.

U.S. bilateral trade

U.S. trade in forest products involves a large number of foreign market and supplier countries, but the great bulk of trade involves only a handful of countries. The leading U.S. export markets and major product areas are as follows: The EC (receiving 21 percent of U.S. forest products exports in 1984)--chemical woodpulp, unbleached kraft wrapping paper, lumber, and softwood plywood; Japan (21 percent)--logs, chemical woodpulp, wood chips, impregnated paper, and lumber; Canada (19 percent)--periodicals, miscellaneous books, books and pamphlets, lumber, and impregnated paper.

In 1984, Canada supplied 72 percent of U.S. forest products imports, chiefly newsprint, lumber, woodpulp, and book and printing paper. Other leading sources in 1984 were as follows: the EC (supplying 7 percent of such imports)--primarily miscellaneous books, and Taiwan (3 percent)--hardwood plywoods, and miscellaneous articles of wood.

U.S. exports of forest products to Canada increased from $1.6 billion in 1983 to $1.7 billion in 1984, or by 6 percent. This increase was led by exports of logs, which increased from 347 million board feet, valued at $65 million, in 1983 to 421 million board feet, valued at $78 million in 1984, or by 21 percent. An increase in Canadian lumber production and general construction activity was responsible for the increase.

U.S. exports of forest products to Japan remained flat at $1.75 billion in 1983 and 1984. The United States is currently exploring avenues for improving U.S. access to Japanese markets for forest products. Also, as the U.S. dollar gained strength against the Canadian dollar, Canadian exports of forest products became more competitive with U.S. exports in the Japanese market.

1/ Included are commodities classified in schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States: Wood and wood products are found in parts 1, 2, and 3 of schedule 2 and, paper, paperboard, and printed matter are found in parts 4 and 5 of schedule 2.

2/ Customs value, f.o.b., foreign port of export.

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

Table 6.—Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, 1983, and 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1982	1983	1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	1,395,589	1,558,091	1,655,283
Japan	1,869,305	1,752,774	1,749,833
EC	1,832,333	1,890,088	1,808,198
Brazil	38,687	40,394	40,902
Hong Kong	71,701	69,097	93,961
India	19,528	25,892	36,389
Korea	247,126	304,283	337,532
Mexico	527,138	457,239	523,452
Taiwan	105,338	157,621	199,060
OPEC	554,412	372,229	358,039
NMES	286,027	316,980	355,538
China	275,161	307,370	343,746
All other	1,534,889	1,413,673	1,427,294
Total	8,482,079	8,358,366	8,585,488
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	6,949,123	8,162,563	9,490,139
Japan	182,992	221,476	279,913
EC	463,403	564,945	984,264
Brazil	115,927	140,101	254,026
Hong Kong	62,699	69,764	91,157
India	7,584	4,759	6,179
Korea	109,145	90,574	86,556
Mexico	204,325	239,174	271,201
Taiwan	282,518	389,580	461,750
OPEC	66,521	161,698	184,553
NMES	81,986	85,547	98,958
China	68,922	71,206	82,669
All other	494,383	678,217	1,022,457
Total	9,020,612	10,808,405	13,231,158
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-5,553,533	-6,604,472	-7,834,855
Japan	1,686,313	1,531,297	1,469,920
EC	1,368,929	1,325,142	823,934
Brazil	-77,240	-99,706	-213,124
Hong Kong	9,001	-666	2,803
India	11,944	21,132	30,210
Korea	137,981	213,708	250,976
Mexico	322,812	218,064	252,251
Taiwan	-177,179	-231,959	-262,690
OPEC	487,891	210,530	173,486
NMES	204,041	231,432	256,580
China	206,238	236,163	261,076
All other	1,040,505	735,455	404,837
Total	-538,532	-2,450,039	-4,645,670

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

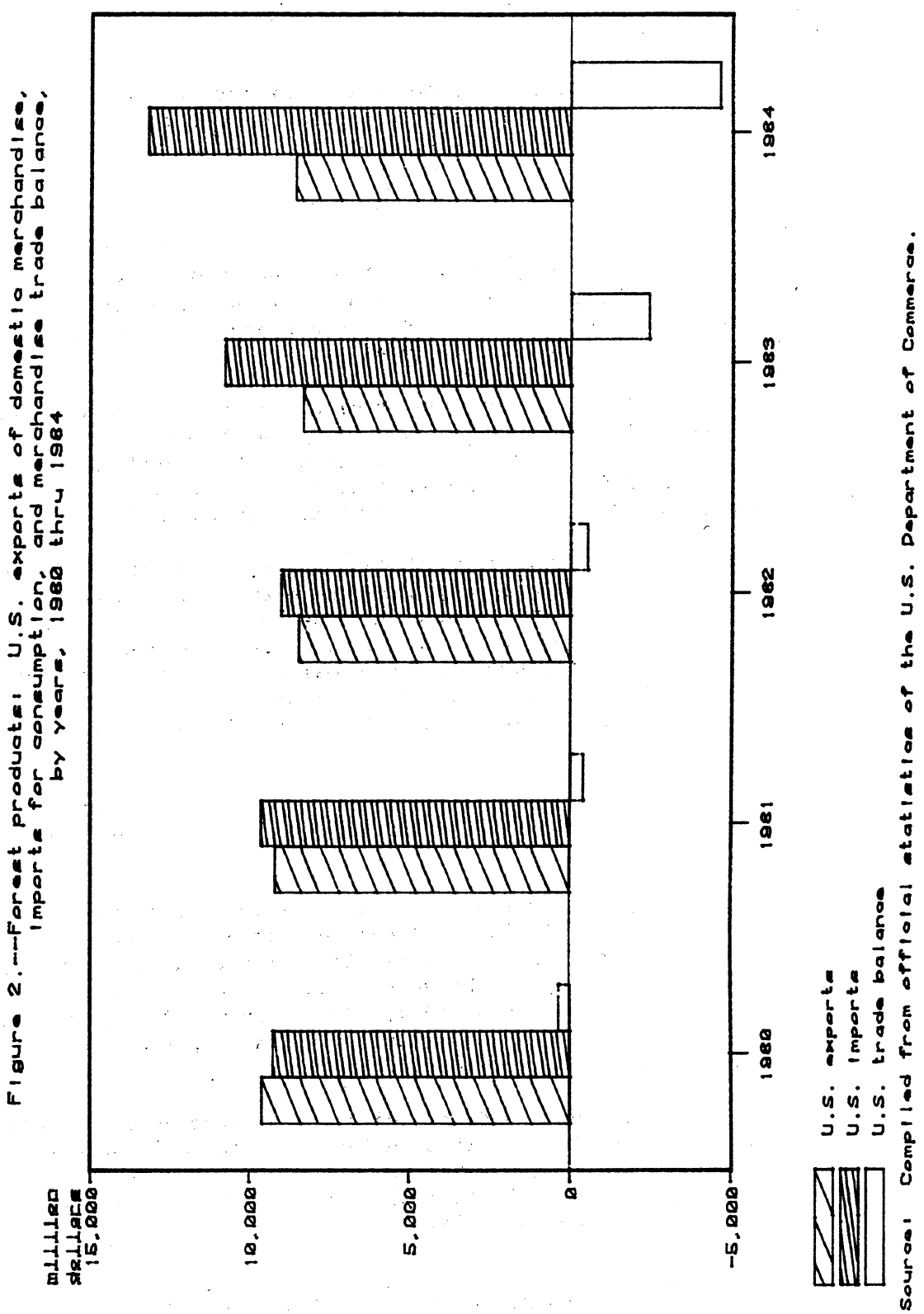
Figure 2.--Forest products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1980 thru 1984
millions of dollars
15,000
10,000
5,000
0
-5,000
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
U.S. exports
U.S. imports
U.S. trade balance
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

U.S. imports of forest products from Canada increased from $8.2 billion in 1983 to $9.5 billion in 1983, or by 16 percent. U.S. housing starts remained stable, at 1.7 million starts during 1983 and 1984, and the continued strong demand for lumber, plywood, and building boards coupled with an increase in the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar in Canada, was responsible for much of the increase in imports. Imports of most other forest products from Canada also increased in 1984.

U.S. imports of forest products from most countries remained stable during 1984, as the result of strong demand in the United States and the strength of the U.S. dollar compared with most foreign currencies.

Commodity analyses

Wood and wood products.--U.S. imports of wood and wood products rose 10 percent and exports fell 5 percent from 1983 to 1984. Imports rose from $4.4 billion in 1983 to $4.9 billion in 1984, and exports fell from $2.8 billion in 1983 to $2.7 billion in 1984.

U.S. imports of lumber, flooring, and siding increased 5 percent, from $2.7 billion in 1983 to $2.8 billion in 1984; and imports of plywood and building boards rose 15 percent, from $0.8 billion to $0.9 billion. This surge in imports resulted from the continued strong demand for building materials, as housing starts remained at 1.7 million units in 1984.

Although the value of U.S. exports of wood and wood products fell from 1983 to 1984, the volume of such exports remained even. This largely reflects a stable market for logs exported in 1984, whereas the unit value of such exports rose slightly, from $333 per thousand board feet in 1983, to $338 per thousand board feet in 1984. In 1984, Japan remained our most important market for wood and wood products. Japan's share of the export market remained near 40 percent, as the level of U.S. exports to Japan remained stable, at about $1.1 billion.

Fred Ruggles
724-1766

Pulp, paper, and printed material.-- 1/ U.S. imports of pulp, paper, and printed material reached $8.4 billion in 1984; this is a 31-percent increase over the level posted during 1983 of $6.4 billion. The relatively strong U.S. dollar and the economic recovery in the United States contributed to the increased tide of paper imports during 1984. Canada supplied 72 percent ($6.0 billion) of all pulp, paper, and printed material imported during 1984; compared to 78 percent ($5.0 billion) during 1983.

U.S. exports of pulp, paper, and printed material increased by 7 percent from $5.5 billion in 1983 to $5.9 billion in 1984. Canada and Japan were the largest export markets for the United States accounting for 22 percent ($1.3 billion) and 12 percent ($729 million) respectively, of all pulp, paper, and printed material exports during 1984.

1/ Pulp, paper, and printed material are included in pts. 4 and 5 as schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

U.S. imports of newsprint increased 14 percent from 6.9 million short tons ($2.8 billion) in 1983 to 7.9 million short tons ($3.3 billion) in 1984. Strengthened U.S. demand for newsprint was the primary factor behind the increased level of imports. Historically, Canada has supplied over 95 percent of U.S. newsprint imports and between 55 percent and 60 percent of U.S. newsprint consumption.

In general, most other categories within the pulp, paper, and printed material area experienced increased imports. U.S. imports of wood pulp increased 10 percent, by quantity, from 4.1 million short tons in 1983 to 4.5 million short tons in 1984. Canada supplied 92 percent of U.S. wood pulp imports in 1983 and 90 percent of such imports in 1984. U.S. imports of paperboard, which predominantly consist of containerboard and originating medium from Canada, increased by 44 percent, from 270 million pound in 1983 to 390 million pounds in 1984. U.S. imports of uncoated free sheet almost doubled, from 478 million pounds (valued at $147 million) in 1983 to 946 million pounds (valued at $293 million) in 1984. Greater U.S. consumption of office-related papers in 1984 contributed significantly to the increased level of uncoated free sheet imports. Canada, Brazil, and Finland accounted for 41 percent, 17 percent, and 9 percent, by quantity, of U.S. uncoated free sheet imports during 1984. U.S. imports of industrial, packaging, and miscellaneous papers increased by 26 percent, from $486 million in 1983 to $611 million in 1984. Canada, Mexico, and Japan, respectively, accounted for 34 percent, 18 percent, and 9 percent, by value, of these imported papers during 1984. U.S. imports of all printed material increased 34 percent, from $741 million in 1983 to $996 million in 1984. Canada, the United Kingdom, and Japan, respectively, accounted for 28 percent, 21 percent, and 13 percent, by value, of all U.S. printed material imports during 1984.

U.S. exports of wood pulp remained near 3.7 million short tons during both 1983 and 1984. The value of U.S. exports of wood pulp increased by 9 percent, from $1.4 billion in 1983 to $1.6 billion in 1984. Stronger global prices for wood pulp and waste paper affected the value of wood pulp exports (as well as the value of wood pulp imports).

Japan and West Germany accounted for 20 percent and 13 percent, by quantity, respectively, of U.S. wood pulp exports during 1984. U.S. exports of waste paper, historically represent about one-half of such worldwide traffic. U.S. waste paper exports increased by about 2 percent, from 3.7 million short tons in 1983 to barely 3.8 million short tons in 1984. The value of U.S. exports of waste paper increased 32 percent, from $309 million in 1983 to $409 million in 1984. U.S. exports to Mexico, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan, represent 27 percent, 20 percent, and 19 percent, by quantity, respectively, of wood pulp exports during 1984.

U.S. exports of containerboard decreased by 10 percent in quantity, from 4.5 billion pounds in 1983 to 4.1 billion pounds in 1984. However, the value of such exports increased by 8 percent, from $583 million in 1983 to $632 million in 1984. The United Kingdom, Japan, and Italy accounted for 14 percent, 8 percent, and 6 percent, by quantity, respectively, of all U.S. containerboard exports.

U.S. exports of building papers increased 58 percent in terms of quantity, from 23.5 million pounds in 1983 to 37.1 million pounds in 1984. The value of building paper exports almost doubled, rising from $6.3 million in 1983 to $12.5 million in 1984. Canada and Japan accounted for 31 percent and 16 percent, by value, respectively, of U.S. building paper exports during 1984.

U.S. exports of all printed material increased 4 percent, in value, from $1.3 billion in 1983 to $1.4 billion in 1984. U.S. exports to Canada, the United Kingdom, and Australia, respectively, accounted for 45 percent, 11 percent, and 6 percent of all U.S. exports of printed material during 1984.

R. K. Rhodes
724-1299

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Rough wood products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	247,673	303,762	334,402	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,554,286	1,400,999	1,410,348	1
Logs				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)	117,032	164,999	146,909	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,430	27,433	19,366	-29
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)	3,208,149	3,502,126	3,494,925	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,258,084	1,166,543	1,179,910	1
Softwood logs				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)	98,764	142,461	116,822	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,930	24,102	14,624	-39
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)	3,114,988	3,390,618	3,369,371	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,174,179	1,068,481	1,079,201	1
Hardwood logs				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)	18,268	22,538	30,087	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,500	3,330	4,741	42
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)	93,161	111,508	125,554	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	83,905	98,062	100,708	3
Lumber				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)	9,287,454	12,162,388	13,519,021	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,725,265	2,700,689	2,848,680	5
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)	1,986,186	2,321,654	2,065,605	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	802,245	899,427	822,069	-9
Softwood lumber				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)	8,973,652	11,739,612	12,995,985	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,567,931	2,461,590	2,553,006	4
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)	1,622,588	1,837,576	1,592,708	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	577,633	602,442	531,685	-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.-- U.S. imports and exports for selected commodity groups

Commodity area	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Hardwood lumber				
Imports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)	200,216	239,099	294,295	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	94,604	120,071	141,724	18
Exports:				
Quantity (m. board feet)	336,651	449,508	443,331	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	217,064	288,423	282,891	-2
Millwork				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	91,551	121,941	145,664	19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,912	35,400	39,371	11
Miscellaneous wood manufactures				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	464,712	539,689	666,783	24
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	183,894	170,216	153,423	-10
Prefabricated buildings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,772	5,609	6,526	16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,367	33,551	25,008	-25
Plywood and building boards				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	533,142	754,032	870,371	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	265,596	322,830	269,208	-17
Hardwood veneer and plywood				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	402,797	552,990	545,010	-1
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	82,517	100,584	90,061	-10
Softwood veneer and plywood				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,100	26,236	33,023	26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	122,400	151,786	99,697	-34
Particle board				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)	444	645	955	48
Value (1,000 dollars)	53,318	83,704	131,777	57
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 M. square feet)	82	94	108	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,560	22,723	26,198	15

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Wood pulp				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	3,655	4,093	4,490	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,493,240	1,472,477	1,844,766	25
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	3,499	3,746	3,678	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,486,883	1,431,826	1,565,490	9
Waste paper				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	132	159	161	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,291	26,645	27,244	2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	2,224	3,742	3,818	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	238,932	308,917	408,814	32
Building papers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	374,370	392,477	362,372	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,099	48,755	46,490	-5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	31,138	31,991	37,086	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,993	8,373	12,485	49
Industrial paperboard				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	152,496	270,076	389,576	44
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,173	43,479	66,818	54
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,470,259	6,162,443	5,796,397	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,060,893	1,098,019	1,134,624	3
Containerboard (kraft linerboard)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	71,965	96,236	140,053	46
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,458	13,041	22,216	70
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,818,557	4,548,325	4,108,567	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	551,969	583,396	632,160	8
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,328,696	3,569,885	4,772,989	34
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	628,419	539,701	560,162	4

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Newsprint				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	6,530	6,919	7,893	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,748,652	2,757,523	3,299,569	20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1230,620,076	1179,479,286	306	-100
Value (1,000 dollars)	142,963	127,118	133,963	5
Wallpaper				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	40,235	54,519	73,893	36
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,488	119,636	152,007	27
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,036	5,927	3,443	-42
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,054	11,456	8,321	-27
Albums				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	35,993	44,758	52,843	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,877	41,551	52,862	27
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	3,330	3,553	2,007	-44
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,872	3,362	2,511	-25
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	406,336	485,665	610,786	26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	862,630	803,517	807,852	1
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	131,386	64,081	72,660	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,268	78,407	79,543	1
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	340,388	318,154	400,449	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	140,594	136,894	154,029	13
Miscellaneous books				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	283,749	352,030	479,149	36
Value (1,000 dollars)	305,934	356,539	481,194	35
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pieces)	294,941	243,157	249,817	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	631,890	600,396	633,582	6

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Printed matter				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	332,494	384,840	514,964	34
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	723,490	738,730	768,046	4
Newspapers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	63,071	70,290	84,092	20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,385	15,280	20,051	31
Periodicals				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,515	45,861	60,352	32
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	381,945	387,802	406,370	5
Decalcomanias				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	338	385	412	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,710	7,267	6,863	-6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,007	1,604	1,371	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,348	9,652	8,294	-14

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

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

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

Textiles, Apparel, and Footwear Sector 1/

The textiles (including fibers) and apparel sector reported a record trade deficit of $11.8 billion in 1984, 59 percent greater than the $7.4 billion trade deficit of 1983, and approximately 151 percent more than the $4.7 billion trade deficit of 1982 (table 9, fig. 3). Most of the deficit in this sector was the result of the unfavorable trade balance in apparel, which increased from $8.8 billion in 1983 to $12.6 billion in 1984, or by about 43 percent. In addition, textile mill products, which include processed fibers, yarns, fabrics, and homefurnishings, experienced a deficit which more than doubled from $0.8 billion in 1983 to $2.0 billion in 1984. Textile fibers maintained a positive trade balance that increased approximately 27 percent to $2.8 billion in 1984 from nearly $2.2 billion in 1983.

The 1984 deficit was largely the result of increasing imports of apparel, which increased approximately 40 percent, from $9.6 billion in 1983 to $13.4 billion in 1984, and textiles (excluding fibers), which increased almost 38 percent, from $3.2 billion in 1983 to $4.4 billion in 1984. However, for the first time since 1980, U.S. exports of textiles (excluding fibers) have remained relatively stable at about $2.4 billion during 1983-84, instead of declining. The strong U.S. dollar coupled with the ongoing recovery of the U.S. economy which prompted vigorous retail activity contributed to the increase in U.S. imports of textiles and apparel.

The textile, apparel, and footwear items that showed significant increases in imports during 1984 compared with those in 1983 were wool, manmade fibers, spun and filament yarns, broadwoven fabrics, artificial flowers, nonwoven fabrics, sweaters, shirts and blouses, trousers, dresses, men's suits, fur apparel, and footwear. Exports of raw cotton, manmade fibers, and nonwoven fabrics showed the most significant increases; decreased exports were reported in broadwoven fabrics.

U.S. bilateral trade

The leading source of U.S. imports of textiles and apparel during 1983 and 1984 was Hong Kong, accounting for approximately 18 percent of the total value of such products. Other major sources included Taiwan, the Republic of Korea (Korea), the European Community (EC), China, and Japan, which together provided over 50 percent of the total value of textile and apparel imports in each year. Total U.S. textile and apparel imports increased almost 39 percent, from $13.1 billion in 1983 to $18.2 billion in 1984. A little over 73 percent of textile and apparel imports were concentrated in apparel, primarily shirts and blouses, sweaters, coats, and trousers. Such imports from the EC showed the largest increase--almost $900 million, from $1.3 billion in 1983 to $2.2 billion in 1984, or by 69 percent.

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, 1982, 1983, and 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1982	1983	1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	696,791	808,587	763,015
Japan	684,218	648,959	769,708
EC	1,118,840	1,036,484	1,124,829
Brazil	24,343	19,979	20,524
Hong Kong	139,248	92,644	141,227
India	12,511	11,600	18,702
Korea	475,191	436,074	502,170
Mexico	270,569	226,665	308,414
Taiwan	259,470	150,973	233,585
OPEC	634,181	503,874	526,733
NMES	421,246	149,640	340,813
China	400,955	48,651	145,684
All other	1,734,906	1,591,702	1,694,385
Total	6,471,520	5,677,188	6,444,110
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	189,795	232,055	348,438
Japan	792,998	927,122	1,171,415
EC	1,081,246	1,307,552	2,192,710
Brazil	100,016	137,998	255,258
Hong Kong	2,128,782	2,423,391	3,165,024
India	286,250	351,507	462,563
Korea	1,545,921	1,852,567	2,496,129
Mexico	243,887	280,407	361,654
Taiwan	1,691,846	1,980,017	2,551,968
OPEC	97,900	112,176	247,312
NMES	991,849	1,133,234	1,477,497
China	847,936	1,011,935	1,297,857
All other	2,000,483	2,355,916	3,478,471
Total	11,150,979	13,093,947	18,208,444
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	506,995	576,532	414,577
Japan	-108,780	-278,163	-401,707
EC	37,594	-271,067	-1,067,880
Brazil	-75,673	-118,019	-234,733
Hong Kong	-1,989,533	-2,330,746	-3,023,797
India	-273,738	-339,907	-443,860
Korea	-1,070,730	-1,416,492	-1,993,958
Mexico	26,682	-53,741	-53,239
Taiwan	-1,432,375	-1,829,043	-2,318,382
OPEC	536,280	391,697	279,421
NMES	-570,603	-983,594	-1,136,684
China	-446,981	-963,284	-1,152,172
All other	-265,577	-764,213	-1,784,085
Total	-4,679,459	-7,416,759	-11,764,334

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

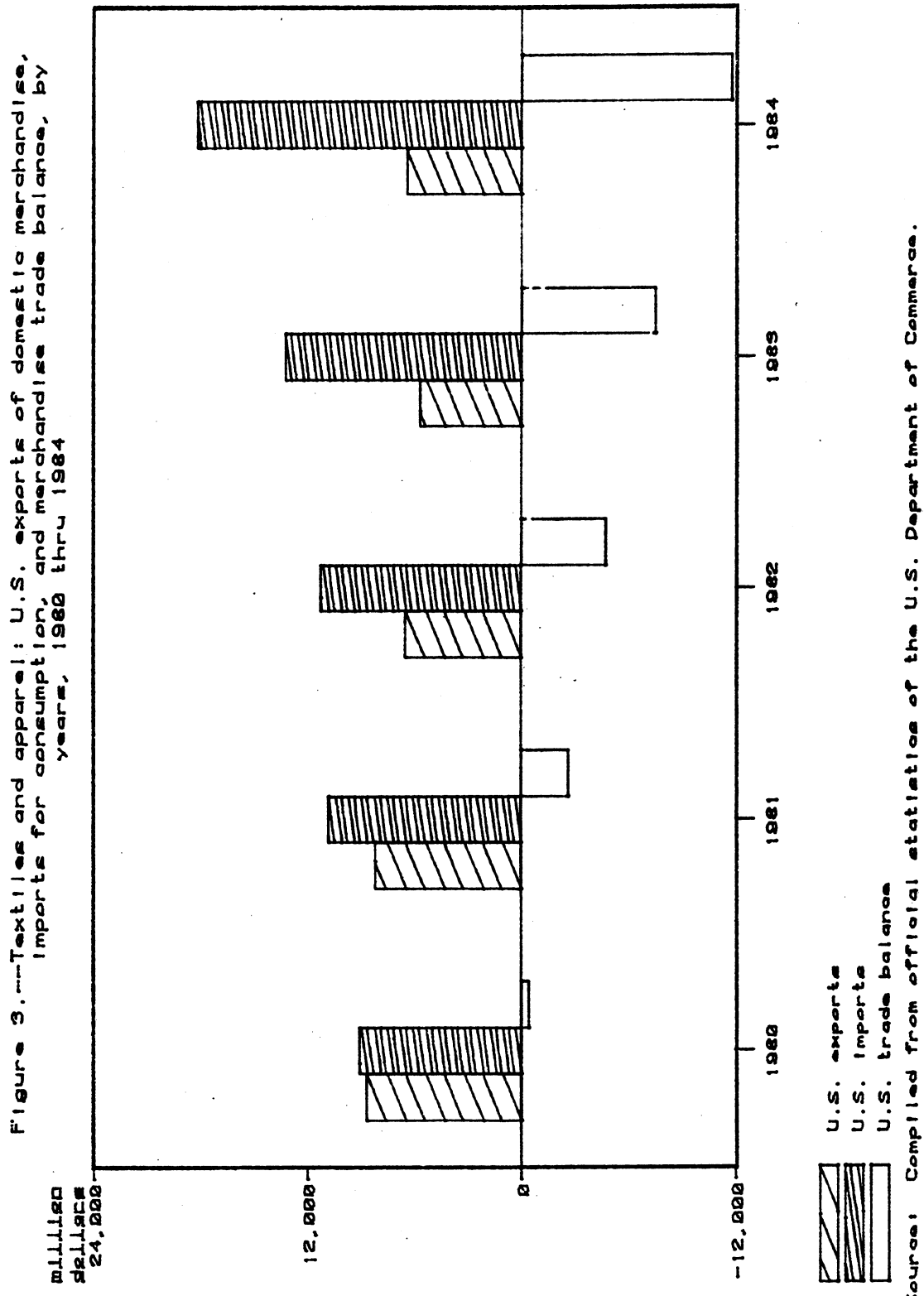
Figure 3.--Textiles and apparel: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1980 thru 1984
million dollars
24,000
12,000
0
-12,000
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
U.S. exports
U.S. imports
U.S. trade balance
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The largest source of U.S. footwear imports was Taiwan, which supplied $1.2 billion in 1983 and $1.5 billion in 1984, or approximately 29 percent of the total value of footwear imports during both years. Other leading footwear sources during 1983 and 1984 included Korea, the EC, and Brazil, together accounting for 53 percent of the total value. Nonrubber footwear imports accounted for more than 90 percent of all footwear imports.

The 12-percent increase in textile (including fibers) and apparel exports, from $5.7 billion in 1983 to $6.4 billion in 1984, was due largely to increased exports of raw fibers that rose about one-third, from $2.5 billion in 1983 to $3.3 billion in 1984. Approximately 72 percent of total fiber exports during 1983 and 1984 consisted of raw cotton. Nearly two-thirds of the export increase took place in fiber exports to Japan (up $107 million), the U.S.S.R. (up $95 million), Italy (up $72 million), Taiwan (up $69 million), China (up $68 million), and Korea (up $61 million). Of the leading export markets, Canada was the only one to decrease its purchases of textiles and apparel from the United States.

U.S. exports of footwear, though small when compared with the value of U.S. footwear imports, increased by about 5 percent, from $178 million in 1983 to $187 million in 1984. Approximately 60 percent of the total value of U.S. footwear exports were shipped to Japan, the EC, Mexico, and Canada. During 1984, Japan displaced the EC as the leading export market.

In 1984, the United States had deficits with all of its major textile and apparel trading partners except for Canada and the OPEC nations. The United States also had trade deficits with most of its major trading partners for footwear--only Japan and the OPEC nations showed favorable balances of trade.

The most significant changes that occurred in U.S. textile, apparel, and footwear trade between 1983 and 1984 were as follows: (1) the overall trade deficit increased from $11.4 billion in 1983 to $16.8 billion in 1984; (2) the trade deficit with the EC almost doubled from a little over $1.0 billion in 1983 to nearly $2.0 billion in 1984; (3) the trade surpluses with Canada decreased from $554 million in 1983 to $383 million in 1984 and with the OPEC nations, from $399 million in 1983 to $283 million in 1984; and (4) the trade deficit with Taiwan increased from $3.1 billion in 1983 to $3.8 billion in 1984. Additionally, the large trade deficit with Hong Kong (up $0.72 billion to $3.1 billion in 1984), Korea (up $0.67 billion to $2.9 billion in 1984) and Brazil (up $0.47 billion to $1.1 billion in 1984) increased 30 percent, 29 percent, and 72 percent, respectively.

Commodity analyses

Fibers and textiles.--Imports of fibers and textile mill products (including textile furnishings) during 1983 increased by $1.3 billion, from $3.5 billion to $4.9 billion. Exports, meanwhile, increased $786 million, from $4.9 billion to $5.7 billion. The large increase in imports resulted in a $540 million reduction in the favorable trade balance, from $1.4 billion in 1983 to $810 million in 1984.

The trade surplus for raw fibers increased by $653 million, from $2.2 billion in 1983 to $2.8 billion in 1984. Imports of raw fibers were up by

$100 million, mainly due to increases in raw wool, up $30 million, manmade fibers, up $44 million, and textile fiber waste, up $12 million. Meanwhile, exports of raw fibers were up $753 million, primarily due to increases in shipments of raw cotton, up $624 million, and manmade fibers, up $134 million.

The trade deficit of $810 million for textile mill products (including textile furnishings) during 1983 increased to $2.0 billion in 1984. Imports increased by $1.2 billion, mainly due to increases in processed fibers, 1/ (primarily spun and filament yarns) up $138 million, broadwoven fabrics, up $578 million, primarily cotton fabrics, up $292 million, and manmade fiber fabrics, up $114 million. Meanwhile, exports increased by $34 million, mainly due to increases in nonwoven fabrics, up $55 million, narrow fabrics, up $22 million, tire fabrics, up $23 million, and coated fabrics and other miscellaneous textiles, up $29 million, which more than offset declines in broadwoven fabrics, down $34 million, and homefurnishings, down $69 million.

Raw cotton.--U.S. exports of raw cotton amounted to 3.3 billion pounds in 1984, a 25-percent increase over the 2.6 billion pounds exported in 1983; the value of these exports increased by 34 percent to $2.4 billion. Exports increased to all of the leading markets except Canada. The most significant increases in cotton exports were to Japan, up 100 million pounds, the U.S.S.R., up 121 million pounds, Taiwan, up 81 million pounds, Italy, up 90 million pounds, Hong Kong, up 69 million pounds, and China, up 68 million pounds. Exports during the first quarter of the year accounted for 72 percent of the increase in terms of quantity and 65 percent in terms of value. During that quarter, global supplies of cotton were limited and demand was rising. The United States had a surplus of relatively low-priced cotton as a result of efforts to reduce stocks through the payment-in-kind program.

U.S. cotton was competitively priced in world markets throughout the year and, despite fluctuations of 20 cents per pound in domestic and world prices, the average unit value of U.S. cotton exports ranged from 72 to 77 cents per pound on a quarterly basis.

M. E. K. Sweet
523-0394

Wool and related animal hair.--U.S. imports of wool and related animal hair increased by about 21 percent in quantity and value, from 80 million pounds, valued at $149 million, in 1983 to 97 million pounds, valued at $181 million, in 1984. The bulk of the increase occurred in finer apparel types of wool, which increased its share of total wool and related animal hair imports from 61 percent in 1983 to 65 percent in 1984. The rise in imports of apparel class wool was largely due to increased demand in the U.S. market for higher quality woolen and worsted fabrics for coats and other outer garments. During 1984, the leading sources of U.S. imports of wool and related animal hair imports, in terms of quantity, were Australia and New Zealand, which accounted for 44 percent and 30 percent, respectively, of the total.

Pamela J. McGuyer
523-0403

1/ The term "processed fibers" includes yarns as well as fibers that have undergone some preparation procedures for manufacture into yarn.

Manmade fibers.--The U.S. trade surplus in manmade fibers increased 20 percent, from $440 million in 1983 to $530 million in 1984. This increase reflected a 24-percent rise in exports from $570 million in 1983 to $704 million in 1984, which more than offset an import increase, from $130 million in 1983 to $174 million in 1984.

The major export increases were in U.S. foreign shipments of acrylic and polyester staple fibers that rose 40 percent, from $198 million in 1983 to $276 million in 1984. A large part of the increase was in U.S. exports of these fibers to China, which increased its purchases from $24 million in 1983 to $79 million in 1984, and reflects China's growing consumption of textile products and apparel containing manmade fibers.

The major import increases were in nylon staple fibers, up 38 percent, from $48 million in 1983 to $67 million in 1984, and noncellulosic staple fibers, other than nylon, polyester, and acrylic, up 52 percent, from $21 million in 1983 to $32 million in 1984. West Germany was the principal supplier for nylon staple fibers and increased its exports to the United States from $11 million in 1983 to $27 million in 1984. Japan was the largest supplier of the other noncellulosic fibers and increased its exports from $10 million in 1983 to $13 million in 1984. The two countries retained their leading position in both years by finishing these fibers at competitive prices relative to other suppliers.

A. Chiriaco
523-5701

Processed fibers.--The favorable U.S. trade balance for processed fibers fell from $160 million in 1983 to $19 million in 1984. Imports of processed fibers increased from $292 million in 1983 to $430 million in 1984 and exports declined slightly from $453 million in 1983 to $449 million in 1984. Yarns accounted for most of the exports and imports of the processed fibers considered here.

Spun yarns.--During 1983-84, U.S. imports of spun yarns increased $68 million, from $188 million in 1983 to $256 million in 1984, or by about 36 percent. The single largest source of all types of spun yarn imports during 1984 was France, which accounted for almost $35 million, or 14 percent of the total value of U.S. imports of spun yarns. Following France were Japan and Italy, which together accounted for $54 million, or approximately 21 percent. Almost 40 percent of the total increase in spun yarn imports occurred in spun yarns of wool, which rose 69 percent, from $39 million in 1983 to $66 million in 1984. Other significant increases took place in cotton spun yarns (up 35 percent, from $62 million in 1983 to $84 million in 1984) and noncellulosic manmade fiber yarns (up 21 percent, from $67 million in 1983 to $81 million in 1984). The significant increase in spun yarn imports is largely attributed to the foreign producers' price advantage from the increased value of the U.S. dollar.

Pamela J. McGuyer
523-0403

Filament yarn.--The U.S. favorable trade balance in filament yarn of manmade fibers dropped 22 percent, from $252 million in 1983 to $197 million in 1984. This decrease reflected a rise in imports from $93 million in 1983 to $155 million in 1984 and a slight increase in exports from $346 million in 1983 to $352 million in 1984.

The import increases were dominated by nylon filament yarn, which more than doubled, from $36 million in 1983 to $80 million in 1984. Other substantial increases were in imports of polyester filament yarn, which rose more than two-thirds from $21 million in 1983 to $35 million in 1984, and glass filament yarn, which almost tripled from $2.5 million in 1983 to $7 million in 1984. The nylon import increases were from several countries, especially West Germany, Canada, Mexico, the United Kingdom, and Italy, and reflect the availability of quality products offered at competitive prices. The polyester and glass filament yarn import increases were mainly from Japan and the EC and chiefly represented higher priced products used for special purposes.

A. Chiriaco
523-5701

Broadwoven fabrics.--Imports of broadwoven fabrics in 1984 increased 38 percent, in value, compared with imports in 1983 and exports declined 6 percent. Imports were valued at $2.1 billion and exports at $580 million in 1984, resulting in a trade deficit in broadwoven fabrics of $1.5 billion. This compares with a deficit of $910 million in 1983 and continued the trend of increasing deficits which began in 1981. A large part of the $577 million increase in imports of broadwoven fabrics (from $1.5 billion in 1983) is due to an increase of $293 million in broadwoven fabrics of cotton, from $566 million to $859 million. Imports increased in nearly all types of cotton fabrics except denim, with a particularly large increase in printcloth, from $84 million to $125 million. Imports of cotton fabrics from Japan, India, and Indonesia increased most sharply.

Imports of fabrics of manmade fibers increased $114 million, reaching $701 million in 1984 compared with $587 million in 1983. The most notable increase was in imports from Italy, which were up nearly $60 million from that of the previous year. Italy's shipments of spun polyester fabrics were about double the 1983 level and shipments of other fabrics also increased.

Imports of wool fabrics increased $59 million, imports of silk fabrics increased $45 million, and imports of fabrics of other vegetable fibers increased $64 million. In all three cases, the largest increases were in fabrics from Italy. Imports of vegetable fibers comprise two distinct markets, one being carpet-backing fabrics of jute and the other being apparel fabrics of linen or linen mixtures. The average unit value of imports from Bangladesh and India, which supply carpet backing, was about 13 cents per square yard, in contrast with imports of apparel fabrics from Italy and other countries, valued at $2 to $3 per square yard.

Exports of all broadwoven fabrics in 1984 decreased 6 percent in value and 7 percent in quantity from that of 1983. The value of exports declined $34 million, from $614 million to $580 million, with cotton fabrics declining

about $15 million and manmade-fiber fabrics declining about $20 million. The largest declines in cotton fabrics were in corduroys and the largest declines in manmade-fiber fabrics were in filament and spun polyester fabrics, especially those shipped to Canada.

Joseph L. Williams
523-5702

Artificial flowers of manmade fibers.--U.S. imports of artificial flowers of manmade fibers increased from 16.6 million pounds in 1983 to 25.3 million pounds in 1984, or by 52 percent. The value of these imports increased by 50 percent, rising from $100 million to $152 million. The leading sources--Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau, China, and Thailand--which accounted for 98 percent of total imports in 1984, each contributed to the increase. The increase in imports of these flowers can be attributed to their increased use as decoration in homes and public buildings and the ability of these low-wage sources to produce them at competitive prices.

M. E. K. Sweet
523-0394

Nonwoven fabrics.--The favorable U.S. trade balance in nonwoven fabrics (including webs, wadding, and batting) increased 48 percent, from $85.1 million in 1983 to $126.2 million in 1984. This increase reflected a rise of 36 percent in the value of exports, which more than offset a 21-percent rise in the value of imports from 1983 to 1984. The value of exports was approximately 2-1/2 times the value of imports in 1984.

Exports of nonwoven fabrics increased from 82.4 million pounds, valued at $153.5 million, in 1983 to 139.9 million pounds, valued at $208.9 million, in 1984. Exports to Japan and Canada, the largest foreign markets, together were responsible for one-third of U.S. exports in 1984. U.S. exporters became more competitive in the world market in 1984, as the average unit value of $1.49 per pound for U.S. exports of nonwoven fabrics was 20 percent lower than the unit value in the preceding year.

Imports of nonwoven fabric increased also from 31.7 million pounds, valued at $68.4 million, in 1983 to 46.2 million pounds, valued at $82.7 million, in 1984. The overall increase is mostly the result of the rise in value of shipments from Japan. Japan, the largest source, accounted for approximately one-half of the total increase in value of U.S. imports from 1983 to 1984.

The increase of both U.S. export and import trade in nonwoven fabrics during 1984 reflected general expansion in the use of these products. Such uses include disposables such as diapers, feminine hygiene products, and medical/surgical items and durable applications such as geotextiles, roofing, and apparel interlinings.

C. Lee Cook
523-0348

Apparel.--The U.S. apparel trade deficit worsened considerably during 1984, reaching a new record of nearly $12.6 billion, surpassing by 43 percent, or $3.8 billion, the previous record set in 1983. This resulted almost entirely from an unprecedented increase in imports of $3.8 billion, or almost 40 percent--more than double the preceding year's growth, to a high of $13.4 billion. In terms of quantity, imports of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber apparel grew by 21 percent to 4.7 billion equivalent square yards, or 33 percent of the domestic apparel market. Exports, on the other hand, declined for the third consecutive year by slightly more than 2 percent to $777 million.

The deteriorating trade picture resulted largely from the economic expansion taking place here and the corresponding increase in demand for price-competitive imported apparel. Foreign competitiveness in the United States was significantly aided by the strong dollar which, at the same time, continued to reduce the price competitiveness of U.S. goods abroad.

Nearly half the import increase was generated by the Big Three--Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Korea--whose shipments in 1984, though growing at more than double the 1983 rate, rose less rapidly than imports overall, by 32 percent, to $7.4 billion. Consequently, their share of total imports fell by 4 percentage points during the period to 55 percent. Imports from China, the fourth largest supplier, also rose less rapidly than overall imports, rising by 22 percent to $923 million. As a result, its share of total imports declined by 1 percentage point to 7 percent, and marked the second consecutive year that China's shipments have grown at only about half the roughly 50-percent annual growth in 1981 and 1982.

Most shipments from these four countries are subject to quotas under bilateral agreements covering cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber products. Although annual average quota growth is limited to 1 percent for the Big Three and just under 4 percent for China, a significant share of their increased shipments came in categories that were not previously restrained, prompting the Administration to issue 40 "calls" for consultations with these countries leading to the establishment of new quotas. The increasingly tighter restrictions have encouraged them to trade up to higher value-added goods to maximize quota usage and, more recently, to move into apparel products that are exempt from quota, namely those of miscellaneous textile fibers such as silk, linen, and ramie. The four suppliers generated all but a small part of the imports of such nonquota apparel in 1984, when they climbed 171 percent over those in 1983 to almost 10.1 million dozen, valued at roughly $1 billion.

The growing restraints on the major suppliers have contributed to the acceleration in imports from many smaller suppliers, especially developed countries which, except for Japan and Yugoslavia, are not covered by any quota agreement. Shipments from the developed countries in 1984 increased by 77 percent over those in 1983 to $1.9 billion. The largest supplying developed country was Italy, which more than doubled its shipments to $546 million, moving it ahead of Japan, whose shipments rose by 45 percent to $483 million, as the fifth largest foreign supplier. Italy benefited not only from favorable exchange rates and quota-free entry, but also from its perceived fashion leadership and a shift in some orders from primarily Hong Kong, faced with tight U.S. quotas and frequently high quota charges.

Imports from the other 25 quota-agreement countries, including Yugoslavia, in 1984 rose by 48 percent over that in 1983 to almost $3 billion. Significant increases were recorded by Indonesia, whose shipments were up 130 percent to $169 million; Thailand, up 72 percent to $215 million; Malaysia, up 67 percent to $156 million; Sri Lanka, up 60 percent to $202 million; Singapore, up 53 percent to $295 million; and Brazil, up 196 percent to $87 million.

With respect to U.S. apparel exports, a significant portion of the shipments consist of garment parts of U.S. origin that are assembled offshore into a finished product and returned for sale in the U.S. market. This is true for four of the five largest markets in 1984--Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, and Haiti, exports to whom rose by a combined 18 percent over that of 1983 to nearly $329 million, or 42 percent of total exports. In contrast, exports of finished apparel to the major markets, Western Europe, Canada, Japan, and Saudi Arabia, declined by 21 percent to about $220 million.

On a product basis, trade shifts were widespread, with those showing the greatest import growth, sweaters, shirts and blouses, dresses, men's suits, trousers, and fur articles, discussed in detail below. Significant import growth also occurred in such items as women's (including girls' and infants') suits, skirts, and coats, imports of which increased by 19 percent to $1.2 billion; playclothes, up 57 percent to $96 million; swimwear, up 65 percent to $57 million; scarves, up 56 percent to $68 million; neckwear, up 60 percent to $44 million; and hosiery, up 69 percent to $39 million.

Sweaters.--U.S. imports of sweaters rose considerably in 1984 to a record 20.2 million dozen, valued at $1.66 billion, an increase in quantity of 29 percent, or 4.6 million dozen, but a much greater increase in value of 68 percent, or $674 million, over that of 1983. This growth, coupled with a decline in U.S. producers' shipments of an estimated 7 percent, resulted in imports' share of the domestic market in 1984 reaching an estimated 67 percent in quantity, the highest of any major apparel product.

Most of the imports continued to come from the Big Three and China, whose total shipments in 1984 rose by 15 percent over those in 1983 to 15.5 million dozen (valued at $1.24 billion). Because of tight quotas, however, this growth resulted entirely from increased imports of nonquota sweaters. The nonquota sweaters were made of previously seldom-used fibers such as silk, linen, and ramie. Imports of the nonquota sweaters, which in 1984 climbed 279 percent over those in 1983 level to 4.5 million dozen ($419 million), making them by far the largest nonquota import item in the apparel sector, came almost entirely from the four major suppliers, especially Hong Kong. By contrast, their shipments of quota-controlled sweaters (i.e., those of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers) declined by 10 percent to 11.1 million dozen ($835 million). This decline was accompanied by a 32-percent increase in the average unit value of the quota-controlled sweaters to $75 a dozen versus a 3-percent increase to almost $87 a dozen for those from all other countries.

The tighter restrictions on imports from the major suppliers are opening up opportunities for smaller suppliers. Imports from suppliers other than the four major sources in 1984 climbed 117 percent over those in 1983 to slightly more than 4.7 million dozen. Italy recorded the greatest growth, increasing its shipments by 428 percent in quantity and 273 percent in value to 1 million

dozen, valued at almost $132 million, making it the fifth largest supplier, in terms of quantity. Unlike the major suppliers and many smaller low-cost suppliers, Italy is not covered by any quota arrangement, and has been benefiting from a shift in trade from primarily Hong Kong, because of tight quotas and frequently high quota charges there, and the strong dollar, which has enhanced its price competitiveness. Despite the almost 30-percent decline in the average unit value of Italy's sweaters, they remained among the highest priced imported sweaters at $131 a dozen versus just under $80 for those from all other countries. The United Kingdom, which also benefits from quota-free access to the U.S. market increased its shipments by 166 percent during the period to 409,000 dozen ($66 million); its sweaters also declined by almost 30 percent in average unit value to $162 a dozen.

Significant gains were also recorded by a number of small low-cost suppliers. Imports from Malaysia, consisting mostly of inexpensive cotton and manmade-fiber sweaters, valued at $62 a dozen, increased by 191 percent from 1983 to 259,000 dozen in 1984. Macau, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka, whose sweaters were valued at $54 a dozen, increased their shipments by 57 percent to 925,000 dozen.

Robert W. Wallace
523-0120

Shirts and blouses.--U.S. imports of men's shirts in 1984 increased by 25 percent over those in 1983 to 42 million dozen, valued at $1.8 billion, making them the second largest imported apparel item after women's shirts and blouses, imports of which rose by 8 percent to 45 million dozen, valued at $1.9 billion. These two items together accounted for $3.6 billion, or almost 30 percent, of the $12.6 billion apparel trade deficit in 1984.

The import growth in men's shirts during 1984, following steady but much slower annual growth of 8 percent during 1980-83, was largely accounted for by countries other than the Big Three and China, whose combined share of the imports declined from 72 percent in 1983 to 63 percent in 1984. Shipments from the four major suppliers rose by only 10 percent to 26.2 million dozen ($1.2 billion), whereas those from all other suppliers increased by 64 percent to 15.6 million dozen ($562 million).

Significant increases in shipments of men's shirts were recorded by the Philippines, whose shipments were up by 82 percent to 1.4 million dozen; Malaysia, up 53 percent to 978,000 dozen; India, up 43 percent to 1.1 million dozen; Singapore, up 40 percent to 1.3 million dozen; and Thailand, up 35 percent to 965,000 dozen. Also, Indonesia's shipments of woven shirts and knit manmade-fiber shirts, together, rose by 136 percent to just over 1 million dozen. These suppliers continued to benefit from the trading up to higher value-added goods by the major suppliers, whose shirts averaged $47 a dozen, an increase of 15 percent over the 1983 level versus an 8-percent increase to $36 a dozen for all other countries.

With respect to women's shirts and blouses, shipments from the four major suppliers dropped 16 percent, from 1983 to 22.7 million dozen ($1.1 billion) in 1984, resulting in their share of these imports declining from 64 to 50 percent. Imports from all other countries rose by 50 percent to 22.6 million dozen ($776 million), with Indonesia's shipments tripling to 2.9 million dozen, Thailand's shipments increased by 78 percent to 2.2 million dozen, and

Singapore's shipments rose by 42 percent to 3.6 million dozen. Accompanying this growth was a 1-percent decline in the average unit value of their imports to $34 a dozen, whereas the Big Three and China were trading up to higher priced garments, as reflected by a 29-percent increase in their unit value to $49 a dozen.

The tighter restrictions on the four major suppliers also have encouraged them to move into nonquota products of primarily silk, linen, and ramie. Imports of nonquota shirts and blouses, virtually all of which came from the major suppliers, especially Hong Kong, more than doubled from 1983 to slightly more than 1 million dozen, valued at approximately $150 million, in 1984.

Sundar Shetty
523-5930

Trousers.--U.S. imports of trousers (including slacks and shorts) during 1984 rose by 12 percent in quantity and 27 percent in value over that of 1983 to 35 million dozen, valued at almost $2 billion. In contrast, imports from the two largest suppliers, Taiwan and Hong Kong, decreased by a total of 13 percent during 1984 to 13.6 million dozen, valued at $867 million, with most of the decline occurring in cotton trouser imports.

Total imports of cotton trousers rose by 7 percent during 1984 to 19 million dozen, valued at $1.1 billion; those of manmade fibers increased by 18 percent to 16 million dozen, valued at $686 million; and those of wool rose by 20 percent to 0.5 million dozen, valued at $102 million. Imported trousers of nonquota fibers, such as silk, linen, and ramie, totaled 173,000 dozen, valued at almost $21 million, in 1984.

Peggy MacKnight
523-5585

Dresses.--Imports of dresses in 1984 rose by 26 percent in quantity and 43 percent in value over the level of imports in 1983 levels to 3.9 million dozen, valued at $415 million. Significant increases were recorded in imports from all the major suppliers, except Hong Kong, whose shipments declined by 6 percent to 523,000 dozen (valued at $98 million), and India, whose shipments, decreased by 2 percent to 318,000 dozen ($22 million). The other major suppliers--China, Taiwan, Korea, and the Philippines, together, increased their shipments by 29 percent during the period to 2.0 million dozen ($171 million). These six suppliers accounted for approximately 70 percent of the imports in 1984.

The restrictions on imports from China, Taiwan, Korea, and Hong Kong have encouraged them to trade up to higher value-added goods. Imports of dresses from Hong Kong and Korea rose by 18 percent in average unit value to roughly $200 a dozen; China's, up 39 percent to $70 a dozen; and Taiwan's, up 25 percent to $80 a dozen. Partly as a result of the increasingly tighter quotas on these suppliers, imports from unrestricted developing countries increased significantly during the period. Italy's shipments of dresses rose by 337 percent to 73,000 dozen ($27 million) and Japan's climbed 222 percent to 60,000 dozen ($9 million). Although Italy's dresses ranked among the highest

priced dresses in the import market, averaging $364 a dozen in 1984, they declined in unit value by 44 percent from that of 1983. Smaller but significant declines in unit values also accompanied the rapid growth in shipments from Japan, France, and the United Kingdom.

Import increases were experienced in all fiber categories, with imports in the major fiber categories--cotton and manmade fibers--up 31 and 19 percent, respectively, to 1.3 million dozen ($113 million) and 2.1 million dozen ($167 million). However, much greater relative increases occurred in the smaller categories--wool and nonquota fibers (primarily silk). Imports of wool dresses more than doubled in quantity to 176,000 dozen ($47 million) and imports of nonquota dresses increased by 38 percent to 275,000 dozen ($88 million). The nonquota dresses came almost entirely from Hong Kong, Korea, and China.

Judith M. Bryant
523-1744

Men's suits.--U.S. imports of men's suits, after increasing annually by about 8 percent during 1981-83, rose by 62 percent during 1984 from that in 1983 to 430,000 dozen, valued at $210 million. Increases occurred in both wool and manmade-fiber suits, with imports of manmade-fiber suits up 68 percent to 217,000 dozen, valued at $67 million, and wool suits up 56 percent to 213,000 dozen, valued at $142 million.

The major suppliers, in terms of value, were Italy and Korea, which together accounted for 51 percent of the value but only 35 percent of the quantity of total imports in 1984. Romania, Taiwan, and France were also important suppliers, accounting for an additional 25 percent of the quantity and 17 percent of the value.

Italy, Taiwan, and Romania, together, accounted for almost half the increased imports in 1984. Shipments from Korea, which filled its quota, rose by less than 2 percent to 90,000 dozen (valued at $46 million). Imports from Italy, consisting almost entirely of high-priced wool suits, rose by 168 percent over that in 1983 to 59,000 dozen ($60 million) in 1984. A strong dollar contributed to a 16-percent decline in the unit value of suits imported from Italy, providing the impetus for growth in Italian shipments. Taiwan and Romania, whose shipments consisted largely of manmade-fiber suits, each increased their shipments by approximately 100 percent in 1984 over that of 1983; both filled their quota on manmade-fiber suits. China and Yugoslavia also contributed to the overall increase, with imports from China, consisting mostly of manmade-fiber suits, rising by 92 percent to 30,000 dozen ($8.6 million), and those from Yugoslavia, consisting mostly of wool suits, increasing by 220 percent to 34,000 dozen ($7.7 million). Yugoslavia filled its quota on wool suits, and steps were initiated in November 1984 to bring China's manmade-fiber suits under quota.

Jackie Worrell
523-0452

Fur apparel and articles.--The trade deficit in fur goods widened significantly in 1984, when it rose by 86 percent over the 1983 deficit to $303 million. Imports, consisting mostly of fur apparel, rose by 67 percent during the period to $336 million, following a 53-percent increase in 1983. Exports in 1984 decreased by 15 percent from that of 1983 to $33 million, following declines of roughly 20 percent or more in the preceding 3 years.

Fur apparel is not restricted by import quotas applicable to most other apparel and also is among the few apparel items eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). The largest supplier of fur apparel imports, Korea, lost its GSP eligibility in April 1984 under the competitive-need limitations. Consequently, growth in imports of fur goods from Korea declined in 1984 to 40 percent, compared with 61-percent growth in 1983. Nevertheless, Korea, whose shipments totaled nearly $112 million in 1984, along with the other two large suppliers--Canada and Hong Kong--supplied almost three-quarters of the increased imports in 1984. Such imports from Canada rose by almost 100 percent over those of 1983 to $74 million, and those from Hong Kong rose by 83 percent to $67 million. Canada supplies the U.S. market with the popular wild furs, such as beaver, muskrat, and raccoon. Hong Kong is rapidly becoming an international fur center, continually upgrading its production techniques and importing the best available fur pelts to produce high-quality fur garments. Korea supplies the U.S. market with mass market, medium-quality garments. Greece emerged as an important supplier in 1984, when its shipments of fur goods rose by 247 percent during the period to nearly $22 million. Greek fur apparel producers, formerly selling primarily to the shrinking European market, particularly West Germany, have been focusing on the U.S. market for sales growth.

Jackie Worrell
523-0452

Footwear.--The U.S. trade deficit in footwear in 1984 expanded by 26 percent, or nearly $1.1 billion, over that of 1983 to a record $5.1 billion, as imports increased by 25 percent to $5.2 billion and exports rose by only 5 percent to $187 million (table 10, fig. 4). In terms of quantity, imports climbed 18 percent during the period to just over 1.0 billion pairs and exports rose by 14 percent to 10 million pairs.

Almost 90 percent of the total import value in 1984 comprised nonrubber footwear, imports of which have continued to grow since mid-1981, when quotas on shipments from Taiwan and Korea--the largest suppliers--were lifted. Imports of nonrubber footwear rose by 25 percent, from 1983 to an all-time high of 726 million pairs, valued at $4.7 billion, in 1984. 1/ Imports from

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1/ On Feb. 3, 1984, the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted an investigation, No. TA-201-50, following the receipt of a petition for import relief under sec. 201 of the Trade Act of 1974, filed on behalf of the Footwear Industries of America, Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union, AFL-CIO, and United Food & Commercial Workers International Union, AFL-CIO. On June 6, 1984, the Commission found that nonrubber footwear was not being imported in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause or threat of serious injury to the domestic industry. On Dec. 31, 1984, the Commission received a resolution from the Senate Committee on Finance requesting it to institute a new investigation on nonrubber footwear under sec. 201. On Jan. 22, 1985, the Commission instituted an investigation, No. TA-201-55, and is scheduled to make its determination on injury in the new case during the week of May 19, 1985.

Table 10.—Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, 1983, and 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1982	1983	1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	17,278	15,595	11,948
Japan	22,706	18,243	39,093
EC	25,021	29,504	29,123
Brazil	729	693	659
Hong Kong	1,656	1,261	1,545
India	517	1,404	1,768
Korea	2,291	4,812	4,409
Mexico	15,507	21,304	29,533
Taiwan	546	1,159	1,248
OPEC	13,294	7,277	5,209
NMES	400	35	75
China	03	04	52
All other	67,392	76,576	62,817
Total	167,342	177,868	187,432
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	37,199	38,456	44,268
Japan	27,310	22,710	26,751
EC	765,582	805,044	946,132
Brazil	356,461	530,952	878,688
Hong Kong	61,661	55,995	78,145
India	29,811	33,179	45,895
Korea	758,351	867,185	956,384
Mexico	70,473	72,036	92,350
Taiwan	943,323	1,223,927	1,515,265
OPEC	545	700	1,246
NMES	104,089	91,794	89,344
China	39,129	35,688	43,241
All other	398,010	443,461	572,060
Total	3,552,820	4,185,444	5,246,535
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-19,921	-22,860	-32,320
Japan	-4,604	-4,467	12,342
EC	-740,560	-775,540	-917,009
Brazil	-355,731	-530,259	-878,029
Hong Kong	-60,004	-54,734	-76,600
India	-29,294	-31,774	-44,126
Korea	-756,060	-862,372	-951,975
Mexico	-54,965	-50,732	-62,816
Taiwan	-942,776	-1,222,767	-1,514,016
OPEC	12,749	6,576	3,962
NMES	-103,689	-91,759	-89,269
China	-39,125	-35,684	-43,189
All other	-330,618	-366,884	-509,243
Total	-3,385,478	-4,007,576	-5,059,103

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

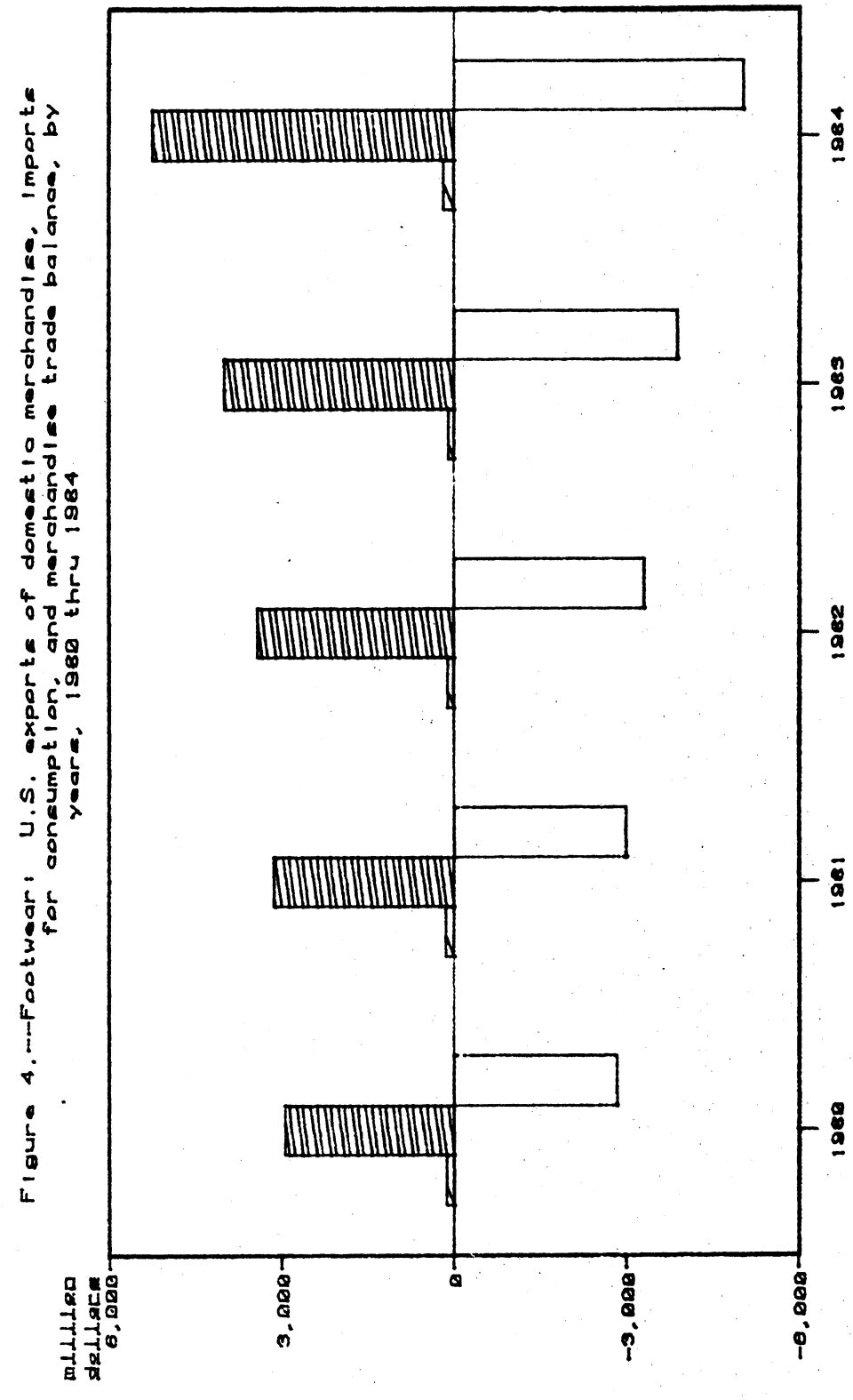

Figure 4.--Footwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1980 thru 1984

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

Taiwan in 1984 increased by 26 percent over that in 1983 to 307 million pairs; those from Korea remained relatively unchanged at about 118 million pairs. Shipments from Brazil accelerated 70 percent during the period to almost 110 million pairs, reflecting their continued offerings of attractively priced, good quality, leather footwear. Shipments from Italy, the fourth largest supplier in terms of quantity, increased by 12 percent to 63 million pairs.

U.S. imports of rubber footwear in 1984 amounted to 141 million pairs, valued at $356 million, representing a 8-percent increase over those of 1983. The gains occurred primarily in footwear with fabric uppers, including sneakers, joggers, and certain casual shoes and slippers with soles of rubber or plastics. Most of the increased imports came from Mexico, whose shipments, consisting mostly of low-valued cloth house slippers, rose by 53 percent during the period to 16 million pairs, valued at $20 million. Imports from the major suppliers, Taiwan and Korea, jointly declined in 1984, with shipments from Taiwan rising by less than 1 percent to almost 39 million pairs ($107 million) and those from Korea declining by 12 percent to slightly less than 29 million pairs ($100 million).

J. Gail Burns
523-0200

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Raw fibers:				
Cotton				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	19,281	3,920	5,757	47
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,132	3,286	5,085	55
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,068,280	2,647,643	3,301,126	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,955,270	1,817,087	2,441,369	34
Wool and fine animal hair:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	63,612	80,196	96,888	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	133,514	149,407	181,378	21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	9,857	11,921	8,907	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,411	53,541	44,539	-17
Man-made fibers:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	80,643	139,520	172,702	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	77,417	130,026	174,076	34
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				0
Value (1,000 dollars)	655,551	569,817	704,039	24
Noncellulosic man-made fibers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	67,202	125,855	155,598	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,479	119,858	160,540	34
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				0
Value (1,000 dollars)	484,605	400,477	511,091	28
Cellulosic man-made fibers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,440	13,665	17,104	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,938	10,168	13,536	33
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				0
Value (1,000 dollars)	170,945	169,339	192,947	14
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage):				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	144,236	195,394	277,022	42
Value (1,000 dollars)	222,181	292,402	430,362	47
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	442,441	306,998	323,179	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	620,965	452,557	448,896	-1

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

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	79,238	104,678	132,660	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	156,490	187,527	255,670	36
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	44,521	42,340	37,507	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	94,727	86,512	77,033	-11
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	52,180	76,930	95,948	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	107,156	137,205	173,708	27
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	42,645	40,725	35,556	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,816	82,926	72,838	-12
Spun yarn, of wool or hair				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,221	7,531	13,012	73
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,970	38,678	65,734	70
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	663	249	415	66
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,431	1,413	1,948	38
Filament yarn of manmade fibers:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	35,728	64,781	113,290	75
Value (1,000 dollars)	57,637	93,235	154,708	66
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	382,868	253,978	275,327	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	497,599	345,653	351,898	2
Sewing thread:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,300	2,439	3,911	60
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,311	7,333	11,963	63
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,290	12,805	13,782	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,008	27,197	29,541	9
Cordage and fish netting and nets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	176,534	239,814	257,938	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	89,164	94,329	91,818	-3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,189	5,678	5,059	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,826	15,027	13,209	-12

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Fish netting and nets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,080	2,126	2,190	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,602	7,332	6,852	-7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	403	246	212	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,085	705	744	5
Cordage				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	174,453	237,688	255,747	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	81,561	86,997	84,966	-2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,786	5,431	4,847	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,741	14,321	12,465	-13
Broadwoven fabrics:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	2,053,142	2,521,022	3,063,372	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,345,731	1,523,745	2,100,520	38
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	503,513	396,909	369,700	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	742,934	614,105	579,973	-6
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	836,499	1,092,706	1,588,249	45
Value (1,000 dollars)	481,869	566,384	858,958	52
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	170,744	137,200	131,741	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	238,402	188,833	173,702	-8
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	455,516	593,379	680,882	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	524,041	586,730	701,000	19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	316,850	246,584	225,114	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	463,380	388,424	368,382	-5
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	20,756	25,397	32,650	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	109,305	120,807	166,291	38
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	2,449	1,471	1,679	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,907	5,846	6,509	11

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	26,217	29,903	44,183	48
Value (1,000 dollars)	112,338	120,280	179,530	49
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	1,066	863	965	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,827	5,473	6,467	18
Knit fabrics:				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,846	3,003	4,736	58
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,559	18,090	25,721	42
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	20,544	16,303	15,701	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	70,368	60,492	65,682	9
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials				
Narrow fabrics				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,478	10,709	12,291	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,494	34,412	43,988	28
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	35,524	35,761	37,173	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,428	66,525	72,077	8
Webs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	19,088	31,676	46,178	46
Value (1,000 dollars)	61,344	68,388	82,695	21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	78,425	82,353	139,898	70
Value (1,000 dollars)	145,891	153,481	208,878	36
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,079	1,340	560	-58
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,539	1,793	811	-55
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	34,178	28,876	39,422	37
Value (1,000 dollars)	80,267	62,631	85,993	37
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	95,815	58
Value (1,000 dollars)	76,961	86,227	115,829	34
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	121,504	110,654	109,863	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	222,291	203,531	212,236	4

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Textile furnishings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	519,329	621,275	922,918	49
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	462,743	398,729	329,333	-17
Floor coverings				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	21,280	29,792	45,939	54
Value (1,000 dollars)	276,763	333,105	485,469	46
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square yards)	54,540	52,517	37,920	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)	292,914	270,192	219,707	-19
Curtains and draperies				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,765	1,841	2,528	37
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,680	15,008	20,867	39
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,177	1,592	2,003	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,003	13,581	11,536	-15
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	324,294	344,313	507,072	47
Value (1,000 dollars)	229,885	273,160	416,582	53
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	33,629	23,920	18,841	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)	158,825	114,955	98,089	-15
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, down, rubber, and plastics				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,114,457	9,574,489	13,351,435	39
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	931,447	796,182	776,735	-2
Sweaters				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	13,463	15,635	20,219	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	843,437	984,427	1,658,172	68
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	83	64	76	19
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,646	2,721	2,593	-5

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	36,408	42,068	45,345	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,279,142	1,541,109	1,886,539	22
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,200	1,498	1,650	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,873	37,361	37,421	0
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats and jackets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	7,875	9,317	10,868	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	900,692	1,049,246	1,252,006	19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	505	473	501	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	35,551	32,909	31,035	-6
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	17,449	20,062	22,164	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	769,040	919,360	1,158,943	26
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	738	719	908	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,385	19,233	24,992	30
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	2,097	3,107	3,925	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	181,658	290,880	414,706	43
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,651	1,419	1,001	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,214	43,476	38,446	-12
Men's and boys' shirts				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	31,998	33,482	41,896	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,234,469	1,288,423	1,791,923	39
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	3,662	2,815	2,376	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	99,911	74,416	64,240	-14
Men's and boys' suits, coats and jackets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	4,858	5,075	6,116	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	661,189	710,173	987,054	39
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	698	536	779	45
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,987	21,631	23,874	10

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	9,450	11,648	13,325	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	505,403	614,209	794,221	29
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	2,064	1,916	2,629	37
Value (1,000 dollars)	89,122	78,209	92,988	19
Robes and dressing gowns				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	552	716	882	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,393	45,497	61,934	36
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,302	136	104	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,393	7,728	5,707	-26
Body-supporting garments				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	12,147	13,175	13,829	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	163,685	181,606	200,327	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	7,558	9,180	10,292	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	73,233	84,779	88,461	4
Hosiery				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	2,382	3,734	6,242	67
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,915	23,230	39,316	69
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	5,646	4,692	3,196	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,440	42,563	29,735	-30
Gloves				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	37,997	47,850	69,921	46
Value (1,000 dollars)	215,095	243,742	324,598	33
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)	23,997	23,268	25,293	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	68,466	71,587	88,177	23
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	131,801	201,901	336,410	67
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	47,672	38,824	32,926	-15

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	6,697	7,959	10,948	38
Value (1,000 dollars)	251,969	271,580	381,336	40
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)				40
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,122	6,552	4,970	-24
Other wearing apparel and accessories not separately grouped				
Neckwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	562	948	1,555	64
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,392	27,227	43,532	60
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	171	154	190	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,774	2,518	3,125	24
Headwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	26,312	34,663	39,611	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	127,534	139,928	193,997	39
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,721	1,593	1,539	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,286	21,824	20,759	-5
Footwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	715,033	854,982	1,047,657	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,433,638	4,007,341	5,246,535	31
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	10,847	9,003	10,301	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	119,579	102,212	187,432	83
Rubber footwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	127,748	132,292	141,281	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	334,744	331,146	355,963	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	1,958	1,508	1,415	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,000	12,209	12,872	5
Nonrubber footwear				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	479,663	581,857	725,892	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,083,859	3,661,958	4,651,397	27
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pairs)	8,889	7,495	8,886	19
Value (1,000 dollars)	101,578	90,003	98,511	9

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

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

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

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

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

Energy and Chemicals 1/

The U.S. trade deficit in chemicals, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and related products increased to $45 billion during 1984, 11.4 percent greater than the 1983 deficit of $41 billion. U.S. imports of these products in 1984 increased to $79 billion from $72 billion in 1983, representing a change of 10 percent. U.S. exports, however, increased only 8 percent during 1984, reaching a value of $34 billion compared with $32 billion in 1983.

The greatest change in imports was an increase of 24 percent in 1984 imports of petroleum products, valued at $18.6 billion compared with $15.0 billion in 1983. Other significant changes included increases in certain inorganic chemical compounds to $3.0 billion, uranium compounds to $1.3 billion, fertilizers and fertilizer materials to $2.7 billion, pneumatic tires to $1.8 billion, and fabricated rubber and plastic products to $1.4 billion. U.S. exports increased more slowly than imports. Exports of certain inorganic chemical compounds in 1984 increased to $3.0 billion, or by 17 percent above that of 1983.

The positive trade balance for chemicals, coal, and related products (not including petroleum and natural gas) decreased 12 percent, from $11.9 billion in 1983 to $10.7 billion in 1984 (table 13, fig. 5). Imports of these products were $19.4 billion in 1984 and exports were $30.0 billion. The positive trade balance for chemicals and related products (excluding coal) decreased 23 percent, from $7.5 billion in 1983 to $6.1 billion in 1984.

The trade deficit for petroleum, natural gas, and related products increased from $52.5 billion in 1983 to $55.9 billion in 1984, or by 6.5 percent (table 14, fig. 6). Imports increased $3.0 billion, or 5.3 percent, to $60.0 billion, and exports decreased $384.8 million, or 9.2 percent, to $4.2 billion.

U.S bilateral trade

The principal U.S. trading partner in energy and chemicals is the group of countries comprising the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Imports of heavy and light fuel oils followed by crude petroleum are the major products traded with OPEC. In 1984, the U.S.-OPEC trade deficit in energy and chemicals products increased by $870.9 million, or 4.1 percent to $22.3 billion. Canada is the next largest trading partner for energy and chemicals. The U.S.-Canada trade deficit in 1984 increased $1.4 billion, or 21.6 percent, to $7.8 billion. U.S. imports of these Canadian products increased to $13.2 billion in 1984 from $11.3 billion in 1983. The third largest trading partner is the European Community (EC). During 1984, the U.S.

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

Table 13.—Chemicals and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, 1983, and 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1982	1983	1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	3,929,828	4,267,145	4,763,677
Japan	4,351,832	3,930,106	4,124,135
EC	7,957,426	6,817,596	7,647,331
Brazil	862,270	718,072	861,037
Hong Kong	344,913	346,209	390,814
India	290,729	181,105	449,342
Korea	671,345	708,255	845,079
Mexico	1,389,674	1,261,211	1,491,334
Taiwan	595,650	827,004	862,049
OPEC	1,688,776	1,307,004	1,499,557
NMES	936,357	737,716	1,036,071
China	503,340	359,554	654,386
All other	6,155,014	5,966,023	6,068,866
Total	29,173,819	27,067,453	30,039,296
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	3,339,867	3,187,195	4,192,987
Japan	1,398,984	1,669,364	2,064,476
EC	4,128,186	4,921,260	6,315,741
Brazil	145,172	288,082	526,332
Hong Kong	118,695	126,405	175,568
India	46,946	49,991	76,462
Korea	198,797	252,850	320,045
Mexico	384,185	431,896	694,513
Taiwan	311,458	463,891	617,807
OPEC	315,837	535,170	561,532
NMES	301,976	364,054	528,266
China	131,962	132,774	169,160
All other	2,650,499	2,848,207	3,273,584
Total	13,340,607	15,138,370	19,347,318
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	589,960	1,079,950	570,689
Japan	2,952,848	2,260,742	2,059,659
EC	3,829,239	1,896,336	1,331,589
Brazil	717,098	429,989	334,704
Hong Kong	226,217	219,804	215,246
India	243,782	131,114	372,879
Korea	472,548	455,405	525,034
Mexico	1,005,488	829,314	796,821
Taiwan	284,191	363,112	244,241
OPEC	1,372,939	771,834	938,024
NMES	634,381	373,661	507,804
China	371,378	226,779	485,225
All other	3,504,514	3,117,816	2,795,282
Total	15,833,212	11,929,082	10,691,977

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

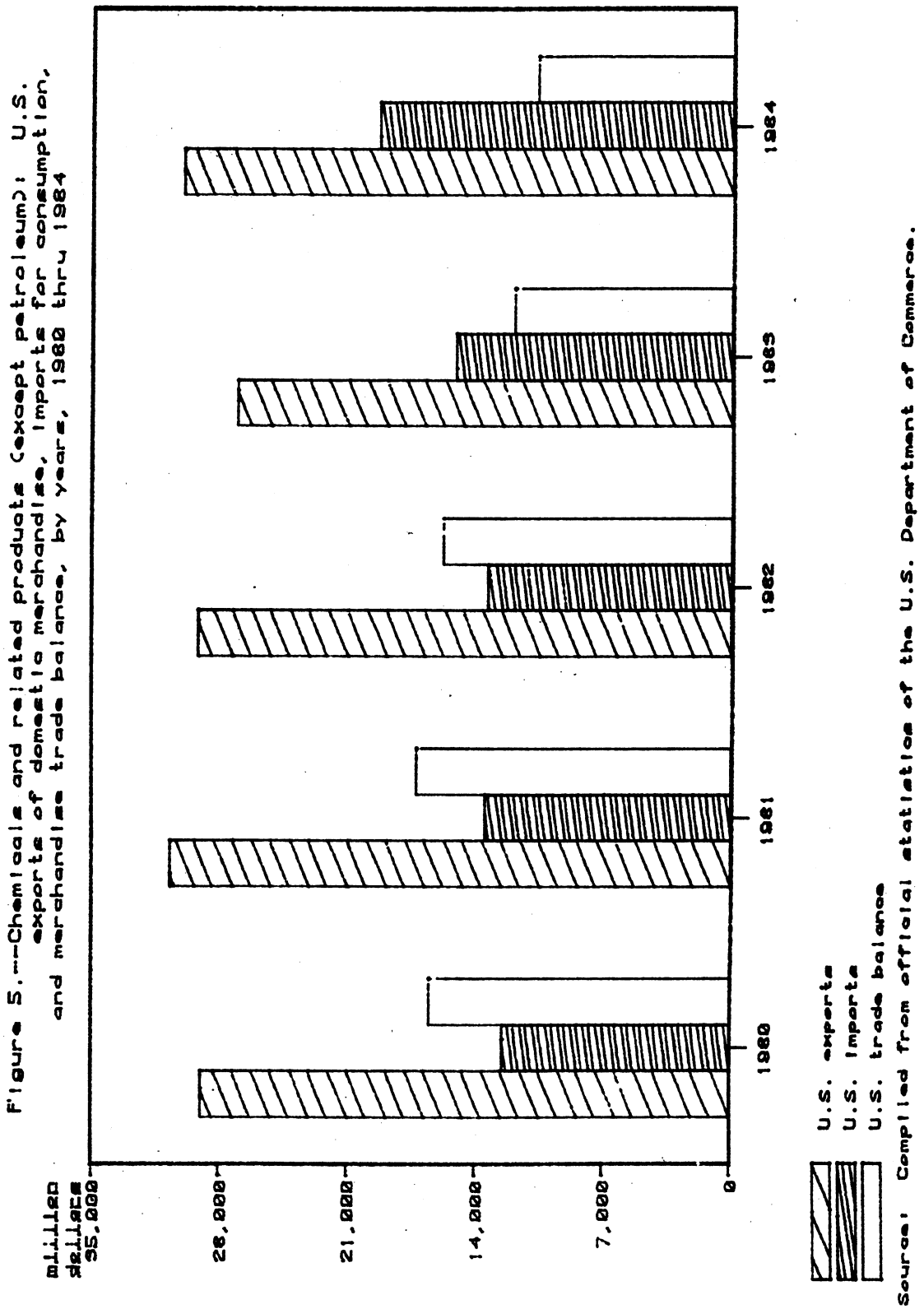

Figure 5.--Chemicals and related products (except petroleum): U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1980 thru 1984

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

Table 14.—Petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, 1983, and 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1982	1983	1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	788,600	656,778	700,966
Japan	777,070	842,213	802,533
EC	1,246,654	720,900	549,198
Brazil	64,035	18,164	3,257
Hong Kong	9,130	51,911	70,641
India	17,022	13,234	10,944
Korea	277,267	132,723	148,056
Mexico	990,107	223,103	323,489
Taiwan	44,983	116,202	157,269
OPEC	186,408	256,250	119,315
NMES	55,971	19,860	22,646
China	172	365	582
All other	1,259,598	1,496,646	1,254,833
Total	5,716,850	4,547,988	4,163,153
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	7,854,921	8,116,399	9,030,736
Japan	14,113	6,646	7,747
EC	6,597,230	5,573,210	6,443,177
Brazil	630,480	558,380	716,035
Hong Kong	13	04	2,674
India	323,517	862,577	839,791
Korea	44,701	1,956	4,885
Mexico	8,409,836	8,503,662	7,770,819
Taiwan	424	20,865	41,053
OPEC	29,292,222	22,449,818	23,349,943
NMES	687,848	756,057	1,302,034
China	580,158	419,609	606,625
All other	10,866,105	10,156,137	10,500,677
Total	64,721,415	57,005,718	60,009,576
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-7,066,320	-7,459,620	-8,329,770
Japan	762,956	835,566	794,785
EC	-5,350,576	-4,852,309	-5,893,978
Brazil	-566,444	-540,216	-712,778
Hong Kong	9,117	51,907	67,967
India	-306,494	-849,343	-828,847
Korea	232,565	130,766	143,171
Mexico	-7,419,728	-8,280,559	-7,447,330
Taiwan	44,559	95,336	116,216
OPEC	-29,105,814	-22,193,568	-23,230,627
NMES	-631,876	-736,197	-1,279,387
China	-579,986	-419,244	-606,043
All other	-9,606,507	-8,659,491	-9,245,843
Total	-59,004,564	-52,457,730	-55,846,422

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

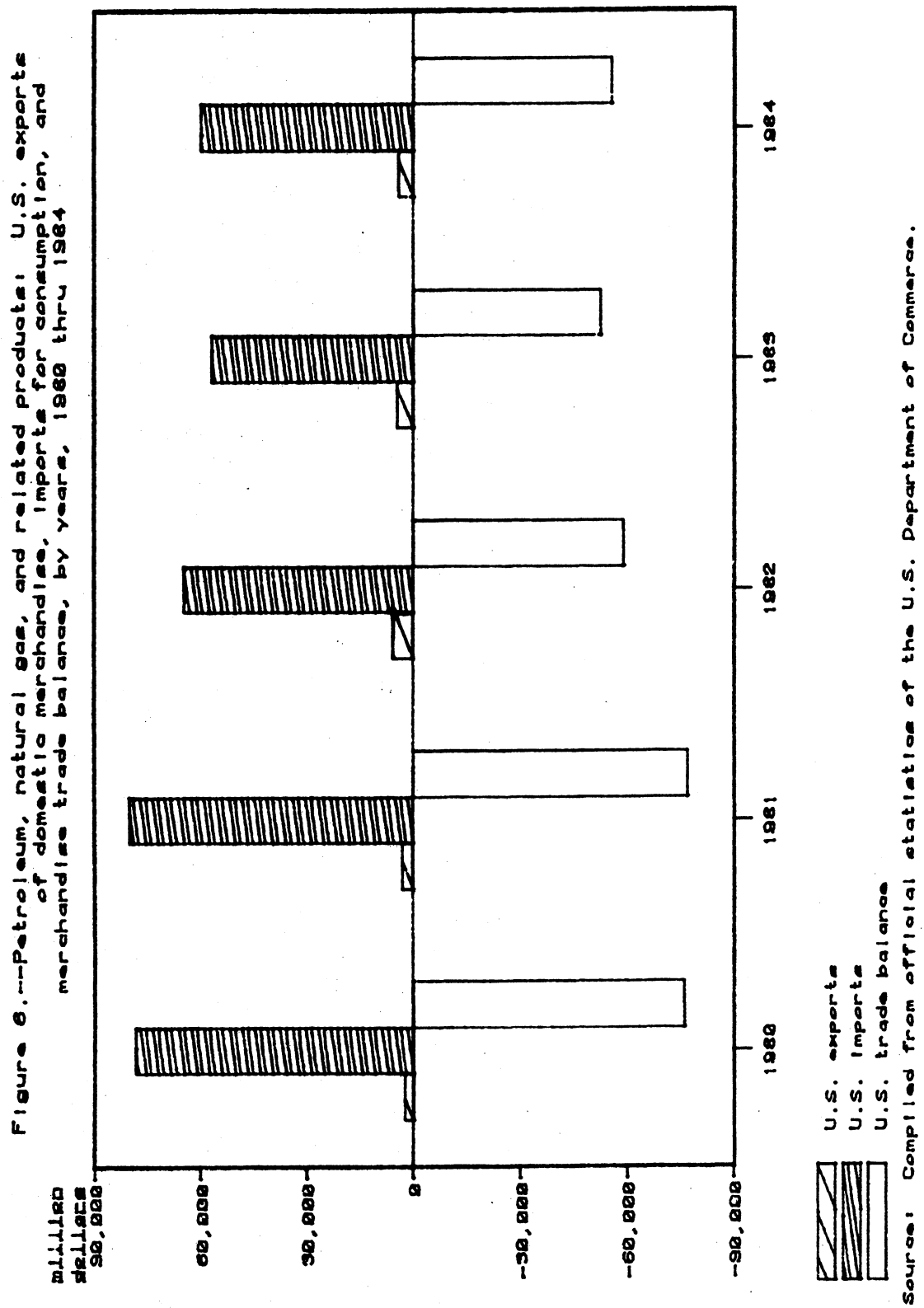
Figure 6.--Petroleum, natural gas, and related products: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1980 thru 1984
Billion dollars
90,000
60,000
30,000
0
-30,000
-60,000
-90,000
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
U.S. exports
U.S. imports
U.S. trade balance
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

energy and chemicals merchandise trade deficit with the EC increased by 54.4 percent, compared with that of 1983, to $4.6 billion. Imports of these items in 1984 from the EC were valued at $13.2 billion, representing a 17-percent increase compared with imports in 1983.

U.S. energy and chemicals exports in 1984 increased by 3.6 percent to OPEC for a value of $1.6 billion, 8.7 percent to the EC for a value of $8.2 billion, and 11.0 percent to Canada for a value of $5.5 billion. Although U.S. exports of chemicals and related products rose to $30.0 billion in 1984, exports of petroleum, natural gas, and related products decreased to $4.2 billion in 1984 from $4.6 billion in 1983.

Commodity analyses

Benzene.--U.S. imports of benzene increased from 147 million gallons, valued at $206 million, in 1983 to 174 million gallons, valued at $230 million, in 1984. This 18-percent increase in the quantity of imports reflects their low average prices of $1.32 per gallon during 1984 versus a $1.38 per gallon average for domestically produced benzene. It should be noted that 64 percent of the benzene imports for 1984 occurred during the first and second quarters. As a result of third and fourth quarter price reductions by domestic producers to meet the import competition, there was 12 percent less benzene imported during the final two quarters of 1984 than during the corresponding period in 1983.

James Raftery
523-0453

Passenger car tires.--U.S. imports of passenger car tires increased from 23 million units, valued at $663 million, in 1983 to 30 million units, valued at $833 million, in 1984. This 30-percent increase in volume and 26-percent increase in value has been the result of increased imports from Brazil, Japan, Canada, Korea, and West Germany. 1/ Due to record U.S. auto production in 1984 a supply shortage in the U.S. car tire market existed. Imported tires, which also averaged $5 dollars less than those domestically produced, alleviated this tight supply situation. Imports from Brazil increased from 0.8 million tires, valued at $16 million, in 1983 to 2.9 million tires, valued at $59 million in 1984, representing an increase of 260 percent, in terms of quantity. Imports from Japan increased from 4.5 million tires, valued at $127 million, in 1983 to 6.4 million tires, valued at $171 million in 1984, representing an increase of 42-percent, in terms of quantity. Brazil and Japan's share of U.S. passenger car tire imports increased from 23 percent in 1983 to 31 percent in 1984.

James Raftery
523-0453

1/ In July 1984, the Commission, at the request of the Armstrong Rubber Co., Cooper Tire & Rubber Co., the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., the B.F. Goodrich Co., and the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., instituted an investigation as to whether radial ply tires for passenger cars from the Republic of Korea were being sold at less than fair value [investigation No. 731-TA-200 (preliminary)]. In August 1984, the Commission unanimously determined that the domestic industry is not faced with material injury, or threat thereof, by reason of imports of the subject commodity allegedly sold at less than fair value.

Benzenoid intermediate chemicals.--U.S. imports of benzenoid organic chemicals in 1984 increased in value by 17.7 percent to $1.0 billion compared with to $0.9 billion in 1983. These imports were needed to augment domestic supplies of benzenoid intermediate chemicals as the U.S. economy continued to grow. In terms of quantity, Mexico accounted for about 42 percent of U.S. imports of benzenoid organic chemicals for a total of 1.0 billion pounds, valued at $120.6 million. The Netherlands was the second largest trading partner with 14 percent of U.S. benzenoid organic chemical imports, valued at $90.2 million and Canada, the third largest, with 10.8 percent of all imports of these commodities for a value of $64.2 million.

Exports of benzenoid organic chemicals in 1984 increased 17.8 percent in quantity to 3.8 billion pounds and 19.3 percent in value to $1.7 billion compared with such exports in 1983. Exports of caprolactam increased 54.8 percent in quantity to 59 million pounds and 55.8 percent in value to $36 million in 1984 compared with that of 1983. Caprolactam is used in the production of nylon 66, and the worldwide economic recovery increased demand for this commodity chemical.

Canada, Japan, Mexico, and the Republic of Korea each accounted for approximately 11 percent of U.S. exports of benzenoid organic chemicals, by quantity, in 1984. Canada received 408 million pounds of these products, valued at $220 million, making it the largest market for U.S benzenoid organic chemical exports (by value).

Ed Matusik
523-0492

Crude petroleum.--The quantity of imported crude petroleum increased from 1.28 billion barrels in 1983 to 1.32 billion barrels in 1984; the value of imported crude declined from $36.5 billion in 1983 to $36.4 billion in 1984. The reduced value of imports reflects a decline in unit value from $28.44 per barrel in 1983 to $27.67 per barrel in 1984. Mexico remained the principal source of U.S. petroleum imports in 1984. However, its share of total crude petroleum imports (by quantity) declined from 22.3 percent in 1983 to 19.2 percent in 1984. Other countries from which the U.S. imported more than 100 million barrels in 1984 were the United Kingdom, Canada, Saudi Arabia, and Indonesia.

U.S. exports of crude petroleum declined slightly from 6.8 million barrels, valued at $224 million, in 1983 to 5.8 million barrels, valued at $185 million,in 1984. During 1984, Canada remained the only market for U.S. exports of crude petroleum, which are otherwise prohibited unless approved by the Federal Government.

Stephen Wanser
523-0496

Petroleum products.--The value of imported petroleum products increased approximately 25 percent, from $15.0 billion in 1983 to $18.6 billion in 1984. Fuel oils that accounted for some 56 percent of total U.S. petroleum

products imports, increased from 324.8 million barrels, valued at $9.0 billion, in 1983 to 358 million barrels, valued at $10.4 billion, in 1984. Large percentage increases, in terms of quantity, were registered with distillate fuel oils, motor fuels, and motor gasoline. Distillate fuel oil imports increased 69 percent, from 61.2 million barrels, in 1983 to 103.5 million barrels, in 1984; motor fuel imports increased 29 percent, from 78.7 million barrels in 1983 to 101.8 million barrels in 1984; and motor gasoline imports increased 30 percent, from 77.5 million barrels in 1983 to 101.1 million barrels in 1984. The major supplier of these products was Venezuela which received the Generalized System of Preference (GSP) status in 1983, Venezuela, is an OPEC member having both a large resource base and refining capacity.

The value of U.S. exports of petroleum products decreased slightly from $3.8 billion in 1983 to $3.6 billion in 1984. This decline is the result of oversupply of product on the world market as well as the decline in U.S. production. The three largest markets for U.S. petroleum products exports in 1984 were Japan, Canada, and Mexico. Together these countries accounted for 37 percent of the U.S. export market.

Stephen Wanser
523-0496

Certain inorganic chemicals.--U.S. exports of chemical elements, inorganic acids, and certain inorganic chemical compounds (excluding uranium compounds) increased by 15 percent, from $1.7 billion in 1983 to $2.0 billion in 1984, whereas U.S. imports increased by 21 percent, from $1.7 billion in 1983 to $2.1 billion in 1984. 1/ As a result, the trade balance for those inorganic chemicals which was a positive $17 million in 1983 decreased to a negative $76 million in 1984. Sulfur trade between the United States and other countries increased in 1984 as demand for sulfur principally used in the manufacture of phosphatic fertilizers increased in both domestic and international markets. U.S. imports of sulfur predominantly from Canada and Mexico increased from 1.67 million long tons, valued at $129 million, in 1983 to 2.52 million long tons, valued at $200 million, in 1984, whereas U.S. exports of sulfur rose from 977,000 long tons, valued at $109 million, in 1983 to 1.31 million long tons, valued at $156 million, in 1984. U.S. exports of sulfur rose in 1984 because the United States was able to increase exports to a number of Third World countries including Brazil, Egypt, Morocco, and India. These countries have been attempting to replace imports of high value-added products such as phosphate fertilizers with imports of lower valued-added raw materials such as sulfur, which can be used to produce phosphatic fertilizers in the home countries.

Aluminum oxide.--U.S. imports of aluminum oxide (a chemical intermediate used in the production of aluminum metal) increased from 8.6 billion pounds, valued at $744 million, in 1983 to 9.4 billion pounds, valued at $878 million, in 1984. U.S. imports of aluminum oxide in 1984 rose in

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1/ The Commission instituted an investigation under sec. 201 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, involving imports of potassium permanganate. Final action is tentatively scheduled for late April 1985.

response to an overall improvement in the domestic economy that led to increased demand for primary aluminum. U.S. exports of aluminum oxide rose from 1.29 billion pounds, valued at $160 million, in 1983 to 1.40 billion pounds, valued at $185 million in 1984 as a result of increased worldwide demand for aluminum metal that led to increased U.S. shipments to a number of major markets including Norway and Canada.

Uranium.--Lower priced offshore sources of uranium and uranium compounds led to increased imports of these products in 1984; U.S. exports declined. According to the U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. imports of uranium and uranium compounds (in terms of contained yellowcake) increased in quantity from 8.2 million pounds, valued at $215 million, in 1983 to 9.4 million pounds, valued at $257 million, in 1984. U.S. exports of these materials decreased from 3.3 million pounds, valued at $110 million, in 1983 to 2.0 million pounds, valued at $67 million, in 1984. 1/

J. Greenblatt
523-1212

Miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals.--Total imports of miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals grew 49 percent, in terms of quantity, from 3.7 billion pounds, valued at $1.3 billion, in 1983 to 5.5 billion pounds, valued at $1.7 billion, in 1984. Far larger in quantity were exports which increased from 8.4 billion pounds, valued at $2.8 billion in 1983 to 8.6 billion pounds valued at $3.1 billion in 1984, a rise of 2.5 percent in terms of quantity.

One of the larger significant changes in trade of miscellaneous nonbenzenoid organic chemicals was imports of acetic acid, which amounted to 159 million pounds, valued at $21 million in 1984. This was more than double in quantity from the level of 60 million pounds, valued at $7.2 million, in 1983. Acetic acid is imported from the United Kingdom, Mexico and France in increased quantities as a result of lower costs of production and the resultant pricing advantage in these countries.

D. G. Michels
523-0293

Exports of vinyl chloride monomer totaled 1.0 billion pounds, valued at $179 million, in 1984. This level of exports is nearly 50 percent greater than the 685 million pounds, valued at $123 million, exported in 1983. In addition to large increases in exports to Australia and Singapore, significant new markets for U.S.-produced product included Japan, Yugoslavia, and Brazil. These exports are used to produce polyvinyl chloride in these markets.

Another significant trade shift is a 50.3-percent increase in imports of ethyl alcohol. U.S. imports of ethyl alcohol for nonbeverage purposes totaled

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1/ Value estimates do not include uranium processing costs beyond the uranium yellowcake stage.

1.1. billion pounds, valued at $153 million, in 1984, compared with 672 million pounds, valued at $102 million, in 1983. Imports of this product from Brazil nearly doubled, and imports from the United Kingdom more than doubled.

Kenneth J. Conant III
523-0495

Fabricated rubber and plastic products.--U.S. imports of fabricated rubber and plastic products increased to $1.4 billion in 1984 from $1.1 billion in 1983. Taiwan was the principal source for these products in 1984. The increase in imports was attributed to the strength of the U.S. dollar, the increasing production of these items at offshore facilities, and the strengthening U.S. economy that encouraged consumer spending.

U.S. exports of fabricated rubber and plastic products increased by 4.5 percent to $1.11 billion in 1984 compared with $1.06 billion in 1983. The comparative strength of U.S. currency worldwide is a leading contributor to slower growth in U.S. exports.

Elizabeth Nesbitt
523-1768

Fertilizers.--Both fertilizer imports and exports have risen appreciably from levels of imports in 1983. The end of the U.S. Government's payment-in-kind (PIK) program, a slight lowering in interest rates, and general economic recovery all are factors in these changes. 1/

U.S. imports of fertilizers increased 14 percent, from 15 million tons, valued at $1.4 billion, in 1983 to 17 million tons, valued at $1.7 billion, in

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1/ The payment-in-kind program, instituted in 1983, was an acreage conservation program involving corn, cotton, rice, wheat, and grain sorghum. Farmers received cash and surplus crops, valued at 95 percent of the market price for wheat and 80 percent for the balance, for allowing land to lie fallow.

1984. 1/ Most of this increase was principally attributable to a 23-percent increase in nitrogenous fertilizer imports, from 5.7 million tons, valued at $703 million, in 1983 to 7.1 million tons, valued at $899 million, in 1984. Principal sources of nitrogenous fertilizer imports were Canada, the U.S.S.R., and Trinidad.

Potassic fertilizer imports increased 10 percent, from 7.9 million tons, valued at $559 million, in 1983 to 8.7 million tons, valued at $647 million, in 1984. Increases in imports of potassic fertilizers from Canada are the primary reason for this change.

U.S. exports of fertilizers also rose considerably during this period showing a 10-percent increase, from 24.6 million tons, valued at $2.1 billion, in 1983 to 27.2 million tons, valued at $2.7 billion, in 1984. Most of this increase was accounted for by increased exports to India and Brazil.

Exports of nitrogenous fertilizers increased 21 percent, from 2.3 million tons, valued at $230 million, in 1983 to 2.8 million tons, valued at $320 million, in 1984. This increase is mostly attributable to exports to Indonesia.

Although phosphatic fertilizer exports showed a 4-percent decline, from 16.2 million tons in 1983 to 15.6 million tons in 1984, there was not a

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1/ In March 1984, the Commission, at the request of AMAX Chemical Inc. and Kerr-McGee Chemical Corp., instituted countervailing duty cases involving imports of potassium chloride, upon which bounties or grants are alleged to be paid, from Israel and Spain [investigation No. 303-TA-15 (preliminary) and investigation No. 701-TA-213, (preliminary), respectively]. In May 1984, the Commission determined that there was reasonable indication that injury did exist in both cases. In June 1984, the Commission instituted countervailing duty cases involving imports of potassium chloride from Israel and Spain [investigation No. 303-TA-15 (final) and investigation No. 701-TA-213 (final)]. In October 1984, the Commission determined that the domestic industry is faced with material injury, or threat thereof, by reason of imports of the subject commodity.

In March 1984, the Commission, at the request of the above firms, instituted antidumping investigations involving imports of potassium chloride from Israel, Spain, East Germany, and the U.S.S.R., allegedly being sold at less than fair value (LTFV) [investigation No. 731-TA-184 (preliminary), investigation No. 731-TA-185 (preliminary), investigation No. 731-TA-186 (preliminary), and investigation No. 731-TA-187 (preliminary), respectively]. In May 1984, the Commission determined that there was reasonable indication that an industry in the United States was materially injured by reason of the allegedly LTFV imports of potassium chloride from Israel, Spain, East Germany, and the U.S.S.R. In June 1984, the Commission instituted final investigations under the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of such imports of potassium chloride into the United States. Effective November 1984, the case involving such imports from Spain [investigation No. 731-TA-186 (final)] was cancelled because the original petition was withdrawn. In March 1985, the Commission determined that an industry in the United States was not materially injured or threatened with material injury by reason of imports of potassium chloride from the U.S.S.R. [investigation No. 731-TA-187 (final)].

corresponding value decrease. Rather, the value of phosphatic fertilizer exports increased from $915 million in 1983 to $941 million in 1984.

U.S. exports of potassic fertilizers increased 30 percent, from 0.8 million tons, valued at $77 million, in 1983 to 1.1 million tons, valued at $102 million, in 1984. Most of the increase was attributed to exports to Brazil.

Exports of fertilizers excluding nitrogenous, phosphatic, potassic, or natural increased 46 percent, from 5.3 million tons, valued at $0.8 billion, in 1983 to 7.7 million tons, valued at $1.3 billion, in 1984. Exports to China, India, and Taiwan accounted for most of this increase.

Cynthia Trainor
523-1255

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	776,226	865,379	908,627	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	435,593	436,815	461,584	6
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gallons)	1,294,886	674,553	1,004,209	49
Value (1,000 dollars)	561,304	432,723	474,277	10
Benzenoid organic chemicals				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	957,980	2,050,699	2,369,960	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	600,585	877,914	1,033,990	18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,984,848	3,234,720	3,810,385	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,325,133	1,393,827	1,662,961	19
Synthetic organic pesticides, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	153,905	157,313	195,409	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	283,112	276,997	361,968	31
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	516,007	501,096	615,383	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,256,632	1,280,029	1,496,249	17
Botanical pesticides, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,530	1,648	1,593	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,056	11,758	14,591	24
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	122	183	22	-88
Value (1,000 dollars)	270	686	145	-79
Chemical elements				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	230,444	207,264	280,178	35
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	222,007	214,194	250,137	17
Inorganic acids				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,360,150	1,438,629	1,454,770	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	128,354	111,615	140,193	26
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	766,147	848,980	466,984	-45
Value (1,000 dollars)	78,950	83,773	94,181	12

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

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Certain inorganic chemical compounds				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,412,301	2,295,687	2,975,513	30
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,541,083	2,527,627	2,952,710	17
Aluminum compounds				
Aluminum oxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,725,264	8,587,795	9,421,540	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	718,992	743,616	877,542	18
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,225,385	1,285,593	1,399,083	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	170,700	160,149	184,563	15
Antimony compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	20,959	21,470	36,058	68
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,173	13,459	26,917	100
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,263	7,140	8,378	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,401	8,823	11,840	34
Calcium compounds				
Calcium chloride				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	121,247	27,568	44,155	60
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,010	1,292	1,703	32
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	110,114	81,194	68,124	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,065	9,550	20,567	115
Magnesium compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	89,682	100,126	92,366	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,021	9,802	10,089	3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	54,353	41,908	56,696	35
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,310	10,915	12,218	12
Manganese compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	41,654	45,201	63,602	41
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,920	28,517	35,218	23
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	53,334	49,108	40,525	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,372	12,420	11,933	-4

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Molybdenum compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,905	4,313	1,408	-67
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,901	7,583	3,885	-49
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	12,440	8,596	26,601	209
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,805	22,157	56,453	155
Phosphorus compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,103	5,985	12,202	104
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,461	3,682	5,901	60
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	10,674	12,430	15,294	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,572	6,529	8,532	31
Silver compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	193,493	418,150	396,809	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,969	30,539	30,175	-1
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	44,407	38,812	54,220	40
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,455	3,650	3,870	6
Sodium compounds				
Sodium bicarbonate				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	14,031	33,234	34,753	5
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,360	3,522	3,413	-3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	39,923	36,212	42,714	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,306	5,640	6,576	17
Sodium carbonate				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	36,244	39,981	33,326	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,410	2,700	2,272	-16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,217,146	3,271,960	3,296,830	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	140,615	154,584	160,773	4
Sodium chloride				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	5,450	9,085	7,544	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	56,183	60,211	74,100	23
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1,001	517	820	59
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,647	12,368	15,299	24

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Sodium hydrosulfite				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,303	10,328	10,616	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,724	4,673	4,120	-12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	35,345	33,698	28,122	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,631	13,746	9,792	-29
Sodium sulfate				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)	394,266	343,404	265,424	-23
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,757	27,331	21,181	-23
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)	110,785	90,563	76,093	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,162	11,379	9,587	-16
Tungsten compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,378	2,492	5,160	107
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,347	15,380	25,070	63
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,348	1,309	1,614	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,761	12,036	16,456	37
Uranium compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	37,213,515	26,340,199	36,936,195	40
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,102,942	910,135	1,336,499	47
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	4,730,934	3,644,016	5,221,129	43
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,036,410	1,104,386	1,313,957	19
Vanadium compounds				
Vanadium pentoxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	465	1,345	530	-61
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,067	2,362	1,269	-46
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,215	5,257	6,918	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,773	7,677	13,419	75
Zinc compounds				
Zinc sulfate				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,081	7,106	6,293	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	982	1,496	1,573	5
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,097	4,693	1,577	-66
Value (1,000 dollars)	968	1,359	1,924	42

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Zirconium compounds				
Zirconium oxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	663	901	1,585	76
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,117	1,863	2,526	36
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,033	1,396	844	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,420	1,898	1,262	-33
Sulfur dioxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	24	29	42	47
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,569	3,051	4,334	42
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	8	5	1	-70
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,530	1,799	808	-55
Hydrogen peroxide				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	10,594	10,119	38,396	279
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,732	1,757	7,982	354
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	27,241	37,373	51,025	37
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,189	12,792	16,972	33
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,456,066	3,668,563	5,476,185	49
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,067,718	1,327,883	1,708,029	29
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	9,196,448	8,373,055	8,581,577	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,916,225	2,806,060	3,077,482	10
Acid anhydrides and acyl halides				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	14,646	9,813	11,998	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,407	8,125	9,536	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	28,852	12,153	38,576	217
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,040	7,044	14,460	105
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	41,398	50,826	54,217	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,565	42,121	54,053	28
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	24,257	19,727	16,941	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,288	19,366	17,971	-7

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	59,797	78,559	88,394	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,764	26,703	30,777	15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	68,919	123,786	157,085	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,923	36,839	46,960	27
Ketones (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	101,413	153,467	169,476	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,943	41,564	42,190	2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	212,310	184,009	179,784	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,016	54,656	58,658	7
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted and halohydrins (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	778,943	1,628,595	2,697,571	66
Value (1,000 dollars)	126,211	222,246	302,829	36
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,989,076	1,218,863	994,841	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	318,132	182,847	197,106	8
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	131,278	206,763	462,871	124
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,580	81,900	142,341	74
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,146,328	1,250,618	1,407,784	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	360,266	366,622	440,119	20
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	49,657	45,881	68,556	49
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,809	24,343	37,187	53
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,177,131	1,040,114	1,018,974	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	377,855	336,304	351,828	5
Epoxides and halogenated expoxides (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	65,071	46,769	58,980	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,312	19,823	24,010	21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	177,899	199,269	262,805	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	69,503	76,560	107,092	40

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Ethers of monohydric alcohols (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	404	1,091	43,716	3,906
Value (1,000 dollars)	543	888	14,639	1,549
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	64,868	18,530	18,219	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,205	6,997	8,957	28
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	336,212	388,196	580,348	49
Value (1,000 dollars)	63,530	83,437	127,075	52
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,171,085	2,108,482	2,173,504	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	316,204	373,103	402,300	8
Organo sulfur compounds				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,824	10,550	12,785	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,516	4,515	8,699	93
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	19,052	20,221	23,878	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,274	20,144	20,001	-1
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	290,774	367,747	345,913	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	111,973	148,337	163,112	10
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	611,732	627,374	593,661	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	610,542	623,727	621,830	0
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,599,907	1,737,948	2,164,370	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	369,834	370,826	416,146	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	646,125	737,698	894,741	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	188,747	203,060	248,162	22
Drugs and related products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,095,900	1,343,291	1,710,993	27
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,319,392	2,552,667	2,662,878	4

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Plastics and resin materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	373,437	711,908	1,141,604	60
Value (1,000 dollars)	252,071	454,010	701,490	55
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	5,090,651	4,967,095	4,650,947	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,585,803	2,636,390	2,800,536	6
Elastomers, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	1756,709,483	1967,662,175	2335,324,572	19
Value (1,000 dollars)	750,749	928,140	1,163,463	25
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	716,329,907	704,736,064	841,838,476	19
Value (1,000 dollars)	613,144	612,259	698,008	14
Flavoring extracts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,910	31,446	37,927	21
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	107,283	115,532	119,257	3
Essential oils				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	16,603,504	24,283,530	24,661,759	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	83,879	98,245	107,278	9
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	26,160,284	29,456,056	32,311,478	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	96,294	100,471	98,792	-2
Glue, gelatin and related products				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	59,360	54,325	60,841	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,848	50,096	57,626	15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	22,601	23,543	35,385	50
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,914	34,029	41,454	22
Aromatic or odoriferous substances				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	288,277	371,351	558,939	51
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	430,939	414,863	422,571	2
Surface-active agents				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	113,392	131,402	180,640	37
Value (1,000 dollars)	58,715	65,433	95,759	46
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	325,289	321,146	347,387	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	128,146	110,666	118,277	7

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Soaps and synthetic detergents				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	39,645	43,222	42,243	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,795	29,885	33,667	13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	194,946	199,381	214,763	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	147,054	150,029	159,506	6
Synthetic dyes, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	34,390	52,923	56,808	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	163,526	230,532	256,977	11
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	28,953	28,065	27,123	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	80,380	81,068	72,863	-10
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8,957	12,198	18,981	56
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,539	62,373	88,098	41
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	20,541	23,274	20,918	-10
Value (1,000 dollars)	75,770	77,461	79,925	3
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	50,703	53,368	53,878	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,574	25,655	28,985	13
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	3,230	3,463	2,834	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,241	3,935	3,986	1
Synthetic tanning materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	846	1,505	1,388	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	344	680	552	-19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,378	2,564	2,012	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,452	1,590	1,526	-4
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	4825,292,416	3309,399,252	4210,069,120	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	340,101	354,839	457,802	29
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	369,290,191	373,284,207	400,331,160	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	196,399	224,523	245,510	9

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Inks and ink powders, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	10,361,405	11,989,401	14,793,572	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,130	25,340	32,998	30
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	27,403,611	33,108,186	31,098,481	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,360	51,941	53,307	3
Paints and related items, total				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,829	37,839	51,770	37
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	243,144	230,138	230,144	0
Crude petroleum				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 barrels)	1,416,884	1,283,218	1,316,968	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,723,820	36,491,953	36,444,572	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 barrels)	13,083	6,780	5,783	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	468,870	224,088	185,294	-17
Petroleum products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,063,407	14,983,982	18,635,371	24
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,791,893	3,768,687	3,577,194	-5
Natural gas and products derived therefrom				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,934,187	5,529,782	4,929,631	-11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	456,086	555,211	400,665	-28
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	12,551	14,893	17,044	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,299,706	1,394,247	1,686,269	21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	22,712	24,605	27,165	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,279,744	2,064,755	2,693,729	30
Explosives, total				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	15,270,138	13,035,826	30,792,422	136
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,483	22,243	37,017	66
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	26,512,172	22,542,832	25,455,016	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	55,619	52,667	103,790	97

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,653	8,927	10,538	18
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,760	40,963	35,375	-14
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	454,870	434,937	498,770	15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	378,012	391,597	434,862	11
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	21,081	22,533	38,063	69
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,895	6,252	10,315	65
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,189	6,005	5,449	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,343	2,288	2,095	-8
Coal and other carbonaceous material				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	884	1,325	1,868	41
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,828	45,193	92,617	105
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	116,443	90,420	94,271	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,440,538	4,503,734	4,652,140	3
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	405,310	508,999	628,075	23
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	747,750	742,989	857,452	15
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	285,308	43
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	215,309	211,335	214,020	1
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,780	11,401	13,107	15

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Pneumatic tires				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	40,425	57,432	67,202	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,181,598	1,346,323	1,773,640	32
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	6,636	5,788	7,419	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	342,813	281,875	366,288	30
Tires other than pneumatic tires				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	16,495,914	12,647,337	11,770,375	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,236	7,305	10,733	47
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	2,190,747	1,802,527	1,635,820	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,033	6,066	7,407	22
Tubes for tires				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	28,775	41,489	38,654	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,756	50,219	51,183	2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,024	1,829	1,610	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,034	15,852	18,198	15
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,498	3,648	5,276	45
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,434	26,943	29,294	9
Fabricated rubber and plastics products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	836,995	1,055,161	1,441,975	37
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	998,645	1,063,600	1,113,133	5

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

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

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, 1984

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

Minerals and Metals 1/

In 1984, the trade deficit in the minerals and metals sector increased about 50 percent to $24 billion from the deficit of $16 billion in 1983 (table 17, fig. 7). During the 2-year period, U.S. imports rose 32 percent to $39 billion and exports increased 7 percent to $15 billion.

The strength of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies and the lagging economic recovery in major export markets, compared with stronger U.S. economic activity, were the principal reasons for lower export growth and the attraction of imports that were cheaper to purchase during 1984. The upturn in U.S. construction activity and consumer spending for durable goods spurred demand in this sector.

The most pronounced increases in imports occurred in iron and steel products (up $3.8 billion), wrought aluminum (up $496 million), gold bullion (up $718 million), industrial fasteners (up $269 million), wrought copper (up $204 million), and zinc (up $142 million). Although noteworthy increases occurred in exports of gold bullion (up $460 million) and wrought aluminum (up $115 million) in 1984, these favorable trade shifts were offset in part by significant decreases in exports totaling $347 million in iron and steel mill products, unwrought aluminum, and silver bullion.

U.S. bilateral trade

The major U.S. trading partners for mineral and metal products in 1984 were Canada, EC countries, and Japan. Together these countries accounted for 57 percent of U.S. imports and 63 percent of total exports of minerals and metal products, resulting in a trade deficit for these products of $12.7 million in 1984, which was about 50 percent larger than the deficit in 1983. The major products involved in trade with these countries included iron and steel mill products, aluminum, precious metals, and industrial fasteners.

The major shifts in this sector in 1984 occurred in iron and steel mill product trade with Japan and the EC. The $1.2 billion increase in imports from Japan and the $910 million increase in imports from the EC were largely a result of growing demand for sheets and strip (used in the manufacture of automobiles and appliances) and to a lesser extent pipe and tube. Growing U.S. demand for wrought aluminum and industrial fasteners increased these imports from Japan by $246 million. The increase in gold bullion imports were due primarily to declining prices which led to greater speculative activity and the strong dollar which favored import trading.

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

Table 17.—Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, 1983, and 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1982	1983	1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	3,333,352	3,830,530	4,445,623
Japan	1,550,247	1,631,942	1,763,315
EC	3,088,701	2,817,037	3,113,078
Brazil	183,844	121,691	100,498
Hong Kong	196,332	209,140	273,984
India	119,730	76,065	81,704
Korea	373,457	351,621	425,631
Mexico	929,187	634,701	855,028
Taiwan	236,951	278,905	263,135
OPEC	1,698,108	1,165,463	842,629
NMES	149,407	167,620	128,136
China	45,624	132,929	91,319
All other	2,900,637	2,397,697	2,399,299
Total	14,759,960	13,682,418	14,692,066
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	5,742,995	6,291,261	8,375,468
Japan	5,808,850	4,098,101	5,799,985
EC	6,446,952	6,393,908	7,840,151
Brazil	567,690	690,025	1,166,144
Hong Kong	237,490	258,730	303,895
India	384,504	558,384	698,617
Korea	817,877	967,071	1,352,062
Mexico	1,131,594	1,089,629	1,354,742
Taiwan	788,533	1,108,598	1,465,763
OPEC	275,724	425,534	691,151
NMES	340,442	341,877	623,824
China	178,645	163,184	217,975
All other	6,704,122	7,109,600	9,053,833
Total	29,246,777	29,332,725	38,725,641
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	-2,409,642	-2,460,730	-3,929,845
Japan	-4,258,603	-2,466,159	-4,036,670
EC	-3,358,250	-3,576,871	-4,727,072
Brazil	-383,846	-568,333	-1,065,646
Hong Kong	-41,157	-49,589	-29,911
India	-264,774	-482,319	-616,913
Korea	-444,420	-615,450	-926,431
Mexico	-202,406	-454,927	-499,714
Taiwan	-551,581	-829,692	-1,202,627
OPEC	1,422,384	739,928	151,478
NMES	-191,034	-174,257	-495,688
China	-133,020	-30,255	-126,656
All other	-3,803,484	-4,711,902	-6,654,533
Total	-14,486,816	-15,650,306	-24,033,575

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

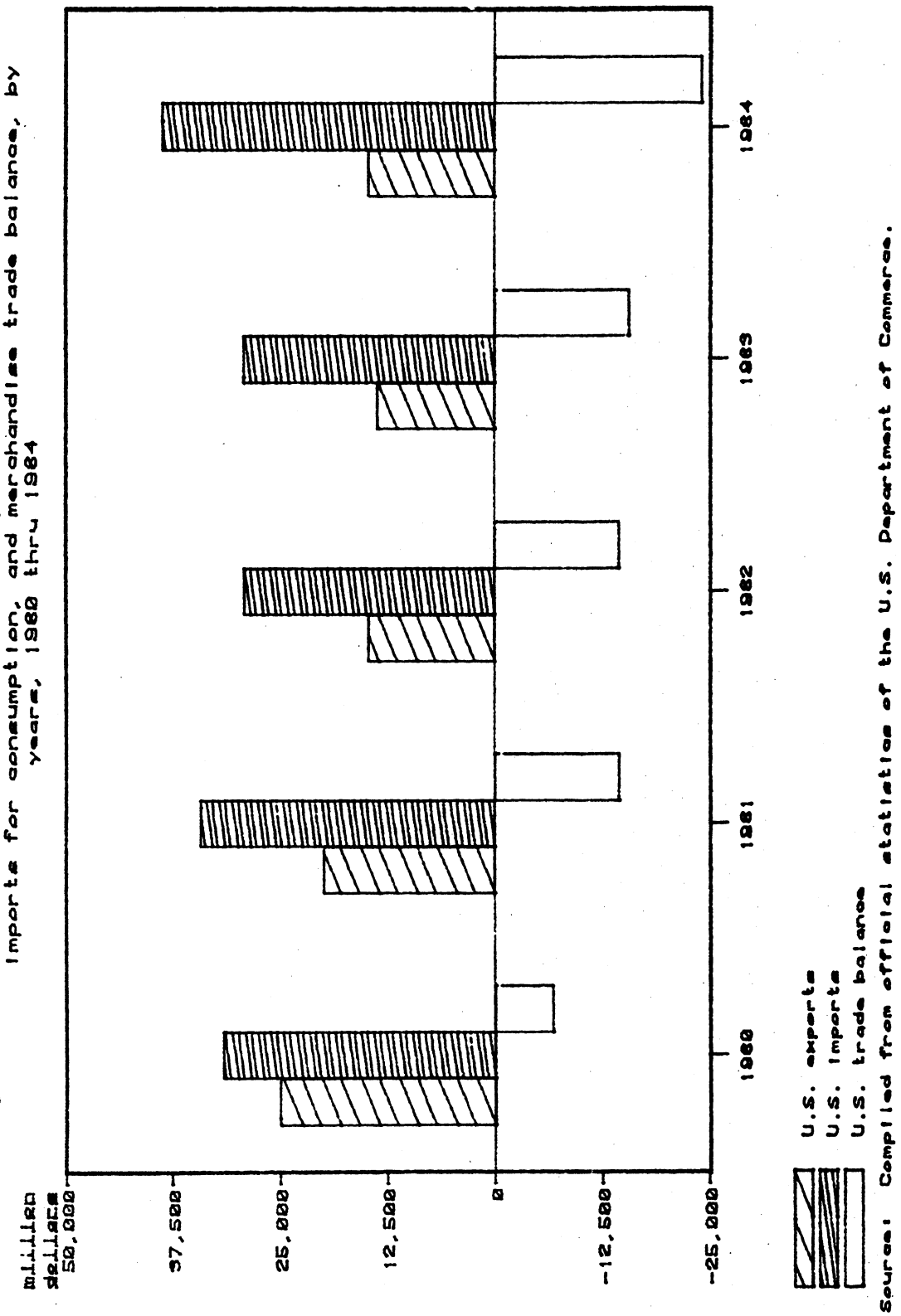

Figure 7.--Minerals and metals: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1980 thru 1984

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

Commodity analyses

Iron and steel mill products, all grades 1/.--Imports of steel mill products totaled 26.1 million short tons ($10.2 billion) in 1984, representing a 53-percent increase from that in 1983 of 17.1 million tons ($6.4 billion). Japan remained the largest country supplier with total imports amounting to 6.6 million short tons, increasing by 56 percent over 1983 imports of 4.2 million tons. Imports from Canada (the second largest source) increased from 2.3 million tons in 1983 to 3.1 million tons, increasing by 33 percent. West Germany replaced Korea as the third largest supplier, with imports of 2.5 million short tons in 1984, up from 1.4 million in 1983. The increases in imports occurred primarily in the product lines of pipe and tube, bars, semifinished steel, and sheets and strip.

In 1984, pipe and tube imports regained its position as the single largest steel mill product imported, reversing its 1983 decline; imports rose by 90 percent to 5.4 million tons ($2.4 billion) from 2.8 million tons ($1.2 billion) in 1983. The increase reflects the strengthening of the oil country tubular goods sector in the oil and gas industries. The primary sources of pipe and tube imports in 1984 were Japan (25 percent), the Republic of Korea (16 percent), and West Germany (12 percent). Those countries from which pipe and tube imports experienced the largest increase (in percentage terms) are Venezuela (514 percent), West Germany (377 percent), Spain (270 percent), and Italy (131 percent).

Iron and steel bars (not including tool steel) recorded the second largest increase in imports, rising from 951,327 short tons ($394.6 million) in 1983 to 1.6 million short tons ($629.4 million) in 1984, or by 77 percent. The increase largely reflects the strength in the dollar and the resurgence of the U.S. automobile and construction sectors. The principal bar sources in 1984 were Canada (22 percent), Brazil (17 percent), Japan (16 percent), and Spain (9 percent). Those countries from which imports of bars increased the most (in percentage terms) are Venezuela (430 percent), Spain (254 percent), Brazil (211 percent), and France (107 percent).

Sheet and strip imports, in order to meet growing U.S. demand for automobiles and appliances, experienced the largest tonnage increase, rising 42, percent from 7.5 million tons in 1983 to 10.6 million tons in 1984. The primary supplying countries in 1984 were Japan (32 percent), West Germany (10 percent), and Canada (9 percent). Those countries from which imports

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1/ In 1984, the Commission instituted a number of antidumping investigations (AD) and countervailing duty (CVD) investigations on iron and steel mill products, largely related to imports from countries other than Japan and the EC. The Commission made affirmative injury determinations in eight of the AD cases and four of the CVD cases. In addition to the above cases, the Commission made an affirmative injury determination following receipt of a petition on behalf of the domestic carbon and alloy steel industry under sect. 201 of the Trade Act of 1984. In September, the President determined that import relief was not in the national economic interest and instead directed the United States Trade Representative to negotiate voluntary country limits on steel imports. By Dec. 19, 1984, seven countries had agreed to limit the level of their steel exports to the United States.

recorded the largest share increase in 1984 over that of 1983 were Sweden (365 percent), Spain (102 percent), Canada (81 percent), and Japan (46 percent).

Imports of stainless steel products increased in 1984 by 43 percent over such imports in 1983, from 189,153 tons ($340.1 million) to 270,823 tons ($465.5 million). The primary sources of imports were Japan (29 percent), France (19 percent), and Sweden (10 percent). The largest increase was in the category of blooms, billets, slabs, and sheet bars of stainless steel (844 percent), followed by stainless wire (112 percent), and stainless steel sheets and strip (64 percent).

U.S. exports of iron and steel mill products declined from 1.2 million tons ($1.0 billion) in 1983 to 1.0 million tons ($891.5 million) during 1984, or by 19 percent. The strength of the dollar remained one of the principal reasons for the decline in U.S. exports, as the global world steel market is extremely price competitive and is characterized by discounting. The largest declines in tons exported were in three product categories: sheets and strip, which declined 73,600 tons (16 percent); pipe and tube, which fell 50,400 tons (20 percent); and bars, which declined by 36,400 tons (22 percent). Canada remains the largest export market, receiving 360,000 tons ($320.2 million) of U.S. exports of iron and steel mill products in 1984, a decline of nearly 11 percent from 1983 exports of 414,000 tons ($344.5 million). Shipments of stainless steel products declined from 48,200 tons ($117.3 million) in 1983 to 39,800 tons ($104.8 million) in 1984.

Ann Reed
523-0255

Ferrochromium.--Due to increased demand in steel production and the accompanying buildup of inventories at the distributor level, U.S. ferrochromium imports in 1984 increased 49 percent to 243,463 tons ($187.2 million) compared with 163,576 tons ($109.7 million) during 1983. Imports increased from principal supplying countries, such as the Republic of South Africa (up 65 percent to 131,886 tons), Turkey (up 194 percent to 28,197 tons), and Brazil (up 70 percent to 7,055 tons). These three countries accounted for 69 percent of ferrochromium imports in 1984. Most of the imported material was high-carbon ferrochromium.

Laszlo Boszormenyi
523-0328

Iron ore.--Greater demand in the iron and steel industry, which uses iron in blast furnaces to manufacture pig iron, and highly competitive prices for imports in the U.S. market caused U.S. imports of iron ore to increase 29 percent to 17.2 million long tons ($533.8 million) in 1984, compared with 13.3 million long tons ($452.3 million) in 1983. Imports increased from principal supplying countries such as Canada (up 26 percent to 11.2 million long tons), Brazil (up 79 percent to 2.5 million long tons), and Venezuela (up 12 percent to 1.6 billion long tons). These countries accounted for 89 percent of iron ore imports in 1984.

Laszlo Boszormenyi
523-0328

Pig iron.--Reflecting higher demand in the steel and foundry industries and a permanent shutdown of domestic pig iron production facilities, U.S. imports of pig iron increased 190 percent to 702,000 tons ($84.1 million) in 1984 compared with 242,000 tons ($32.0 million) in 1983. Imports increased from the principal supplying countries, such as Brazil (up 210 percent to 421,000 tons), Canada (up 81 percent to 172,000 tons) and the Republic of South Africa (up 210 percent to 31,000 tons). These countries together accounted for 89 percent of pig iron imports in 1984.

Laszlo Boszormenyi
523-0328

Tungsten

Although demand for tungsten in cemented carbides, mill products, and steel increased in 1984, the domestic tungsten mining industry continued to experience depressed prices (under pressure from excess world supplies and slow foreign market growth) and reduced operating levels. An 84-percent increase in reported domestic consumption was largely met by increased imports. Imports of tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials more than doubled in 1984 to 12.8 million pounds ($51.7 million) on a contained weight basis, from 6.3 million pounds ($25.7 million) in 1983. The largest increases were from Canada, Bolivia, and Thailand.

Therese Palmer Weise
523-0207

Lead

U.S. production of lead declined 24 percent (126,900 short tons) in 1984, as a result of strikes at all three primary lead producers. Although reported lead consumption remained at about the same level as 1983, imports of lead metal and waste and scrap met the domestic supply shortfall, increasing 20 percent to 186,250 short tons ($96.6 million) in 1984 from 155,297 short tons ($72.1 million) in 1983. Canada was the largest source of the imports, supplying 58 percent in 1984.

Therese Palmer Weise
523-0270

Silver bullion.--The decline in silver prices (down 30 percent in a 1984/83 comparison) and continued high interest rates on exchange inventories led to less speculative market activity in silver in 1984 than in the previous year. U.S. imports of silver bullion declined 42 percent to 93.5 million troy ounces ($784.8 million) in 1984 from 161.2 million troy ounces ($1.9 billion) during 1983. The bulk of the decline in imports was from Switzerland, the Republic of Korea, and Uruguay.

Nita Kavalauskas
523-0270

Gold bullion.--Declining prices of gold (down 13 percent in 1984 compared with that in 1983) encouraged greater speculative market activity during 1984, although the strong dollar favored import trading. The increased export level of gold bullion (up 85 percent in 1984 to 3.5 million troy ounces or $1.3 billion) was offset by the larger volume of gold bullion imports, which increased 68 percent in 1984 to 6.0 million troy ounces ($2.3 billion) from 3.6 million troy ounces ($1.6 billion) in 1983. The bulk of the increase in import trade was from Canada, the United Kingdom, and Uruguay.

Nita Kavalauskas
523-5413

Copper 1/.--A moderate upturn in demand and generally lower import prices largely caused imports of wrought copper to rise 72 percent to 352,222 short tons ($669.7 million) in 1984, from 204,497 short tons ($466.1 million) in 1983. The bulk of the increase was from Italy, West Germany, and Canada.

Therese Palmer Weise
523-0270

Wrought aluminum.--Due to increasing demand in the transportation, building, and containers and packaging industries, U.S. imports of wrought aluminum (excluding foil) rose 75 percent to 512,837 short tons ($1.0 billion) in 1984 from 292,438 short tons ($547 million) in 1983. The principal foreign sources were Japan, Canada, France, and Venezuela, which together accounted for 58 percent of total imports. Heightened demand was also reflected in

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1/ Following a request from counsel on behalf of 11 principal domestic copper producers, on Jan. 26, 1984, the Commission instituted investigation No. TA-201-52 on blister and refined copper (see footnote 1/ p. 105 in Annual 1983: U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas, USITC Publication 1521). On June 14, 1984, the Commission determined that increased imports of certain unalloyed, unwrought copper are a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic industry. In September 1984, the President determined that it was not in the national economic interest to grant import relief under sec. 203 of the Trade Act of 1974.

The Trade and Tariff Act of 1984, signed into law by the President on Oct. 30, 1984, encourages the President to negotiate with the principal foreign copper-producing countries to conclude voluntary restraint agreements with those governments for the purpose of effecting a balanced reduction of total annual foreign copper production for a period of between 3 and 5 years.

On Feb. 19, 1985, the Commission instituted investigation Nos. 701-TA-237 and 238 (Preliminary) and 731-TA-245-247 (Preliminary), with respect to low-fuming brazing copper wire and rod from France, New Zealand, and South Africa.

On March 28, 1985, the Commission made preliminary determinations that there was a reasonable indication of material injury to a U.S. industry by reason of imports from South Africa and New Zealand allegedly being sold at less than fair value. Investigation Nos. 731-TA-246 and 247 will continue. Negative determinations were made in investigation Nos. 701-TA-237 and 731-TA-245. Investigation No. 701-TA-238(P) was terminated April 1, 1985, because New Zealand lost its entitlement to injury determination.

certain export markets, as U.S. exports of wrought aluminum (excluding foil) increased 22 percent to 229,063 short tons ($548 million) in 1984 from 187,353 short tons ($433 million) in 1983. Exports to Canada accounted for 59 percent of the total, followed by Mexico and the United Kingdom.

James Brandon
523-5437

Metallic containers.--Recent growth in demand for metallic containers for general packaging applications has contributed to an increased level of imports. U.S. imports of metallic containers rose 85 percent to $168.3 million in 1984 from $90.9 million in 1983. Imports increased from principal supplying countries, such as Canada (up 62 percent), Japan (up 81 percent), Brazil (up 87 percent), and West Germany (up 68 percent). These four countries accounted for 57 percent of imports of metallic containers in 1984, most of which were containers chiefly used in the packing, transporting, or marketing of goods.

Nancy Fulcher
523-0290

Stainless steel table flatware 1/.--Reflecting continued improvement in the U.S. housewares market and the strength of the dollar, U.S. imports of stainless steel flatware increased 29 percent in 1984 to 58.6 million dozen pieces ($124.6 million), from 45.4 million dozen pieces ($90.4 million) in 1983. Japan and the Republic of Korea remained the largest suppliers, each accounting for 41 percent of imports, and Taiwan provided 15 percent of imports.

Ann Reed
523-0255

Industrial fasteners.--As a result of increased consumer spending for durable goods and lower import prices, U.S. imports of industrial fasteners (bolts, nuts, and screws) increased 58 percent to 1.3 billion pounds ($738 million) in 1984 from 898 million pounds ($469 million) in 1983. During 1984, imports from Japan, the principal foreign source, accounted for 46 percent of total imports. Imports from Canada and Taiwan, together accounted for about 40 percent. Although imports increased in all fastener categories, the largest increase (60 percent in 1984 compared with that in 1983) occurred in imported screws.

James Brandon
523-5437

1/ Following a request from counsel on behalf of certain domestic stainless steel flatware producers, on Dec. 31, 1983, the Commission instituted investigation No. TA-201-49 (see footnote 2/ p. 105 in Annual 1983: U.S. Trade Shifts in Selected Commodity Areas, USITC Publication 1521). On May 1, 1984, the Commission unanimously determined that these imports are not a substantial cause of injury to the domestic stainless steel table flatware manufacturers.

Ceramic floor and wall tiles.--Increased construction activity coupled with a a 5-percent decline in the cost of imports are largely responsible for a 52-percent increase in imports of ceramic floor and wall tiles in 1984. Imports increased to 453 million square feet ($249 million) in 1984 compared with 297 million square feet ($174 million) in 1983. Imports from Italy accounted for slightly over one-half of the growth, as such imports increased by 84 million square feet ($37 million) to 215 million square feet ($114 million) in 1984.

James J. Lukes
523-0279

Tempered and laminated glass.--The continued upturn in the construction and automotive industries and attractive pricing of imports during 1984 contributed to a 59-percent increase in tempered glass imports over that in 1983 (to 76.8 million square feet or $116.7 million), and a 43-percent growth in laminated glass imports in 1984 (from $82 million in 1983 to $116.9 million in 1984). Imports from Canada and Mexico accounted for 66 percent and 78 percent, respectively, of the import growth in these glass products.

Deborah A. McNay
523-0445

Industrial diamonds.--Reflecting the rebound in U.S. industrial activity during 1984, U.S. imports of industrial diamonds continued their upward trend and increased 76 percent to 43.7 million carats ($114 million) in 1984 compared with 24.9 million carats ($893 million) in 1983. About 64 percent of these imports are synthetic industrial diamonds, with over three-quarters of the synthetic material coming from Ireland where a new plant has come into full production. Synthetic diamonds are in higher demand by industry due to their greater uniformity (quality and size) and lower cost.

Stanley Garil
523-0304

Hydraulic cement and cement clinker.--The continued strong growth of the U.S. construction market was the principal reason for the increase in cement and cement clinker imports in 1984, which increased 87 percent to 8.9 million short tons ($294 million) compared with 4.7 million short tons ($162 million) in 1983. The principal sources of imports were Canada (33 percent), Mexico (23 percent), and Spain (20 percent).

Stanley Garil
523-0304

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
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	8,876	87
Value (1,000 dollars)	110,886	161,706	294,206	82
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	203	118	79	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,455	17,359	13,496	-22
Concrete mixes and articles thereof				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	1,212	712	951	34
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,321	17,630	25,496	45
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	299,171	193,180	214,708	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,830	25,993	27,462	6
Lime				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)	348,376	282,562	247,482	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,807	14,775	13,379	-9
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)	22,477	28,106	24,668	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,198	4,814	6,805	41
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,458	59,757	79,404	33
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,918	20,492	18,272	-11
Sand				
Imports:				
Quantity (long tons)	245,633	161,229	157,732	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,913	1,415	1,780	26
Exports:				
Quantity (long tons)	1,737,838	2,098,742	2,712,797	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,396	32,487	37,980	17
Crushed stone				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,739	5,921	9,469	60
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,644	21,136	21,099	0

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

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Dimension stone and articles thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	170,581	196,015	232,538	19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,826	21,286	26,335	24
Mica and mica products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,497	5,758	6,730	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,680	6,766	7,113	5
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	123,279	135,996	194,645	43
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	542,652	427,115	444,980	4
Asbestos and asbestos products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	92,736	80,602	84,068	4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	86,514	57,240	54,400	-5
Abrasives				
Imports:				
Quantity (long tons)	27,479	23,576	49,589	110
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,673	115,211	141,698	23
Exports:				
Quantity (long tons)	47,432	28,938	26,968	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,016	28,589	32,901	15
Abrasive articles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	69,191	83,554	123,581	48
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	67,194	65,990	73,451	11
Industrial diamonds				
Imports:				
Quantity (carats)	19,131,731	24,893,696	43,712,478	76
Value (1,000 dollars)	86,673	89,375	114,334	28
Exports:				
Quantity (carats)	30,002,184	42,323,069	48,072,638	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	67,491	93,641	79,109	-16

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Natural gemstones				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	295,508	318,628	360,941	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,928	15,606	14,108	-10
Cut gemstones and articles thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,951,976	2,327,850	2,987,360	28
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	322,535	406,093	390,355	-4
Synthetic gemstones				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,134	20,484	23,777	16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,349	6,934	16,038	131
Clays				
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	14	11	12	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,165	1,033	1,038	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1,440	1,483	1,583	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	152,147	162,709	176,632	9
Clays, fuller's earth				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1/		1/	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	8		10	0
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	92	102	115	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,619	8,693	9,268	7
Clays, bentonite				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1/		5	672
Value (1,000 dollars)	51	78	516	558
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	667	553	562	2
Value (1,000 dollars)	54,711	42,579	45,374	7
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	9	8	13	50
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,287	2,376	3,311	39
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	458	379	461	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	78,277	77,494	92,909	20

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	347,688	405,677	511,429	26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	364,065	318,655	290,874	-9
Fluorspar				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	543	453	703	55
Value (1,000 dollars)	59,374	43,235	59,436	37
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	10	9	12	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,083	962	1,292	34
Ceramic products				
Refractory and heat-insulating products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,704	67,489	117,983	75
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	195,162	175,742	199,722	14
Ceramic construction articles				
Ceramic floor and wall tiles				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	225,780	297,497	452,827	52
Value (1,000 dollars)	144,924	174,007	248,761	43
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	11,827	10,007	8,336	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,639	13,820	11,865	-14
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,458	13,900	14,483	4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,898	5,464	6,497	19
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,204	5,091	8,946	76
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,321	6,948	5,839	-16
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery				
Pottery products, n.e.c.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	306,848	327,598	409,797	25
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,873	7,684	9,958	30

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Fine earthenware food utensils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	28,225	37,877	40,925	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	192,605	240,737	275,702	15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	589	560	639	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,263	3,231	3,428	6
Vitreous china food utensils				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	17,158	21,999	22,159	1
Value (1,000 dollars)	168,489	197,872	221,099	12
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 dozen)	1,496	1,523	2,343	54
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,963	16,197	19,353	19
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.				
Ceramic electrical ware				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	52,452	80,631	106,714	32
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,874	116,484	128,842	11
Ceramic sanitary ware				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,929	15,418	25,764	67
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,130	23,903	18,799	-21
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,592	16,973	24,987	47
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,060	35,897	44,253	23
Glass and glass products				
Flat glass and products thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	234,884	303,330	391,328	29
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	306,039	303,860	321,955	6
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	98,690	137,601	138,094	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,106	49,891	48,759	-2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	213,739	213,692	212,428	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	133,882	130,518	116,329	-11

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Tempered glass				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	28,896	48,210	76,805	59
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,395	79,819	116,659	46
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 square feet)	49,747	42,184	41,658	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,318	83,337	90,215	8
Laminated glass				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	58,139	81,980	116,937	43
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,469	47,333	70,398	49
Mirrors of glass				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,457	58,295	73,319	26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,771	18,042	20,833	15
Glassware and other glass products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	477,775	572,660	720,749	26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	499,254	432,376	461,255	7
Fiber glass				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,321	16,386	23,418	43
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	84,604	81,330	91,517	13
Glass containers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	77,177	85,299	98,640	16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	45,573	38,460	63,431	65
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	346,335	421,119	520,797	24
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	219,763	165,889	164,534	-1
Precious metals				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	125,982	188,372	128,285	-32
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,379,916	4,858,008	5,032,966	4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	30,350	37,843	31,740	-16
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,516,361	2,059,767	2,333,446	13

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	21,570	20,129	23,784	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	426,609	644,853	893,646	39
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	13,961	19,665	15,455	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)	602,084	717,706	652,197	-9
Platinum group metals				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	2,154	2,795	3,948	41
Value (1,000 dollars)	511,904	707,226	1,056,236	49
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	766	1,116	1,048	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	166,305	283,579	252,836	-11
Gold bullion				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	4,237	3,599	6,031	68
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,650,718	1,575,569	2,293,606	46
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	1,637	1,881	3,482	85
Value (1,000 dollars)	590,946	825,418	1,284,717	56
Silver bullion				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	96,917	161,198	93,545	-42
Value (1,000 dollars)	786,153	1,926,101	784,838	-59
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 troy ounces)	12,875	13,658	10,339	-24
Value (1,000 dollars)	105,976	169,382	86,339	-49
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys				
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	321	242	702	190
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,964	32,013	84,062	163
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	54	6	56	791
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,783	528	5,684	977
Ferroalloys				
Ferrochromium				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	174,997	327,152	486,927	49
Value (1,000 dollars)	80,816	109,682	187,187	71
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	9,885	8,493	30,776	262
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,085	4,822	10,542	119

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Ferromanganese				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	838,895	716,564	825,155	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	172,712	133,200	162,064	22
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	26,741	29,720	24,179	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,242	7,514	6,627	-12
Ferrosilicon				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	106,256	213,332	193,475	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,342	67,834	74,230	9
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	29,225	27,124	58,728	117
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,745	10,907	21,118	94
Iron and steel mill products, all grades				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	16,710	17,108	26,196	53
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,985,086	6,417,575	10,221,429	59
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1,891	1,241	1,012	-18
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,604,242	1,043,451	891,594	-15
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	75,128	-54
Value (1,000 dollars)	189,895	166,792	88,707	-47
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	379,166	205,262	280,204	37
Value (1,000 dollars)	393,079	233,516	298,830	28
Copper, unwrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	394,320	562,401	552,806	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	542,653	775,921	707,159	-9
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	41,406	105,585	113,094	7
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,282	155,508	157,971	2
Copper, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	160,915	204,497	352,222	72
Value (1,000 dollars)	395,482	466,069	669,674	44
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	84,168	61,805	61,235	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	264,583	232,684	239,299	3

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Bauxite and aluminum metals				
Bauxite				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	12,180	8,711	11,503	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	360,411	226,891	310,854	37
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	20	22	36	64
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,753	3,077	5,188	69
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)	755,537	923,441	1,131,771	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	912,609	1,110,495	1,440,350	30
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)	615,038	686,472	570,617	-17
Value (1,000 dollars)	633,852	785,542	672,483	-14
Aluminum, wrought other than foil				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)	218,050	292,438	512,837	75
Value (1,000 dollars)	422,704	547,273	1,042,865	91
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)	205,865	187,353	229,063	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	498,133	432,573	548,175	27
Aluminum foil				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)	9,655	14,614	27,001	85
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,180	47,077	90,628	93
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)	18,270	18,981	23,224	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,162	31,741	33,319	5
Nickel ore and metal				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	262,323	288,931	340,986	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	687,379	622,310	730,743	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	108,309	81,496	95,763	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	295,441	177,784	230,210	29
Tin ore and metal				
Imports:				
Quantity (long tons)	33	37	46	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	401,132	463,537	533,788	15
Exports:				
Quantity (long tons)	14	11	28	141
Value (1,000 dollars)	106,553	31,931	36,375	14

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Lead				
Lead ore and concentrate				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)	21,809	24,383	35,943	47
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,089	6,173	12,457	102
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)	55,410	26,441	23,094	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,585	10,583	10,112	-4
Lead metal and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)	112,779	155,297	186,250	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,707	72,066	96,565	34
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)	119,269	80,523	58,267	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)	72,498	40,705	32,976	-19
Zinc				
Zinc ore and concentrate				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)	82,651	79,008	101,603	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,272	20,286	32,517	60
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)	98,860	74,349	44,616	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)	47,231	30,087	18,700	-38
Zinc metal and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)	514,704	695,508	725,427	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	383,849	520,329	661,764	27
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)	24,319	28,363	38,685	36
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,264	17,370	24,268	40
Miscellaneous base metals and ores				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,153,963	935,488	1,304,837	39
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	957,889	892,977	1,156,163	29
Ores of cerium and thorium				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	3	2	3	41
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,070	1,517	2,202	45
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	201	4	507	11,078
Value (1,000 dollars)	103	51	299	479

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Chrome ore and metal				
Chrome ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)	186	76	119	56
Value (1,000 dollars)	29,669	10,391	15,484	49
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 long tons, contained)	7	9	49	398
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,573	1,874	2,956	58
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1	2	4	52
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,078	13,684	24,080	76
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1/	1/	1/	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,684	2,555	3,626	42
Cobalt ore and metal				
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	11,898	15,853	23,084	46
Value (1,000 dollars)	137,165	110,075	200,049	82
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	837	1,088	952	-13
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,648	5,714	7,661	34
Columbium ore and metal				
Columbium ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,353	2,613	4,323	65
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,007	10,765	13,581	26
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	14	4	49	1,003
Value (1,000 dollars)	155	44	262	491
Iron ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (long tons)	14,715	13,327	17,159	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	496,687	452,255	533,770	18
Exports:				
Quantity (long tons)	3,177	3,781	4,992	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	150,522	182,743	239,256	31

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Magnesium metal				
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons)	4,607	6,116	8,893	45
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,621	13,324	23,087	73
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons)	37,330	44,528	46,022	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	92,903	113,669	124,165	9
Magnesium, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	2	183	457	150
Value (1,000 dollars)	72	606	1,296	114
Exports:				
Quantity (short tons, contained weight)	2,082	1,952	2,116	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,941	11,045	12,495	13
Manganese ore and metal				
Manganese ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	217,801	356,158	386,509	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,727	19,867	19,058	-4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	28,227	18,730	228,196	1,118
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,601	2,167	15,726	626
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	10,452	11,899	27,127	128
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,215	5,323	13,213	148
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,200	12,804	8,164	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,570	8,739	5,896	-33
Mercury ore and metal				
Mercury, unwrought and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (flasks of 76 pounds each)	9,055	14,219	26,533	87
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,053	4,354	7,630	75
Molybdenum ore and metal				
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	5,863	4,565	5,294	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,572	15,634	19,623	26
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	49,782	47,067	63,366	35
Value (1,000 dollars)	232,214	185,122	242,769	31

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Molybdenum, unwrought and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	324	1,201	579	-52
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,843	4,441	4,734	7
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, contained weight)	1,123	973	1,252	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,673	4,597	4,549	-1
Molybdenum wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	79	93	132	41
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,959	2,331	3,023	30
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	821	826	730	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,834	11,624	12,321	6
Rhenium metal				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1/		1	215
Value (1,000 dollars)	91	179	449	150
Silicon metal				
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	50,765	53,916	54,140	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,777	26,016	26,557	2
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	4,821	5,571	8,839	59
Value (1,000 dollars)	34,335	47,846	88,542	85
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1,885	1,370	1,758	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,598	25,658	28,889	13
Tantalum ore and metal				
Tantalum ore				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	2,740	1,668	3,256	95
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,527	11,466	25,900	126
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8			126
Value (1,000 dollars)	505			0
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	164	149	228	53
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,534	5,055	9,776	93
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	469	281	402	43
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,842	20,315	27,076	33

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Tantalum, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	1	1/		121
Value (1,000 dollars)	146	26	56	110
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	48	57	100	75
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,834	7,030	13,099	86
Titanium ore and metal				
Titanium ore and slag				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	766	511	801	57
Value (1,000 dollars)	81,576	53,062	88,832	67
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	21	4	8	98
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,279	1,006	1,935	92
Titanium sponge				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	2,708	2,398	11,237	369
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,232	7,855	31,513	301
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1/	1/	1/	371
Value (1,000 dollars)	255	203	967	376
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	2,977	3,304	4,052	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,208	5,689	8,150	43
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	6	6	6	-9
Value (1,000 dollars)	68,174	38,201	49,385	29
Titanium, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)				-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,240	14,354	11,504	-20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	1			-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,367	22,965	20,509	-11
Tungsten ore and metal				
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	7,781	6,320	12,805	103
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,764	25,743	51,714	101
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	672	2	284	14,088
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,387	10	1,239	11,572

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap				
Tungsten, unwrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	604	195	231	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,582	2,071	2,496	21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds, tungsten content)	2,338	1,596	3,584	125
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,117	10,261	23,228	126
Tungsten, wrought				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	47	49	84	72
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,255	2,073	3,752	81
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	474	326	417	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,058	18,220	20,545	13
Metallic containers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	83,146	90,888	168,255	85
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	247,916	222,106	226,085	2
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing; bale ties				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	668,486,946	654,701,319	801,084,034	22
Value (1,000 dollars)	378,139	376,382	480,169	28
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	93,593,137	91,259,718	73,274,687	-20
Value (1,000 dollars)	108,996	99,186	90,752	-9
Wire strand and rope				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	583,485,628	569,417,645	698,575,612	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	320,553	324,520	410,185	26
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	41,621,497	32,484,301	22,814,599	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,030	50,649	41,529	-18
Fencing				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	20,089,296	25,996,942	28,816,594	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,721	8,948	9,608	7
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	2,285,692	1,747,675	1,610,573	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,750	2,708	2,647	-2

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Wire cloth				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	10,293,185	8,696,049	14,794,666	70
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,112	23,864	37,275	56
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	26,201,063	37,276,451	31,828,130	-15
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,805	18,762	16,843	-10
Welded wire mesh				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	39,928,464	34,339,312	45,061,668	31
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,863	10,752	14,482	35
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	15,780,852	10,212,649	6,158,812	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,781	8,108	6,711	-17
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	950,695	1,104,361	1,383,104	25
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	544,510	527,243	576,957	9
Fasteners				
Bolts, nuts, and screws				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	842,244,952	898,311,668	1349,356,916	50
Value (1,000 dollars)	462,295	468,631	738,408	58
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	156,874,868	159,934,976	191,535,035	20
Value (1,000 dollars)	153,749	144,241	169,783	18
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	940,990	1,036,147	1,225,802	18
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	931,204	802,332	816,578	2
Handtools				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	577,987	640,136	727,847	14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	843,549	636,006	629,404	-1
Table flatware				

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Table flatware, precious metals				
Imports:				
Quantity (pieces)	3,953,380	4,997,501	7,967,659	59
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,461	8,085	10,413	29
Exports:				
Quantity (pieces)	93,972	16,290	65,431	302
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,020	1,803	1,290	-28
Table flatware, stainless steel				
Imports:				
Quantity (pieces)	399,671,687	516,903,193	703,169,100	36
Value (1,000 dollars)	70,223	84,192	124,614	48
Exports:				
Quantity (pieces)	7,252,337	7,176,384	4,582,968	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)	68,843	86,009	36,331	-58
Scissors and shears				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	38,770,703	46,244,181	54,722,610	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,511	29,345	31,462	7
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	402,177	295,352	229,338	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,162	1,318	878	-33
Miscellaneous metal products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,146,323	2,919,508	3,715,802	27
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,042,216	1,778,712	1,821,241	2
Chain of base metals				
Power transmission chain of iron and steel				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	43,457,225	53,802,793	70,388,847	31
Value (1,000 dollars)	58,133	64,402	82,374	28
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	12,187,230	9,366,513	9,779,071	4
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,638	27,113	30,886	14
Anchor chain of iron or steel				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	16,013,589	23,212,477	21,251,964	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,639	8,845	8,140	-8
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	11,171,025	1,706,054	2,824,279	66
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,909	3,000	4,196	40

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Round link chain and chain n.s.p.f. of iron or steel; chain of base metals other than iron or steel				
Imports:				
Quantity (pounds)	38,380,554	42,030,937	52,845,269	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,907	27,806	36,423	31
Exports:				
Quantity (pounds)	13,363,906	12,048,649	13,729,197	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,026	17,149	16,785	-2
Structures of base metal				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	151,761	170,958	215,066	26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	723,723	507,105	511,544	1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commodity area	Imports	Exports	
Scissors and shears			
Miscellaneous metal products			
Chain of base metals			
Power transmission chain of iron and steel	06		
Anchor chain of iron or steel		03	06
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			

Machinery and Equipment 1/

U.S. merchandise trade in machinery and equipment registered a significant negative balance in 1984. Compared with a deficit of $2.7 billion in 1983, the deficit rose to $27.4 billion in 1984, representing an increase of $24.7 billion (table 20, fig. 8). U.S. imports of these products were valued at $117.2 billion in 1984, increasing by almost 38 percent over imports in 1983. Principal sources of imports were Canada, Japan, and the EC, which together accounted for more than 77 percent of total imports. In contrast, U.S. exports of these products increased modestly in 1984, rising by about 9 percent to $89.9 billion. Principal export markets were Canada, the EC, and OPEC countries. Together these countries accounted for more than 56 percent of U.S. exports in 1984. Significant trade changes in 1984 occurred in many product areas of the machinery and equipment sector. Some of these pronounced shifts took place in passenger automobiles, semiconductors, tape recorders and tape players, office machines, and aircraft, all of which are covered later in this section.

U.S. bilateral trade

The major U.S. trading partners in machinery and equipment were Canada, the EC, Japan, and OPEC countries. The large trade deficit with Japan increased by about 47 percent in 1984, rising to $36.6 billion, and the small trade surplus of $524 million with Canada in 1983 changed to a deficit of $2.4 billion in 1984. The trade surplus of $2.0 billion with the EC in 1983 also changed to a deficit of $1.8 billion in 1984. The trade surplus with OPEC countries decreased from $7.5 billion in 1983 to $6.0 billion in 1984.

The rise in the U.S. trade deficit in machinery and equipment was caused by a strong increase in U.S. demand in 1984 for foreign-made products, particularly Japanese motor vehicles, consumer electronic products, office machines, and semiconductors, and Canadian motor vehicles. In contrast, the increase in demand in foreign markets for U.S.-made products was modest, with exports to Canada, largely motor vehicles, accounting for 56 percent of the increase. Exports to Third World countries and oil-producing countries were relatively flat, with these countries continuing to make adjustments to declining oil prices and the lack of hard currencies to purchase imported merchandise.

Commodity analyses

Air-conditioning machines and parts.--U.S. imports of air-conditioning units and parts (the bulk of which is automotive types) increased from $159 million in 1983 to $204 million in 1984, or by 32 percent. Japan, which accounted for $119 million of the total, continues to be the principal

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

Table 20.—Machinery and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, 1983, and 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1982	1983	1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	17,651,717	20,589,042	25,556,283
Japan	4,013,570	4,663,969	5,077,970
EC	17,186,066	17,076,510	18,908,952
Brazil	1,481,425	972,615	907,081
Hong Kong	848,930	942,664	1,140,420
India	638,546	666,182	545,804
Korea	1,784,903	1,969,304	1,949,156
Mexico	5,038,790	3,480,244	5,105,472
Taiwan	1,651,151	1,279,371	1,378,058
OPEC	11,505,664	7,622,959	6,153,093
NMES	533,104	791,443	1,053,567
China	207,676	564,847	873,616
All other	24,957,279	22,299,329	21,978,083
Total	87,291,151	82,353,638	89,753,945
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	16,846,279	20,064,788	27,908,389
Japan	25,322,900	29,651,691	41,717,095
EC	14,429,560	15,104,227	20,715,128
Brazil	535,987	690,480	967,692
Hong Kong	1,400,377	2,162,562	2,748,507
India	38,709	43,551	66,111
Korea	1,265,809	2,106,868	2,716,598
Mexico	2,663,975	3,453,982	4,553,302
Taiwan	2,560,306	3,354,854	4,682,223
OPEC	92,976	95,714	115,686
NMES	185,862	151,900	216,699
China	40,361	40,977	65,761
All other	7,017,326	8,128,570	10,743,331
Total	72,360,071	85,009,192	117,150,767
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	805,438	524,254	-2,352,106
Japan	-21,309,330	-24,987,721	-36,639,124
EC	2,756,506	1,972,282	-1,806,176
Brazil	945,437	282,135	-60,611
Hong Kong	-551,447	-1,219,898	-1,608,086
India	599,837	622,630	479,693
Korea	519,093	-137,563	-767,442
Mexico	2,374,814	26,261	552,170
Taiwan	-909,154	-2,075,482	-3,304,165
OPEC	11,412,688	7,527,244	6,037,406
NMES	347,242	639,543	836,867
China	167,315	523,870	807,855
All other	17,939,953	14,170,759	11,234,752
Total	14,931,079	-2,655,554	-27,396,821

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

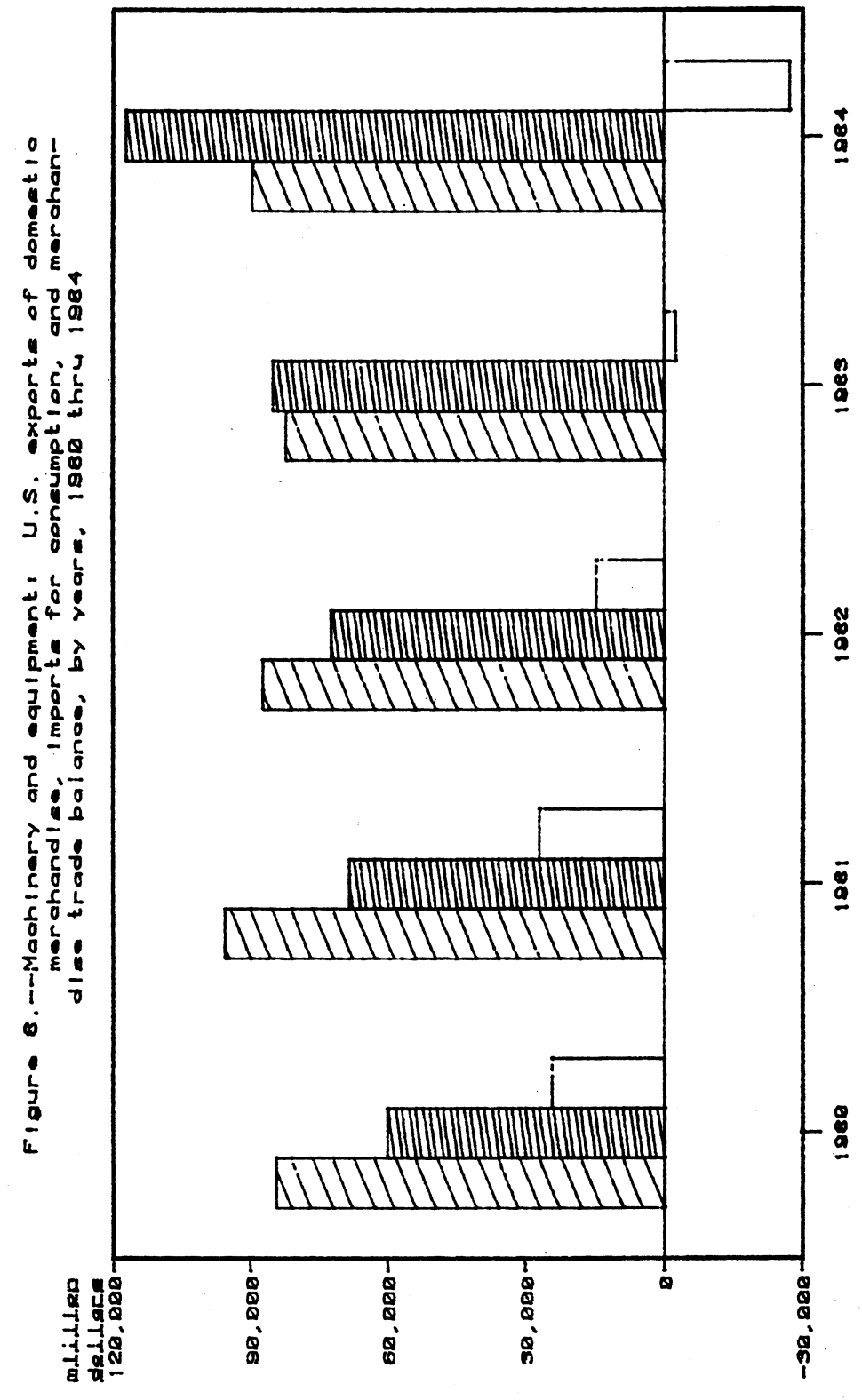

Figure 8.--Machinery and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1980 thru 1984

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

supplier, accounting for 58 percent of total value in 1984. Japan's closest competitors, Canada ($42 million) and Mexico ($19 million) together accounted for 30 percent of total imports in 1984. The rise in imports of these Japanese products is related to the increased production of domestically produced automobiles by U.S.-based Japanese manufacturers as well as domestic manufacturers. U.S. exports of these products remained relatively stable in 1984, increasing from $925 million to $931 million.

Georgia Jackson
523-4604

Wrapping and packaging machinery.--U.S. imports of wrapping and packaging machinery and parts rose to $381 million in 1984, representing an increase of 28 percent over such imports in 1983. Principal suppliers continued to be West Germany and Italy; collectively these countries accounted for 56 percent of total value of imports of these products in 1984. Other important suppliers included Switzerland, Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom, and Sweden. Although Sweden ranks last among those countries identified above in terms of imports, Swedish imports increased from $9 million in 1983 to $17 million in 1984, representing a gain of 91 percent. Part of this increase is attributable to additional imports of aseptic packaging systems that frequently cost about $1 million each.

Imports from West Germany rose to $116 million in 1984, 31 percent above the level of imports in 1983, and consisted of such products as thermoforming machines, cartoning machines, and filling and sealing machines for dry pharmaceutical products. These machines were well received in the U.S. market because of their innovative technology. Confectionery wrapping and packaging machinery was the major type of machinery imported from Italy. According to industry sources, such machinery enjoyed a price advantage of about 30 percent and satisfied the markets' demand for simple but effective machinery that required minimum service and repair.

U.S. exports of packaging and wrapping machinery rose to $338 million in 1984, up 11 percent from that of 1983. Although U.S. exports to major markets such as Canada, the United Kingdom, and West Germany improved, other traditional markets such as Mexico and Venezuela, because of adverse economic conditions, declined. In general, higher priced U.S. exports resulting from the strength of the U.S. dollar, compared with many foreign currencies, dampened U.S. export growth in 1984. This industry experienced a trade deficit of $43 million in 1984, compared with a trade surplus of $8 million in 1983.

David W. Slingerland
523-0263

Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines.--U.S. imports of these products increased by 293 percent, from $46 million in 1983 to $181 million in 1984. This rise in imports can be attributed to higher levels of construction activity in the United States. Imports from Japan rose by more than tenfold,

from $6 million in 1983 to $65 million in 1984. This increase reflected efforts by Japanese producers to gain U.S. excavator market share. It also signified a movement away from the European market where the Japanese are coming under increasing pressure to curtail their exports of these products.

Diane Manifold
523-0427

Agricultural and horticultural machinery and parts 1/.--U.S. imports of agricultural and horticultural machinery and parts increased to $514 million in 1984 from $425 million in 1983, or by 21 percent. Imports of parts accounted for 39 percent and 35 percent of total imports in 1984 and 1983, respectively. Canada continued to be the leading source of such imports, accounting for 58 percent of the total in 1984, compared with 63 percent in 1983. Imports from West Germany, France, the Netherlands, Italy, and the United Kingdom accounted for 28 percent of total imports in 1984, compared with 23 percent in 1983. Imports may have increased further were it not for the depressed U.S. farm economy.

U.S. exports of agricultural and horticultural machinery and parts increased by $117 million in 1984, to $840 million. Exports of harvesting machinery and parts accounted for 57 percent of total exports of these articles in 1984, compared with 53 percent in 1983. The principal export market for agricultural and horticultural machinery and parts continued to be Canada, which accounted for 49 percent of the total exports of these articles in 1984, compared with 50 percent in 1983. Other major export markets were Australia, Saudi Arabia, Mexico, and France, which collectively accounted for 26 percent and 22 percent of exports in 1984 and 1983, respectively.

Dennis Fravel
523-0411

Printing trades machinery.--U.S. imports of printing trades machinery rose to $651 million in 1984, compared with $460 million in 1983, representing an increase of 42 percent. In 1984, imports of sheet-fed offset presses accounted for the largest category of imports and the most significant increase in value compared with that of 1983; such imports, principally from West Germany and Japan, rose to $208 million in 1984 compared with $154 million in 1983. The next largest category of imports, roll-fed presses, rose to $93 million in 1984, $20 million more than in 1983. Although imports from West Germany of these roll-fed offset presses declined, such imports from

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1/ On Sept. 28, 1984, the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted preliminary countervailing duty investigation No. 701-TA-223 (Preliminary). On Nov. 12, 1984, the Commission made a preliminary determination that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is threatened with material injury be reason of imports from Brazil of agricultural tillage tools, provided for in item 666.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, which are alleged to be subsidized by the Government of Brazil. Agricultural Tillage Tools from Brazil: Determination of the Commission in investigation No. 701-TA-223 (Preliminary), . . . , USITC Publication 1609.

Japan and the United Kingdom increased substantially, in the latter case due, in part, to imports from a U.S. subsidiary. Other types of printing trades machinery that registered important import gains in 1984 were bookbinding machinery, printing presses, (other than letter and offset (including gravure)), parts of printing presses, and parts of other printing machinery.

The strength of the U.S. dollar compared with many foreign currencies continued to make purchases of printing trades machinery from West Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Italy more attractive to U.S. customers, particularly since these products enjoy a reputation for excellent technology. In addition, industry sources indicate that more favorable financing was obtained by foreign producers for their U.S. customers.

David Slingerland
523-0263

Textile machines, laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines; and parts.--U.S. imports of these products increased from $1.1 billion in 1983 to $1.3 billion in 1984, or by 22 percent. West Germany, Japan, and Switzerland, the principal sources, accounted for 69 percent of imports during 1983 and 67 percent during 1984. Industry sources indicate that a principal factor in the import increase has been the development of new technologies by foreign manufacturers in several machinery categories such as jet weaving and ringless spinning equipment.

U.S. exports of these products increased from $455 million in 1983 to $513 million in 1984, or by 13 percent. Canada was the principal foreign market, accounting for 21 percent of total exports during 1983 and 18 percent during 1984. Industry sources indicate that such increases are directly attributable to the increase in demand for replacement parts and accessories for machines previously sold to foreign textile manufacturers. The United States experienced a trade deficit in the articles covered here of $512 million in 1984, increasing from a deficit of $454 million in 1983.

William Greene
523-0265

Metalworking machine tools.--U.S. imports of these products increased by 44 percent, from $936 million in 1983 to $1.4 billion in 1984. U.S. imports of metal-cutting machine tools accounted for most of this increase, rising from $717 million in 1983 to $1.1 billion in 1984.

Japan was the major supplier of machine tool imports, accounting for 44 percent of total imports in 1983 and 50 percent in 1984. Industry sources indicate that the continuing rise in U.S. imports from Japan was largely attributable to the competitiveness of Japanese-built products in price and quality, as well as intense marketing efforts by Japanese producers. Other major sources were West Germany and Taiwan, which together with Japan, accounted for 66 percent of total machine tool imports during 1983 and 73 percent in 1984. U.S. imports of metalworking machine tools have risen due to increased U.S. demand from the automobile, defense, nonelectrical machinery

industries, and other industries that continued to upgrade manufacturing facilities in 1984. However, new orders were still down from the peak levels of 1981.

Carol E. Howell
523-0455

Office machines.--In 1984, U.S. imports of office machines increased by 59 percent, reaching $10.6 billion. Japan and Singapore were the principal suppliers with imports from Japan accounting for 48 percent of total imports. Compared with imports, U.S. exports of office machines increased less rapidly in 1984, rising about 25 percent to $10.6 billion. Principal foreign markets were Canada, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Japan.

Typewriters.--U.S. imports of typewriters continued to increase in 1984, rising to $459.5 million, or by 16 percent, from the level of imports in 1983. The increase resulted from a rise in imports of nonautomatic typewriters of 19 percent. Japan remained the principal source of U.S. imports, increasing its share by 53 percent over that of 1983.

Automatic data processing machines.--The United States had a negative balance of trade in automatic data processing machines and peripherals of $392 million in 1984, representing a $813-million decline, compared with the $422 million surplus in 1983. Although exports of automatic data processing machines and peripherals rose to $3.0 billion in 1984, or by 31 percent, compared with exports in 1983, imports increased rapidly from $1.9 billion in 1983 to $3.4 billion in 1984, or by 82 percent. Imports from Japan increased 82 percent during the period and accounted for 53 percent of all U.S. imports in 1984. Japanese exports to the United States were four times larger than those of its nearest competitor, Taiwan. The surge in U.S. imports from Japan is largely attributed to the increased competitiveness of Japanese-made products and the selection of these products by certain U.S. manufacturers to use with the systems they sell. Imports from Taiwan also showed strong growth in 1983, rising to $433 million from $151 million in 1983. Taiwan replaced Canada as the second leading supplier of automatic data processing machines and peripherals.

Copying machines.--U.S. imports of copying machines increased by 38 percent in 1984, compared with those in 1983. Such imports totaled $901 million with major increases from Japan (25 percent) and the Netherlands (147 percent). These were also the two leading sources of imports in 1983.

William Fletcher
523-0378

Industrial molds; and molders' patterns.--U.S. imports of industrial molds, and molders' pattern increased from $171 million in 1983 to $218 million in 1984, or by 27 percent. Canada, the principal source of imports, accounted for 54 percent of imports during 1983 and 51 percent during 1984. Industry sources indicated that the increase in imports, especially from Canada, can be attributed to the increased demand for molds by U.S. auto producers. Imports from Portugal, the second leading source, increased from

$19 million in 1983 to $31 million in 1984, or by 63 percent. Portuguese molds compete in the United States primarily on the basis of price.

William Greene
523-0265

Taps, cocks, and valves and parts 1/.--The United States experienced a sharp decline in the trade surplus for these products in 1984 over that reported in 1983, from $257 million to $9 million. Imports of these products increased from $459 million in 1983 to $664 million in 1984, or by 45 percent. In contrast, exports declined in 1984 to $673 million compared with $716 million in 1983. Imports in 1984 from Canada ($171 million), Japan ($105 million), and West Germany ($101 million), the major supplying countries, together accounted for 57 percent of the total. Canada, Mexico, and the United Kingdom are the principal U.S. export markets, accounting for 45 percent of total in 1984. The reduced trade surplus in 1984 reflects the aggressive marketing by foreign suppliers in the major U.S. markets for these products and the continued depressed market conditions in other industrial nations.

Georgia P. Jackson
523-4604

Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts 2/.--U.S. imports of these products increased by 49 percent, from $413 million in 1983 to $613 million in 1984. Ball bearings and parts, other than balls, accounted for 46 percent of the increase in imports ($93 million), and

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1/ In February 1985, the U.S. International Trade Commission determined in investigation No. 731-TA-165 (Final) that industries in the United States are materially injured by reason of imports from Italy of single and double clapper siamese connections and pressure-restricting valves, all the foregoing of brass and for use in fire protection systems, provided from in item 680.14 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), which have been found by the Department of Commerce to be sold in the United States at less than fair value. The Commission further determined that industries in the United States are not materially injured or threatened with material injury, nor is the establishment of an industry in the United States materially retarded by reason of imports from Italy of fire hose couplings, fog/straight stream nozzles, angle-type hose valves, wedge disc hose gate valves, and pressure-regulating valves all of the foregoing of brass and for use in fire protection systems, provided for in TSUS items 657.35, 680.14, and 680.27, which have been found by the Department of Commerce to be sold in the United States at less than fair value.

2/ In February 1984, the U.S. International Trade Commission determined that an industry in the United States is not being materially injured or threatened with material injury, nor is the establishment of an industry in the United States being materially retarded, by reason of imports from Japan (investigation No. 731-TA-120 (Final)) or by reason of imports from Italy (investigation No. 731-TA-122 (Final)) of certain tapered roller bearings and parts thereof, provided for in item 680.39 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, which are being, or are likely to be, sold in the United States at less than fair value.

roller bearings (including combination roller and roller bearings), and parts other than rollers accounted for 49 percent ($99 million), and antifriction balls and rollers accounted for the remainder, 4 percent ($9 million). Imports from Japan accounted for 47 percent of total imports in 1984, compared with 42 percent in 1983. Other major suppliers were West Germany and Canada. The increase in U.S. imports, much of which are sourced from affiliated foreign firms, was primarily attributable to an expanding U.S. market.

U.S. exports of these articles increased by 31 percent, from $230 million in 1983 to $302 million in 1984. Exports of roller bearings (including combination roller and ball bearings), and parts other than rollers, accounted for 73 percent ($53 million) of the increase in total exports of these articles, ball bearings and parts, other than balls, accounted for 23 percent ($17 million), and antifriction balls and rollers accounted for 4 percent ($3 million). Canada was the principal market of U.S. exports of these articles and accounted for 33 percent of the total value in 1984. The United States maintained a trade deficit of $312 million in these articles in 1984, compared with $183 million in the previous year.

Dennis Fravel
523-0411

Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts.--U.S. imports of these articles (mostly microwave ovens and magnetron tubes for microwave ovens) showed a substantial increase in 1984 over that reported for 1983. The value of U.S. imports increased to $771 million in 1984 from $482 million in 1983, or by 60 percent. Japan continued to be the principal supplier in 1984, representing 63 percent ($485 million) of the total. Other significant sources for U.S. imports in 1984 were the Republic of Korea and Singapore, together accounting for 34 percent ($265 million) of total imports. The increase in imports is largely due to the continued economic growth in the United States, which has fueled increased sales to the residential housing construction market, as well as the replacement market for household appliances. U.S. exports of these products (the bulk of which is parts of electric stoves and ranges) rose 19 percent in 1984 compared with that reported in 1983, from $116 million to $138 million. Canada, Mexico, and the United Kingdom, the primary U.S. export markets, together accounted for 64 percent of the total.

Georgia P. Jackson
523-4604

Telephone and telegraph apparatus.--Imports of telephone and telegraph apparatus rose over 50 percent, from $1.2 billion in 1983 to $1.8 billion in 1984. The largest supplier, Japan, posted a 100-percent increase, from $470 million in 1983 to $941 million in 1984. Other major suppliers of imports were Canada, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. This import growth is mainly due to the strength of the U.S. dollar and strong demand for telephone and telegraph apparatus.

Telephone switching and switchboard equipment.--Imports of telephone switching and switchboard equipment increased 100 percent, from $276 million in 1983 to $554 million in 1984. The largest suppliers were Japan and Canada,

which together account for more than 87 percent of the total. The import growth is largely due to strong demand for private branch exchanges. Exports of telephone switching and switchboard equipment fell 9 percent, from $440 million in 1983 to $399 million in 1984. The Republic of Korea, Canada, and Saudi Arabia are the major purchasers of U.S. exports. As a result, the trade balance changed from a surplus of $164 million in 1983 to a deficit of $155 million in 1984.

Telephone instruments.--U.S. imports of telephone instruments rose 17 percent, from $415 million in 1983 to $486 million in 1984. Imports from Japan, Taiwan, and Hong Kong accounted for over 83 percent of the total. The increase in the value of imports was caused by a change in importation to more sophisticated instruments. During 1984, the average unit value of imported instruments increased nearly 79 percent, compared with a 34-percent decline in quantity.

Telephone apparatus other than telephone switching and switchboard equipment and telephone instruments.--Imports of these items grew nearly 45 percent, from $329 million in 1983 to $477 million in 1984. Imports from Japan and Canada accounted for two-thirds of the total. The increase in imports in this category is largely due to the strong demand for new and expanded telephone networks and is linked to increases in the above telephone and telegraph categories.

Telegraph apparatus.--Imports of telegraph apparatus rose nearly 60 percent, from $188 million in 1983 to $300 million in 1984. Japan accounted for two-thirds of the total. Other significant suppliers are France and Canada. The increase in imports is mainly due to the strong demand for digital equipment and new and expanded networks in the United States. At the same time, exports increased 12 percent from $119 million in 1983 to $134 million in 1984. The major purchasers of this equipment were Mexico, the United Kingdom, and Canada.

Sylvia McDonough
523-4587

Television cameras.--Imports of television cameras increased from $298 million in 1983 to $496 million in 1984, or by almost 70 percent. Imports from Japan, which accounted for 94 percent of total imports in 1983 and almost 97 percent in 1984, increased from $280 million in 1983 to $480 million in 1984, or by almost 72 percent. The increase in imports is due to the rapidly growing popularity of the video cassette recorder/player and the associated video cassette television camera. This development was facilitated by technological advances, which have enabled foreign producers to lower prices, and the general resurgence of the U.S. economy.

Eric Nelson
523-4585

Color television receivers 1/.--U.S. imports of color television receivers increased from 5.4 million sets, valued at $849 million, in 1983 to 7.2 million sets, valued at $1.2 billion, in 1984, representing a 37-percent increase in value. Japan, Korea, and Taiwan continued to be the largest sources of imported color television receivers in 1984, with their respective shares of the total value remaining fairly constant at 38 percent, 24 percent, and 21 percent, respectively. The increase in imports is due to the upswing of the U.S. economy which has provided consumers with the means to replace older sets and to buy second sets. This has been accentuated by the competition between the suppilers from Korea and Taiwan, which has provided lower retail prices for the U.S. consumers.

Eric Nelson
523-4585

Transceivers, except CB transceivers.--U.S. imports of these transceivers have increased from $100 million in 1983 to $209, or by 109 percent. Imports from Japan increased significantly from $49 million in 1983 to $125 million in 1984, or by 154 percent. As a share of the total, Japanese imports accounted for 49 percent in 1983 and 60 percent in 1984; imports from Taiwan and Hong Kong also experienced substantial increases, but on a much smaller scale. Imports from Taiwan grew from $13 million in 1983 to $21 million in 1984, or by 55 percent and those from Hong Kong increased from $8 million in 1983 to $18 million in 1984, or by 127 percent. The substantial increase in imports of these products is attributable to the increasing development of networks of professional land mobile radio systems that have been spurred by improvements in cellular mobile radio systems. Mobile communications are becoming increasingly more available and affordable due to technological improvements and more efficient management of the radio spectrum.

Eric Nelson
523-4585

Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables and parts thereof.--U.S. imports of these articles increased from $214 million in 1983 to $286 million in 1984, or by 34 percent. U.S. imports from Japan, by far the largest U.S. supplier in both years, increased from $182 million in 1983 to $230 million in 1984. The surge in imports is a reflection of the growth of the consumer electronic products sector, especially audio equipment. New developments such as the digital audio disc player (a device which reads digitally encoded discs) have spurred the growth in this sector.

Eric Nelson
523-4585

1/ On Apr. 5, 1984, the U.S. International Trade Commission determined that an industry in the United Staes is materially injured by reason of imports from the Republic of Korea (investigation No. 731-TA-134 (Final) and Taiwan (investigation No. 731-TA-135 (Final) of color television receivers, provided for in items 685.11 and 685.14 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, which have been found by the Department of Commerce to be sold in the United States at less than fair value.

Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines.--U.S. imports of these articles increased from $3.3 billion in 1983 to $5.3 billion in 1984, or by 58 percent. Japan, the leading source, accounted for about 79 percent of total imports in both years. Combined imports from Korea and Taiwan (the only other significant sources of these articles) increased from $311 million in 1983 to $467 million in 1984. Significant items included in this product category are video cassette recorder/players and telephone answering machines. Demand for these products have been experiencing rapid growth due to technological improvement, which have led to lower prices, and to the rebound of the U.S. economy that has helped provide consumers the means to purchase these articles.

Eric Nelson
523-4585

Miscellaneous radio telegraphic and radio telephonic apparatus.--U.S. imports of these articles (primarily personal consumer radio/tape player combinations) increased from $760 million in 1983 to $1.0 billion in 1984, or by 34 percent. Japan, Taiwan, and Korea were the principal suppliers in both years. Imports from Japan increased from $288 million in 1983 to $379 million in 1984 (or by 32 percent), and imports from Taiwan increased from $226 million in 1983 to $285 million in 1984 (or by 26 percent), and those from Korea increased from $87 million in 1983 to $137 million in 1984 (or by 57 percent). Imports of these articles have increased primarily as a result of the growing popularity of "walkman-type" radio/tape players and "boom-box" radio/tape players. Increased competition has resulted in lower prices and, due to the economic recovery, consumers are better able to afford these consumer electronic products.

Eric Nelson
523-4585

Electric sound and visual signaling apparatus other than burglar and fire alarms.--U.S. imports of these items increased by nearly 73 percent, from $221 million in 1983 to $381 million in 1984. The main suppliers of these goods were Japan, Singapore, Malaysia, and Canada. This import growth is largely due to the relative strength of the dollar in foreign markets and the rapidly increasing demand for various kinds of displays. Exports of these items fell 11 percent, from $220 million in 1983 to $196 million in 1984. Exports to Canada accounted for nearly one-half of total exports in this category. Industry analysts indicated that the decrease in exports is due to the strong U.S. dollar and the continuing economic malaise of some of the U.S. trading partners. As a result of these shifts, the trade balance which was approximately zero in 1983, was negative $186 million in 1984.

Sylvia McDonough
523-4587

Articles for making or breaking electrical circuits.--Articles for making or breaking electrical circuits cover a variety of electrical and electronic devices including switch gear, printed circuit boards, relays, and connectors. Over time, the United States has maintained a positive balance of

trade in these articles. In 1984, the trade surplus declined to $276 million compared with $393 million in 1983. U.S. imports of articles for making or breaking electrical circuits rose by more than 37 percent in 1984, reaching $1.9 billion. U.S. exports rose by about 22 percent, reaching almost $2.2 illion. The increases in imports is believed related to the large variety of products covered. Japan was the principal supplier, accounting for about 25 percent of total imports. Japanese-owned firms producing television receivers and other products in the United States incorporate these imported devices in their U.S.-made products.

Nelson Hogge
523-0377

Semiconductors.--U.S. imports of semiconductors increased more than 54 percent in 1984 compared with that of 1983, rising to $7.8 billion. In contrast, U.S. exports increased about 22 percent, rising to $5.4 billion. As a result of these different growth rates, the U.S. negative balance of trade in semiconductors increased to $2.4 billion.

In 1984, an estimated 60 percent of U.S. imports of semiconductors were entered under TSUS item 807.00. 1/ Nearly 40 percent of the value of U.S. producers' imports in 1984 were semiconductor chips fabricated in the United States and exported to developing countries for wire bonding and encapsulation. After these operations are completed, the finished devices, with duty exemptions for the U.S. value, are usually returned to U.S. plants for testing and marking.

Nelson Hogge
523-0377

Insulated electrical conductors.--U.S. imports of insulated electrical conductors increased by 44 percent to $1.0 billion in 1984 from $724 million in 1983. The majority of this increase was in imports from the top four leading sources--Mexico, Taiwan, Canada, and Japan. The combined increase in imports from these countries totaled $273 million in 1984. The increase in imports from Mexico consisted principally of ignition wiring harnesses, the result of increased border operations of U.S. producers under the provisions of TSUS item 807.00. Imports from Taiwan rose principally because of increased shipments of ignition wiring harnesses and entries under the GSP of miscellaneous conductors with fittings. The Canadian increase was largely of imports of miscellaneous copper conductors without fittings, and the Japanese increase was concentrated in miscellaneous electrical conductors with fittings. Much of the rise in imports was related to improved economic conditions in U.S. markets, particularly for automobiles and consumer electrical and electronic products.

John Cutchin
523-0231

1/ On Mar. 1, 1985, the United States and Japan reduced the import duty on certain semiconductors from most-favored nations to free. This action will most likely reduce substantially the use of TSUS item 807.00.

Rail locomotives and rolling stock.--U.S. imports of rail locomotives and rolling stock rose from $154 million in 1983 to $353 million in 1984, or by 129 percent. Industry officials attribute the majority of the increase to deliveries of Japanese-built subway cars for the New York subway system. U.S. exports of rail locomotives and rolling stock also increased, rising from $402 million in 1983 to $584 million in 1984. Exports consisted primarily of diesel-electric locomotives being shipped to China. The trade surplus in rail locomotives and rolling stock decreased from $248 million in 1983 to $231 million in 1984.

Debby Ladomirak
523-0131

Automobile trucks and truck tractors.--U.S. imports of automobile trucks and truck tractors reached $6.2 billion in 1984, rising 38 percent over the $4.5 billion imported in 1983. In terms of units, imports of trucks increased from 766,000 in 1983 to 1.0 million in 1984. Over 92 percent of the U.S. imports of these vehicles were lightweight trucks (pickups and vans) from Japan and Canada. U.S. imports of lightweight trucks from both Canada and Japan were up 32 percent in 1984 compared with such imports in 1983. Virtually all of these vehicles were gasoline powered since the declining price of gasoline has caused a substantial decline in demand for diesel-powered lightweight trucks.

U.S. imports of lightweight trucks from Canada increased primarily due to the upturn in the U.S. economy and the fact that a major U.S. automobile and truck producer began exporting a newly designed compact van from its Canadian subsidiary. U.S. imports of lightweight trucks from Japan, almost all of which were pickup trucks, increased due to the healthy U.S. economy and the voluntary restraint agreement (VRA) on Japanese autos that resulted in a shift toward Japanese trucks due to a shortage of autos.

U.S. exports of trucks increased by almost 27 percent, in terms of units, and 20 percent, in terms of value, in 1984 compared with such exports in 1983. Of the 127,339 trucks exported in 1984, almost 83 percent, or 106,114 units, were destined for Canada. Saudi Arabia, the second leading export market, received only 7,954 trucks from the United States in 1984. Most of these trucks were gasoline-powered lightweight trucks.

Jim McElroy
523-0258

Passenger automobiles. 1/--U.S. imports of automobiles, including the value of imports from Foreign Trade Zones (FTZ), increased from $24.3 billion in 1983 to $30.7 billion in 1984, or by 26 percent. In terms of units, imports of automobiles, including those produced in FTZ's increased from 3.7 million to 4.9 million, or by almost 33 percent. If imports from FTZ's are excluded, however, the increases were not as large. In 1984 there were 3.6 million units, valued at $29.3 billion, compared with 3.1 million units in 1983, valued at $23.4 billion, imported from outside of the United States. The average unit value of these automobiles increased from $7,465 in 1983 to $8,222 in 1984, or by 10 percent. Although imports of autos from Japan, the leading source of imports since 1975, remained relatively stable due to the voluntary restraint of the Japanese Government, imports from Canada and some EC countries increased due to strong consumer demand brought about by the U.S. economic recovery and the strong U.S. dollar. 2/ Imports from Canada increased from 840,686 units, valued at $7.3 billion, in 1983 to 1,077,262 units, valued at $10.1 billion, in 1984.

U.S. exports of automobiles increased by almost 16 percent, rising from $4.2 billion in 1983 to $4.9 billion in 1984. Canada, the largest market for U.S. exports of autos, accounted for virtually all of the increase. In 1984, the United States exported 587,294 automobiles, valued at $4.6 billion, to Canada compared with 522,772 units, valued at $3.9 billion, in 1983. Of the four leading export markets for U.S.-produced automobiles, exports to two decreased (Saudi Arabia, and Japan) and exports to two (Canada and West Germany) increased. The increase in exports to Canada was caused by the recovery of the Canadian economy that resulted in an increase in demand for both imported and Canadian-produced automobiles.

Jim McElroy
523-0258

Tractors.--U.S. imports increased during 1984 to $951 million from $739 million in 1983. Japan, Canada, the United Kingdom, and West Germany accounted for the majority of the rise in the value of tractor imports. The United States imports primarily agricultural tractors under 40 horsepower from Japan. The few that are produced in the United States are sold in America under licensing arrangements with Japanese companies. Most of the imports from Canada, West Germany, and the United Kingdom fall within the 40-100 horsepower range and are produced by subsidiaries of U.S. firms operating in these countries.

U.S. exports rose over 2 percent in 1984 to $775 million from $757 million in 1983. Although exports to Canada declined, exports to Australia

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1/ The Japanese Government announced on May 1, 1981, that it would restrain the level of automobile exports to the United States during the Japanese fiscal year 1981 (April 1981-March 1982) to 1.68 million units. A similar announcement was made by the Japanese Government for fiscal years 1982 and 1983. On Nov. 1, 1983, the Japanese Government announced that it would increase its voluntary export limit from 1.68 million automobiles to 1.85 million automobiles during fiscal year 1984. On March 28, 1985, the Japanese Government announced that it would limit annual auto exports to the United States to 2.3 million units, or an increase of about 25 percent over the previous level.

2/ Ibid.

rebounded dramatically from $37 million in 1983 to $103 million in 1984. A 267-percent increase in exports of agricultural tractors to Australia accounted for much of this improved export performance. Exports of construction tractors declined from $363 million in 1983 to $355 million in 1984.

John Creamer
523-0299

Forklift trucks and similar industrial vehicles.--U.S. imports rose 154 percent to $367 million in 1984 from $145 million in 1983. Imports from Japan accounted for 57 percent of forklift imports, followed by the United Kingdom and Canada, representing 19 and 13 percent of such imports, respectively. U.S. imports from these three countries rose an average of 156 percent from 1983 to 1984. This increase directly reflects the resurgence of U.S. manufacturing industries that use forklift trucks. The majority of lift truck imports are in the smaller classes of industrial trucks of the variety used widely throughout manufacturers' and distributers' warehousing operations.

John Creamer
523-0299

Motorcycles.--U.S. imports of motorcycles declined from $669 million in 1983 to $502 million in 1984, or by 25 percent. In terms of units, the decline was less, dropping from 564,313 units in 1983 to 474,280 units in 1984, or by 16 percent.

The decline of U.S. imports of motorcycles was due primarily to two factors. First, there was a large inventory of motorcycles in the United States at the beginning of 1984, which exceeded the projected U.S. demand. In addition, the rate of duty on heavyweight motorcycles (motorcycles with an engine displacement of over 700 cubic centimeters) was increased from 4.4 percent ad valorem to 49.4 percent ad valorem due to Presidential Proclamation No. 5050, effective April 16, 1983. However, in order to assure small volume producers' continued access to U.S. markets for heavyweight motorcycles, the Presidential Proclamation applies the increased duties after a certain level of imports. During the first year of relief (Apr. 16, 1983 to Apr. 15, 1984), motorcycles manufactured in West Germany could be imported to a level of 5,000 units before the increased rates of duty were applicable. Similarly, a quota of 6,000 units was set for Japan, and 4,000 units were permitted to enter from all other countries. These quotas were to increase each year during the relief period so that by Apr. 16, 1987 (the final year of relief) West Germany and Japan each would be allowed to import 10,000 heavyweight motorcycles before the increased duty rates became effective, and all other countries would be permitted to import 8,000 heavyweight motorcycles. The variable tariff-rate quotas followed the U.S. International Trade Commission's recommendation to

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

Jim McElroy
523-0258

Articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement 2/.--U.S. imports of articles covered by the Civil Aircraft Agreement were valued at $3.7 billion in 1984, compared with $3.0 billion in 1983, representing an increase of 23 percent. Industry sources attribute the rise to increased delivery of new and used foreign-built transport airplanes. U.S. exports, however, decreased from $10.3 billion in 1983 to $9.2 billion in 1984. As a result, the U.S. trade balance under the Civil Aircraft Agreement declined from a surplus of $7.3 billion in 1983 to a surplus of $5.5 billion in 1984. Nonpiston-type aircraft engines, used airplanes, and helicopters showed the most significant changes in trade activity.

U.S. imports of nonpiston-type internal combustion aircraft engines increased from $602 million in 1983 to $738 million in 1984, or by almost 23 percent. Exports also increased, rising from $914 million in 1983 to $1.0 billion in 1984. The growth in imports reflects increased shipments of nonpiston-type engines from France and Canada. These imported engines from France were the result of a joint-venture between a U.S. firm and French firm manufacturing engines to be used on large transport aircraft. A major U.S. producer of engines also operates a subsidiary in Canada, producing nonpiston engines for general aviation aircraft.

U.S. imports of used or rebuilt aircraft rose to $351 million in 1984, increasing from $73 million in 1983. Imports from France, Canada, and the Netherlands accounted for the vast majority of the increase in imports in 1984. Industry analysts indicate that the increase primarily represented deliveries of used medium and large commercial transports. U.S. exports of used airplanes decreased, however, from $298 million in 1983 to $293 million in 1984. Major foreign markets for these exports included the United Kingdom, Japan, West Germany, and Canada.

U.S. imports of civil helicopters fell from 100 units, valued at $90 million, in 1983 to 61 units, valued at $51 million, in 1984, representing a decline of 43 percent in value. The decline was primarily due to decreased shipments of French-built helicopters. U.S. exports of civil helicopters increased, however, from 216 units, valued at $232 million, in 1983 to 233 units, valued at $234 million, in 1984. Industry sources attribute the slight increase to the use of larger, more expensive helicopters in offshore oil

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1/ On Sept. 16, 1982, the U.S. International Trade Commission instituted a sec. 201 investigation under the Trade Act of 1974 on imports of heavyweight motorcycles, engines and power trains subassemblies (investigation No. TA-201-47). On Jan. 19, 1983, the Commission determined that imports of heavyweight motorcycles were a substantial cause of the threat of serious injury to the domestic industry. On Apr. 16, 1984, the rate of duty on heavyweight motorcycles dropped from 49.4 percent ad valorem to 39.2 percent ad valorem and on Apr. 16, 1985, the rate of duty dropped from 39.2 percent ad valorem to 24.0 percent ad valorem.

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

operations. The trade surplus in helicopters rose from $142 million in 1983 to $183 million in 1984.

Debby Ladomirak
523-0131

Motor-vehicle parts and accessories 1/--U.S. imports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories, including duty-free parts and accessories imported from Canada under the United States-Canadian Automotive Products Trade Act (APTA), increased 35 percent in 1984, compared with imports in 1983. Imports during 1984 amounted to $17.0 billion, compared with $12.6 billion in 1983 (app. C). Imports from Canada, the leading source of imports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories, increased from $6.6 billion in 1983 to $8.7 billion in 1984, and imports from Japan, the second leading source of these products, increased by 39 percent. Virtually all of the Canadian increase can be attributed to increased imports of APTA parts and accessories. U.S. imports of APTA items in 1984 amounted to $7.4 billion, compared with $5.7 billion in 1983, representing an increase of 31 percent.

Exports of motor-vehicle parts and accessories increased from $11.0 billion in 1983 to $13.8 billion in 1984, or by more than 25 percent. Exports to Canada, the leading export market, increased by 25 percent, whereas exports to Mexico, the second largest market for parts and accessories, increased by more than 78 percent. Most of this increase in exports to Mexico is linked to the expansion of automobile and engine production facilities owned by U.S. manufacturers there. However, the United States experienced a trade deficit in motor-vehicle parts and accessories of $3.1 billion with the world in 1984, compared with a trade deficit of $1.6 billion in 1983. The trade surplus with Canada declined from $1.2 billion in 1983 to $1.0 billion in 1984. The United States had a trade deficit in automotive parts trade with Mexico, amounting to $187 million in 1984 compared with a trade deficit of $442 million in 1983.

Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles.--U.S. imports of bodies and chassis for motor vehicles increased from $753 million in 1983 to $894 million in 1984, or by almost 19 percent. U.S. exports of these items also increased, rising to $545 million in 1984 compared with $463 million in 1983, or by 17 percent. The principal sources of imported bodies and chassis in 1984 were Canada, France, Japan, and Brazil; and the major markets for U.S. exports of these products were Canada, Australia, Mexico, and Venezuela. Canada accounted for the greatest share of both imports and exports, representing 62 percent and 88 percent of the total, respectively.

The increase in U.S. imports of bodies and chassis, primarily for use in the assembly of new trucks, was due to the rise in demand for new trucks in the United States, resulting from the recovery of the U.S. economy as well as the coming onstream of car production by a Japanese manufacturer in Ohio. The increase in U.S. exports can be attributed to the economic recovery in Canada, the primary market for U.S. exports of these items, and increased manufacturing activity in Mexico.

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

Certain motor-vehicle parts.--Products contained in this group include body stampings, bumpers, wheels, hubcaps, wheel covers, radiators, exhaust systems, brakes and parts, shock absorbers, transmissions, and miscellaneous motor-vehicle parts such as axles, tire valves, clutches, universal joints, and related parts. Imports of items in this group increased from $4.9 billion in 1983 to $7.0 billion in 1984, or by 42 percent; exports increased from $6.8 billion in 1983 to $8.7 billion in 1984, or by 28 percent. The trade surplus in these products decreased from $1.8 billion in 1983 to $1.7 billion in 1984, or by 6 percent.

The primary export markets for these parts in 1984 were Canada, Mexico, and Venezuela. These three countries together represented $7.4 billion of the total $8.7 billion in U.S. exports in 1984, or 85 percent. The primary products in this group that accounted for the largest increase in exports were body stampings, wheels, hubcaps, exhaust systems, and transmissions.

Canada, Japan, Mexico, West Germany, and the United Kingdom were the principal sources of imports in this group, accounting for $6.1 billion, or almost 87 percent, of total imports in 1984. Entries of APTA items totaled $3.8 billion, or 54 percent of total imports in 1984, and accounted for an increase of 36 percent compared with imports in 1983.

Motor-vehicle engines and parts.--U.S. imports of motor-vehicle engines and parts increased from $2.4 billion in 1983 to $3.3 billion in 1984, or by 34 percent. More than 52 percent of the imported engines and parts were imported from Canada; Mexico, Brazil, West Germany, and Japan, together accounted for almost all of the remaining imports. The greatest increase in imports occurred in the gasoline-powered engine category, which increased from $1.8 billion in 1983 to $2.4 billion in 1984, or by almost 31 percent. Most of this increase was attributed to imports from Canada, Mexico, and Brazil, where U.S. motor-vehicle manufacturers have subsidiary engine plant facilities. Imports from Mexico increased by 24 percent in 1984 over those recorded in 1983, and imports from Brazil increased by more than 10 percent. Imports from Japan, increased by almost 93 percent in 1984, compared with those in 1983.

U.S. exports of motor-vehicle engines and parts increased from $2.1 billion in 1983 to $2.4 billion in 1984, or by 17 percent. The principal market for engines and parts in 1984 continued to be Canada, where virtually all imported engines are used in the assembly of new motor vehicles, principally automobiles and lightweight trucks.

Jim McElroy
523-0758

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
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	41,317	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	793,723	564,477	430,443	-24
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,427	6,322	7,980	26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	33,893	31,889	55,209	73
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	78,466	77,290	90,146	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	404,442	375,154	245,338	-35
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,309,396	2,986,326	4,098,538	37
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,847,672	3,575,114	4,153,462	16
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,399,434	1,175,483	1,685,704	43
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,189,747	3,335,769	3,427,795	3
Non-piston type aircraft engines				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	1,978	1,448	2,185	51
Value (1,000 dollars)	802,635	605,103	861,656	42
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	2,137	1,781	1,572	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	857,505	1,076,562	1,146,449	6
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,972	23,057	33,252	44
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,365	18,184	26,845	48

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

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,223	44,362	72,570	64
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	49,485	35,549	46,675	31
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	528,554	413,654	592,436	43
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,184,380	947,967	961,691	1
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	745,376	47
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	121,654	83,224	89,815	8
Compressors and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	269,887	339,562	575,803	70
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	865,233	690,476	597,019	-14
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	69,445	69,431	113,379	63
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	61,730	55,127	63,469	15
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	100,979	75,176	204,282	172
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,093,400	924,918	937,055	1
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	39,045	38,634	41,586	8
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	139,611	101,844	100,224	-2
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	102,094	159,078	224,918	41
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	559,702	483,687	484,342	0

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,148	11,320	18,382	62
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,068	16,609	13,616	-18
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,574	11,611	16,100	39
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,923	23,484	21,855	-7
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	347,321	258,770	181,894	-30
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	469,440	290,920	254,142	-13
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	204,844	154,721	175,899	14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	773,464	734,081	627,888	-14
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	380,909	28
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	368,284	305,491	337,772	11
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	39,377	60,210	81,404	35
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	76,669	61,105	62,419	2
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	85,435	102,220	144,614	41
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	449,259	545,838	537,509	-2

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery; earth-moving and mining machinery				
Mechanical shovels, coal-cutters, excavators, scrapers, bulldozers, and excavating, levelling, boring, and extracting machinery other than elevators, winches, cranes, and related machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	754,571	589,564	1,308,028	122
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,983,225	4,249,299	4,096,963	-4
Drilling and boring machinery				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	1,500	940	2,239	138
Value (1,000 dollars)	58,809	16,237	21,846	35
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	1,670	1,278	1,034	-19
Value (1,000 dollars)	536,821	273,839	203,031	-26
Front-end loaders				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	108,792	159,245	335,972	111
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	456,844	257,795	302,412	17
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	319	798	3,145	294
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,867	45,951	181,288	295
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	1,543	744	1,089	46
Value (1,000 dollars)	140,257	90,782	138,354	52
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	579,880	575,431	690,557	20
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	828,659	532,683	495,250	-7
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink				
Agricultural and horticultural machinery				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	296,796	275,265	313,609	14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	725,790	495,987	580,467	17

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery:				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	154,610	149,990	200,799	34
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	265,970	227,678	259,826	14
Lawnmowers and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,047	29,991	46,660	56
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	120,468	94,144	109,314	16
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	7,215	43
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,514	29,469	20,870	-29
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,591	17,717	18,084	2
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	69,563	58,201	63,249	9
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,305	5,462	6,164	13
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,321	31,059	23,030	-26
Bakery machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,654	35,852	41,485	16
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,719	44,942	32,155	-28
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,040	10,645	14,686	38
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	56,073	43,633	49,096	13

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	58,511	71,150	84,761	19
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	139,698	122,221	135,653	11
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	285,005	42
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	301,416	195,114	254,319	30
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	436,885	459,721	651,073	42
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	599,679	478,000	465,159	-3
Duplicating machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,227	23,349	23,113	-1
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,730	52,190	53,507	3
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,488	9,453	14,972	58
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,615	9,599	9,470	-1
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines				
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	31	187	244	30
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,355	4,516	8,221	82
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	60	21	32	52
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,281	455	737	62

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Textile yarn-producing machinery				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	6,960	8,424	10,993	30
Value (1,000 dollars)	119,829	139,659	187,089	34
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	1,862	1,569	1,980	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,947	12,690	19,622	55
Textile yarn-preparing machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	7,628	4,696	3,340	-29
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,635	50,593	46,835	-7
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	1,491	899	1,483	65
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,261	10,844	13,753	27
Weaving machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	95,710	26,755	79,306	196
Value (1,000 dollars)	196,002	163,804	173,187	6
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	871	583	1,111	91
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,031	4,850	4,949	2
Knitting machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	18,922	30,077	46,324	54
Value (1,000 dollars)	42,365	68,161	92,451	36
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	2,707	1,729	1,651	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,333	9,018	14,553	61
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	4,442	4,167	2,189	-47
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,958	17,041	13,455	-21
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	1,312	974	438	-55
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,631	6,127	5,063	-17
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)				0
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,732	16,288	8,591	-47
Exports:				
Quantity (units)				0
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,003	4,448	6,334	42

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	42,034	60,916	75,803	24
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	175,064	151,985	168,339	11
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,312	45,972	55,932	22
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,442	18,462	27,483	49
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	3,303	3,049	3,230	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,573	6,184	10,013	62
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	12,146	9,946	9,915	0
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,667	22,587	25,651	14
Parts of textile machinery				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	167,324	195,872	237,550	21
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	139,683	109,111	122,671	12
Cordage machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)				0
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,345	3,522	7,752	120
Exports:				
Quantity (units)				0
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,244	3,999	1,773	-56
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	258,470	270,847	351,088	30
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	118,580	100,836	102,239	1
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials				

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	85,511	142,975	48,927	-66
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	83,409	54,174	77,966	44
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	47,242	80,647	58,624	-27
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	134,619	82,266	73,764	-10
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,497,496	1,092,067	1,646,515	51
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,010,855	681,542	722,664	6
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	146,642	167,468	265,879	59
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	247,951	239,425	249,263	4
Tool holders and accessories				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,568	46,644	65,554	41
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	147,558	118,269	135,323	14
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	214,703	255,712	342,689	34
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	277,837	228,244	244,768	7
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,576	5,839	13,389	129
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	73,754	55,730	48,359	-13
Office machines				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,233,768	6,647,749	10,556,159	59
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,136,657	11,611,345	14,533,023	25

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,922	2,135	3,047	43
Value (1,000 dollars)	363,898	395,280	459,526	16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	162	122	156	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	176,227	152,007	157,315	3
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,862	2,030	2,911	43
Value (1,000 dollars)	317,102	327,309	389,053	19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	107	92	121	31
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,922	50,390	60,244	20
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	60	104	136	30
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,795	67,971	70,473	4
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	55	30	34	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	143,304	101,617	97,070	-4
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism				
Automatic data processing machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,195	7,169	12,295	71
Value (1,000 dollars)	977,227	1,887,366	3,426,086	82
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	378	567	848	50
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,041,817	2,309,287	3,034,557	31
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	271,880	283,390	387,267	37
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	36,253	23,931	18,131	-24
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	21,331	29,136	35,750	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	117,759	120,455	152,281	26
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	529	393	295	-25
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,176	13,950	12,064	-14

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	6,794	9,223	12,153	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	154,120	162,934	234,986	44
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	31	18	13	-28
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,076	9,980	6,066	-39
Office machines and parts				
Copying machines				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	450	627	2,060	229
Value (1,000 dollars)	556,690	654,186	900,930	38
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	50	51	50	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	170,126	280,026	218,086	-22
Miscellaneous machines				
Shoe machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,328	20,508	17,692	-14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,585	18,802	19,011	1
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	111,706	32
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	340,873	217,527	197,572	-9
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,569	26,055	39,112	50
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	100,495	75,120	73,312	-2
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	179,106	189,062	338,127	79
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	308,121	214,204	249,725	17

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,813	9,457	20,646	118
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,173	36,114	35,407	-2
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	63,165	49,880	46,404	-7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,802	16,929	16,838	-1
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	695,139	777,132	1,341,639	73
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,536,238	1,536,476	2,082,755	36
Parts of machines				
Industrial molds				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	148,542	168,902	216,513	28
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	148,842	145,835	142,507	-2
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	6,161	9,351	11,721	25
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,055	1,874	1,194	-36
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	1,250	1,520	1,865	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,025	2,625	2,878	10
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	664,155	45
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	854,400	715,563	673,315	-6
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	452,372	412,637	613,154	49
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	283,372	229,579	301,630	31

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Forged steel grinding balls				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,603	1,034	2,849	175
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,966	675	917	36
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	63,910	47,630	58,696	23
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,939	10,874	14,237	31
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	240,648	34
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	278,255	215,900	238,049	10
Miscellaneous machinery parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	89,307	72,960	105,763	45
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	178,454	157,306	195,606	24
Electrical machinery and equipment				
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,061,997	1,293,877	1,883,201	46
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,646,898	1,279,274	1,279,768	0
Transformers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	130,643	120,281	178,890	49
Value (1,000 dollars)	144,627	152,709	222,871	46
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	4,835	4,116	5,167	26
Value (1,000 dollars)	165,571	164,055	119,648	-27
Motors and generators				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	406,701	490,217	642,380	31
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	903,489	539,157	524,246	-3

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Generator sets				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	464	526	487	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,693	81,415	120,794	48
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	51	37	45	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	474,573	230,550	191,870	-17
Magnets and electromagnetic devices				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,739	65,055	82,854	27
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,337	19,149	24,456	28
Primary cells and batteries				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	214,345	237,066	304,652	29
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	275,678	202,379	269,594	33
Storage batteries				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	124,822	135,606	189,633	40
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	150,294	80,823	150,020	86
Portable electric hand tools				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	91,958	118,265	187,002	58
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	89,079	75,280	85,344	13
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	25,914	45,137	65,796	46
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	84,768	96,959	113,795	17
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	89,586	109,927	135,823	24
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	81,955	63,455	64,207	1
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,714	65,075	81,998	26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,481	11,885	13,588	14

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Ignition equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	206,291	226,648	312,116	38
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	257,386	239,695	314,401	31
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	59,303	84,379	114,688	36
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,194	24,193	37,606	55
Portable electric lamps				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,170	22,810	46,991	106
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,059	12,163	15,425	27
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	107,579	152,475	221,773	45
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	337,675	293,440	296,096	1
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	439,802	18
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	141,968	133,256	133,240	0
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	297,034	481,764	770,771	60
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	125,827	115,895	138,409	19
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,320	76,092	71,870	-6
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,065	22,517	22,491	0

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Telephone and telegraph apparatus				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	626,335	1,208,487	1,816,731	50
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	829,144	789,960	777,251	-2
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	167,618	276,089	554,001	101
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	378,903	439,906	399,233	-9
Telephone instruments				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	5,453	25,768	16,870	-35
Value (1,000 dollars)	136,011	415,058	485,777	17
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	305	334	645	93
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,258	27,714	36,996	33
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	475,604	557,661	801,075	44
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	211,230	193,451	189,766	-2
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,745,610	9,218,265	12,819,175	39
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,094,305	2,077,874	2,164,938	4
Television cameras				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	267,681	297,490	496,421	67
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	59,348	44,725	38,815	-13
Television apparatus				
Television receivers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	832,897	1,095,546	1,445,265	32
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	220,578	186,904	196,214	5
Radio receivers and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,253,842	1,678,603	1,921,908	14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	790,335	960,175	1,045,127	9

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Automobile radio receivers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	3,597	4,516	5,016	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	154,874	246,138	294,626	20
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	758	742	815	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	71,561	75,884	96,054	27
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	33,762	38,642	48,944	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	544,975	568,021	656,731	16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	416	281	488	74
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,728	9,776	11,943	22
Transceivers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	4,635	4,492	7,190	60
Value (1,000 dollars)	162,643	140,041	262,290	87
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	192	143	147	3
Value (1,000 dollars)	287,238	252,990	237,144	-6
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	187,514	214,142	286,347	34
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,360	25,738	17,567	-32
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,522,000	3,347,314	5,283,130	58
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	269,313	212,181	203,403	-4
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	125,224	118,175	185,064	57
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	623,932	651,347	709,620	9

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Radar				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	55,452	37,139	72,972	96
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	411,112	429,126	479,387	12
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	226,504	269,136	450,043	67
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	263,833	311,511	303,638	-3
Electrical capacitors				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	288,765	288,958	430,314	49
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	209,208	226,423	270,539	19
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	824,833	867,410	1,394,909	61
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,538	56,465	88,659	57
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	9,626	12,998	17,178	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,606	11,972	14,325	20
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	205,439	172,876	222,536	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,789	21,810	30,242	39
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	100,202	116,639	131,543	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	56,355	53,715	55,476	3
Ceramic fixed capacitors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	3,393,271	3,828,180	4,849,221	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	110,446	119,730	171,474	43
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	699,761	1,007,946	1,066,208	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	63,847	83,966	113,364	35
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,180,778	1,365,130	1,871,102	37
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,798,117	1,757,688	2,147,239	22

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Electrical switches and relays				
Circuit breakers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	17,599	17,710	19,315	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	39,925	60,692	62,297	3
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	31,229	33,210	31,624	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	166,845	146,008	132,577	-9
Switches other than circuit breakers				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	408,124	454,855	588,367	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	232,982	281,734	336,667	19
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	174,532	164,088	263,612	61
Value (1,000 dollars)	256,555	244,105	285,151	17
Fuses				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	87,946	96,197	91,404	-5
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,566	14,252	17,259	21
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)				21
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,334	40,547	47,479	17
Connectors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,198,407	1,282,962	1,413,664	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	167,640	214,710	279,096	30
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	591,046	886,233	1,380,279	56
Value (1,000 dollars)	258,098	302,275	393,138	30
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	423	463	293	-37
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,146	11,537	14,857	29
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	110	97	58	-40
Value (1,000 dollars)	106,172	61,258	40,664	-34
Ac motor starters and contactors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,447	2,559	3,304	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,240	14,041	17,805	27
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,562	1,437	1,676	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,768	16,688	18,624	12

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Electrical resistors				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	185,691	208,927	303,147	45
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	139,305	149,355	185,405	24
Fixed resistors				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	98,417	108,224	159,820	48
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	86,528	98,385	126,213	28
Carbon composition resistors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	961,760	805,216	1,092,976	36
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,967	10,202	12,730	25
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	67,276	81,753	172,860	111
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,794	8,772	12,898	47
Film resistors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	6,145,622	7,878,990	9,208,712	17
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,548	43,237	53,272	23
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	104,134	151,484	345,095	128
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,099	15,671	24,464	56
Wirewound resistors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	144,132	81,767	54,642	-33
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,148	6,480	8,216	27
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	41,122	45,712	60,059	31
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,867	8,433	9,437	12
Automatic voltage regulators				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,950	21,756	31,219	43
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	39,782	34,542	39,178	13
Electric lamps				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	187,876	209,467	294,979	41
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	155,328	125,696	140,047	11

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Electronic tubes (except x-ray)				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	200,651	211,451	267,801	27
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	247,582	260,104	295,348	14
Television picture tubes				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,795	39,362	47,535	21
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,330	30,464	33,006	8
Semiconductors				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,205,115	5,050,852	7,797,893	54
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,821,714	4,388,521	5,367,919	22
Transistors				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,922,484	1,754,590	1,993,880	14
Value (1,000 dollars)	259,661	253,038	340,183	34
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	173,627	296,519	408,695	38
Value (1,000 dollars)	81,764	97,896	118,843	21
Integrated circuits				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,461,332	4,179,186	6,198,892	48
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	836,260	1,025,724	1,391,327	36
Electrical conductors				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	545,457	725,669	1,046,430	44
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	559,005	641,079	704,771	10
Miscellaneous electrical articles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	525,906	572,952	841,188	47
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	994,037	1,027,386	1,192,445	16
Rail locomotives and rolling stock				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	117,990	153,614	352,908	130
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	432,519	402,068	584,186	45

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Motor vehicles				
Automobile trucks and truck tractors				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	682,460	765,876	1,003,294	31
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,130,020	4,531,263	6,169,545	36
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	102,642	100,627	127,339	27
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,697,395	1,357,358	1,626,334	20
Motor buses				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	14,651	17,853	21,037	18
Value (1,000 dollars)	249,320	276,871	328,706	19
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	3,309	2,030	2,513	24
Value (1,000 dollars)	88,841	60,391	67,670	12
Passenger automobiles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	3,076,647	3,707,796	4,908,786	32
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,480,827	24,344,512	30,749,230	26
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	390,089	558,264	618,625	11
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,922,853	4,242,617	4,909,955	16
Snowmobiles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	32,986	29,839	41,886	40
Value (1,000 dollars)	52,212	50,403	73,134	45
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	7,236	3,786	5,495	45
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,386	6,975	10,085	45
Special purpose motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)				0
Value (1,000 dollars)	327,456	398,882	567,055	42
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	10,011	6,811	6,672	-2
Value (1,000 dollars)	932,742	473,196	416,900	-12
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	45,094	67,600	60,353	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	497,275	752,689	894,494	19
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	69,158	72,039	78,801	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	349,975	465,057	544,974	17

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,550,177	4,918,135	6,968,435	42
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,663,116	6,752,689	8,695,803	29
Tractors, including parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	785,446	968,419	1,315,281	36
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,417,663	1,728,999	1,921,200	11
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	152,083	176,063	452,953	157
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	305,583	221,532	254,883	15
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,042	19,112	54,497	185
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,125,065	901,719	884,071	-2
Motorcycles, including parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,120,482	773,650	713,101	-8
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,535	85,236	85,376	0
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,536	50,186	59,168	18
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	194,515	147,945	60,179	-59
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,481,131	2,011,994	2,790,053	39
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,645,736	12,070,942	10,796,847	-11
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	741	457	551	21
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,156,993	887,002	1,321,812	49
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	2,194	2,024	1,426	-30
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,121,361	7,391,069	5,550,889	-25

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pleasure boats; floating structures				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	254,397	534,511	400,147	-25
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	941,399	629,992	371,006	-41
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	188,986	266,163	369,143	39
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	327,726	332,028	355,737	7

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

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

1/ 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, 1984

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous Manufactures 1/

The U.S. trade deficit in miscellaneous manufactures rose more than sixfold, from $0.7 billion in 1983 to $5.7 billion in 1984 (table 23, fig. 9). Aggregate imports rose $5.1 billion, or 32 percent, from $15.7 billion in 1983 to $20.9 billion in 1984. Aggregate exports increased $193 million, or 1 percent, from $15.0 billion in 1983 to $15.2 billion in 1984. Although the export performance did show some improvement in 1984 over that in 1983, the imports drawn into the United States by the strong dollar and the robust U.S. economy contributed significantly to the substantial deterioration in the trade balance.

The largest trade surplus in miscellaneous manufactures was recorded for scientific instruments and similar apparatus. The 1984 surplus of $3.1 billion was a 9-percent reduction from the level of 1983. A smaller trade surplus occurred in medical goods, down from $1.1 billion in 1983 to $937 million in 1984.

Significant increases in trade deficits for certain commodity groups in 1984 over those in 1983 were noted for the following: furniture, up from $1.30 billion to $1.95 billion, or by 50 percent; jewelry, up from $1.1 billion to $1.7 billion, or by 59 percent; sporting goods up from $421 million to $776 million, or by 84 percent; and ophthalmic goods, up from $342 million to $456 million, or by 33 percent. The trade balance for photographic equipment and supplies shifted from a surplus of $204 million to a deficit of $142 million. Game machines recorded a reduction in the trade deficit from $281 million to $115 million, or by 59 percent.

U.S. bilateral trade

The major sources of U.S. imports of miscellaneous manufactures during 1984, accounting for 63 percent of total sector imports, were the European Community (EC) ($5.4 billion), Japan ($4.7 billion), and Taiwan ($3.0 billion). Imports from these areas consisted largely of jewelry, medical instruments, furniture, scientific instruments, photographic equipment, luggage, and wheel goods. The primary U.S. export markets for this sector were the EC ($4.4 billion), Canada ($2.1 billion), and Japan ($1.4 billion). Nearly 52 percent of total sector exports were shipped to these areas. Scientific instruments, medical instruments, and photographic equipment were the major exports.

The most significant trade shift in miscellaneous manufactures that occurred in 1984 was the deterioration in the trade balance with the EC, from a surplus of $98 million to a $1.0 billion deficit. Other significant developments in trade balances occurred with Japan, Taiwan, and Hong Kong where deficits for each country increased over 30 percent to $3.3 billion, $2.8 billion, and $1.2 billion, respectively. Increased domestic competition

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

Table 23.—Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by selected countries and country groups, 1982, 1983, and 1984 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1982	1983	1984
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise:			
Canada	1,822,715	1,972,292	2,058,152
Japan	1,308,938	1,337,205	1,421,494
EC	4,293,352	4,164,219	4,374,045
Brazil	169,879	142,312	112,708
Hong Kong	225,313	238,053	256,593
India	105,847	103,776	97,104
Korea	231,674	215,912	249,245
Mexico	528,483	376,496	554,052
Taiwan	216,540	219,157	195,816
OPEC	1,239,521	1,040,813	812,243
NMES	179,025	282,630	301,866
China	83,430	173,685	217,884
All other	4,969,117	4,910,144	4,763,185
Total	15,290,409	15,003,014	15,196,508
U.S. imports for consumption:			
Canada	935,533	1,138,140	1,524,556
Japan	3,172,978	3,580,409	4,674,673
EC	3,651,474	4,065,824	5,420,332
Brazil	57,391	75,448	122,959
Hong Kong	1,323,206	1,106,977	1,473,865
India	24,833	25,379	50,077
Korea	739,835	835,886	1,175,607
Mexico	320,022	399,090	483,622
Taiwan	1,970,111	2,295,720	2,955,924
OPEC	12,395	22,219	21,685
NMES	209,790	229,963	409,969
China	155,914	172,508	343,805
All other	1,715,414	1,969,039	2,542,149
Total	14,132,986	15,744,101	20,855,423
U.S. merchandise trade balance:			
Canada	887,182	834,151	533,595
Japan	-1,864,039	-2,243,204	-3,253,179
EC	641,878	98,394	-1,046,286
Brazil	112,488	66,863	-10,251
Hong Kong	-1,097,893	-868,923	-1,217,272
India	81,013	78,396	47,027
Korea	-508,160	-619,973	-926,361
Mexico	208,461	-22,593	70,429
Taiwan	-1,753,570	-2,076,562	-2,760,107
OPEC	1,227,125	1,018,594	790,558
NMES	-30,764	52,666	-108,102
China	-72,484	1,177	-125,921
All other	3,253,702	2,941,104	2,221,036
Total	1,157,423	-741,086	-5,658,915

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

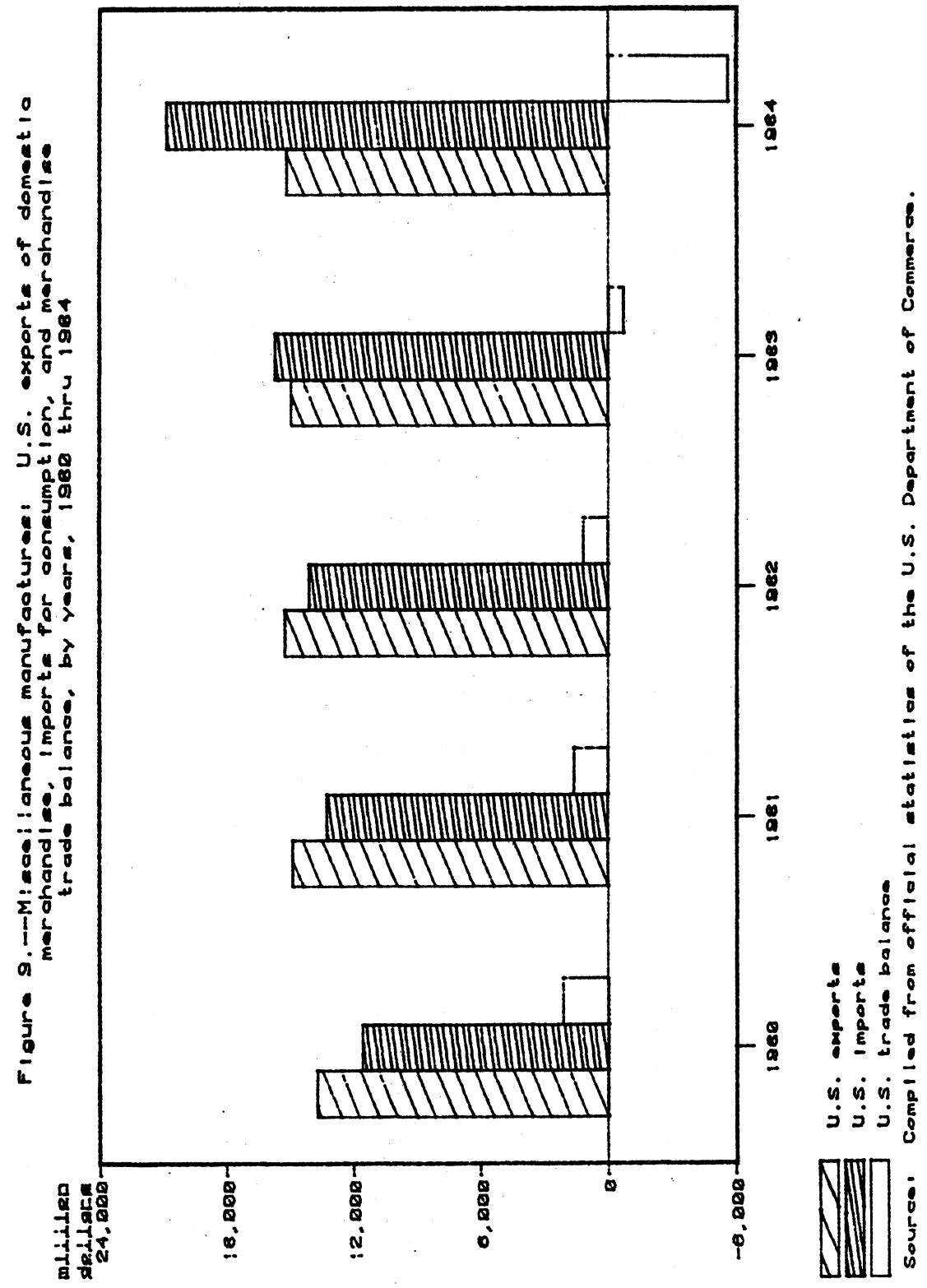
Figure 9.--Miscellaneous manufactures: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and merchandise trade balance, by years, 1980 thru 1984
million dollars
24,000
18,000
12,000
6,000
0
-6,000
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
U.S. exports
U.S. imports
U.S. trade balance
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

from imports with relative price advantages, caused by the strength of the U.S. dollar in foreign-exchange markets, contributed to much of this deterioration.

Commodity analyses

Furniture.--Responding to increased consumer purchasing power, imports rose 37 percent in 1984 compared with that of 1983, from $1.85 billion to $2.5 billion. Principal sources of furniture imports were Canada and Taiwan, with imports from both countries increasing at approximately the same percentages as the overall increase for furniture. Imports from Canada accounted for 29 percent of total imports in 1984; those from Taiwan accounted for 21 percent. Imports of furniture of wood increased 37 percent, from $864 million to $1.2 billion and accounted for 47 percent of total imports, the same proportion as that in 1983. Taiwan continued to be the principal source of all wood furniture imports, accounting for 26 percent of such imports. Metal furniture, the second largest category of furniture imports, increased 48 percent from 1983 to 1984, rising from $391 million to $580 million. Canada and Taiwan were the two primary sources, together accounting for 56 percent of imports of metal furniture in 1984. Although small in terms of overall value, imports of convertible sofas, sofa beds and dual-purpose sleep furniture showed the largest share increase of any furniture category, more than doubling from $3.7 million in 1983 to $7.5 million in 1984.

Despite the continued strength of the U.S. dollar, exports of furniture items, particularly speciality-type furniture, increased 6 percent from 1983 to 1984, rising from $545 million to $576 million. Exports of both wood and metal furniture showed declines from 1983 to 1984, and exports of furniture designed for motor vehicle or aircraft use increased significantly, from $68 million to $103 million, or by 50 percent. Canada regained its position as the principal export market in 1984, with exports to Canada increasing 8 percent, from $127 million in 1983 to $137 million in 1984. Exports to Saudi Arabia, the number two market in 1984, declined 23 percent, from $153 million to $118 million, as the Saudis slowed their building expansion.

Rhett Leverett
724-1725

Photographic equipment and supplies.--The U.S. trade balance in photographic equipment and supplies shifted from a surplus of $204 million in 1983 to a deficit of $142 million in 1984. U.S. imports of photographic equipment and supplies reached $2.0 billion in 1984, up 23 percent from the $1.6 billion reported in 1983. Imports of photographic films, emulsion, and dry plates, principally from Japan and Belgium, increased in value by nearly 31 percent, rising to $594 million. Imports of photographic papers, mainly silver halide paper from Japan, were up by 21 percent, to $301 million in 1984. Imports of photographic still-picture cameras and enlargers also increased significantly in value in 1984, from $631 million in 1983 to $744 million, or by 18 percent. Handheld-type disc and 35mm cameras were the most dominate items imported in this category, accounting for $652 million, or 88 percent, of the total.

In spite of the nearly 23-percent decline in the value of U.S. exports of photographic cameras and enlargers, total exports of photographic equipment and supplies remained relatively unchanged at about $1.8 billion in 1984. Industry sources indicate that the most likely cause for the reduction in exports of photographic cameras and enlargers was increased foreign production of the U.S.-invented disc format camera, which is being produced in several countries under licensing agreements. The value of exports of photographic film and papers rose by 6 and 7 percent, respectively, increasing to $972 million for photographic film and to $312 million for photographic papers. The United Kingdom and Japan were the most dominant export markets for U.S.-produced photographic equipment and supplies, each accounting for about 14 percent of overall exports; France and Canada were also significant export markets, receiving about 12 and 10 percent, respectively, of the total exported.

Woodley L. Timberlake
724-1730

Scientific instruments.--The U.S. trade surplus for scientific instruments reached $3.1 billion in 1984, down about 9 percent from a surplus of $3.4 billion in 1983. The weakened U.S. trade position was caused by a 43-percent rise in imports (from $1.3 billion to $1.9 billion), whereas exports increased by only 6 percent (from $4.8 billion to $5 billion).

The value of imports of drawing, marking-out, mathematical calculating instruments, and other measuring and checking instruments, one of the three major commodity groups showing substantial growth, increased from $399 million to $599 million, or by 50 percent; apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature rose 43 percent, from $268 million to $384 million; and instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities grew from $164 million to $258 million, or by 57 percent. Japan was the largest source supplying 25 percent of total imports for these three commodity groups, followed by West Germany, and the United Kingdom, 15 percent each, and Canada, 12 percent. The substantial rise in imports can be attributed primarily to improved economic conditions in the United States and the availability of state-of-the-art, competitively priced foreign-made goods.

Although exports of all major commodity groups showed growth, instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities experienced the largest rise, increasing from $1,445 million to $1,575 million, or by 9 percent. According to industry sources, a considerable portion of the growth was generated by increased demand for advanced semiconductor testers. Also showing marked growth in exports were apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, which increased from $1,067 million to $1,128 million, or by 6 percent. The growth in exports of these and other commodity groups was due primarily to a rise in capital expenditures by foreign manufacturers that generated increased demand for advanced technology products.

Ruben Moller
724-1732

Jewelry.--The U.S. trade deficit for jewelry increased from $1.1 billion in 1983 to $1.7 billion in 1984, or by 59 percent. The deteriorating trade balance was caused by an increase in imports from $1.3 billion to $1.9 million, or by 48 percent, and a decrease in U.S. exports from $189 million to $163 million, or by 14 percent.

Jewelry imports which showed the most significant increases were precious metal, by $318 million, or 36 percent; costume, by $184 million, or 94 percent; and natural or cultured pearls, by $77 million, or 47 percent. The leading U.S. supplier of jewelry continued to be Italy, accounting for $661 million, or 35 percent, of total U.S. jewelry imports in 1984. Japan and Hong Kong were the second and third leading suppliers, respectively.

In 1984, U.S. exports of precious metal jewelry declined by $22 million, or 18 percent, and costume jewelry by $0.8 million, or 1 percent. U.S. exports of natural or cultured pearls, however, increased $0.7 million, or by 53 percent. The major market for U.S.-made jewelry continued to be Switzerland, however, shipments in 1984 reached only $44 million, two-thirds of the $66 million total shipments for 1983. Canada and Japan followed as second and third leading costume jewelry markets.

The rise in the deficit was stimulated in part by the record strength of the U.S. dollar in foreign-exchange markets, which placed domestically manufactured products at a relative price disadvantage. The near doubling of imports of costume jewelry, which reflected a shift in consumers' preference for fashion jewelry, and the popularity of pearl jewelry also contributed.

Brian Garbecki
724-1731

Medical goods.--In 1984, the U.S. trade surplus for medical goods reached $937 million, down 18 percent from a surplus of $1.1 billion in 1983. A substantial increase in imports (27 percent) and a markedly smaller growth in exports (4 percent) were responsible for the deterioration of the U.S. trade position. U.S. imports of medical goods rose from $1.1 billion in 1983 to $1.3 billion in 1984, and exports grew from $2.2 billion to $2.3 billion.

An 81-percent increase in imports of electro-medical instruments (from $207 million in 1983 to $375 million in 1984), and a 30-percent rise in imports of surgical and medical instruments and apparatus (from $261 million to $339 million) contributed significantly to the growth in imports. Imports of electro-medical instruments from West Germany, one of the two primary suppliers, increased by 130 percent, from $45 million to $103 million, and imports from Japan rose from $62 million to $114 million, or by 84 percent. Imports of surgical and medical instruments and apparatus from Japan, West Germany, Singapore, and Mexico, the four largest sources, rose from $178 million to $239 million, or by 34 percent. Improved economic conditions in the United States, as well as the availability of an increasing number of state-of-the-art foreign-made products contributed to the substantial rise in imports.

Most of the improved export performance in 1984 compared with that in 1983 was attributable to the growth in exports of surgical and medical instruments (from $573 million to $613 million); orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances (from $361 million to $405 million); and electro-medical apparatus and parts (from $783 million to $823 million). Improved foreign sales of advanced medical instruments and apparatus, the result of greater capital expenditures by foreign users, was primarily responsible for the modest improvement in export performance. However, the strong U.S. dollar, as well as more intense competition abroad from a growing number of foreign producers contributed to the generally sluggish export performance. In 1984, Canada was the largest market for medical goods, accounting for 15 percent of total exports, followed by Japan, 12 percent, and West Germany and the United Kingdom, about 9 percent each.

Ruben Moller
724-1732

Watches and Watch Movements.--Imports of watches and watch movements increased $169 million, or by 23 percent, from $740 million in 1983 to $909 million in 1984. Such imports represented 75 percent of the value of total imports of horological devices in 1984, compared with 72 percent in 1983. In terms of value of watches and watch movements exported to the United States, Japan recaptured its number one position (lost in 1983) accounting for $337 million; Hong Kong retained its number one position in terms of quantity with 109 million units.

The demand for watches is increasing as fashion conscious consumers are purchasing more than one watch for their wardrobe. There has also been a trend toward replacing older models with new sportier quartz-type watches.

Brian Garbecki
724-1731

Sporting goods.--The U.S. trade deficit in sporting goods expanded by 84 percent in 1984 over that in 1983, from $421 million to $776 million, reflecting a 41-percent rise in imports (from $775 million to $1.1 billion) and a 10-percent decrease in exports (from $355 million to $320 million). Combined imports from Taiwan, the Republic of Korea (Korea), and Japan grew by 49 percent in 1984 (from $481 million to $719 million). Taiwan remained the leading supplier of sporting goods in 1984, accounting for 35 percent of the total, followed by Korea and Japan with shares of 19 percent and 12 percent, respectively. The steepest rise in imports between 1983 and 1984 involved exercise equipment, tennis rackets, golf club heads, roller skates, and fishing rods from Taiwan; sports gloves and fishing rods from Korea; and golf clubs and fishing reels from Japan. Together, these products accounted for 52 percent of total sporting goods imports in 1983 and 53 percent in 1984. Although the slippage in exports of sporting goods tended to be across the full range of products due, in part, to the strength of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies, a large share of the overall decline is attributable to the $13 million reduction in exports of golf clubs to Japan.

Ralph Watkins
724-0976

Game machines.--Imports and exports of game machines fell sharply between 1983 and 1984--imports by 59 percent (from $553 million to $221 million) and exports by 61 percent (from $272 million to $106 million). The diminished interest in both coin-operated and home video games and the trend toward purchasing home computers instead of video game systems led to the reduction in imports and exports. Exports were further affected by decreased demand abroad for components for assembly into video games.

In 1984, Japan was the top supplier of coin-operated video games (98 percent of $31 million), handheld video games (73 percent of $8 million), and parts of video games (47 percent of $97 million). Taiwan followed Japan in furnishing video game parts (35 percent), and was the leading source of video game systems (60 percent of $33 million). Hong Kong topped all suppliers of other game machines and parts (36 percent of $53 million). West Germany remained the leading market for U.S. exports of coin-operated game machines in 1984, receiving 26 percent of $62 million exported. Despite a 68-percent reduction in exports of other game machines (chiefly video game systems and cartridges) in 1984, Canada remained the top foreign market for these products, receiving 29 percent of $44 million exported.

Ralph Watkins
724-0976

Toys, models, and dolls.--A recovery in the U.S. toy market along with the popularity of a number of new toy items resulted in a jump in imports of toys, models, and dolls in 1984. Imports of dolls and stuffed toy animals were $780 million in 1984, up 129 percent over imports in 1983; imports of toys and models increased 49 percent to $1 billion. The resurgence in doll and toy sales did not extend to U.S. exports--as a result of the strong U.S. dollar in 1984, exports of toys and models remained at their 1983 level of $198 million; exports of dolls and stuffed toy animals declined 15 percent to $11 million in 1984. The trade deficit for dolls and stuffed toys increased 134 percent over the deficit in 1983, to $768 million in 1984. The deficit for toys and models rose 69 percent to $822 million in 1984.

Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan remained the primary sources of imports of dolls and stuffed toy animals, accounting for 79 percent of the value imported in 1984. Hong Kong and Taiwan were the primary sources of imports of toys and models, accounting for 32 percent and 17 percent, respectively, of the total value imported in 1984. Also of note is the rapid growth in imports from China, particularly imports of stuffed dolls and toy animals. Imports of dolls and stuffed toy animals from China jumped from $11 million in 1983 to $82 million in 1984, making China the fourth largest supplier of these imports. China also accounted for imports of toys and models valued at $15 million in 1984. Most of China's toy production currently stems from foreign investment or as contract production for foreign toy firms; however, the Chinese industry intends to market $100 million in toys, models, and dolls under Chinese brands in the U.S. market in 1985, thereby doubling their 1984 sales. As such, China represents the most important new source of these products.

Mark D. Estes
724-0977

Handbags.--U.S. imports of handbags increased 10 percent in quantity (189 million bags to 207 million bags) and 23 percent in value ($486 million to $600 million) between 1983 and 1984. The share of total imports supplied by Taiwan slipped from 59 percent to 53 percent in quantity and from 38 percent to 32 percent in value. China experienced the largest gain in the share of total imports--from 9 percent to 14 percent in quantity and from 7 percent to 11 percent in value. Most of the increase in value of imported handbags between 1983 and 1984 occurred in those made of leather.

Carl Seastrum
724-1733

Luggage.--U.S. imports of luggage increased from $402 million in 1983 to $552 million in 1984, or by 37 percent. Taiwan supplied 52 percent of total luggage imports in 1984, followed by Korea with 25 percent, and Hong Kong and China with 5 percent and 4 percent, respectively. Luggage of material other than leather and plastics (primarily manmade textile materials) registered the largest absolute increase, rising from $215 million to $330 million. The share of total imports of luggage accounted for by luggage of such materials increased from 53 percent to 60 percent during 1983-84. Taiwan was the leading supplier of such luggage in 1984, accounting for 58 percent of the total, followed by Korea with 28 percent. Much of this luggage of manmade fiber is soft-side luggage of nylon which is durable, as well as fashionable and lightweight. Since the manufacturing process for this type of luggage is more labor intensive than that for hard-side luggage, a supply of low-cost labor is the principal competitive advantage experienced by most of the major supplying countries.

Carl Seastrum
724-1733

Ophthalmic goods.--The value of U.S. imports of ophthalmic goods rose to more than $569 million during 1984 from $452 million in 1983, or by 26 percent. The increase was due principally to a 23-percent increase in imports of eyeglasses, goggles, and similar articles, and a 24-percent increase in the value of imports of frames, mountings, and parts. These two categories together accounted for about 82 percent of the value of imports of all ophthalmic goods in 1984. Taiwan, Italy, France, and Japan were the principal sources of U.S. imports of ophthalmic goods during 1984, and together accounted for 88 percent of the value. The shift in imports in large part reflected a somewhat reduced demand for the generally higher priced U.S.-made ophthalmic goods.

Richardo Witherspoon
724-0978

Bicycles.--U.S. imports of bicycles climbed 55 percent in quantity (from 3.0 million units to 4.7 million units) and 48 percent in value (from $199 million to $295 million) between 1983 and 1984. Taiwan and Japan remained the dominant suppliers in 1984, accounting for 78 and 12 percent respectively, in quantity and 64 and 24 percent, respectively, in value.

Bicycles having one or both wheels over 25 inches in diameter grew by 61 percent between 1983 and 1984 (from 1.7 million units to 2.8 million units) compared with a 48-percent increase for smaller bicycles (from 1.3 million units to 1.9 million units). The larger bicycles accounted for 59 percent of total imports of bicycles, in terms of quantity, in 1984, and 71 percent, in terms of value.

Carl Seastrum
724-1733

Musical instruments, parts, and accessories.--The value of U.S. exports of musical instruments, parts, and accessories declined by 32 percent in 1984, to $108 million from the $159 million recorded in 1983. Exports of musical instruments decreased by 30 percent, from $99 million in 1983 to $69 million in 1984. The value of exports of organs and pianos continued to decline in 1984, and totaled $8 million (down 37 percent from that of 1983) and $6 million (down 35 percent from that of 1983), respectively. Canada, Japan, and the United Kingdom were the major markets for U.S. exports of musical instruments, parts, and accessories during 1984. Industry sources considered the decline in exports of such products primarily a reflection of the international strength of the dollar in foreign-exchange markets, along with weakened demand.

Richardo Witherspoon
724-0978

Small arms and parts.--The U.S. small arms market experienced a partial reversal in the declining trend that began in 1980, as evidenced by imports valued at $143 million in 1984, representing an increase of 53 percent over imports in 1983. The recovery occurred in most of the categories, except sporting long guns (particularly rifles). Exports of small arms and parts declined 15 percent to $126 million in 1984. All of this decrease occurred in exports of military small arms and parts; exports of nonmilitary small arms and parts increased 25 percent to $38 million in 1984. However, the increase in imports along with the decrease in military arms exports combined to produce the first trade deficit in small arms in more than a decade--the trade balance declined from a surplus of $54 million in 1983 to a deficit of $17 million in 1984.

Japan remained the primary source of imports of small arms in 1984, accounting for 32 percent of the value imported. Italy, West Germany, and Belgium were other primary suppliers, together accounting for 37 percent of the value of imports in 1984. Military products accounted for 70 percent of the value of U.S. exports in 1984. Canada remained the largest export market for nonmilitary small arms and parts, accounting for 23 percent of the nonmilitary exports in 1984.

Mark D. Estes
724-0977

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Handbags				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	167,009	188,626	207,230	10
Value (1,000 dollars)	422,833	485,782	599,806	23
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	6,320	4,635	4,271	-8
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,032	9,197	10,600	15
Luggage				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	336,420	401,927	552,555	37
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,965	32,578	26,641	-18
Flat goods				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,249	109,123	138,601	27
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,763	5,541	5,308	-4
Ophthalmic goods				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	342,026	451,785	569,294	26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	113,325	109,681	112,868	3
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic				
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	275,163	280,186	371,475	33
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	60,090	85,398	101,174	18
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	178,899	194,326	268,200	38
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	138,642	208,967	214,351	3
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	221,917	261,032	338,633	30
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	601,238	572,929	612,994	7

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

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	87,818	83,464	119,799	44
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	332,743	361,390	404,633	12
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	40,066	41,223	48,335	17
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	120,324	123,487	115,192	-7
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts				
Electro-medical apparatus and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	129,391	207,035	374,545	81
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	773,823	783,271	823,241	5
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	457,289	0
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	320,110	348,972	320,037	-8
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	237,603	225,803	291,515	29
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,022,230	901,850	942,786	5
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	598,623	50
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	91,270	75,919	88,012	16

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,171	19,509	26,496	36
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,290	10,094	11,986	19
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	16,574	7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	124,209	125,371	117,587	-6
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,717	26,837	39,195	46
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	44,002	38,130	37,935	-1
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	251,197	268,286	383,884	43
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,104,052	1,066,600	1,128,468	6
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	110,597	133,182	178,338	34
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	903,008	878,834	903,745	3
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	41,786	49,697	84,229	69
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,018	50,233	54,299	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	17,177	-4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	127,487	118,217	116,187	-2

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	137,422	164,306	258,213	57
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,373,313	1,444,741	1,575,382	9
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,639	15,871	14,935	-6
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	86,197	66,536	80,342	21
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts				
Watches and watch movements				
Imports:				
Quantity (thousands)	86,134	141,045	154,182	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	649,385	740,216	909,166	23
Exports:				
Quantity (thousands)	2,079	991	632	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,739	12,908	8,107	-37
Clocks and clock movements				
Imports:				
Quantity (thousands)	47,374	57,358	55,788	-3
Value (1,000 dollars)	228,455	223,096	234,883	5
Exports:				
Quantity (thousands)	1,842	1,807	827	-54
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,174	12,240	10,270	-16
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,201	14,925	16,402	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,885	27,438	27,614	1
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	597,863	631,491	744,381	18
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	293,404	190,979	147,948	-23

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts; and projection screens				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	23,819	32,011	33,218	4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	90,366	79,673	77,449	-3
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,534	3,363	4,117	22
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,136	8,480	9,591	13
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	19,575	5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,037	16,944	17,662	4
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	88,087	4
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,113	7,266	4,356	-40
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	73,951	96,458	129,952	35
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	195,159	154,432	154,600	0
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,984	5,123	4,192	-18
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,982	16,085	18,886	17

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	395,954	454,570	594,178	31
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	943,690	915,858	971,684	6
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	301,057	21
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	291,202	291,364	311,517	7
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	28,114	71
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	70,381	67,159	56,959	-15
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 linear feet)	107,807	25,233	151,275	500
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,960	7,406	18,261	147
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 linear feet)	32,939	9,024	15,440	71
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,709	34,002	40,786	20
Phonograph records				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,672	38,794	51,170	32
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	61,200	49,417	36,959	-25
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	26,459	50,427	104,402	107
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	115,918	161,652	249,126	54

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	351,997	511,429	710,016	39
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	592,671	487,854	493,488	1
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	11,858	-43
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,588	16,603	23,095	39
Musical instruments, parts and accessories				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	293,208	417,219	404,115	-3
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	147,836	159,275	108,265	-32
Musical instruments				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	226,262	292,119	321,347	10
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	99,613	98,776	69,416	-30
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	65,052	133,139	237,918	79
Value (1,000 dollars)	68,165	73,872	98,921	34
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	11,681	9,873	6,356	-36
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,269	9,867	6,458	-35
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	135,640	268,591	510,687	90
Value (1,000 dollars)	20,627	30,695	45,880	49
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	17,703	16,712	7,136	-57
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,888	12,580	7,928	-37

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,366,658	1,848,390	2,528,924	37
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	591,473	545,125	575,586	6
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	10,084	114
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,793	8,579	8,981	5
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	1,988,622	40
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	471,380	441,449	434,031	-2
Nontextile floor coverings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,732	49,335	60,184	22
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	101,802	103,978	97,818	-6
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	126,393	93,299	143,007	53
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	161,849	147,197	125,720	-15
Ordnance and accessories				
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	312,174	485,676	336,116	-31
Ammunition and munitions				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,403	24,543	42,036	71
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,474,227	1,396,492	1,452,576	4
Games				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,058,080	631,138	308,885	-51
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	274,750	299,779	126,027	-58

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Sporting goods				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	664,984	775,382	1,096,030	41
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	373,486	354,530	320,109	-10
Fishing tackle				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	159,275	155,203	198,053	28
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,953	21,920	23,039	5
Golf equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	62,240	70,420	99,703	42
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	132,852	129,259	103,770	-20
Lawn-tennis equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	48,358	63,586	89,944	41
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,520	42,087	35,033	-17
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing				
Snow skis				
Imports:				
Quantity (pairs)	942,193	1,202,180	1,675,530	39
Value (1,000 dollars)	39,481	50,653	61,356	21
Exports:				
Quantity (pairs)	174,928	207,871	164,883	-21
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,722	14,212	14,748	4
Bicycles				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,725	3,034	4,704	55
Value (1,000 dollars)	123,284	199,233	294,586	48
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	50	33	31	-7
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,689	2,146	2,167	1
Parts of bicycles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	85,111	130,127	136,241	5
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,888	10,445	10,090	-3

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	22,331	38,623	63,234	64
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,532	4,293	3,483	-19
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	313,788	340,754	779,608	129
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,225	13,424	11,360	-15
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	716,377	685,074	1,019,909	49
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	227,681	198,007	198,037	0
Jewelry				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,168,659	1,286,016	1,903,712	48
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	188,421	189,408	162,811	-14
Precious metal jewelry				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	864,272	883,226	1,200,951	36
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	114,488	117,393	95,231	-19
Costume jewelry				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	178,249	195,493	379,961	94
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	66,809	61,007	60,250	-1
Natural or cultured pearls				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	97,046	165,851	243,262	47
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,062	1,247	1,904	53
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	109,551	121,296	96,280	-21
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	51,189	53,185	50,906	-4

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Buttons				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,064	19,748	24,622	25
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,872	12,613	13,580	8
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	91,487	101,547	71,658	-29
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	39,316	40,571	37,326	-8
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	77,776	97,284	126,595	30
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,954	29,941	27,343	-9
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	85,124	107,990	148,596	38
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	114,113	86,152	79,544	-8
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	21,069	43
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,197	9,190	9,172	0
Miscellaneous products				
Casters				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	27,423	46,658	55,576	19
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,494	14,672	18,540	26
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)				0
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,322	6,242	6,660	7
Clothespins				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 gross)	1,928	2,660	2,282	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,614	3,453	2,925	-15
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 gross)	38	44	61	39
Value (1,000 dollars)	31	43	50	15

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	7,066	7,187	8,272	15
Value (1,000 dollars)	31,933	33,606	39,115	16
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	13,839	11,835	13,409	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	70,063	63,714	67,733	6

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

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

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, 1984

Commodity area	Imports	Exports
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts		
Watches and watch movements		(01) (04)
Clocks and clock movements		(04) 07
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof		09 10
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof		
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts; and projection screens		
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts		
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides		
Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus, photographic light meters, and half-tone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes; and range-finders designed to be used with photographic cameras and parts thereof		(02) 09
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)	02 09	
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film	09	
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed	02	
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers		
Motion-picture film in any form on which pictures, or sound and pictures, have been recorded, whether or not developed, news sound recordings relating to current events abroad; and sound recordings produced on photographic or magnetic film, tape, or wire, and suitable for use in connection with motion-picture exhibits	02	
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded	02 05 (07) 09	05 (07) 09 10
Phonograph records	02	
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings	02	02
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	02	
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master		

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

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

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

Commodity area	Imports	Exports	
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk	02		
Miscellaneous products			
Casters			
Clothespins	(04)	04	09
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.			

APPENDIX A

TRADE MONITORING GATES USED IN USITC MONITORING SYSTEM

Trade Monitoring Gates

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

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

Import monitoring gates

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

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

Import monitoring gates--Continued

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

Export monitoring gates

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

Export monitoring gates--Continued

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

APPENDIX B

TRADE DATA FOR ARTICLES COVERED BY THE MTN CIVIL AIRCRAFT AGREEMENT

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Articles covered by the mtn civil aircraft agreement				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,410,263	2,969,339	3,744,473	26
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,355,623	10,299,168	9,174,579	-11
Engines and parts of engines				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,261,798	1,079,942	1,326,517	23
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	904,835	1,106,619	1,214,262	10
Non-piston type internal combustion engines				
Imports:				
Quantity (number)	1,854	1,343	1,832	36
Value (1,000 dollars)	786,993	602,390	738,237	23
Exports:				
Quantity (number)	1,743	1,440	1,264	-12
Value (1,000 dollars)	721,187	914,038	1,021,266	12
Pumps, fans and blowers, compressors, air-conditioners and refrigerating equipment				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,400	89,241	130,126	46
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,693	17,926	16,600	-7
Flight simulating machines and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	67,156	70,814	60,358	-15
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	65,729	62,073	58,534	-6
Electrical generators, motors and transformers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,790	5,727	6,252	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	15,740	12,277	13,110	7
Ovens and other food warming equipment				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	73	1,347	188	-86
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,149	2,154	3,766	75
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	15,130	13,454	12,705	-6
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,421	1,246	1,329	7

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

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Amplifiers, receivers, and recorders				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,037	4,874	5,292	9
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	151,611	143,988	110,920	-23
Radio navigational aid apparatus; sound or visual signalling apparatus				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,737	5,439	9,187	69
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	361,560	372,866	387,213	4
Automatic voltage and voltage-current regulators				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	903	781	431	-45
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	16,423	12,255	2,398	-80
Civil balloons, airships, and gliders				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,882	3,797	7,145	88
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	69,884	116,178	149,307	29
Civil airplanes (including helicopters)				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	724	450	508	13
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,129,052	884,354	1,307,794	48
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	1,557	1,088	1,045	-4
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,774,764	5,569,116	3,989,309	-28
New civil airplanes				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	538	269	285	6
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,017,049	811,582	955,981	18
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	1,320	864	741	-14
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,556,606	5,270,764	3,696,772	-30
Helicopters				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	260	100	61	-39
Value (1,000 dollars)	85,571	89,490	51,314	-43
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	259	216	233	8
Value (1,000 dollars)	205,956	232,118	233,796	1

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Other civil airplanes				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	278	169	224	33
Value (1,000 dollars)	931,478	722,091	904,666	25
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	1,061	648	508	-22
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,350,649	5,038,645	3,462,975	-31
Multi-engine, 4,400 pounds and over, but less than 10,000 pounds empty weight				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	87	52	58	12
Value (1,000 dollars)	104,285	72,614	100,105	38
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	209	112	83	-26
Value (1,000 dollars)	308,892	154,644	99,097	-36
Multi-engine airplanes, 10,000 to 33,000 pounds inclusive, empty weight				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	151	86	100	16
Value (1,000 dollars)	729,758	466,442	543,474	17
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	25	22	16	-27
Value (1,000 dollars)	136,726	156,733	96,706	-38
Multi-engine airplanes, over 33,000 pounds empty weight				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	4	7	12	71
Value (1,000 dollars)	93,742	180,142	255,383	42
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	121	129	85	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,834,065	4,682,514	3,220,080	-31
Optical instruments and compasses				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,007	7,962	11,941	50
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	281,501	275,222	277,651	1
Meters and gauges				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	123,854	101,207	109,295	8
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,624	61,878	51,292	-17

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Furniture				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	38,161	27,236	5,328	-80
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	11,597	10,300	15,441	50
Pneumatic tires, of rubber or plastics				
Imports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	17	18	23	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	5,069	5,327	7,355	38
Exports:				
Quantity (1,000 units)	36	37	37	-1
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,504	4,048	3,769	-7
All other parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	737,261	680,475	753,517	11
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	2,629,731	2,533,169	2,883,436	14

APPENDIX C

TRADE DATA FOR MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES

Trade data on U.S. imports and exports for motor vehicle parts and accessories 1/

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Motor vehicle parts and accessories				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,110,446	12,597,206	16,980,573	35
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	10,641,744	11,045,087	13,836,159	25
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	45,094	67,600	60,353	-11
Value (1,000 dollars)	497,275	752,689	894,494	19
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	69,158	72,039	78,801	9
Value (1,000 dollars)	349,975	465,057	544,974	17
Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus items 692.32 and 692.33				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,550,177	4,918,135	6,968,435	42
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	6,663,116	6,752,689	8,695,803	29
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	376,946	510,707	723,997	42
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,164,680	1,251,657	1,599,413	28
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	187,707	247,977	303,319	22
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	96,106	108,073	150,678	39
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	843,324	1,178,240	1,604,611	36
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,314,181	1,353,376	1,681,890	24
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	4,336,507	45
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	4,088,147	4,039,581	5,263,821	30

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)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Motor vehicle engines and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,666,896	2,441,106	3,261,363	34
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,968,593	2,093,462	2,441,915	17
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	747,323	1,105,244	1,257,428	14
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	83,574	84,639	105,633	25
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	375,096	482,248	690,249	43
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	458,790	514,626	670,768	30
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	59,839	79,017	101,549	29
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	106,011	122,130	151,569	24
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	61,197	82,697	114,934	39
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	19,469	20,301	25,657	26
Pneumatic tires and tubes				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	27,212,540	33,927,364	43,710,100	29
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,055,607	1,190,066	1,572,247	32
Exports:				
Quantity (units)	6,874,901	5,788,409	7,425,812	28
Value (1,000 dollars)	249,391	199,346	258,846	30
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	46,569	49,687	69,950	41
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	13,636	10,997	14,268	30

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Glass products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	106,693	135,543	190,370	40
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	125,879	129,403	161,846	25
Springs and leaves for springs				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	118,969	155,014	222,530	44
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,588	43,409	54,149	25
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	92,424	101,042	152,826	51
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	63,894	52,394	67,064	28
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	84,937	110,021	162,543	48
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	7,010	6,349	8,840	39
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,140	92,957	134,547	45
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	268,899	328,705	385,215	17
Furniture designed for automotive use				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	241,601	362,064	481,202	33
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	50,259	44,639	66,913	50
Jacks and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	71,087	95,026	88,779	-7
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	18,250	12,000	14,345	20
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	54,258	78,811	114,986	46
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,917	1,901	1,960	3

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Floor coverings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,786	15,050	25,396	69
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	28,791	29,129	28,698	-1
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	254,564	350,780	476,735	36
Exports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	120,693	133,904	137,686	3
Motor vehicle parts and accessories-apta				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,720,170	5,681,972	7,445,851	31
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles				
Imports:				
Quantity (units)	20,511	49,293	32,388	-34
Value (1,000 dollars)	329,064	590,642	544,491	-8
Motor vehicle parts provided for in tsus item 692.33				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,825,758	2,791,045	3,780,774	35
Motor vehicle body stampings, bumpers, and wheels				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	136,268	214,427	320,362	49
Motor vehicle hubcaps and wheel covers, radiators, mufflers, and tailpipes				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	78,818	108,749	132,984	22
Motor vehicle brakes and parts thereof, transmissions, and shock absorbers				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	378,814	625,006	877,685	40
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	2,449,742	33
Motor vehicle engines and parts				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	786,030	1,209,953	1,642,138	36

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

Commodity area	1982 (1)	1983 (2)	1984 (3)	Percent Change from (2) to (3) (4)
Radios, tape players, tape recorders, combinations, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,685	64,722	96,805	50
Electrical starting and ignition equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	61,564	52,501	73,067	39
Electric lighting and signaling equipment and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	17,368	29,135	36,119	24
Miscellaneous electrical articles and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	37,267	50,238	66,289	32
Ball and roller bearings and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	24,926	35,036	38,083	9
Glass products				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	43,711	44,965	61,051	36
Springs and leaves for springs				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	77,242	101,927	138,289	36
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	27,202	37,412	47,160	26
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,454	25,537	39,604	55
Air conditioning machines, refrigerating equipment, and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	3,358	5,558	8,227	48
Furniture designed for automotive use				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	185,369	268,951	379,538	41
Jacks and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	12,710	19,233	20,854	8

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

Commodity area	1982	1983	1984	Percent Change from (2) to (3)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Measuring, testing, and controlling instruments and parts thereof				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	30,500	51,053	71,595	40
Floor coverings				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,786	15,050	25,396	69
Miscellaneous automotive parts and accessories, n.s.p.f.				
Imports:				
Value (1,000 dollars)	202,167	289,007	376,362	30

APPENDIX D

ALPHABETICAL INDEX FOR COMMODITY GROUPINGS COVERED IN THE SECTOR TABLES

Alphabetical Index for Commodity Groupings Covered in the Sector Tables

APPENDIX E

U.S. PRODUCTION, EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE, IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION, APPARENT CONSUMPTION, AND EMPLOYMENT, 1983

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1983 1/

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
AGRICULTURAL, ANIMAL, AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS							
Live animals, except birds and poultry	32,234,000	302,889	548,785	32,479,896	2	1	5/ 2,000
Cattle	22,761,200	44,035	312,644	23,029,809	1	6/	5/ 1,600
Swine	9,808,400	10,556	56,753	9,854,597	1	6/	5/ 466
Poultry and poultry meat	8,024,000	371,429	96,731	7,749,000	1	5	104
Feathers and downs	88,000	33,415	74,931	129,516	58	38	1
Meat, except poultry meat	39,508,000	979,188	2,121,894	40,650,706	5	2	140
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen	33,925,000	340,984	1,160,670	34,744,686	3	1	58
Pork, fresh, chilled, or frozen	11,042,000	146,000	196,664	11,092,664	2	1	17
Sausage	12,019,000	8,980	15,886	12,025,906	6/	6/	62
Pork, prepared or preserved, except sausage and canned hams	8,097,000	37,000	64,000	8,124,000	1	6/	16
Fish, fresh or frozen	1,243,312	626,438	1,304,237	1,608,700	68	50	63
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked, or kippered	110,100	13,369	68,891	165,622	42	12	1
Fish, in airtight containers	1,226,009	106,398	200,358	1,319,969	15	9	7/
Sardines	21,850	690	33,700	54,860	61	3	8/
Tuna	821,377	9/	137,324	958,701	14	6/	17
Other fish in airtight containers, including anchovies, bonito, and herring	56,639	8,714	27,840	75,765	37	15	1
Shellfish	1,184,000	180,349	2,018,383	3,022,000	67		
Fluid milk and cream, including flavored milk	18,800,000	5,649	8,617	18,802,968	6/	6/	85
Condensed or evaporated milk and cream, including dried milk and cream	3,220,700	251,148	6,088	2,975,640	6/	8	12
Butter	1,935,810	38,856	2,064	1,899,018	6/	2	2
Oleomargarine and butter substitutes	1,048,093	5,201	30	1,042,922	6/	6/	2
Cheeses	8,058,220	31,075	383,396	8,410,441	5	6/	29
Milk products, except fluid and condensed or evaporated, milk and cream, cheeses, butter, yogurt, and ice cream	2,177,700	–	–	2,177,700	–	–	11
Ice cream	2,856,000	–	–	2,856,000	7/	–	18
Eggs	3,410,000	56,216	12,108	3,366,000	7/	2	9
Hides and skins	1,068,900	800,256	63,256	331,734	19	75	15
Cattle hides	971.598	742,175	19,061	248,484	8	76	12
Leather	1,900,000	249,000	298,542	1,949,542	15	13	20
Cattle hide upper leather	1,646,000	18,100	45,557	1,673,457	3	1	16
Furskins	361,229	271,414	157,062	246,877	64	75	4
Mink furskins	120,100	90,490	79,350	180,960	73	75	4
Bulbs, roots, rootstocks, clumps, corms, or tubers	57,000	3,668	44,083	97,415	45	6	10/
Live plants	2,750,000	36,264	29,729	2,743,500	1	1	140
Seeds	7/	187,732	79,743	7/	7/	7/	5/ 23

See footnote at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1983 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Grains	27,104,000	13,817,392	71,541	13,385,000	1	51	5/ 1,172
Corn	13,579,000	6,473,568	8,127	7,113,600	6/	48	5/ 715
Rice (paddy and brown)	861,408	17,298	1,196	845,306	6/	2	5/ 11
Wheat	10,406,000	6,235,300	5,838	4,176,500	6/	60	5/ 443
Milled grain products	3,500,000	1,141,886	19,698	2,378,000	6/	33	22
Milled rice	1,638,000	754,816	11,148	894,300	46	1	6
Milled wheat	2,800,000	320,290	2,106	2,482,000	6/	11	15
Malts and starches	7/	33,360	27,205	7/	7/	7/	13
Malts	727,000	9,332	9,306	727,000	1	1	2
Starches	7/	24,028	17,899	7/	7/	7/	9
Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen	7,347,300	377,824	566,833	7,536,300	8	5	5/ 17
Cucumbers, fresh, chilled, or frozen	96,040	4,628	54,467	145,900	37	5	5/ 14
Tomatoes, fresh, chilled, or frozen	651,700	48,008	228,870	832,600	27	7	5/ 14
Vegetables, dried, desiccated or dehydrated	832,300	268,200	37,687	592,787	6	32	2
Vegetables, processed (except dried or frozen)	2,747,700	107,783	212,119	2,852,036	7	4	38
Mushrooms and truffles	222,300	4,591	116,767	247,733	47	2	12
Mushrooms, otherwise prepared or preserved	152,220	230	99,071	251,061	39	6/	1
Nuts, shelled or not shelled, blanched, or otherwise prepared or preserved	1,402,000	534,061	251,699	1,120,000	22	38	5/ 53
Almonds	256,360	243,605	522	13,277	4	95	50
Filberts	4,516	5,462	5,967	5,121	117	119	5/ 1
Pistachio nuts	38,508	8,802	13,817	43,523	32	23	10/ 500
Fruit, fresh	2,500,000	833,000	931,000	2,600,000	36	33	5/ 58
Berries, fresh	420,000	31,991	18,962	407,000	5	8	5/ 22
Cherries, fresh	74,000	14,010	742	60,700	1	19	5/ 18
Citrus fruit	1,634,029	454,951	49,990	1,229,068	4	28	75
Fruit, dried	348,300	177,319	38,314	209,300	18	51	7
Fruit, prepared or preserved (except dried)	5,119,000	119,323	258,208	5,258,000	5	2	34
Olives	22,600	2,650	77,027	96,877	80	12	5/ 1
Candied, crystallized, or glace nuts, fruits, fruit peel, and other vegetable substances	79,400	1,322	8,691	86,800	10	2	1
Sugar, sirups, and molasses:							
Sugar, sugar beets, and sugar cane	2,386,000	52,350	1,026,502	3,360,152	6/	6/	24
Molasses	121,852	17,296	83,701	188,257	44	14	24
Corn sweeteners	2,203,000	9,790	1,545	2,194,755	6/	6/	9
Flavored or blended sugars, sirups, and molasses, maple sugar and sirup, and honey	4,400,000	25,444	96,993	4,471,549	2	1	12
Cocoa and confectionery	10,300,000	81,677	935,768	11,154,091	8	1	65
Coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, mate	7,000,000	100,000	2,906,000	9,800,000	6/	6/	12
Coffee	6,000,000	95,000	178,000	6,100,000	3	2	12
Spices	8,000,000	21,000	131,000	931,000	14	3	8
Fruit juices	537,000	219,824	455,559	772,000	59	41	33

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1983 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Soft drinks and certain other nonalcoholic beverages	22,425,000	41,078	47,396	22,431,000	6/	6/	115
Ale, porter, stout, and beer	11,694,000	38,111	515,235	12,171,124	4	6/	43
Wines and certain other fermented alcoholic beverages	1,700,000	32,000	855,000	2,600,000	33	2	12
Distilled spirits	2,734,000	61,000	1,226,000	3,892,000	32	2	12
Tobacco and tobacco products	13,000,000	2,647,000	817,000	11,170,000	7	20	51
Cigarettes	12,200,000	1,125,712	11,065	11,085,400	6/	9	41
Cigars	270,000	8,511	44,849	306,300	15	3	5
Oilseeds	12,879,000	6,162,343	79,824	6,796,500	1	48	5/ 635
Cottonseed	242,000	1,615	15	240,000	6/	1	5/ 54
Flaxseed	46,700	474	23,700	69,900	34	1	5/ 6
Soybeans	12,144,000	5,925,421	758	6,219,400	6/	49	5/ 560
Sunflower seed	447,000	222,587	9,571	234,000	4	50	5/ 11
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and greases	6,121,000	1,504,393	461,856	5,078,500	9	25	37
Corn oil	234,000	89,561	33	144,000	6/	38	9
Cottonseed oil	247,000	106,263	4,554	145,200	6/	43	5
Soybean oil	2,480,000	414,549	16	2,065,500	6/	17	8
Other vegetable oils	350,000	188,646	445,037	606,400	73	54	1
Animal and marine-animal oils	1,081,000	600,641	7,587	427,900	2	61	10
Shortening and cooking oils	5,620,000	44,734	4,628	5,579,900	6/	1	11
Natural gums and resins, except pine gum	7/	27,868	66,779	7/	7/	7/	1
Edible preparations:							
Bakery products, except bread	8,600,000	41,108	131,228	8,690,120	2	6/	45
Bread made with yeast as the leavening substance	13,400,000	5,860	24,853	13,418,933	6/	6/	166
Cereal breakfast foods	4,250,000	28,218	7,950	4,229,732	6/	1	16
Chewing gum	950,000	8,486	12,263	953,777	1	1	5
Macaroni, noodles, vermicelli, and similar ailmentary pastes	1,100,000	7,994	50,754	1,142,760	4	1	8
Sauces	4,050,000	38,922	46,754	4,057,832	1	1	24
Soups	1,650,000	14,669	26,263	1,661,594	2	1	26
Edible preparations, not specially provided for	11,200,000	399,417	157,234	10,947,817	1	4	83
Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor	23,053,482	2,819,347	162,292	20,396,427	1	12	67
Naval stores	183,700	48,856	7,337	141,481	5	27	4
Miscellaneous vegetable products:							
Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other fresh plant parts	349,000	9,803	163,033	502,230	32	3	11
Hops, hop extract, and lupulin	136,884	66,017	32,319	103,200	31	24	10/ 200
Tonka and vanilla beans	0	7/	51,140	51,100	100	7/	0
Miscellaneous vegetable products	7/	53,400	99,897	7/	7/	7/	7/

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1983 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
FOREST PRODUCTS							
Rough wood products	15,775,000	1,400,999	303,762	14,677,763	2	9	130
Logs	8,454,000	1,166,544	27,433	7,314,889	6/	14	86
Lumber	7,072,000	899,427	2,700,690	8,873,263	30	13	153
Softwood lumber	5,583,000	602,443	2,461,590	7,442,148	33	11	130
Hardwood lumber	1,414,000	288,423	120,071	1,245,648	10	20	23
Millwork	5,812,000	35,401	121,942	5,598,541	2	1	75
Miscellaneous wood manufactures	5,075,000	170,217	539,690	5,444,000	10	3	96
Prefabricated buildings	1,401,400	33,551	5,610	1,373,000	6/	2	18
Plywood and building boards	7,455,431	322,831	754,033	7,886,633	10	4	74
Hardwood veneer and plywood	987,331	100,584	552,991	1,439,738	38	10	20
Softwood veneer and plywood	3,828,100	151,787	26,237	3,702,550	1	4	39
Particle board	607,000	22,724	83,705	667,981	13	4	6
Wood pulp	2,200,000	1,432,000	1,472,000	2,200,000	67	65	12
Waste paper	1,800,000	309,000	27,000	1,500,000	2	17	5
Building papers	395,000	6,316	48,755	437,439	1/	2	6
Industrial paperboard	10,000,000	1,098,000	43,000	8,900,000	6/	11	55
Containerboard (Kraft linerboard)	4,300,000	583,000	13,000	3,730,000	6/	14	27
Fine papers (printing, writing, and specialty paper items)	18,500,000	540,000	3,570,000	21,530,000	17	3	132
Newsprint	2,308,000	127,000	2,758,000	4,939,000	57	6	7
Wallpaper	185,000	11,457	119,636	293,179	41	6	2
Albums	100,000	3,363	41,552	138,189	30	3	1
Industrial papers, packaging and miscellaneous papers	46,500,000	804,000	486,000	46,200,000	1	2	367
Boxes (light and heavy containers; bags)	19,900,000	137,000	78,000	19,800,000	6/	1	191
Miscellaneous books	8,000,000	600,000	357,000	7,757,000	5	8	62
Printed matter	79,500,000	739,000	385,000	79,100,000	6/	1	1,100
Newspapers	24,250,000	15,000	70,000	24,300,000	6/	6/	415
Periodicals	10,700,000	388,000	46,000	10,400,000	6/	4	83
Decalcomanias	236,800	11,349	6,710	232,161	3	5	4
TEXTILES, APPAREL, AND FOOTWEAR							
Raw fibers:							
Cotton	2,468,900	1,817,087	3,287	655,100	1	74	7/
Wool and fine animal hair	104,905	53,542	149,407	200,770	74	51	3
Man-made fibers	11,717,000	569,817	130,027	11,277,210	1	5	86
Noncellulosic man-made fibers	10,465,700	400,478	119,859	10,185,081	1	4	72
Cellulosic man-made fibers	1,252,300	169,339	10,168	1,093,129	1	14	14

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1983 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Textile fibers processed, but not woven or knit (except cordage)	16,060,000	452,558	292,403	15,899,845	2	3	166
Spun yarn, including chenille yarns and handwork yarns	10,259,000	86,513	187,528	10,360,015	2	1	90
Spun yarn of cotton, manmade fibers, or silk	9,403,000	82,927	137,206	9,457,279	2	1	80
Spun yarn, of wool or hair	275,000	1,413	38,678	312,265	12	1	8
Filament yarn of manmade fibers	2,406,500	345,653	93,236	2,154,083	4	14	17
Sewing thread	626,300	27,198	7,334	606,436	1	4	8
Cordage and fish netting and nets	290,600	15,028	94,330	369,902	26	5	9
Fish netting and nets	15,600	706	7,333	22,227	33	5	1
Cordage	275,000	14,322	86,997	347,675	25	5	8
Broadwoven fabrics	17,126,000	614,106	1,523,746	18,035,640	8	4	275
Broadwoven fabrics, of cotton	6,749,000	188,833	566,384	7,126,551	8	3	149
Broadwoven fabrics, of manmade fibers	9,287,000	388,425	586,730	9,485,305	6	4	108
Broadwoven fabrics, of silk	50,100	5,847	120,807	165,060	73	12	1
Broadwoven fabrics, of wool	1,037,942	5,473	120,280	1,152,749	10	1	17
Knit fabrics	4,386,000	60,492	18,090	4,343,598	6/	1	15
Narrow fabrics, machine clothing, belting and belts, and hose, of textile materials: Narrow fabrics	1,034,000	66,525	34,413	1,001,888	3	6	22
Webs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, n.s.p.f	1,968,500	153,481	68,388	1,883,407	4	8	16
Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires	880,000	62,631	1,794	819,163	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.	1,696,200	203,531	86,228	1,578,897	6	12	13
Textile furnishings	10,964,255	398,728	621,276	11,186,803	6	4	124
Floor coverings	5,804,183	270,192	333,106	5,867,097	6	5	49
Curtains and draperies	1,102,972	13,581	15,009	1,104,400	1	1	25
Textile furnishings, except floor coverings, curtains, and draperies	4,057,100	114,955	273,161	4,215,306	7	3	50
Wearing apparel and accessories, including leather, fur, rubber, and plastic apparel	55,100,000	796,182	9,574,490	63,878,308	15	1	1,164
Sweaters	980,200	2,721	984,427	1,961,906	50	6/	16
Women's, girls', and infants' shirts and blouses	4,319,800	37,361	1,541,109	5,823,548	27	1	88
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, skirts, coats, and jackets	3,930,000	32,909	1,049,427	4,946,518	21	1	62
Women's, girls', and infants' trousers, slacks, and shorts	3,725,900	19,234	919,361	4,626,027	20	1	68
Women's, girls', and infants' dresses	3,952,600	43,477	290,881	4,200,004	7	6/	136
Men's and boys' shirts	3,535,600	74,416	1,288,423	4,749,607	27	2	94

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1983 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Men's and boys' suits, coats, and jackets	3,287,700	21,631	710,173	3,976,242	18	1	71
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts	5,242,000	78,209	614,209	5,778,000	11	2	161
Robes and dressing gowns	449,300	7,729	45,497	487,068	9	2	9
Men's and boys' neckwear	382,000	2,519	27,228	406,709	7	1	7
Body-supporting garments	970,000	85,902	182,480	1,066,578	17	9	16
Hosiery, including panty hose	2,573,000	42,564	23,230	2,553,666	1	2	66
Headwear	615,000	21,824	139,928	733,104	19	4	16
Gloves	614,100	71,588	243,742	786,254	31	12	13
Wearing apparel and articles, n.s.p.f., of fur on the skin	410,000	38,824	201,901	573,077	35	10	3
Leather wearing apparel, except gloves and headwear, not subject to textile import restraints	211,500	6,553	271,906	476,853	57	3	4
Footwear	4,889,417	102,204	3,993,106	8,780,319	46	2	146
Rubber footwear	504,700	12,200	331,147	823,647	40	2	18
Nonrubber footwear	4,387,717	90,004	3,661,959	7,959,672	46	2	128
ENERGY AND CHEMICALS							
Benzenoid hydrocarbons (primary)	3,796,249	432,724	436,815	3,800,340	12	11	3
Benzenoid organic chemicals	15,162,089	1,393,827	877,914	14,625,011	6	9	26
Synthetic organic pesticides, total	4,056,011	1,280,029	276,997	3,052,979	9	32	22
Botanical pesticides, total	25,000	687	11,759	36,072	33	3	8/
Chemical elements	5,050,000	214,195	207,264	5,043,069	4	4	21
Inorganic acids	1,300,000	83,774	111,615	1,327,841	8	6	9
Certain inorganic chemical compounds	13,000,000	2,527,627	2,295,688	12,768,061	18	19	94
Aluminum compounds:							
Aluminum oxide	864,503	160,149	743,617	1,447,971	51	19	5
Antimony compounds	28,937	8,823	13,460	33,574	40	31	8/
Calcium compounds:							
Calcium chloride	101,057	9,550	1,293	92,800	1	10	8/
Magnesium compounds	59,101	10,915	9,803	57,989	17	19	1
Manganese compounds	50,000	12,420	28,517	66,097	43	25	2
Molybdenum compounds	25,600	22,158	7,583	11,025	69	87	1
Phosphorus compounds	100,000	6,530	3,683	97,153	4	7	1
Silver compounds	1,563,000	3,651	30,539	1,589,888	2	6/	1
Sodium compounds:							
Sodium bicarbonate	120,000	5,640	3,522	117,882	3	5	1
Sodium carbonate	685,000	154,585	2,700	533,115	1	23	3
Sodium chloride	597,000	12,368	60,211	644,843	9	2	5
Sodium hydrosulfite	75,300	13,747	4,673	66,226	7	18	8/

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1983 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Sodium sulfate	80,285	11,380	27,332	96,237	28	14	8/
Tungsten compounds	97,776	12,037	15,381	101,120	15	12	1
Uranium compounds	806,231	110,055	214,512	910,688	24	14	5
Vanadium compounds:							
Vanadium pentoxide	34,400	7,678	2,363	29,085	8	22	1
Zinc compounds:							
Zinc sulfate	17,332	1,359	1,497	17,442	9	8	1
Zirconium compounds:							
Zirconium oxide	11,200	1,898	1,864	11,166	17	17	1
Sulfur dioxide	26,000	1,799	3,052	27,253	11	7	1
Hydrogen peroxide	112,000	12,792	1,758	100,966	2	11	1
Miscellaneous non benzenoid organic compounds	22,904,929	2,806,060	1,327,884	21,426,753	6	12	111
Organic acids, acid anhydrides, and acyl halides	4,192,595	107,907	89,693	4,174,381	2	3	15
Salts of organic acids (non benzenoid)	241,210	19,366	42,122	263,966	16	8	71
Aldehydes (non benzenoid)	762,206	36,840	26,704	752,020	4	5	10
Ketones (non benzenoid)	651,146	54,656	23,951	620,441	4	8	4
Monohydric alcohols, unsubstituted, and halohydrins (non benzenoid)	2,358,742	182,847	222,246	2,398,141	9	8	18
Polyhydric alcohols and their derivatives (non benzenoid)	2,348,893	366,622	81,900	2,064,171	4	16	9
Esters of monohydric alcohols, organic acids, and inorganic acids (non benzenoid)	1,868,510	336,305	24,344	1,556,549	2	18	6
Epoxides, halogenated expoxides, ethers of monohydric alcohols, and acetals	2,350,117	83,557	20,711	2,287,271	1	4	9
Halogenated hydrocarbons (non benzenoid)	5,697,001	373,103	83,438	5,407,336	2	7	29
Miscellaneous organic chemicals (non benzenoid)	2,434,509	643,872	152,853	1,943,490	8	27	4
Hydrocarbons (aliphatic)	12,891,572	203,061	370,827	13,059,338	3	2	6
Drugs and related products	27,640,000	2,553,000	1,343,000	26,430,000	5	9	180
Plastics and resin materials	21,254,790	2,636,391	454,010	19,072,409	2	12	75
Elastomers, total	3,250,554	612,259	928,141	3,566,436	26	19	10
Flavoring extracts	360,000	115,533	31,447	275,914	11	32	15
Essential oils	190,000	100,471	98,246	187,775	52	53	4
Glue, gelatin, and related products	372,000	34,030	50,097	388,067	13	9	3
Aromatic or odoriferous substances	10,000,000	414,864	371,352	9,213,784	4	4	55
Surface-active agents	2,449,000	110,667	65,434	2,403,767	3	5	7
Soaps and synthetic detergents	7,800,000	150,029	29,885	7,679,856	6/	2	45
Synthetic dyes, total	759,431	81,069	230,532	908,944	25	11	8
Synthetic toners (pigments) and lakes, total	480,357	77,462	62,374	465,269	13	16	6
Dyes and tanning products of vegetable origin, total	2,000	3,936	25,655	23,639	109	197	1
Synthetic tanning materials	19,834	1,591	680	18,923	4	8	1

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1983 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Inorganic pigments and pigment-like materials, total	2,450,000	224,523	354,840	2,580,317	14	9	11
Inks and ink powders, total	1,680,000	51,941	25,340	1,630,599	2	3	10
Paints and related items, total	8,555,649	230,138	37,839	8,363,350	1	3	60
Crude petroleum	82,745,734	224,870	36,491,953	119,012,817	31	6/	200
Petroleum products	166,264,800	3,768,688	14,983,983	177,480,095	8	2	101
Natural gas and products derived therefrom	43,641,000	555,212	5,529,783	48,615,911	11	1	240
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials	7,000,000	2,065,000	1,394,000	6,329,000	22	30	45
Explosives, total	872,900	52,668	22,243	842,475	3	6	12
Cleaning and polishing compounds, 10 pounds each or less	1,200,000	40,963	8,927	1,167,964	1	3	9
Certain products in schedule 4, part 13	3,500,000	391,598	434,937	3,543,339	12	11	48
Dextrine and soluble or chemically treated starches	175,000	2,288	6,252	178,964	4	1	7
Coal and other carbonaceous material	24,630,462	4,503,734	45,194	20,171,922	6/	18	152
Rubber and plastics waste and scrap; film, strips, sheets, other profile shapes, total	5,720,000	586,541	509,000	5,642,459	9	10	104
Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f., suitable for conducting gases or liquids, including gaskets and pipe fittings, or rubber or plastics	3,600,000	211,335	199,002	3,587,667	6	6	22
Belting and belts for machinery, of rubber or plastics and not containing textile fibers	113,762	7/	11,401	7/	7/	7/	12
Pneumatic tires	9,427	282	1,346	10,491	13	3	70
Tires other than pneumatic tires	710,000	6,067	7,306	711,239	1	1	4
Tubes for tires	93,000	15,853	50,219	127,366	39	17	2
Rubber and plastics in wire and cable insulation coverings	460,000	26,944	3,648	436,704	1	6	46
Fabricated rubber and plastics products	38,250,000	1,063,601	1,055,161	38,241,560	3	3	355
MINERALS AND METALS							
Nonmetallic minerals and products, except ceramic products and glass and glass products:							
Hydraulic cement and cement clinker	4,174,000	7,360	161,706	4,318,346	4	6/	25
Concrete mixes and articles thereof	14,500,000	25,993	17,630	14,491,673	6/	6/	15
Lime	727,000	4,814	14,775	736,961	2	6/	5
Gypsum or plaster rock, gypsum cement and articles thereof	250,000	20,492	59,758	289,266	21	8	5
Sand	2,000,000	32,487	1,416	1,968,929	6/	2	33
Crushed stone	3,300,000	21,137	5,922	3,284,785	6/	1	38
Dimension stone and articles thereof	153,000	21,287	196,016	327,729	60	14	3

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1983 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Mica and mica products	29,000	6,766	5,759	27,993	21	23	1
Graphite, carbons, and calcined petroleum and coal coke not suitable for use as fuel	1,600,000	427,115	135,997	1,308,882	10	27	12
Asbestos and asbestos products	400,000	57,241	80,602	423,361	19	20	14
Abrasives	190,000	28,590	115,212	276,622	42	15	4
Abrasive articles	900.000	65,991	83,555	917,564	13	7	23
Industrial diamonds	125,000	93,642	89,376	120,734	74	75	1
Natural gemstones	7,000	15,607	318,628	310,021	103	223	8/
Cut gemstones and articles thereof	300,000	406,094	2,327,850	2,321,756	105	135	2
Synthetic gemstones							
Clays:							
Clays, china clay or kaolin and ball clay	611,006	162,710	1,034	449,330	6/	27	6
Clays, fuller's earth	112,356	8,694	–	103,662	6/	8	1
Clays, bentonite	96,348	42,580	78	53,846	6/	44	1
Clays, artificially activated and certain other clays	143,872	77,494	2,376	68,754	4	54	3
Nonmetallic minerals and products, n.e.c.	425,000	318,656	405,677	512,021	79	75	5
Fluorspar	10,500	962	43,276	52,814	82	9	8/
Ceramic products:							
Refractory and heat-insulating products	1,326,000	175,743	67,490	1,217,747	6	13	15
Ceramic construction articles:							
Ceramic floor and wall tiles	394,508	13,820	174,008	554,696	31	4	9
Ceramic bricks and structural clay tiles	704,000	5,464	13,901	712,437	2	1	13
Ceramic construction articles, n.e.c.	164,800	6,949	5,091	162,942	3	4	2
Table, kitchen, household, art, and ornamental pottery:							
Pottery products, n.e.c.	270,000	7,684	327,599	589,915	56	3	9
Fine earthenware food utensils	95,000	3,231	240,737	332,506	72	3	4
Vitreous china food utensils	250,000	16,197	197,872	431,675	46	7	7
Industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.:							
Ceramic electrical ware	628,100	116,485	80,632	592,247	14	19	11
Ceramic sanitary ware							
Certain industrial ceramics and ceramic articles, n.s.p.f.	136,300	35,898	16,974	117,376	15	26	3
Glass and glass products:							
Flat glass and products thereof	3,986,000	303,860	303,331	3,985,471	8	8	19
Unprocessed flat glass (float, plate, and sheet, rolled and wire glass)	968,652	130,518	49,891	888,025	6	14	16
Tempered glass	996,500	83,338	79,819	992,981	8	8	13
Laminated glass	720,000	47,333	81,981	754,648	11	7	9
Mirrors of glass	528,110	18,042	58,296	568,364	10	4	8
Glassware and other glass products	9,600,000	432,377	572,661	9,740,284	6	5	109

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1983 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Fiber glass	2,001,957	81,330	16,387	1,937,014	1	4	21
Glass containers	5,300,000	38,460	85,300	5,346,840	2	1	59
Pressed and blown glassware n.e.c.	2,300,000	165,889	421,120	2,555,231	16	7	29
Precious metals	3,932,638	2,059,768	4,858,009	6,730,879	72	52	8
Precious metal ores, and other metal-bearing materials, sweepings, and waste and scrap	1,165,340	717,706	644,853	1,092,487	59	62	8
Platinum group metals	421,731	283,580	707,227	845,378	84	67	8/
Gold bullion	1,633,672	825,418	1,575,570	2,383,824	66	51	1
Silver bullion	1,342,736	169,383	1,926,102	3,099,455	62	13	1
Iron and steel mill products, waste and scrap, pig iron, and ferroalloys:							
Pig iron, and spiegeleisen	10,381,833	528	32,014	10,413,319	6/	6/	2
Ferroalloys:							
Ferrochromium	61,000	4,822	109,682	165,860	3	8	8/
Ferromanganese	63,000	7,515	133,200	188,865	71	12	8/
Ferrosilicon	179,000	10,907	67,834	235,927	29	6	2
Iron and steel mill products, all grades	38,637,000	1,043,452	6,402,890	43,996,438	15	3	243
Copper ore and metal:							
Copper ore, waste and scrap, and unwrought copper:							
Copper ore, copper bearing materials, and waste and scrap	1,751,476	233,516	166,792	1,684,752	10	13	20
Copper, unwrought	2,753,940	155,508	775,921	3,374,353	23	6	5
Copper, wrought	9,140,959	232,684	466,070	9,374,345	5	3	24
Bauxite and aluminum metals:							
Bauxite	11,309	3,078	226,891	235,122	96	27	8/
Aluminum, unwrought and waste and scrap	5,754,298	785,543	1,110,496	6,079,251	18	14	25
Aluminum, wrought other than foil	10,789,350	432,574	547,274	10,904,050	5	4	81
Aluminum foil	714,908	31,742	47,077	730,243	6	4	25
Nickel ore and metal	164,500	99,097	418,943	11/	86	60	8/
Tin ore and metal	95,000	17,305	438,154	11/	85	18	8/
Lead ore and concentrate	214,623	10,583	6,173	210,213	6	5	3
Lead metal and waste and scrap	486,592	40,705	72,067	517,954	14	8	3
Zinc ore and concentrate	278,387	30,088	20,287	268,586	8	11	3
Zinc metal and waste and scrap	278,387	17,370	520,330	781,347	67	6	2
Miscellaneous base metals and ores	8,400,000	892,978	935,489	8,442,511	11	11	540
Ores of cerium and thorium	18,000	19,465	1,517	19,465	8	108	8/
Chrome ore and metal:							
Chrome ore	0	1,874	10,397	8,523	122	0	0
Chrome, unwrought, ex. alloys and waste and scrap	15,043	3,200	13,685	25,528	54	21	8/
Cobalt ore and metal:							
Cobalt, unwrought, unalloyed, and waste and scrap	1,187	5,715	110,076	105,548	104	482	8/

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1983 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Columbium ore and metal:							
Columbium ore	0	9/	10,766	6,750	159	–	0
Columbium, wrought and unwrought and waste and scrap	2,400	9/	44	2,444	2	–	8/
Iron ore	1,944,988	182,744	452,255	2,214,499	19	9	7
Magnesium metal:							
Magnesium, unwrought, and waste and scrap	170,000	113,670	13,324	69,654	19	67	1
Magnesium, wrought	56,000	11,045	607,000	651,955	93	20	1
Manganese ore and metal:							
Manganese ore	216	2,167	19,867	11/ 27,612	72	1,003	7/
Manganese, unwrought, and waste and scrap	28,900	8,740	5,324	25,484	21	30	8/
Mercury ore and metal:							
Mercury, unwrought, and waste and scrap	12,300	0	4,354	16,654	26	–	8/
Molybdenum ore and metal:							
Molybdenum ore and molybdenum-bearing materials	166,612	185,123	15,635	11/ 182,247	9	111	3
Molybdenum, unwrought, and waste and scrap	17,308	4,597	4,441	17,152	26	27	1
Molybdenum, wrought	55,439	11,624	2,331	11/ 46,146	5	21	2
Rhenium metal	2,520		180	11/ 2,700	7	–	8/
Silicon metal:							
Silicon, unwrought, and waste and scrap	113,479	47,846	26,017	91,650	28	42	8/
Silicon metal containing over 99.7% silicon	50,000	10/	25,659	80,000	32		8/
Tantalum ore and metal:							
Tantalum ore	0	0	11,466	11,466	100	–	0
Tantalum, unwrought, and waste and scrap	31,500	20,315	5,056	16,241	31	65	1
Tantalum, wrought	9,500	7,030	27	2,497	1	74	1
Titanium ore and metal:							
Titanium ore and slag	20,000	1,006	53,062	72,056	74	5	1
Titanium sponge	144,300	203	7,856	11/ 151,953	5	6/	2
Titanium, unwrought other than sponge; and waste and scrap	220,000	38,202	5,689	187,487	3	17	2
Titanium, wrought	190,000	22,965	14,354	181,389	8	12	2
Tungsten ore and metal:							
Tungsten ore and tungsten-bearing materials	12,844	11	25,743	50,210	51	6/	300
Tungsten, unwrought, and waste and scrap:							
Tungsten, unwrought	53,000	10,262	2,072	44,810	5	19	3
Tungsten, wrought	99,550	18,221	2,073	83,402	2	18	1
Metallic containers	12,900,000	222,106	90,888	12,968,782	1	2	73
Wire cordage; wire screen, netting, and fencing; bale ties	480,000	99,187	376,382	757,195	50	21	10
Wire strand and rope	470,000	50,649	324,521	743,872	44	11	2
Fencing	99,000	2,708	8,948	105,240	9	3	1
Wire cloth	125,000	18,762	23,864	103,102	23	15	3
Welded wire mesh	25,000	8,109	10,752	27,643	39	32	1

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1983 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Nails, screws, bolts, and other fasteners; locks; builders' hardware; furniture, luggage and saddlery hardware	11,534,785	527,243	898,254	11,905,896	8	5	185
Fasteners:							
Bolts, nuts, and screws	3,364,399	144,241	468,632	3,688,787	13	4	52
Handtools, cutlery, forks and spoons:							
Handtools	10,329,283	802,781	1,038,675	10,565,177	10	8	78
Table flatware:							
Table flatware, precious metals	7/	1,803	8,085	7/	7/	7/	2
Table flatware, stainless steel	84,390	3,070	90,422	171,742	5	4	2
Scissors and shears	44,144	1,319	29,346	68,676	43	3	1
Miscellaneous metal products	25,800,000	1,778,713	2,919,509	26,940,796	10	7	273
Structures of base metal	17,000,000	507,105	170,958	18,663,853	1	3	271
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT							
Boilers, nonelectric motors and engines, and other general-purpose machinery:							
Steam generating boilers and auxilary equipment and parts thereof	2,152,684	564,447	37,776	1,626,013	3	26	25
Gas generators, with or without purifiers, and parts thereof	132,458	31,890	6,323	106,889	6	24	3
Steam engines, steam turbines, and other vapor power units, and parts thereof	1,529,876	375,155	77,291	1,232,012	6	25	19
Internal combustion engines, piston-type, and parts thereof	18,358,516	3,575,115	2,986,326	17,769,727	17	20	154
Internal combustion engines, non-piston type, and parts thereof	8,931,714	3,335,769	1,175,484	6,771,429	17	37	104
Non-piston type aircraft engines	4,935,085	1,076,562	605,104	4,463,627	14	22	35
Water wheels, water turbines, and other water engines, and parts including governors therefor	49,548	18,184	23,058	54,422	42	37	1
Nonelectric engines and motors and parts thereof	418,791	35,550	44,363	427,604	10	9	9
Pumps for liquids and parts thereof	5,744,000	947,967	413,655	5,209,688	8	17	68

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1983 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, air or gas compressors, fans and blowers and parts thereof:							
Fans and blowers and parts thereof	1,947,000	154,254	494,780	2,187,526	18	8	25
Compressors and parts thereof	4,743,600	690,476	339,562	4,392,686	7	15	50
Air pumps, vacuum pumps, and parts thereof	179,000	55,127	69,431	193,304	36	31	2
Air-conditioning machines and parts thereof	6,509,800	924,918	154,261	5,739,143	3	14	60
Furnace burners and non-electric industrial furnaces and ovens, and parts thereof	1,575,000	101,844	38,634	1,511,790	3	7	20
Refrigerators and refrigeration equipment and parts thereof	3,677,479	483,687	149,440	3,343,232	4	13	56
Calendering and similar rolling machines (except metal-working and metal-rolling and glass-working machines), and parts thereof	47,100	16,610	11,321	41,811	27	35	1
Instantaneous or storage water heaters and parts thereof	432,300	23,485	11,612	420,427	3	5	7
Equipment for treating materials by changing temperature and parts thereof	1,145,000	290,920	358,771	1,112,851	23	25	24
Centrifuges and filtering and purifying machinery and parts thereof	2,162,000	734,082	154,721	1,582,639	10	34	28
Wrapping and packaging machinery, machinery for cleaning or drying containers, machinery for aerating beverages, dishwashing machines, and parts thereof	1,907,500	305,492	297,841	1,899,849	16	16	33
Weighing machinery and scales and parts thereof	550,000	61,105	60,210	549,105	11	11	6
Sprayers and dusters and parts thereof	1,100,000	545,839	102,221	556,382	18	50	12
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	16,880,000	4,249,300	589,565	13,220,265	5	25	169
Drilling and boring machinery	3,700,000	273,840	16,237	3,442,397	6/	7	46
Front-end loaders	1,230,000	257,796	159,246	1,131,450	14	21	12
Backhoes, shovels, clamshells, and draglines	1,300,000	90,783	45,952	1,255,169	4	7	11
Lifting, handling, loading, and unloading machinery and parts thereof	4,200,000	532,684	575,431	4,242,747	14	13	33
Agricultural and horticultural machinery; machinery for preparing food and drink:							
Agricultural and horticultural machinery	5,466,728	495,988	275,265	5,246,005	5	9	90

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1983 1/--Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Parts of agricultural and horticultural machinery	1,366,682	227,678	149,991	1,288,995	12	17	12
Lawnmowers and parts thereof	2,568,970	94,144	29,992	2,504,818	1	4	11
Machinery for preparing and manufacturing food and drink and parts thereof:							
Machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar and parts thereof	58,500	29,470	5,063	34,093	15	50	1
Meat and poultry packing plant machinery and equipment and parts thereof	157,384	58,202	17,717	116,899	15	37	3
Flour mill and grain mill machinery and parts thereof	58,710	31,059	5,463	33,114	17	53	1
Bakery machinery and parts thereof	136,527	44,943	35,852	127,436	28	34	3
Machinery for preparing and processing fruit and vegetables and parts thereof	109,646	43,633	10,646	76,659	14	40	2
Miscellaneous machinery for preparing and manufacturing food or drink, and parts thereof	342,873	122,221	71,150	291,802	24	36	6
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	1,354,000	195,114	200,614	1,359,500	15	14	15
Printing trades machinery, other than for textiles, and parts thereof	3,615,000	478,001	459,721	3,596,720	13	13	55
Duplicating machines and parts thereof	311,498	52,190	23,350	282,658	8	17	4
Textile printing machinery and parts thereof	27,068	9,599	9,454	26,923	35	36	8/
Textile machines; laundry and dry-cleaning machines; sewing machines:							
Machines for extruding or drawing man-made textile filaments	22,738	455	4,517	26,800	17	2	8/
Textile yarn-producing machinery	148,335	12,691	139,659	275,303	51	9	3
Textile yarn-preparing machines	129,930	10,845	50,593	169,678	30	8	2
Weaving machines	54,136	4,850	163,804	213,090	77	9	2
Knitting machines	35,730	9,018	68,162	94,894	72	25	1
Textile machines for making lace, net, braid, embroidery, trimmings, fabrics, or other textile articles	23,820	6,128	17,042	34,734	49	26	1
Machines for making felt and nonwoven fabrics including bonded fabrics, in the piece or in shapes, including felt-hat making machines and hat-making blocks; and parts thereof	20,572	4,448	16,288	32,412	50	22	8/

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1983 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Household and commercial laundry equipment and parts thereof	2,511,449	151,986	60,916	2,420,379	3	6	21
Textile bleaching, dyeing, washing, cleaning, finishing, dressing, coating, and drying machines and parts thereof	150,501	18,462	45,973	178,012	26	12	2
Fabric folding, reeling, or cutting machines	42,227	22,587	6,185	25,825	24	54	8/
Parts of textile machinery	528,377	109,112	195,873	615,138	32	21	12
Cordage machines and parts thereof	30,317	3,999	3,523	29,841	12	13	8/
Sewing machines and parts thereof including furniture specially designed for such machines	179,429	100,837	270,847	349,439	78	56	4
Machines for working metal, stone, and other materials:							
Converters, ingot molds, and casting machines, and parts thereof	872,000	54,174	142,975	960,801	15	6	5
Metal rolling mills and parts thereof	623,000	82,266	80,648	621,382	13	13	5
Metalworking machine tools and parts thereof	2,940,700	681,543	1,092,067	3,351,224	33	23	53
Non-metalworking machine tools and parts thereof	2,023,400	239,425	167,468	1,951,443	9	12	14
Tool holders and accessories	1,929,800	118,269	46,644	1,858,175	3	6	32
Nonelectrically powered hand tools and parts thereof	1,102,000	228,244	255,712	1,129,468	23	21	13
Gas-operated welding, brazing, cutting and surface tempering appliances and parts thereof	210,000	55,730	5,840	160,110	4	27	4
Office machines	44,325,000	11,611,345	6,647,750	39,361,405	17	26	475
Typewriters not incorporating a calculating mechanism	1,445,000	152,007	395,281	1,688,274	23	11	32
Typewriters, nonautomatic, with hand-operated keyboard	530,000	50,390	327,310	806,920	41	10	12
Typewriters without a hand-operated keyboard and automatic typewriters	915,000	101,617	67,971	881,354	8	11	20
Calculating, accounting, and similar machines employing a calculating mechanism:							
Automatic data processing machines	30,596,670	2,309,288	1,887,366	30,174,748	7	8	342
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing	305,000	23,931	283,390	564,459	50	8	3
Calculators, hand-held or pocket type	198,250	13,950	120,456	304,756	40	7	2
Calculating machines, except hand-held or pocket type calculators, employing solid-state circuitry in the calculating mechanism	106,750	9,981	162,935	259,704	63	9	1
Other office machines and parts:							

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1983 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Copying machines	6,200,000	280,026	654,187	6,574,161	10	5	63
Miscellaneous machines:							
Shoe machinery and parts thereof	50,000	18,803	20,508	51,705	40	38	1
Machinery for sorting, screening, separating, washing, crushing, grinding, or mixing mineral substances in solid form, and parts thereof	546,700	217,527	84,394	413,567	20	40	9
Glass-working and related machinery and parts thereof	186,900	75,120	26,055	137,835	35	40	4
Molding and forming machines for plastics or rubber and parts thereof	1,000,800	206,300	189,100	983,600	19	21	16
Automatic vending machines and parts thereof	473,600	36,114	9,457	446,943	2	8	7
Tobacco leaf stripping or cutting machines; industrial cigar- or cigarette-making machines and parts thereof	40,788	16,929	49,880	73,739	68	42	1
Miscellaneous machines and parts thereof	9,356,000	1,536,477	777,133	8,596,656	9	16	137
Parts of machines							
Industrial molds	1,296,545	145,835	168,902	1,319,612	13	11	32
Molders' patterns for manufacture of castings	490,745	2,625	1,875	489,995	6/	1	8
Taps, cocks, valves, and similar devices and parts thereof used to control the flow of liquids, gases or solids	5,613,000	715,563	458,963	5,896,600	8	13	97
Antifriction balls and rollers and ball and roller bearings and parts	2,594,868	229,579	412,637	2,777,926	15	9	44
Forged steel grinding balls	130,286	10,875	675	120,086	1	8	2
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	3,178,723	215,901	179,182	3,142,004	6	7	51
Miscellaneous machinery parts	1,825,981	157,306	72,960	1,741,635	4	9	26
Electrical machinery and equipment:							
Motors, generators, transformers, and related equipment	9,800,000	1,279,274	1,293,877	9,814,603	13	13	310
Transformers	3,200,000	164,055	152,709	3,188,654	5	5	86
Motors and generators	6,200,000	539,157	490,218	6,151,061	8	9	87
Generator sets	850,000	230,551	81,415	700,864	12	27	24
Magnets and electromagnetic devices	240,000	19,150	65,055	285,905	23	8	5
Primary cells and batteries	3,850,000	202,379	237,067	3,884,668	6	5	38
Storage batteries	2,650,000	80,824	135,607	2,704,783	5	3	25
Portable electric hand tools	932,400	75,281	118,265	975,384	12	8	17
Vacuum cleaners, floor polishers, and parts thereof	1,201,152	96,959	45,138	1,149,331	4	8	13
Electromechanical household appliances and parts thereof	1,614,727	63,455	109,928	1,661,200	7	4	23

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1983 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Electric shavers, hair clippers, and scissors and parts thereof	54,708	11,885	65,076	107,899	60	22	1
Ignition equipment	2,700,000	239,695	226,648	2,686,953	8	9	61
Electric lighting equipment for motor vehicles	470,000	24,193	84,379	530,186	16	5	10
Portable electric lamps	175,000	12,164	22,811	185,647	12	7	2
Electric furnaces and ovens, welding, brazing, induction and dielectric heating equipment	2,800,000	293,441	152,475	2,659,034	6	11	36
Electrothermic household appliances, other than cooking stoves and ranges, furnaces, heaters, and ovens; and parts thereof	1,677,390	133,257	373,388	1,917,521	20	8	24
Electric cooking stoves and ranges and parts thereof	1,695,800	115,828	481,764	2,061,110	23	7	20
Electric furnaces, heaters, and ovens and parts thereof	689,585	22,518	76,093	743,160	10	3	9
Telephone and telegraph apparatus	12,164,000	789,960	1,208,487	12,582,527	10	7	146
Telephone switching and switchboard equipment	5,250,000	439,907	276,089	5,086,182	6	8	55
Telephone instruments	1,210,000	27,714	415,058	1,597,344	26	2	12
Microphones, loudspeakers, and related equipment	1,033,000	193,451	557,662	1,397,211	40	19	8
Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic apparatus and related equipment	11,500,000	2,077,874	9,218,266	18,640,392	50	18	195
Television cameras	180,000	44,726	297,491	432,765	69	25	5
Television apparatus:							
Television receivers	3,943,304	186,905	1,095,547	4,851,943	23	5	22
Radio receivers and parts	2,879,000	960,175	1,678,603	3,597,428	47	33	67
Automobile radio receivers	541,000	75,884	246,138	711,254	35	14	14
Broadcast band radio receivers other than automobile type	253,900	9,777	568,021	812,144	70	4	3
Transceivers	1,283,386	252,991	140,042	1,170,437	12	20	15
Record players, phonographs, record changers, and turntables, and parts thereof	515,500	25,738	214,142	703,904	30	5	11
Tape recorders, tape players, and dictation machines	425,000	212,182	3,347,315	3,560,133	94	50	10
Radio navigational, radar, and radio remote control apparatus and parts thereof	10,874,579	651,347	118,175	10,223,232	1	6	159
Radar	4,536,571	429,113	37,140	4,144,598	1	10	58
Electric sound and visual signalling apparatus	1,260,000	311,511	269,136	1,217,625	22	25	24
Electrical capacitors	1,550,000	226,423	288,958	1,612,535	18	15	31
Aluminum electrolytic fixed capacitors	160,000	11,972	56,466	204,494	28	8	4
Tantalum electrolytic fixed capacitors	225,000	53,716	21,810	193,094	11	24	8

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1983 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Ceramic fixed capacitors	430,000	83,996	119,730	465,734	26	20	11
Articles for making and breaking electrical circuits	19,530,000	1,757,689	1,365,131	19,137,442	7	9	270
Electrical switches and relays:							
Circuit breakers	1,730,000	146,008	60,693	1,644,685	4	8	23
Switches other than circuit breakers	803,000	231,243	281,735	853,492	33	29	11
Fuses	380,000	40,547	14,252	353,705	4	11	7
Connectors	2,700,000	302,276	214,711	2,612,435	8	11	40
Switchboards and switchgear assemblies	1,950,000	61,259	11,538	1,850,279	1	3	30
AC motor starters and contactors	1,500,000	16,688	14,041	1,497,353	1	1	15
Electrical resistors	905,000	149,356	208,927	964,571	22	17	21
Fixed resistors	540,000	98,385	108,225	549,840	20	18	13
Carbon composition resistors	71,000	8,773	10,202	72,429	14	12	2
Film resistors	275,000	15,672	43,237	302,565	14	6	6
Wirewound resistors	97,000	8,434	6,480	95,046	7	9	2
Automatic voltage regulators	435,000	34,542	21,757	421,215	5	8	8
Electric lamps	2,295,000	125,696	209,468	2,378,772	9	6	24
Electronic tubes (except X-ray)	1,980,000	260,104	211,472	1,931,368	11	13	37
Television picture tubes	745,000	30,465	39,362	753,897	4	4	17
Semiconductors	11,829,000	4,388,522	4,997,253	12,437,731	40	37	225
Transistors	850,000	97,896	248,502	1,000,606	25	12	14
Integrated circuits	8,353,814	1,025,724	4,146,836	11,474,926	36	12	145
Electrical conductors	11,100,000	641,080	725,669	11,184,589	7	6	73
Miscellaneous electrical articles	7,824,000	1,027,387	572,952	7,369,565	8	13	95
Rail locomotives and rolling stock	3,044,800	402,069	153,615	2,796,346	6	13	33
Motor vehicles:							
Automobile trucks and truck tractors	19,200,000	1,357,359	4,531,263	22,373,904	20	7	82
Motor buses	1,430,000	60,392	276,871	1,646,479	17	4	5
Passenger automobiles	51,125,000	4,242,618	24,344,512	71,226,894	34	8	225
Snowmobiles	102,000	6,976	50,403	159,379	32	7	1
Special purpose motor vehicles	2,200,000	473,196	398,883	2,125,687	19	22	23
Bodies and chassis for motor vehicles	2,260,000	465,058	752,690	2,547,632	30	21	31
Motor vehicle parts, except bodies and chassis	27,956,000	6,752,689	4,918,135	26,121,446	19	24	300
Tractors, including parts	4,700,600	1,728,999	968,419	3,940,020	25	37	59
Fork-lift trucks and similar industrial vehicles, including parts	2,490,000	221,532	176,063	2,444,531	7	9	25
Tanks and other self-propelled armored vehicles, including parts	3,200,000	901,719	19,112	2,317,393	1	28	29
Motorcycles, including parts	340,000	85,236	773,650	1,028,414	75	25	5
Vehicles (including trailers), not self-propelled, including parts	1,231,000	71,467	49,627	1,209,160	4	6	23
Aircraft and spacecraft, including parts	35,081,000	12,070,942	2,011,994	25,022,052	8	34	719

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1983 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Airplanes (military and nonmilitary)	18,640,000	7,391,070	887,002	12,135,932	7	40	579
Pleasure boats; floating structures	3,002,123	629,992	534,512	2,906,643	18	21	63
Yachts or pleasure boats, including parts	2,572,545	332,028	266,164	2,506,681	11	13	40
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES							
Handbags	550,000	9,198	485,782	1,026,584	47	2	16
Luggage	610,000	32,579	401,927	979,348	41	5	12
Flat goods	365,000	5,542	109,124	468,582	23	2	9
Ophthalmic goods	1,301,000	109,682	451,785	1,643,103	27	8	32
Optical instruments, components and lenses, except ophthalmic:							
Optical lenses (except ophthalmic lenses) and elements	220,000	85,398	280,187	414,789	68	39	8
Optical instruments and components other than optical lenses	1,005,000	208,968	194,326	1,994,658	10	21	14
Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus	3,800,000	572,930	261,032	3,488,102	7	15	56
Orthopedic, prosthetic, and surgical appliances and supplies	3,900,000	361,391	83,466	3,622,075	2	9	65
Dental instruments and parts (including artificial teeth and dentures)	275,000	123,487	41,223	192,736	21	45	4
X-ray equipment and electro-medical apparatus and parts:							
Electro-medical apparatus and parts	2,200,000	783,271	207,035	1,623,764	13	36	28
Apparatus based on the use of X-rays or of radiations, whether for medical, industrial, or other uses and parts	1,250,000	348,972	458,000	1,359,028	34	28	13
Surveying, hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological, geophysical instruments, and parts	4,000,000	901,850	225,803	3,323,953	7	23	54
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	680,000	75,919	399,288	1,003,369	40	11	12
Balances of a sensitivity of 5 centigrams or better, and parts; and weights	21,000	10,095	19,509	30,414	64	48	1
Machines and appliances for determining the strength of articles or materials under compression, tension, torsion or shearing stress, and parts	235,000	125,372	15,427	125,055	12	53	4

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1983 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Hydrometers, thermometers, barometers, and similar instruments	140,000	38,130	26,837	128,707	21	27	3
Apparatus for measuring, checking or controlling liquids, or gases, or controlling temperature, and parts	5,250,000	1,066,600	268,287	4,451,687	6	20	81
Instruments for physical or chemical analysis, and parts	2,300,000	878,835	133,183	1,554,348	9	38	40
Speedometers, tachometers, revolution counters and similar counting devices, and parts	300,000	50,233	49,698	299,465	17	17	3
Instruments and apparatus for measuring or detecting alpha, beta, gamma, X-ray, cosmic or similar radiations, and parts	450,000	118,217	17,877	349,660	5	26	12
Instruments and apparatus to measure or check electrical quantities, and parts	4,900,000	1,444,741	164,307	3,619,566	5	29	72
Electricity, gas, and liquid supply meters, and parts	880,000	66,536	15,872	829,336	2	8	14
Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (including time clocks and time stamps) and parts:							
Watches and watch movements	20,240	1,618	740,216	758,838	94	8	1
Clocks and clock movements	360,755	12,241	223,097	12/	12/	3	9
Motion-picture cameras and parts thereof	31,000	27,439	14,926	18,487	81	89	1
Photographic cameras, other than motion-picture cameras, photographic enlargers, and camera-enlargers, and parts thereof	880,000	190,979	631,491	1,320,512	48	22	22
Projectors and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing systems, and parts; and projection screens	207,000	79,674	32,011	159,337	20	38	9
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, combinations thereof, and parts	57,000	8,480	3,363	51,883	6	15	2
Photographic lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings and filters; film reels and reel cans; and frames and mounts for photographic slides	68,000	16,945	18,570	69,625	27	25	1
Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus, photographic light meters, and half-tone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes; and range-finders designed to be used with photographic cameras, and parts thereof	26,000	7,267	84,919	103,652	82	28	4
Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still pictures)	506,000	154,433	96,458	448,025	22	31	3

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1983 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film	44,000	16,085	5,123	33,038	16	37	1
Photographic film, photosensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates, sensitized but not exposed	4,700,000	915,858	454,570	4,238,712	11	19	4
Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed; and heat sensitive papers	1,650,000	291,364	247,839	1,606,475	15	18	3
Motion-picture film in any form on which pictures, or sound and pictures, have been recorded, whether or not developed, news sound recordings relating to current events abroad; and sound recordings produced on photographic or magnetic film, tape, or wire, and suitable for use in connection with motion-picture exhibits	273,000	67,160	16,478	222,318	7	25	163
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded	289,000	34,002	7,406	262,404	3	12	16
Phonograph records	1,148,000	49,417	38,795	1,137,378	3	4	14
Sound recordings other than phonograph records, and magnetic recordings	520,000	161,653	50,427	408,774	12	32	12
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon	774,000	487,855	511,429	797,574	64	63	6
Sound recordings on disc of soft wax (master records), or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export; and scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials	7/	16,603	20,790	7/	7/	7/	7/
Musical instruments, parts and accessories	915,000	129,311	315,259	1,100,948	29	14	20
Musical instruments	869,250	98,776	241,139	1,011,613	24	11	19
Pianos (including electric pianos, harpsichords, etc.)	205,600	9,867	73,873	269,606	27	1	5
Organs (including pipe, reed and electronic)	150,800	12,580	30,696	168,916	18	8	7
Furniture, mattresses, and pillows, cushions, and similar furnishings	23,660,000	545,126	1,848,390	24,963,264	7	2	470
Bedsprings and mattresses, including convertible sofas, sofa beds, and similar dual-purpose sleep furniture, and boxsprings	2,300,000	8,579	4,707	2,296,128	6/	6/	26

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1983 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Furniture other than medical, motor-vehicle or aircraft, bedsprings or mattresses, convertible sofas, sofa beds or similar dual-purpose furniture	19,155,900	441,449	1,424,311	20,138,762	7	2	320
Nontextile floor coverings	1,180,000	103,979	49,366	1,125,357	4	9	10
Small arms (bore diameter 30 mm and under)	13/ 768,000	147,197	93,299	714,102	13	19	17
Ordnance and accessories	13/ 735,700	485,677	7/	7/	7/	66	30
Ammunition and munitions	13/ 4,507,300	1,396,493	24,543	3,135,350	1	31	149
Games	1,995,100	298,406	631,139	2,327,733	27	15	21
Sporting goods	3,311,000	353,763	775,383	3,732,620	21	11	48
Fishing tackle	415,000	21,290	155,203	548,283	28	5	10
Golf equipment	520,000	127,118	70,421	463,303	15	14	8
Lawn tennis equipment	120,000	42,087	63,587	141,500	45	35	3
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, toboggans, and parts of the foregoing:							
Snow skis	46,000	14,212	50,654	82,442	61	31	1
Bicycles	565,000	2,146	199,233	762,087	26	–	8
Parts of bicycles	115,000	10,445	130,128	234,683	55	9	2
Children's vehicles, except bicycles, and baby carriages, and parts thereof	355,000	4,294	38,624	389,330	10	1	6
Dolls and stuffed toy figures of animate objects	189,400	13,425	340,754	516,729	66	7	7
Toys (except games), models, tricks, and party favors	1,623,100	198,008	685,074	2,110,166	32	12	22
Jewelry	4,200,000	189,409	1,286,017	5,296,608	24	5	61
Precious metal jewelry	3,070,000	117,394	883,226	3,835,832	23	4	36
Costume jewelry	1,025,000	61,007	195,494	1,159,487	17	6	21
Natural or cultured pearls	–	–	165,852	–	–		
Needles, pins, apparel fasteners, and hair curlers	775,200	48,364	77,248	804,084	10	6	15
Buttons	150,000	12,614	19,748	157,134	13	8	3
Needles, pins, hair curlers, and apparel fasteners, except buttons	625,200	35,750	57,500	646,950	9	6	12
Brooms, brushes, paint rollers and combination toilet articles	840,000	29,942	97,285	907,343	11	4	15
Pens, mechanical pencils and parts	950,000	86,153	108,990	971,837	11	9	30
Cased pencils, and pencils, n.s.p.f., chalk crayons, including charcoal crayons; leads for cased pencils, refill leads, other crayons and leads; and billiard and tailors' chalk	200,000	9,190	14,775	205,585	7	5	4

See footnotes at end of table.

U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, apparent consumption, and employment, 1983 1/—Continued

Commodity area	Production	Exports 2/	Imports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of— 4/		Total employment
					Imports to consumption	Exports to production	
	1,000 dollars				Percent		1,000 workers
Miscellaneous products:							
Casters	220,000	6,242	14,672	228,430	6	3	4
Clothespins	18,420	43	3,454	21,831	16	6/	1
Sausage casings, n.s.p.f.	227,000	63,714	33,607	196,893	17	28	1

1/ These data have been estimated by the Commission's commodity industry analysts based on primary and secondary data sources including discussions with various Government and industry contacts. These data are subject to change as later information becomes available either from secondary sources or from the detailed surveys the Commission often conducts in the course of its statutory investigations or other work.
2/ Value f.a.s. U.S. port of export.
3/ U.S. Customs value.
4/ It should be noted that these ratios are based on values for production, imports and/or exports which may reflect different stages of marketing.
5/ Thousands of farms.
6/ Less than 0.5 percent.
7/ Not available.
8/ Less than 500.
9/ Negligible.
10/ Number of farms.
11/ Reported consumption.
12/ Since domestically produced clocks often contain foreign made movements, apparent consumption and various ratios cannot be calculated without double counting.
13/ Producers' shipments; does not include products manufactured in Government establishments.