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COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ELEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT TO THE CONGRESS AND THE EAST-WEST FOREIGN TRADE BOARD

ON

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES

SUBMITTED TO THE CONGRESS BY THE
CHAIRMAN, U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

ON

SEPTEMBER 30, 1977

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., September 30, 1977.

Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: The U.S. International Trade Commission is pleased to submit to the Congress its eleventh quarterly report on trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries, as required by section 410 of the Trade Act of 1974. The report is being submitted simultaneously to the East-West Foreign Trade Board.

It is believed that this report will be of particular interest to the Committee on Ways and Means.

I hope you have a nice day.

Yours sincerely,

DANIEL MINCHEW,
Chairman.

Enclosure.

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INTRODUCTION

This report by the U.S. International Trade Commission (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) is made pursuant to section 410 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2440), which requires the Commission to monitor imports from and exports to the nonmarket economy countries (NME's), to provide data on the effect (if any) of such imports on U.S. production and employment and to publish a summary report of the data not less frequently than once each calendar quarter for Congress and the East-West Foreign Trade Board. This report covers information through the second quarter of 1977.

The nonmarket economy countries for which trade statistics are included in this series of reports are Albania, Bulgaria, People's Republic of China (PRC), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic (GDR), Hungary, Mongolian People's Republic, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia. At a later date, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Vietnam, and Democratic Kampuchea may be included in this series of reports, pending the development of trade. Most of the countries have not been accorded most-favored-nation (MFN) treatment by the United States during the last 25 years. At the present time only Poland, Yugoslavia, and Romania receive MFN treatment from the United States.

In the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), the unconditional MFN rates are set forth in rate-of-duty column 1. The rates applicable to products of designated Communist nations or areas are set forth in rate-of-duty column 2; for the most part these rates are the original statutory rates enacted in 1930. The rate policy involved was made effective by action initially taken by the President in 1951 and 1952 pursuant to section 5 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, which directed the President as soon as practicable to take such action as was necessary to deny the benefit of trade-agreement concessions to imports from certain Communist nations or areas. An examination of the individual items or rate provisions of the TSUS reveals that the rate discrimination involved varies considerably from item to item and sometimes is not present at all, as where imports from all sources have been historically free of duty or dutiable at the same rates. It is important, therefore, to look at the particular rate treatment in the TSUS when interest is to be focused on the actual or potential trade in specific imports.

This report examines the volume of U.S. imports and exports with each of the nonmarket economy countries and the commodity composition of that trade, as well as the balance of U.S. trade with these countries. Detailed data are included on the most important U.S. imports and exports in trade with each of the nonmarket economy countries. One objective of the analysis of detailed U.S. import data is to identify items produced in the United States with which the imported products compete and to assess the economic impact, if any, of such imports on the relevant U.S. industry and on employment within that industry.

This quarterly report contains analyses of several products that are of significance in U.S. trade with the nonmarket economies. The products are oriental tobacco from Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, platinum group metals from the U.S.S.R., leather welt footwear from Romania, and wooden furniture and furniture parts from Yugoslavia. These products were selected for inclusion in this report with the aid of a computer survey technique that has been developed recently by the Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce. The computer survey permits a much more comprehensive coverage of U.S.–NME trade trends than had been possible in the past.

SECOND QUARTER DEVELOPMENTS IN TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE NONMARKET ECONOMIES

Despite a significant increase in the value of U.S. imports from the NME's in the second quarter of 1977, total U.S. trade with these countries fell $90 million (see table 1). A drop of $135 million brought U.S. exports to these countries to their lowest point in nearly 2 years, resuming a downward trend that began in the first quarter of 1976. Over half of the decline is attributable to the falling value of U.S. cereal exports to the NME's, particularly to the U.S.S.R. and Poland. U.S. imports reached $411 million, and for the first time accounted for more than a third of the total trade turnover. As a result, the traditional U.S. trade surplus with the NME's shrank to $405 million in the period April–June 1977, $188 million below the average quarterly surplus of 1976.

The relative shares of U.S. exports to and imports from NME's in total U.S. trade are shown at the bottom of table 1. The 2.58 percent share of total exports recorded for the second quarter of 1977 is the lowest percentage since the same quarter of 1975 and is barely half the level reached in the last quarter of that year, 4.79 percent. The NME share of the U.S. import market recovered slightly, up to 1.08 percent from its nadir of 1.05 percent in the previous quarter. Clearly, overall U.S. trade with these countries is somewhat stagnant, having varied less than 6 percent up or down from the average total trade turnover of $1,248 million in the last four quarters.

TABLE 1.—U.S. TRADE WITH THE WORLD AND WITH NONMARKET ECONOMIES, BY QUARTERS, 2d QUARTER 1976 THROUGH 2d QUARTER 1977

[In millions of U.S. dollars]

Item	1976			1977	
	2d quarter	3d quarter	4th quarter	1st quarter	2d quarter
U.S. world trade:					
Exports	29,668	27,425	30,571	29,454	31,667
Imports	29,419	31,402	32,535	34,990	37,991
Balance	+249	−3,977	−1,964	−5,536	−6,324
U.S. trade with nonmarket economies:					
Exports	1,088	850	852	951	816
Imports	372	388	357	366	411
Balance	+716	+462	+495	+585	+405
Trade turnover (exports plus imports)	1,460	1,238	1,209	1,317	1,227
Percent of U.S. total trade with nonmarket economies:					
Exports	3.67	3.10	2.79	3.23	2.58
Imports	1.26	1.24	1.10	1.05	1.08

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT990. Exports are from tables 5 and E–3 and include domestic and foreign merchandise and Defense Department military assistance grant-in-aid shipments. Imports are from tables 6B and I–4B and are general imports. Both imports and exports are valued on an f.a.s. basis.

Approximately one quarter of the value of U.S. world exports in January–June 1977 was accounted for by food, beverages, tobacco, and crude materials, whereas more than twice that proportion was accounted for by similar exports to the NME's (see table 2). Almost the entire decrease in the value of total U.S. exports to the NME's in the second quarter is accounted for by the falling value of exports in these schedule A categories. U.S. exports of agricultural products to these countries fell sharply in the second quarter of 1977. Exports of wheat, corn, soybean oil-cake and meal, and tobacco led the decline, reducing the export share of food, beverages and tobacco products in the first half of 1977 to 41.9 percent of the total, down from 57.7 percent in the same period in 1976. Exports of soybeans to the U.S.S.R. and to Eastern Europe continued to be important, but also declined in the second quarter.

U.S. exports of manufactured goods to the NME's increased in value in the second quarter of 1977, capturing an even larger share of the total than in the previous quarter. Most of this trade is centered in "other manufactured goods" whose share of total exports to the NME's expanded to 28.3 percent in the first 6 months of this year, an increase of 3.5 percentage points over the share in the same period of 1976. The absolute value of exports in this category fell from a quarterly average of $268.5 million in 1976 to $241.5 million in the first quarter of 1977 and then rose in the current quarter to $259 million. There were large increases in the value of exported machinery and transport equipment to the PRC and Yugoslavia, but a decline in these exports to the U.S.S.R. (see table 3).

TABLE 2.—COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF U.S. TRADE WITH THE NONMARKET ECONOMIES AND WITH THE WORLD IN JANUARY–JUNE 1976 AND JANUARY–JUNE 1977

[In percent]

Item	Description	U.S. trade with the world, January–June		U.S. trade with NME's, January–June	
		1976	1977	1976	1977
	EXPORTS				
Schedule B number:					
0, 1	Food, beverages, and tobacco	14.9	13.2	57.7	41.9
2, 4	Crude materials	10.2	13.0	8.9	18.4
3	Mineral fuels and lubricants	3.6	3.3	.4	2.0
5	Chemicals	8.7	9.0	2.7	4.3
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material	10.1	9.7	4.4	5.2
7, 8, 9	Other manufactured goods and miscellaneous	52.5	51.8	25.8	28.3
	Total [1]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	IMPORTS				
Schedule A number:					
0, 1	Food, beverages, and tobacco	10.0	10.5	22.9	20.4
2, 4	Crude materials	5.8	5.4	7.5	8.9
3	Mineral fuels and lubricants	27.2	30.9	10.0	13.3
5	Chemicals	4.0	3.8	4.9	4.6
6	Manufactured goods classified by chief material	14.6	14.1	28.7	23.1
7, 8, 9	Other manufactured goods and miscellaneous	38.6	35.3	25.7	29.8
	Total [1]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Figures may not add to totals shown because of rounding.

Source: Data on U.S. trade with the world from U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT990, tables 4 and I–2A; data on U.S. trade with NME's from the Bureau of East-West Trade.

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TABLE 3.—COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF U.S. EXPORTS TO THE NONMARKET ECONOMIES, APRIL–JUNE 1977

[In thousands of U.S. dollars]

SITC commodity code No.	Description	Albania	Bulgaria	Cuba	Czecho-slovakia	German Democratic Republic	Hungary	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of Mongolia	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Yugo-slavia	Total [1]
0	Food and live animals		359		5,940	1,227	717	10		43,970	3,043	243,341	17,175	315,782
1	Beverages and tobacco		47		275					1,610			849	2,781
2	Crude material—inedible, except fuel		373		6,625	1,607	3,452	8,865		15,881	32,947	62,457	10,632	142,839
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	455			4					81	11,129	2,541	2,303	16,513
4	Oils and fats—animal and vegetable						4			11				15
5	Chemicals	17	293	19	470	36	7,046	3,167	2	5,407	410	9,264	4,021	30,152
6	Manufactured goods, classified by chief material		133	1	359	259	398	146		4,247	6,329	30,630	4,029	46,531
7	Machinery and transport equipment	30	7,024	125	2,486	301	6,868	28,154		20,849	7,771	91,317	70,346	235,271
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles		464	46	552	36	878	2,723		2,265	1,246	11,993	2,418	22,621
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified		8	29	59	34	17			387	40	301	263	1,138
	Total [1]	503	8,701	221	16,770	3,500	19,380	43,065	2	94,708	62,916	451,844	112,037	813,645

[1] Figures may not add to totals shown because of rounding.

Source: Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Approximately one-half the value of U.S. imports from the world are manufactured goods and miscellaneous (see table 2). Imports from the NME's are similarly concentrated, with products in these classifications accounting for 52.9 percent of the total in the first half of 1977, virtually unchanged from 53.4 percent in the first half of 1976. A larger portion of this trade, however, is in manufactured goods classified by chief material, than is the case in the imports from the world. Imports in this classification from the NME's were $81.6 million in the second quarter of 1977, down from $91.6 million in the previous quarter and from a 1976 quarterly average of $100.5 million. These commodities accounted for 23.1 percent of total imports from NME's in the first half of this year, compared with 25.5 percent in the first quarter and 28.3 percent for all of 1976.

U.S. imports from the NME's classified under "other manufactures and miscellaneous," schedule A No. 7, 8, and 9, totaled $224.5 million in the second quarter of this year (see table 4), in contrast to imports of only $172.3 million in the same quarter in 1976. Rising imports of miscellaneous manufactures from Romania, Poland, and the PRC have been responsible for nearly one-half of the increase. These product categories accounted for almost 30 percent of total U.S. imports from the NME's in the first half of 1977, up from 25.7 percent in the same period of 1976.

TABLE 4.—COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF U.S. IMPORTS FROM THE NONMARKET ECONOMIES, APRIL–JUNE 1977

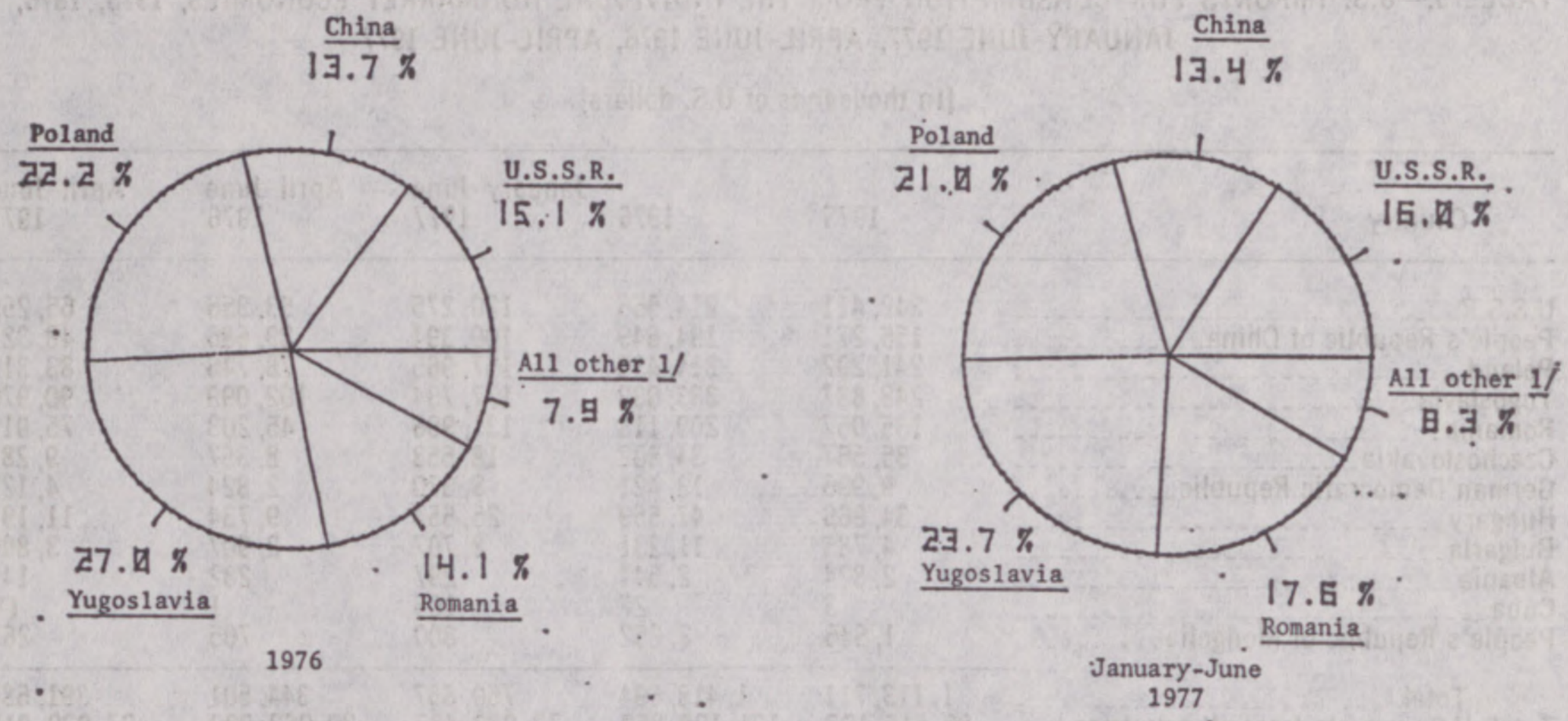
[In thousands of U.S. dollars]

SITC commodity code No.	Description	Albania	Bulgaria	Cuba	Czecho-slovakia	German Democratic Republic	Hungary	People's Republic of China	People's Republic of Mongolia	Poland	Romania	U.S.S.R.	Yugo-slavia	Total [1]
0	Food and live animals	5	264	(2)	560	102	6,361	6,764	----------	32,491	5,123	347	15,693	67,710
1	Beverages and tobacco	----------	2,995	----------	149	4	118	51	----------	92	151	444	5,530	9,534
2	Crude material—inedible, except fuel	135	56	----------	744	846	339	12,348	263	1,667	1,812	14,167	5,458	37,835
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc	----------	----------	----------	----------	229	----------	----------	----------	9,305	37,848	17,248	7	64,637
4	Oils and fats—animal and vegetable	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	8	----------	824	----------	10	----------	842
5	Chemicals	5	184	----------	369	127	557	6,905	----------	3,887	870	1,976	1,983	16,863
6	Manufactured goods, classified by chief material	----------	92	----------	2,648	874	620	9,493	----------	13,237	6,842	19,412	28,414	81,632
7	Machinery and transport equipment	----------	184	----------	1,747	1,449	2,386	288	----------	7,185	7,613	301	5,777	26,930
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1	17	----------	2,995	456	774	12,142	----------	14,488	14,733	6,766	27,829	80,201
9	Commodities and transactions not elsewhere classified	----------	8	----------	67	35	38	322	----------	141	22	4,584	286	5,503
	Total [1]	147	3,800	(2)	9,281	4,122	11,191	48,321	263	83,316	75,014	65,255	90,976	391,686

[1] Figures may not add to totals shown because of rounding.
[2] Less than $500.

Source: Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note: Total imports shown are imports for consumption and differ from the figure in table 1, which are general imports.



1/ Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, Cuba, and Mongolia.

Source: Based on data in table 5.

FIGURE 1.—Relative shares of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economy countries in 1976 and January–June 1977

Figure 1 shows the country distribution of U.S. imports from the NME's, comparing imports in the first half of 1977 with the distribution for all of 1976. Yugoslavia and Poland, countries that have had MFN status for many years and have established markets in the United States, are the largest U.S. trading partners. Romania, an MFN country since mid-1975, is third. Together these three countries supplied 62.3 percent of U.S. imports from the NME's in the period January–June 1977, only 1 percentage point less than all of 1976.

Table 5 lists imports for consumption from the individual nonmarket economies for the years 1975 and 1976, the first half of 1977, and the second quarter of 1976 and of 1977. Second quarter imports from most of the NME's in 1977 exceeded imports for the same quarter of 1976. Overall imports from the NME countries in the second quarter of 1977 were approximately 14 percent greater than in the corresponding period of 1976, less than one-half the increase posted by total U.S. imports from all sources in the same period. Sharply rising imports of fuel oil and gasoline from Romania, Poland and the U.S.S.R. supported the overall increase in the quarter.[1] Only imports from Yugoslavia, Albania, and Mongolia were less than a year before. Declining U.S. imports of unwrought copper, zinc, and lead from Yugoslavia caused that country's share of total NME imports to drop from 29.6 percent in April–June 1976 to only 23.2 percent in that quarter of 1977. Reduced shipments of unground sage and sorted camel's hair from Albania and Mongolia, respectively, accounted for the decline in U.S. imports from these countries compared to last year.

[1] See the detailed import and export tables in the appendix.

TABLE 5.—U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION FROM THE INDIVIDUAL NONMARKET ECONOMIES, 1975, 1976, JANUARY–JUNE 1977, APRIL–JUNE 1976, APRIL–JUNE 1977

[In thousands of U.S. dollars]

Country	1975	1976	January–June 1977	April–June 1976	April–June 1977
U.S.S.R.	242,411	214,556	120,275	53,956	65,255
People's Republic of China	156,271	194,649	100,394	39,686	48,321
Poland	241,297	314,436	157,965	78,746	83,316
Yugoslavia	248,887	383,099	177,734	102,099	90,976
Romania	135,057	200,118	131,996	45,203	75,014
Czechoslovakia	35,567	34,802	18,558	8,357	9,281
German Democratic Republic	9,996	13,421	8,370	2,824	4,122
Hungary	34,966	47,559	25,654	9,734	11,191
Bulgaria	4,785	11,231	8,707	2,907	3,800
Albania	2,824	2,544	297	282	147
Cuba	3	27	105	1	(1)
People's Republic of Mongolia	1,646	2,252	800	705	263
Total [1]	1,113,711	1,418,694	750,857	344,501	391,686
Total, U.S. imports from all countries [1]	96,515,103	121,120,869	73,039,487	29,062,080	37,939,012

[1] Less than $500.

[2] These figures do not agree exactly with the import figures in table 1 because these figures are imports for consumption, whereas the import figures in table 1 are general imports.

Source: Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 6.—U.S. EXPORTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL NONMARKET ECONOMIES, 1975, 1976, JANUARY–JUNE 1977, APRIL–JUNE 1976, APRIL–JUNE 1977

[In thousands of U.S. dollars]

Country	1975	1976	January–June 1977	April–June 1976	April–June 1977
U.S.S.R.	1,832,607	2,305,934	1,050,905	661,877	451,844
People's Republic of China	303,631	135,388	62,130	34,163	43,065
Poland	580,084	621,035	213,473	164,879	94,708
Yugoslavia	323,499	295,413	199,603	75,401	112,037
Romania	189,278	249,033	127,198	46,175	62,916
Czechoslovakia	52,900	147,466	45,117	44,411	16,770
German Democratic Republic	17,179	64,767	16,877	23,423	3,500
Hungary	76,052	62,960	31,458	15,221	19,380
Bulgaria	29,298	43,320	14,823	20,377	8,701
Albania	663	1,076	775	177	503
Cuba	35	89	455	9	221
People's Republic of Mongolia	43	31	4	17	2
Total [1]	3,405,268	3,926,512	1,762,818	1,086,130	813,645
Total, U.S. exports to all countries [1]	106,156,726	113,323,145	60,029,584	30,061,884	31,062,340

[1] These figures do not correspond exactly to those given in table 1 because export figures in table 1 include U.S. exports of foreign merchandise, whereas figures in this table do not. Also, in total U.S. exports, figures in this table do not include Department of Defense military assistance shipments, whereas corresponding figures in table 1 include these figures. Exports are valued on an f.a.s. basis.

Source: Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

U.S. exports to the NME's declined to $813.6 million in the second quarter of 1977, a fall of 25 percent from the level of the same quarter last year (see table 6). U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and the German Democratic Republic showed the greatest decreases, corresponding to the precipitous decline in the value of U.S. cereal exports to these countries over the same period (see table 7). There were substantial increases in U.S. exports to the Peoples Republic of China, Yugoslavia, Romania, and Hungary, greatly exceeding the rate of increase in U.S. world exports in this period. Yugoslavia took much larger quantities of soybeans, parts for nuclear reactors, and other heavy industrial items. Coal and woodpulp led the increase in exports to Romania.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of U.S. exports among the several NME countries covered in this report. Falling U.S. exports of cereals to the U.S.S.R. have not prevented a slight increase in its share of total exports. Yugoslavia and Romania have also increased in importance on the strength of growing U.S. exports to these countries in a time of generally declining sales to the NME's.

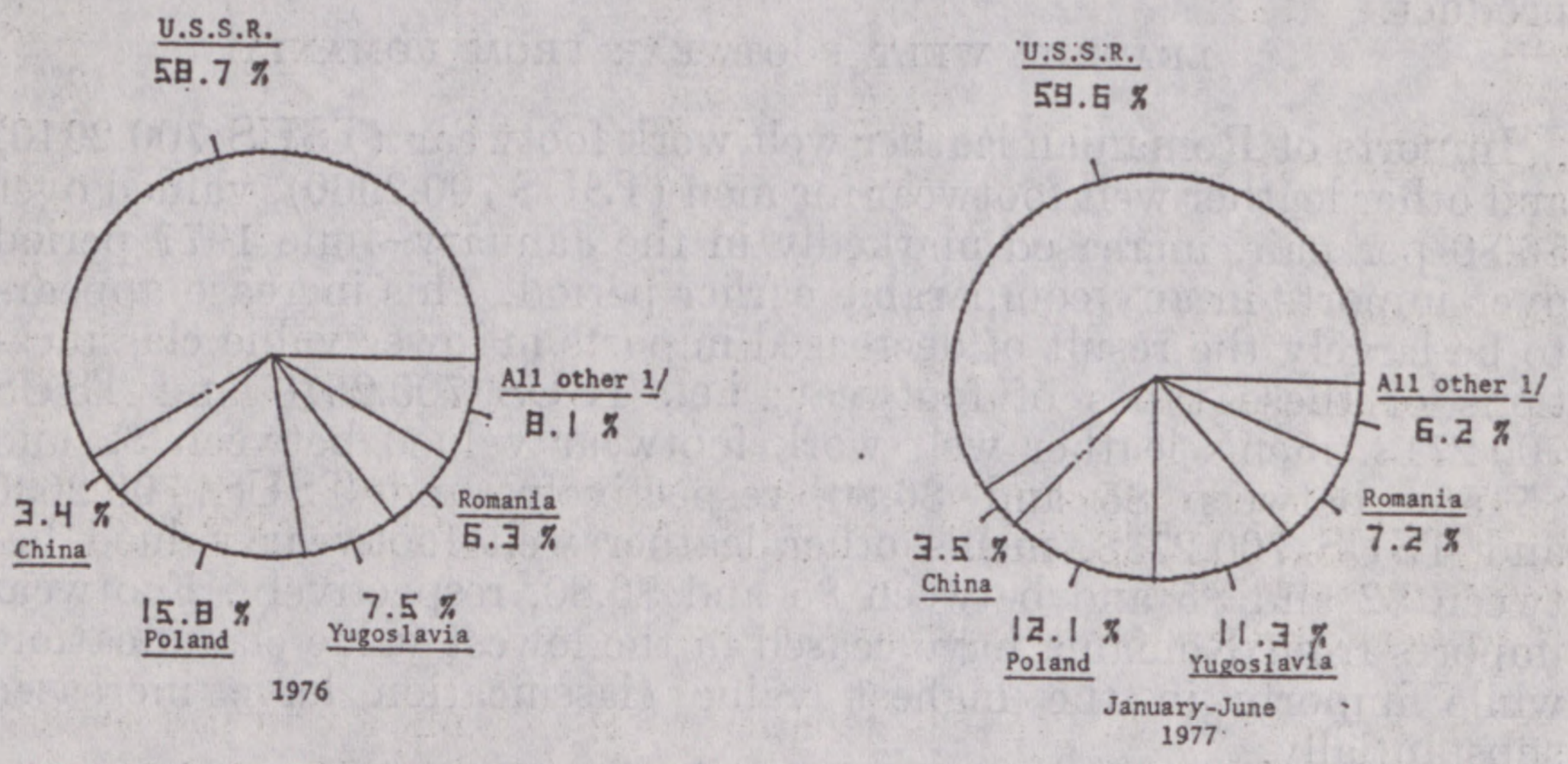
TABLE 7.—U.S. EXPORTS OF CEREALS AND CEREAL PREPARATIONS TO THE NONMARKET ECONOMIES AND TO THE WORLD IN 1975, 1976, JANUARY–JUNE 1977, APRIL–JUNE 1976, AND APRIL–JUNE 1977[1]

[In thousands of U.S. dollars]

Country	1975	1976	January–June 1977	April–June 1976	April–June 1977
Bulgaria	14,780	28,455	85	15,900	42
Czechoslovakia	62	69,680	8,903	13,420	58
German Democratic Republic	6,816	48,742	11,510	19,931	----------
Hungary	92	411	563	130	499
Poland	255,243	346,737	65,925	93,510	33,786
Romania	73,716	74,039	3,558	10	7
U.S.S.R.	1,105,488	1,346,938	517,857	421,859	233,810
Yugoslavia	42	115	80	8	16
Total	1,456,239	1,915,157	608,481	564,768	268,218
Total, U.S. cereal exports to the world	11,643,083	19,910,926	4,477,001	2,700,414	2,254,113
U.S. exports of cereals to the nonmarket economies as a percentage of total cereal exports	12.5	17.6	13.6	20.9	11.9

[1] Based on schedule B, division 04.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT410 and the Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.



1/ Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, Cuba, and Mongolia.

Source: Based on data in table 6.

Note.--Percentages may not add to exactly 100, because of rounding.

FIGURE 2.—Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economy countries in 1976 and January–June 1977

ANALYSES OF IMPORTS FROM THE NME'S THAT ARE OF IMPORTANCE TO U.S.–NME TRADE

This report marks the first use of a new method for surveying U.S. trade with the NME's to check for significant changes in the product import trends. In the past only the large value trade items

were examined thoroughly, but now a more comprehensive examination of the trade data is undertaken. Every TSUSA item that registers imports from the NME countries is checked, comparing the average trade in the latest 3 months with the average for the corresponding 3 months in the prior year. When the trade data show an increase by a predetermined amount in the more recent 3 months compared to a year earlier, the computer highlights the product.[2]

In the computer survey of import data, several hundred individual products were highlighted. The vast majority of these products increased only marginally. Often the highlighted product was one in a class of many, and, although imports of the product had increased, the other products in its class had often decreased. Several highlighted products have already been the subject of studies in earlier editions of this series of reports. Since conditions in the industries that produced these products had not changed since the earlier reports appeared, they were not included here.

The dozen remaining items were pared down to four product groups which reflect a diversity of developments in East-West trade. Two product groups, leather welt footwear and wooden furniture, were chosen because their imports increased substantially. The next product class, platinum-group metals, was selected because of its strategic significance. The last product, oriental leaf tobacco, was selected because of a fairly recent marked shift in the source of U.S. imports from market economy to nonmarket economy countries, and because some U.S. firms and nonmarket economies have recently concluded several interesting cooperative arrangements involving this product.

LEATHER WELT FOOTWEAR FROM ROMANIA

Imports of Romanian leather welt work footwear (TSUS 700.2940) and other leather welt footwear for men (TSUS 700.2960), valued over $6.80 per pair, increased markedly in the January–June 1977 period over imports in any comparable earlier period. This increase appears to be largely the result of decreased imports in lower value classifications of these types of footwear; i.e., TSUS 700.2610 and TSUS 700.2718, men's leather welt work footwear valued between $2 and $5 and between $5 and $6.80, respectively, and TSUS 700.2630 and TSUS 700.2738, men's other leather welt footwear valued between $2 and $5 and between $5 and $6.80, respectively. Footwear imports from Romania have ceased in the lowest value classification, while imports in the highest value classification have increased substantially.

Total imports of leather welt work footwear from Romania decreased from 1,094,000 pair in 1973 to 697,000 pair in 1976, and to 289,000 pair in the first 6 months of 1977. (See table 8.) During the same time period, total U.S. imports of welt work footwear increased from 2,550,000 pair in 1973 to 4,044,000 pair in 1976, and then decreased to 1,892,000 pair in the first 6 months of 1977. These contrasting trends caused Romania's share of imports of these products to drop from 43 percent in 1973 to 17 percent in 1976 and to 15 percent in the first 6 months of 1977.

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[2] All the data and calculations are from the Bureau of East-West Trade, Department of Commerce.

TABLE 8.—U.S. IMPORTS OF LEATHER WELT WORK FOOTWEAR BY TSUS ITEM FROM ROMANIA AND TOTAL U.S IMPORTS, 1973–76, JANUARY–JUNE 1976, AND JANUARY–JUNE 1977

Year	Imports from Romania				Total U.S. imports			
	700.2610	700.2718	700.2940	Total [1]	700.2610	700.2718	700.2940	Total [1]
	Quantity (1,000 pairs)							
1973	869	215	10	1,094	1,359	721	470	2,550
1974	722	561	38	1,321	1,061	1,334	386	2,781
1975	77	212	18	308	558	1,060	472	2,091
1976	1	360	336	697	433	1,730	1,881	4,044
January to June 1976	1	202	114	317	290	1,036	797	2,123
January to June 1977		61	228	289	112	645	1,135	1,892
	Value (1,000 dollars)							
1973	3,609	1,196	69	4,874	5,752	4,056	4,208	14,016
1974	3,377	3,130	331	6,838	4,642	7,655	3,328	15,625
1975	331	1,187	130	1,648	2,500	6,112	4,111	12,723
1976	6	2,126	2,489	4,621	1,820	10,316	15,670	27,806
January to June 1976	6	1,196	803	2,005	1,226	6,065	6,319	13,610
January to June 1977		367	1,707	2,074	491	3,979	9,375	13,845

[1] Figures may not add to totals shown because of rounding.

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

Imports from Romania in all value categories of other men's leather welt footwear increased from 50,000 pair in 1973 to 493,000 pair in 1976 and to 379,000 pair in the first half of 1977 (see table 9). Total U.S. imports of this footwear increased from 3,073,000 pair in 1973 to 3,596,000 pair in 1976 and to 1,990,000 pair in January–June 1977. Romania's share of imports of this type of footwear rose from 2 percent in 1973 to 14 percent in 1976 and 19 percent in the first 6 months of 1977.

WELT WORK FOOTWEAR (TSUSA 700.2610, –.2718, –.2940)

Workshoes are sturdily constructed footwear with heavy uppers, durable stitching, and special soles. [3] Welt construction means that the shoe has a narrow strip of leather stitched between the upper and the sole. Workshoes are worn primarily by mechanics and workmen engaged in physical activities, although in recent years they have also become popular with young people.

[3] According to the Tariff Schedules of the United States, items classified as work footwear are to include above-the-ankle types only. However, Customs officials in New York and Baltimore report that the general practice has been to enter oxford height workshoes under items classified as work footwear. This practice is not uniform, so some oxford height work footwear enters under TSUS item 700.3550, men's leather footwear with cement soles.

TABLE 9.—U.S. IMPORTS OF MEN'S OTHER LEATHER WELT FOOTWEAR BY TSUS ITEM FROM ROMANIA AND TOTAL U.S. IMPORTS, 1973–76, JANUARY–JUNE 1976, AND JANUARY–JUNE 1977

	Imports from Romania				Total U.S. imports			
	700.2630	700.2738	700.2960	Total [1]	700.2630	700.2738	700.2960	Total [1]
	Quantity (1,000 pairs)							
1973	50			50	985	598	1,490	3,073
1974	81	14	24	119	689	788	1,213	2,690
1975	47	210	11	267	515	923	989	2,427
1976		218	275	493	566	1,057	1,972	3,596
January to June 1976		156	46	202	335	570	742	1,647
January to June 1977		46	333	379	199	460	1,331	1,990
	Value (1,000 dollars)							
1973	186			186	4,000	3,451	19,502	26,953
1974	348	75	159	582	2,983	4,745	17,744	25,472
1975	204	1,199	80	1,483	2,289	5,473	17,149	24,911
1976		1,290	2,112	3,402	2,591	6,358	26,917	35,866
January to June 1976		919	330	1,349	1,522	3,456	10,923	15,901
January to June 1977		275	2,498	2,773	897	2,713	17,218	20,828

[1] Figures may not add to totals shown because of rounding.

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

Although a wide variety of workshoe styles are available, style changes are not as important a factor in the production of work footwear as they are in the manufacturing of other types of footwear. Dies and lasts can be used repeatedly. However, workshoe plants utilize special stitching machines, needles, threads, and other special supplies because of the heavy materials used in their manufacture. Normally, workshoes cannot be produced on machines used for the construction of men's dress and casual shoes.

A Commission investigation [4] of weltwork footwear conducted in 1975 found that considerations of style were of little importance to a potential workshoe purchaser when compared to price and quality. The investigation also found that differences of quality on a value-per-dollar basis between domestically produced work footwear and those imported from the two largest foreign suppliers, the Republic of Korea and Romania, were minimal despite certain differences in leather and workmanship.

Romanian welt workshoes are marketed primarily in large discount houses and retail chain stores. While some domestically made workshoes are produced for this market, most U.S. producers sell directly to independent retailers and consumers or carry on a mail order business. Hence, the bulk of domestically produced workshoes do not compete directly with the Romanian shoes.

Table 8 shows that although the quantity of imports of weltwork footwear from Romania valued over $6.80 has been increasing, total weltwork footwear imports from Romania have decreased from the levels in 1973 and 1974. This trend suggests that inflation has pushed the Romanian imports (and in fact, total U.S. imports of weltwork footwear) into higher value categories.

The low quantity of Romanian imports in 1975 is attributable to two factors. First, in March 1975, Romania was charged with selling welt workshoes in the United States at less than fair value within the meaning of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended. On June 13,

[4] Investigation AA1921–144, welt workshoes from Romania.

1975, the U.S. International Trade Commission reached a determination of no injury.[5] Second, Romania received most-favored-nation tariff treatment on August 5, 1975. Since the column I duty on welt workshoes is 5 percent compared to 20 percent for column II, it is possible that Romania delayed shipment of this footwear until after it received MFN.

Table 10 suggests that Romania has been able to capture and hold its share of the welt footwear market because of the low unit value of its footwear exports relative to other footwear imports in the same value classification. As the table shows, the unit value of Romanian weltwork footwear has generally been well below the average unit value for all imports in the over $6.80 per pair value classification. In January–June 1977, Romania's share of the U.S. import market was approximately one-fifth compared to the Republic of Korea's three-fifths share.

OTHER WELT FOOTWEAR FOR MEN (TSUSA 700.2630, –.2738, –.2860)

Romanian footwear classified under these TSUS categories are casual, slip-on shoes. U.S. Customs officials describe them as arriving in bulk, of average quality and average styling. These shoes are generally marketed in discount chains.

TABLE 10.—COMPARISON OF THE UNIT VALUES OF IMPORTED LEATHER WELT WORK FOOTWEAR VALUED OVER $6.80 PER PAIR (TSUS 700.2940) FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES 1973–76, JANUARY–JUNE 1976, AND JANUARY–JUNE 1977

Supplying country	1973	1974	1975	1976	January–June 1976	January–June 1977
Romania	7.15	8.82	7.03	7.41	7.07	7.48
Czechoslovakia	7.43	----------	8.43	8.39	8.22	8.66
Poland	7.18	----------	----------	7.37	----------	----------
Canada	9.30	9.68	10.90	11.36	11.23	12.28
United Kingdom	8.92	----------	----------	10.37	9.65	16.32
Spain	16.09	13.99	22.97	23.39	22.89	23.24
Republic of Korea	7.33	7.71	7.52	8.01	7.74	8.16
Total	8.95	8.62	8.70	8.33	7.93	8.26

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

Like the welt work footwear imports, there has been some movement of these shoes from lower to higher value categories. However, in contrast to the welt work footwear, the total number of pairs of this type of welt footwear from Romania has been steadily increasing over the period from 1973 to the present (see table 9). In terms of value, Romania's share of total imports rose from less than 1 percent in 1973 to 9 percent in 1976, and reached 13 percent in the first 6 months of 1977. Other large suppliers of this type of footwear are the Republic of Korea, Ireland, and Mexico.

Table 11 shows the unit value of other men's leather welt footwear valued over $6.80 per pair of the leading suppliers of this type of footwear. The unit value of the Romanian imports is at the low end of the value spectrum and, in fact, generally is only about one-half of the average unit value for all imports.

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[5] During the hearings held at the International Trade Commission in connection with the dumping charge, the Romanian representative agreed verbally to limit exports of work footwear to between 700,000 and 800,000 pairs annually.

Orderly Marketing Agreements (OMA's) were recently negotiated with the Republic of Korea and Taiwan. As of June 28, 1977, the number of pairs of shoes these two countries will be allowed to export to the United States has been limited by a voluntary agreement. Since Romania has not been a major supplier of footwear of all types in the U.S. market, no restrictions have been requested on its footwear exports to the United States. It is too early to tell what impact the OMA's will have on imports of welt work footwear and other men's welt footwear from Romania.

TABLE 11.—COMPARISON OF THE UNIT VALUES OF IMPORTED MEN'S OTHER LEATHER WELT FOOTWEAR VALUED OVER $6.80 PER PAIR (TSUS 700.2960) FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1973–76, JANUARY–JUNE 1976, AND JANUARY–JUNE 1977

Supplying country	1973	1974	1975	1976	January–June 1976	January–June 1977
Romania		6.60	7.37	7.67	6.93	7.51
Czechoslovakia	7.21		8.16	7.77	7.36	7.96
Yugoslavia	13.90			20.09	20 68	22.74
Poland				7.28	7.20	7.89
Mexico	13.57	17.38	20.44	22.68	21.09	24.44
United Kingdom	12.70	14.82	17.92	18.66	18.03	22.64
Ireland	11.75	11.55	12.02	10.78	10.93	11.02
Spain	12.93	14.08	20.13	19.22	20.57	27.42
Italy	14.30	16.12	18.04	17.83	18.19	21.98
Korea	7.09	8.06	7.77	8.27	7.65	7.94
Total	13.09	14.63	17.34	13.65	14.72	12.93

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

WOOD CHAIRS AND WOOD FURNITURE

Yugoslavia's market share of imported wood chairs, n.s.p.f. (TSUS 727.3040), wood furniture, n.s.p.f. (TSUS 727.3500) and wood furniture parts (TSUS 727.4000) has been increasing since 1973 (see table below).

TABLE 12.—YUGOSLAVIA'S IMPORT SHARE FOR TSUSA ITEMS 727.3040, 727.3500, AND 727.4000, 1973–76, January–JUNE 1976 AND JANUARY–JUNE 1977

TSUS No.	1973	1974	1975	1976	January–June 1976	January–June 1977
Percent (by value):						
727.3040	30.5	35.7	34.8	37.4	38.4	39.4
727.3500	5.9	4.7	6.0	7.5	6.8	6.1
727.4000	10.0	13.4	14.8	20.6	17.9	18.2

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

Except for some walnut roomdividers, most of the furniture is made of maple or pine. Items entering under TSUS 727.3040 consist of captain's and mate's chairs, slat backed chairs, arm chairs and side chairs, Hitchcock chairs, Vermont and Boston rockers, and unfinished Webster rockers. Furniture entering under TSUS 700.3500 consists of such items as bunkbeds, headboards, high gloss vanity cabinets, buffets and hutches, coffee and end tables, bar stools, sideboards, and roomdividers. Items entering under TSUS 727.4000 consist of parts such as coffee and end table legs, doors, drawers, and shelves for buffets; soaf, chair, and recliner arms, bannister arms, and chair seats.

Although there is a column 1 duty of 8.5 percent on the wood chairs and parts and of 5 percent on the wood furniture, over 99 percent of the imports from Yugoslavia in Janaury–June 1977 entered under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) which allows items from designated beneficiary developing countries to enter duty free.

Tables 13, 14, and 15 give the value of imports of these items from Yugoslavia and other selected suppliers. Table 13, wood chairs, also gives quantity data but items classified under the other two TSUS numbers are too diverse to make quantity data meaningful. As the tables indicate, the 1976 value of imports from Yugoslavia exceeded the 1975 level by 57 percent for wood chairs, 70 percent for wood furniture, and 121 percent for wood furniture parts. Figures for January–June 1977 show that the rising trend is continuing. Larger imports in 1976 and the first half of 1977 resulted in part from the recovery in the U.S. economy. The fact that Yugoslavia received GSP on January 1, 1976, may also have had an effect.

Of the other nonmarket economy suppliers, only Romania exports a substantial amount of wood furniture to the United States. Romania exports such items as bentwood rockers, other rockers, felicia chairs, joinery chairs, chairs with a plaited seat, children's beds and tables and chairs, occasional furniture, and reproduction furniture. The furniture may be either carved or modern and may be shipped either assembled or disassembled. Both Romania and Yugoslavia export a large quantity of folding chairs classified under TSUS 727.3030; Yugoslavia also exports folding director's chairs classified under TSUS 727.3025.

TABLE 13.—WOOD CHAIRS, N.S.P.F. (TSUS 727.3040): IMPORTS FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1973–76, JANUARY–JUNE 1976, AND JANUARY–JUNE 1977

Supplying country	1973	1974	1975	1976	January–June 1976	January–June 1977
Quantity (thousands of chairs):						
Yugoslavia	2,125	1,892	1,435	2,215	1,017	1,326
Czechoslovakia	4			(1)	(1)	(1)
Hungary	6	25		7	5	3
Poland	54	57	26	28	12	22
Romania	111	51	102	291	129	161
People's Republic of China	(1)			3	2	1
Taiwan	746	962	671	1,298	407	674
Denmark	186	189	130	152	67	86
Italy	311	279	218	233	106	161
Total, for these countries	3,543	3,455	2,582	4,227	1,745	2,434
Total, from all countries	5,780	5,076	3,833	6,004	2,620	3,215
Value (thousands):						
Yugoslavia	$16,945	$20,687	$16,498	$25,838	$11,632	$17,033
Czechoslovakia	30			7	6	1
Hungary	19	81		31	26	30
Poland	400	570	227	241	107	252
Romania	240	159	381	1,210	397	1,107
People's Republic of China	6			41	18	22
Taiwan	4,426	6,206	5,790	11,178	4,062	6,864
Denmark	4,253	5,028	4,032	4,893	2,024	3,301
Italy	5,186	5,177	4,665	3,975	1,839	2,885
Total, for these countries	31,505	37,908	31,593	47,414	20,111	31,495
Total, from all countries	55,574	57,944	47,371	69,049	30,261	43,242

[1] Less than 0.5.

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

TABLE 14.—WOOD FURNITURE (TSUS 727.3500): IMPORTS FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1973–76, JANUARY–JUNE 1976, AND JANUARY–JUNE 1977

[In thousands of dollars]

Supplying country	1973	1974	1975	1976	January–June 1976	January–June 1977
Value:						
Yugoslavia	5,740	4,960	5,272	8,984	3,532	4,470
Czechoslovakia	15			9		2
Hungary	18					2
Poland	289	213	91	259	152	217
Romania	455	879	746	1,603	631	952
Denmark	16,452	19,702	14,995	21,008	8,752	14,424
United Kingdom	7,759	10,768	12,264	16,178	7,618	9,962
Canada	18,926	19,129	15,553	17,547	8,094	8,750
Total, for these countries	49,654	55,651	48,921	65,588	28,779	38,779
Total, from all countries	96,537	105,327	88,020	120,457	51,813	73,441

TABLE 15.—WOOD FURNITURE PARTS (TSUS 727.4000): IMPORTS FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1973–76, JANUARY–JUNE 1976, AND JANUARY–JUNE 1977

[In thousands of dollars]

Supplying country	1973	1974	1975	1976	January–June 1976	January–June 1977
Value:						
Yugoslavia	2,116	2,616	2,171	4,805	1,809	2,531
Hungary						1
Poland	9			2		276
Romania	3					
Taiwan	7,293	5,508	4,304	7,388	3,235	4,307
Canada	3,240	3,283	2,092	2,588	1,140	1,792
Italy	1,255	1,981	1,498	1,861	857	1,545
Total, for these countries	13,916	13,388	10,065	16,644	7,041	10,452
Total, from all countries	21,199	19,518	14,670	23,356	10,133	13,875

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

Other large suppliers of wood chairs, furniture, and parts are Taiwan, Denmark, Italy, the United Kingdom, and Canada.

Unit value figures are available only for wood chairs. The average unit value in the first 6 months of 1977 was $13.45 (see table 16). The unit values for chairs from Denmark and Italy were substantially above the average unit value in all time periods whereas the unit value of chairs from Taiwan was below the average. The unit value of wood chairs from Yugoslavia was generally lower than the average unit value except in 1976. In that year, the unit value of chairs from Yugoslavia was $11.67 compared to an average unit value of $11.50.

The wood furniture imported from Yugoslavia is lower priced than its domestic counterpart. Some comments have been received by the United Furniture Workers of America indicating possible market disruption caused by increased imports of wood furniture from all sources. Items involved were folding chairs (TSUS 727.3030), captain's chairs (TSUS 727.3040), and outdoor furniture (TSUS 727.3500). One domestic manufacturer commented on increased imports of rocking chairs—an item of some significance in both Yugoslavia's and Romania's wood furniture exports.

Some U.S. firms import unassembled furniture from Yugoslavia and then assemble it themselves. One U.S. firm signed a contract in 1976 with a Yugoslav association to import over $1 million annually of unassembled colonial-style cupboards. The cupboards come in two

styles and are made of a new combination of particle board and beechwood.

TABLE 16.—UNIT VALUE OF WOOD CHAIRS, N.S.P.F., IMPORTS FROM SELECTED 1973–76, JANUARY–JUNE 1976 AND JANUARY–JUNE 1977

Supplying country	1973	1974	1975	1976	January–June 1976	January–June 1977
Unit value:						
Yugoslavia	7.97	10.93	11.50	11.67	11.44	12.85
Czechoslovakia	7.50	----------	----------	15.14	14.35	23.40
Hungary	3.17	3.24	----------	4.57	4.71	9.56
Poland	7.41	10.07	8.73	8.49	9.01	11.54
Romania	2.16	3.12	3.74	4.16	3.08	6.88
People's Republic of China	26.43	----------	----------	14.56	7.87	16.94
Taiwan	5.93	6.45	8.63	8.61	9.98	10.18
Denmark	22.87	26.60	31.02	32.19	30.21	38.38
Italy	16.68	18.56	21.40	17.06	17.35	17.92
Average unit value for these countries	11.12	8.77	9.45	12.94	12.00	16.41
Average unit value for all supplying countries	9.61	11.42	12.36	11.50	11.55	13.45

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

Another North Carolina firm imports wooden parts for assembly in the United States, primarily of colonial style furniture. By 1974, almost 50 percent of this firm's furniture shipments were assembled from Yugoslav components, which were worth about $7 million. By 1976, this figure had risen to $13 million. One problem for Western firms which make purchases from Eastern Europe is whether the goods contracted for will be delivered on time and meet the required standards. This problem was solved by the aforementioned North Carolina firm through the initiation of a joint investment program under which the Yugoslav partners acquired 50 percent equity in several of the firm's assembly plants. The U.S. firm holds the remaining interest in these plants and is wholly in control of their management. All of the profits accruing to the Yugoslavs are subject to U.S. taxes, but to date most of the profits have been pumped back into new joint venture plants.

PLATINUM-GROUP METALS

Platinum-group metals have traditionally been among the most important items imported from the Soviet Union. Of the six platinum-group metals—platinum, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, iridium, and osmium—only the first three are imported in significant quantities from the U.S.S.R. The other major supplier is South Africa. At present, the United States produces almost none of the platinum-group metals it consumes. Platinum-group metals are imported free of duty in both unwrought and semimanufactured form. Table 17 shows quantity, value, and unit value for 1974, 1975, 1976, January–June 1976, and January–June 1977.

Factors influencing U.S. demand for platinum-group metals.—Demand for platinum-group metals exists in a variety of industries including the automobile, chemical, petroleum, electrical, glass, pharmaceutical, and jewelry industries. By far the largest amount of these metals consumed in the United States in 1976 was used in automotive catalytic converters to clean up engine emissions. This is a market which did not exist before the 1975 model year.

The United States consumed over 700,000 ounces of platinum and palladium in the manufacture of automotive catalytic converters in 1976. The U.S. automakers are currently developing three-way catalysts which will help meet more stringent engine emission standards without sacrificing too much fuel economy. The three-way catalyst uses platinum and rhodium (instead of palladium) in the same ratio as the two metals occur in South African ore. The new catalyst is designed to reduce nitrogen oxide emissions as well as to oxidize carbon monoxide and unburned hydrocarbons. Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp. are testing some of these rhodium-containing converters on 1978 model year cars marketed in California where pollution regulations are stricter than in other States. Even if their effectiveness and durability can be proved in California, General Motors warns that there is not enough mining capacity for rhodium in the world to permit a large-scale changeover to rhodium/platinum three-way systems. In light of this situation, Chrysler is developing and testing advanced catalytic converters which use ruthenium and base metals.

One advantage of using platinum-group metals in catalytic converters is that they have a very long life. The platinum can be recovered from a catalyst after 4 to 8 years often with less than a 5 percent loss. In fact, scrapped automobiles may become an important source of platinum in the 1980's. The 4 million automobiles that will be scrapped in the United States by 1984 will contain about 175,000 ounces of platinum, palladium, and rhodium, about 90 percent of which should be recoverable. By 1988, scrapped autos are expected to provide 370,000 ounces, and by 1992, 460,000 ounces of these metals by recovery.[6]

Recovery is important in light of the fact that the United States currently must import almost all the platinum-group metals it consumes since it produces only a negligible quantity of its own. What it does produce is mostly the byproduct of copper and gold mining. However, in spite of the expected increase in demand for these metals in the future that the more universal use of catalytic converters will engender, the United States should be able to supply increasing amounts of its own demand through recycling.

In the chemical, petrochemical, and petroleum refining fields, platinum is widely used as a catalyst in the production of such products as nitrogenous fertilizers, synthetic fibers, and gasoline. Platinum is also used in the construction of color television picture tubes, distortion-free plate glass, radiation shielding glass windows, and camera and eyeglass lenses. Electrical contacts in automobiles, home appliances, thermostats, and spark plugs for aircraft engines are other uses. Rhodium is used in plating jewelry. Only an infinitesimal amount is used, but it gives a hard, brilliant finish. Palladium has been used in large quantities in telephone switching devices. In 1975 the palladium content of telephone contact points was reduced by 40 percent with the introduction of a new palladium-silver alloy. The result was a depression in the palladium market.

Demand for platinum-group metals in nonautomotive sectors recently has been fairly static. This is probably the result of low capital spending in the chemical, petroleum, and glass industries. A business

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[6] American Metal Markets, June 28, 1977.

boom would increase capital expenditures, but industry sources expect investment in platinum-group metals to lag somewhat. For one reason, at present there is substantial unused capacity in both the glass and petroleum industries. These industries are likely to increase operating rates before committing themselves to capital expansion.

A potential purchaser of platinum metals is the U.S. Government which maintains a stockpile of platinum, palladium, and iridium. Although the stockpile was judged in surplus until September 1976, the U.S. Government had only sold the metal once. In September 1976, the U.S. Government drastically revised its stockpile goals upward. Hence, whereas before the stockpile revision, the United States had an excess inventory of 187,500 ounces of platinum, a shortfall of 861,400 ounces existed after the revision.

Factors influencing the supply of platinum-group metals.—Supply of platinum-group metals tends to be volatile. South Africa produces about 70 percent of the world's platinum-group metals. The Soviet Union is the second largest producer and, in fact, produces two-thirds of the world's palladium. However, the high platinum content of the South African ore deposits makes it the most economical source of this metal. In addition, the South African mines are worked for platinum-group metals and produce nickel as a byproduct, while the opposite is true for Soviet mines. Thus, the South African mines can meet demand requirements with more flexibility. The tables show a large quantity of platinum-group metals imported from the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom has one of the two principle platinum metals refineries in the world. Most of the ores refined there are mined in South Africa. The Soviet Union does almost all of its own refining.

One problem associated with meeting demand requirements is that it takes about 3 years for platinum and palladuim to reach the marketplace after the decision is made to open a new mine. There is a longer lag for the other four platinum-group metals. The lags result because a new mine requires that a shaft of 2,500 to 3,000 feet be sunk into the ground and that refineries and smelters be constructed. In general, 10 tons of mined ore are required to produce one ounce of platinum.

In the past, the amount of platinum-group metals offered by the Soviet Union has tended to be inversely associated with the size of its grain crops. With a poor harvest, the Soviet Union sold large quantities of platinum in order to obtain hard currency to purchase additional grain. These large sales tended to drive down the market price of the metal. More recently the Soviets have exhibited a growing sensitivity to price changes. Therefore, when the market price of platinum-group metals has been low, the Soviets have tended to hold back sales until the price rises. The Soviet Union sold comparatively little platinum during the first 6 months of 1977, which may be partly the result of an excellent Soviet harvest. In addition, some industry officials believe that the Soviet Union may be stockpiling platinum in order to manufacture commemorative medals for the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow.

In the future the Soviet Union may be selling increasing amounts of platinum-group metals to reduce their external debt. A Bureau of Mines study forecasts a 4 to 5 percent annual rise in Soviet production of these metals over the next few years. While the Soviets have expanded mining capacity in the past by increasing labor and capital

inputs rather than by technological innovation, the study suggests that this procedure will be reversed as a result of labor shortages and a need to conserve fuel, capital, and other materials. In addition, the Soviets are currently expanding nickel operations in eastern Siberia with assistance from Finland. The payoff, in terms of increased production of platinum-group metals, should be realized in the next few years and in the 1980's. The Soviet Union will then be in a stronger position in the world market as a producer of these metals. Furthermore, the possibility exists that the current political unrest in South Africa will have a detrimental effect on production of platinum metals in that country. This development could tend to shift the future source of supply from South Africa to the Soviet Union.

Factors influencing the unit value of platinum-group metals.—Given that demand and supply of platinum-group metals is dependent on such a broad range of factors, it is not surprising that the unit values of these metals have fluctuated widely during the past few years (see table 17). A generally higher unit value during the first 6 months of 1977 may be attributable to the following factors: (1) An excellent Soviet grain harvest; (2) strong automotive sales; (3) a healthier economy; and (4) inflation.

TABLE 17.—U.S. IMPORTS OF PLATINUM GROUP METALS FROM THE WORLD AND FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1974–76, JANUARY–JUNE 1976, JANUARY–JUNE 1977

Source	1974	1975	1976	January–June 1976	January–June 1977
	Platinum sponge (TSUSA 605.0220)				
	Quantity (troy ounces)				
U.S.S.R.	6,464		955		
Republic of South Africa	578,013	396,335	686,960	318,066	329,480
United Kingdom	236,943	151,382	164,115	92,686	48,301
Total, U.S. imports	833,122	567,466	904,048	438,933	391,502
	Value ($1,000)				
U.S.S.R.	1,189		155		
Republic of South Africa	104,638	64,429	104,965	43,427	53,225
United Kingdom	42,459	24,216	25,778	14,199	7,810
Total, U.S. imports	150,563	91,567	139,378	61,967	63,249
	Unit value				
U.S.S.R.	183.94		162.30		
Republic of South Africa	181.03	162.56	152.80	136.53	161.54
United Kingdom	179.20	159.97	157.07	153.19	161.69
Total, U.S. imports	180.72	161.36	154.11	141.18	161.55
	Platinum bars, plates, and sheets (TSUS 605.0710)				
	Quantity (troy ounces)				
U.S.S.R.	85,193	33,642	49,475	19,520	4,825
Republic of South Africa	12,709	15,056	6,696	1,945	10,117
United Kingdom	72,867	31,207	31,028	22,644	6,667
Total, U.S. imports	199,355	96,630	95,653	47,867	26,990
	Value ($1,000)				
U.S.S.R.	15,215	5,491	8,220	3,289	719
Republic of South Africa	2,304	2,339	1,127	297	1,797
United Kingdom	12,891	5,037	4,894	3,517	1,070
Total, U.S. imports	35,388	15,337	15,623	7,675	4,557

TABLE 17.—U.S. IMPORTS OF PLATINUM GROUP METALS FROM THE WORLD AND FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1974–76, JANUARY–JUNE 1976, JANUARY–JUNE 1977—Continued

Source	1974	1975	1976	January–June 1976	January–June 1977
	Platinum bars, plates, and sheets (TSUS 605.0710)—Continued				
	Unit value				
U.S.S.R.	178.59	163.22	166.14	168.48	149.01
Republic of South Africa	181.29	155.35	168.31	152.70	177.62
United Kingdom	176.91	161.41	157.73	155.32	160.49
Total, U.S. imports	177.51	158.72	163.33	160.34	168.84
	Palladium, unwrought (TSUS 605.0260)				
	Quantity (troy ounces)				
U.S.S.R.	170,324	19,369	370,830	164,713	240,669
Republic of South Africa	295,349	293,822	439,170	204,900	224,990
United Kingdom	61,974	50,948	124,773	87,139	35,116
Total, U.S. imports	588,014	409,862	994,360	474,919	534,312
	Value ($1,000)				
U.S.S.R.	19,667	1,500	17,818	6,433	13,353
Republic of South Africa	39,541	23,831	22,050	9,234	13,217
United Kingdom	7,466	5,270	5,735	3,804	2,114
Total, U.S. imports	74,433	33,863	48,535	20,275	31,519
	Unit value				
U.S.S.R.	115.47	77.44	48.05	39.06	55.48
Republic of South Africa	133.88	81.11	50.21	45.07	58.74
United Kingdom	120.47	103.44	45.96	43.65	60.20
Total, U.S. imports	126.58	82.62	48.81	42.61	58.99
	Palladium bars, plates, etc. (TSUS 605.0750)				
	Quantity (troy ounces)				
U.S.S.R.	593,019	55,707	56,272	11,260	10,794
Republic of South Africa	24,505	659	4,949	1,094	1,999
United Kingdom	98,198	66,170	62,379	44,267	8,991
Total, U.S. imports	750,073	144,240	128,951	56,823	29,839
	Value ($1,000)				
U.S.S.R.	56,236	6,140	2,778	440	644
Republic of South Africa	3,382	108	238	36	117
United Kingdom	11,786	6,730	3,037	1,998	530
Total, U.S. imports	75,553	15,163	6,325	2,487	1,737
	Unit value				
U.S.S.R.	94.83	110.22	49.37	39.08	59.66
Republic of South Africa	138.01	163.88	48.09	32.91	58.53
United Kingdom	120.02	101.71	48.68	45.14	58.95
Total, U.S. imports	100.73	105.12	49.05	43.77	58.21

TABLE 17.—U.S. IMPORTS OF PLATINUM GROUP METALS FROM THE WORLD AND FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1974–76, JANUARY–JUNE 1976, JANUARY–JUNE 1977—Continued

	1974	1975	1976	January–June 1976	January–June 1977
Rhodium, unwrought (TSUS 605.0270)					
Quantity (troy ounces)					
U.S.S.R.	33,700	37,806	12,506	6,443	11,219
Republic of South Africa	8,622	15,810	26,208	12,848	18,144
United Kingdom	45,283	9,474	19,056	12,901	6,516
Total, U.S. imports	97,058	80,197	62,260	34,029	42,945
Value ($1,000)					
U.S.S.R.	17,473	17,603	3,221	1,369	4,513
Republic of South Africa	2,975	5,247	8,540	3,580	6,157
United Kingdom	13,813	3,322	5,180	3,700	2,567
Total, U.S. imports	39,957	34,400	18,342	9,050	16,002
Unit value					
U.S.S.R.	518.49	465.61	257.56	212.48	402.26
Republic of South Africa	345.05	331.88	325.85	278.64	339.34
United Kingdom	305.04	350.64	271.83	286.80	393.95
Total, U.S. imports	411.68	428.94	294.60	265.95	372.62
Rhodium bars, plates, etc. (TSUS 605.0760)					
Quantity (troy ounces)					
U.S.S.R.	946	171	193	----------	----------
Republic of South Africa	----------	1,551	250	250	200
United Kingdom	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Total, U.S. imports	1,549	1,832	1,864	250	200
Value ($1,000)					
U.S.S.R.	621	65	60	----------	----------
Republic of South Africa	----------	565	76	76	82
United Kingdom	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Total, U.S. imports	898	675	382	76	82
Unit value					
U.S.S.R.	656.45	380.12	310.88	----------	----------
Republic of South Africa	----------	364.29	304.00	304.00	410.00
United Kingdom	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Total, U.S. imports	579.73	368.45	204.94	304.00	410.00
Platinum group metals, n.e.s., unwrought (TSUS 605.0290)					
Quantity (troy ounces)					
U.S.S.R.	104,602	174,843	161,881	106,248	40,183
Republic of South Africa	30,900	25,339	7,936	7,936	1,554
United Kingdom	----------	1,055	17,200	5,750	8,246
Total, U.S. imports	228,496	227,037	216,616	144,056	55,036
Value ($1,000)					
U.S.S.R.	20,091	27,406	23,413	15,191	6,325
Republic of South Africa	5,811	4,136	1,119	1,119	253
United Kingdom	----------	164	2,797	883	1,410
Total, U.S. imports	44,174	35,986	31,249	20,479	8,736
Unit value					
U.S.S.R.	192.07	156.75	144.63	142.98	157.40
Republic of South Africa	188.06	163.23	141.00	141.00	162.81
United Kingdom	----------	155.45	162.62	153.57	170.99
Total, U.S. imports	193.33	158.50	144.26	142.16	158.73

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

ORIENTAL LEAF TOBACCO

Imports of oriental-type leaf tobacco, unstemmed and in a virtually unprocessed state, are classified for duty purposes under TSUS item 170.28. Oriental tobacco, easily distinguished from the Virginia Flue-cured and Burley varieties by the smaller size leaf and distinctive aroma, is not grown in the United States, but is an important ingredient of the tobacco blends of most U.S. brands of cigarettes. The column 1 duty applicable to TSUS item 170.28 is 11.5 cents per pound, while the column 2 duty is 35 cents per pound. Major suppliers to the U.S. market that receive most-favored-nation MFN status are Turkey, Greece, Italy, Yugoslavia, and Lebanon. Bulgaria is the only major supplier of oriental leaf tobacco whose products are subject to column 2 duty rates.

U.S. tobacco processors perceive quality differences among the various oriental tobaccos with Greek and Turkish considered the world's finest. Bulgarian and Yugoslavian oriental tobacco are not as well regarded as the premium Greek and Turkish products, but are considered to be superior to the Italian and Lebanese tobaccos. Although each national tobacco is different in taste and quality, and differences are even discernible between products from various regions within a country, their substitutability in actual use depends on availability and price.

Trade data in the quarterly reports are usually reported as imports for consumption which are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from bonded warehouses for consumption. In the case of imports of oriental tobaccos, which are normally kept in bonded warehouses for at least 1 year, an exception has been made to more accurately reflect current levels of imports. Therefore, trade data for oriental tobaccos are reported as general imports which are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and entries into bonded warehouses. Some of the oriental tobacco imported into this country will be processed while still in bond and then reexported, while some will be used in the production of U.S.-brand cigarettes for export. However, the vast majority of imported oriental leaf tobacco will be used in the production of cigarettes for U.S. consumption.

TABLE 18.—CIGARETTE LEAF TOBACCO, UNSTEMMED, ORIENTAL OR TURKISH, NOT OVER 8.5 INCHES IN LENGTH (TSUS ITEM 170.28): U.S. GENERAL IMPORTS, BY PRINCIPLE SOURCES, 1974–76, JANUARY–JUNE 1976 AND 1977, AND UNIT VALUES

Source	1974	1975	1976	January–June 1976	January–June 1977
	Quantity (1,000 lb)				
Turkey	93,900	69,643	94,525	94,183	29,877
Greece	15,552	18,736	23,277	12,058	21,662
Italy	17,477	30,293	20,441	8,136	2,164
Lebanon	6,970	10,920	----------	----------	4,896
Nonmarket economies:					
Yugoslavia	15,722	15,562	71,332	14,978	12,328
Bulgaria	4,420	14,440	16,204	15,323	9,836
Romania	----------	47	----------	----------	488
Albania	----------	----------	108	----------	----------
Total	20,412	30,049	33,644	30,301	22,652
Total countries listed	154,041	159,641	171,887	144,678	80,251
Total U.S. imports	155,846	166,440	178,741	148,531	85,343
Percentage of total supplied by nonmarket economies	12.9	18.1	18.8	20.4	26.5

TABLE 18.—CIGARETTE LEAF TOBACCO, UNSTEMMED, ORIENTAL OR TURKISH, NOT OVER 8.5 INCHES IN LENGTH (TSUS ITEM 170.28): U.S. GENERAL IMPORTS, BY PRINCIPLE SOURCES, 1974–76, JANUARY–JUNE 1976 AND 1977, AND UNIT VALUES—Continued

Source	1974	1975	1976	January–June 1976	January–June 1977
			Value ($1,000)		
Turkey	79,161	92,909	151,428	150,887	47,371
Greece	23,013	29,137	41,073	21,556	34,898
Italy	9,583	21,169	14,701	5,431	1,435
Lebanon	7,901	14,965	----------	----------	6,211
Nonmarket economies:					
Yugoslavia	14,052	21,295	28,975	25,267	19,832
Bulgaria	4,006	17,202	24,151	22,770	13,852
Romania	----------	25	----------	----------	294
Albania	----------	----------	147	----------	----------
Total	18,058	38,522	53,273	48,037	33,978
Total countries listed	137,716	196,702	260,475	225,911	123,893
Total U.S. imports	139,007	203,668	269,529	231,345	130,991
Percentage of total supplied by nonmarket economies	13.0	19.4	19.8	20.8	25.9
			Unit value (cents per pound)		
Turkey	54.3	133.4	160.2	160.2	164.0
Greece	148.0	155.5	176.5	178.8	161.1
Italy	54.8	69.9	71.9	66.8	66.3
Lebanon	113.4	137.0	----------	----------	126.9
Nonmarket economies:					
Yugoslavia	89.4	136.8	167.2	168.7	160.9
Bulgaria	90.6	119.1	149.0	148.6	140.8
Romania	----------	53.2	----------	----------	60.2
Albania	----------	----------	136.1	----------	----------
Total	89.7	131.5	158.3	158.5	150.0
Total countries listed	89.4	123.2	151.5	156.1	154.4
Total U.S. imports	89.2	122.4	150.8	155.8	153.5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, publications IA245x, IM145, and IM145x.

The quantity of unstemmed oriental leaf tobacco imported into the United States rose steadily between 1974 and 1976. In 1974, total imports amounted to 155.8 million pounds (see table 18); in 1976, imports totaled 178.7 million pounds, an increase of nearly 15 percent over the 3-year period. Turkey, by far the largest supplier, accounted for over half the U.S. imports, with Greece and Italy supplying another quarter of the total. Countries with nonmarket economies (NME's) were an increasingly important source of oriental leaf tobacco imports, as imports from NME's grew nearly 70 percent by volume in the period, enlarging their share of the U.S. market from about 13 percent in 1974 to nearly 19 percent in 1976 and to 26.5 percent in the first half of 1977. Yugoslavia was the principal NME supplier in 1974, accounting for 78 percent of the imports from NME's. Bulgaria supplied the remainder in that year, but increased its share of imports dramatically in 1975 and 1976, supplying 48 percent of the nonmarket-economy share in those years despite its status as the only major supplier facing column 2 rates of duty. Bulgaria accounted for 89 percent of the increase in U.S. imports of oriental tobacco from NME countries and 52 percent of the overall increase in imports of this commodity in the period 1974–76.

The growth of U.S. imports of oriental leaf tobacco in this period was accompanied by a dramatic increase in the unit value of the imports (see table 18). Averaging 89 cents per pound overall in 1974;

the unit value rose to nearly $1.51 per pound in 1976. A major cause of this value increase was the decision in 1975 and 1976 of both the Greek and Turkish governments to increase the price support level for exports of oriental tobacco. The unit value of imports from Italy also rose, but the cost of Italian oriental tobacco remained the lowest among the major suppliers to the U.S. market because of official export subsidies. Yugoslavia and Bulgaria also benefited from the average value increase, the unit value of their exports to the United States increasing 87 and 65 percent, respectively, in the 3-year period. As indicated by table 18, it was in the years of high unit values, 1975 and 1976, that Bulgarian tobacco began to enjoy a value differential against other oriental tobacco imports. This undoubtedly aided Bulgarian tobacco sales in the United States, since it helped to offset the higher duty applied to Bulgarian goods under column 2 rates of duty.

The quantity of oriental tobacco from all sources imported into the United States declined sharply in the first half of 1977, amounting to only 57 percent of the total imported in the same period in 1976. The decline was led by a steep drop in imports from Turkey, although imports from Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Italy also fell relative to the same months of the previous year. Only Greece and Lebanon significantly increased their exports of oriental tobacco to the United States in this period. The unit value of total oriental tobacco imports declined less drastically, falling to $1.50 per pound compared to approximately $1.59 per pound in the first half of 1976. Only Turkey maintained a higher unit value over the previous year, $1.64 per pound compared to roughly $1.60 per pound.

Industry sources report that the high export prices associated with oriental tobaccos in 1976 are not sustainable. Record harvests in Greece and Turkey in 1976 and 1977 have led to the expectation of a buyers' market for the commodity. Under these circumstances, and barring an unexpected jump in world demand for the product, the unit value of U.S. oriental tobacco imports is likely to fall even further. It is not surprising in this context that the uncharacteristically low level of imports from Turkey in the first half of 1977 accompanies the highest unit value of imports.

As a result of its virtual monopoly in the Comecon countries,[7] Bulgaria is the world's leading exporter of cigarettes. Most Bulgarian cigarettes are filled only with oriental tobaccos, and have a distinctly different taste from typical U.S. blends in which oriental tobacco is roughly one-seventh of the total. Bulgarian tobacco policy is currently aimed at maintaining domestic production to meet both domestic and export cigarette demands and to promote leaf exports to market economies for hard currency. At the same time, however, Bulgaria is trying to modernize its tobacco industry by introducing labor-saving, mechanized techniques of cultivation that are not totally compatible with the production of the traditional oriental tobaccos that are in the greatest demand for export.

The classic oriental tobacco leaf is small by comparison to that of other varieties, and the yield from an oriental plant is much lower than from the broadleaf tobaccos cultivated in the United States. Cultivation of the plants is highly labor-intensive and the best quality oriental tobaccos grow in hilly areas where mechanization on a large

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[7] The Council of Mutual Economic Assistance includes the U.S.S.R., Poland, Hungary, GDR, Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, and Cuba.

scale is impractical. Thus, in order to modernize and, at the same time, to maintain production, Bulgaria is shifting into the cultivation of semi-oriental broadleaf varieties of tobacco that are more easily cultivated in flat areas, allowing some mechanization. These semi-oriental tobaccos are also higher-yielding varieties, and although they are not considered to be of as high a quality as the traditional oriental tobaccos of Greece and Turkey, the output per plant is greater. Bulgaria is also experimenting with production of Virginia Flue-cured and Burley tobaccos, broadleaf varieties that deliver even higher yields per plant. At present, these varieties account for only 10 percent of Bulgarian tobacco output, but, once established, they should assume an increasing share of total production.

Bulgaria produces European- and U.S.-brand cigarettes under license, including the Marlboro and Winston brands. The large and growing market for "western"-style cigarettes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, Bulgaria's largest cigarette export markets, will not immediately benefit Bulgaria, however. Bulgaria's production of the broadleaf tobaccos that make up most of the contents of non-oriental cigarettes is limited, and the use of scarce foreign exchange to import these tobaccos is not permitted.

Yugoslavia already produces and exports "western" brand cigarettes under licensing agreements with several European and U.S. cigarette companies. Unlike Bulgaria, Yugoslavia produces a significant amount of Virginia Flue-cured and Burley tobacco in addition to the traditional oriental and semi-oriental types. Flue-cured and Burley accounted for roughly one-quarter of total tobacco output in 1974, up from an annual average of only 10 percent in the 1966–70 period. In addition, Yugoslavia is able to import tobacco for its cigarette production. As is the case of Bulgaria, semi-orientals are increasing in importance in Yugoslav tobacco production. U.S. imports of tobacco from Yugoslavia are of the traditional oriental type, however.

The U.S.S.R. recently concluded a licensing agreement with the European division of a major U.S. tobacco company, to produce a U.S. brand of cigarettes totally filled with U.S. tobacco. This tobacco will not be paid for with hard currency, but with deliveries of tobacco grown in the U.S.S.R., including oriental tobaccos. This tobacco, in turn, will be used in the manufacture of cigarettes in Western Europe. The U.S.S.R. has begun development of a domestic source of Flue-cured and Burley tobacco that, it is hoped, will eventually supply their cigarette industry. Other NME's that produce U.S. brand cigarettes under license include, in addition to the three countries mentioned above, Poland and the GDR.

Future U.S. demand for oriental tobaccos depends primarily on U.S. cigarette consumption and secondarily on the composition of the blend to tobaccos filling the cigarettes. Pressure from public and private health organizations to reduce tar and nicotine levels in U.S. cigarettes could encourage imports, since oriental tobaccos contain less of these substances than broad-leaf varieties. However, cigarettes using oriental tobacco for only a fraction of their total filler are the most popular in the United States and are growing in popularity relative to other blends throughout the world. It is unlikely that a significant change in the traditional taste of an "American" cigarette would be quickly accepted. In addition, U.S. cigarette consumption, although

still rising, is leveling somewhat. Thus, U.S. imports of oriental tobaccos can be expected to increase, but not at a rate greatly exceeding the growth of the domestic cigarette market.

Potential U.S. demand for these tobaccos from nonmarket economy countries is a function of the price, availability, and quality of imports from Turkey and Greece, the major suppliers of high quality oriental tobaccos to the U.S. market. Demand will also depend on U.S. acceptance of the semi-oriental varieties that are replacing traditional oriental tobacco cultivation in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Clearly, both countries have greatly increased their share of the U.S. market since 1974, and these increased imports have reflected a growing interest by the U.S. tobacco industry in these countries' product. Bulgaria particularly has been able to increase its market share in conjunction with the unit value differential that has emerged vis-a-vis imports from countries enjoying MFN treatment. Bulgaria's future position in the U.S. market will to some extent be influenced by its ability to maintain this differential.

APPENDIX

Leading U.S. Imports and Exports in Trade With the Nonmarket Economy Countries

TABLE A-1.—LEADING ITEMS IMPORTED FROM THE U.S.S.R., JANUARY-JUNE 1977, APRIL-JUNE 1977, AND APRIL-JUNE 1976

[In U.S. dollars]

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June 1977	April-June 1977	April-June 1976
[1] 475.0535	Fuel oils, under 25 degrees API, Saybolt Universal viscosity 100° F of more than 125 seconds (heavy fuel oils)	$22,478,658	$17,248,427	$9,857,771
605.0260	Palladium	13,352,977	5,412,221	5,905,519
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap	10,658,677	10,121,977	5,237,167
475.1010	Crude petroleum, 25 degrees API or over	7,930,440	----------	----------
520.3200	Diamonds, not over ½ carat, cut, not set	6,528,736	2,960,993	2,411,084
605.0290	Platinum group metals and combinations, n.e.s	6,325,357	1,484,710	8,460,583
765.0300	Paintings, etc., by hand	6,136,172	6,031,232	1,168,355
601.1560	Chome ore, 46 percent or more chromic oxide	5,624,568	----------	2,978,100
620.0300	Unwrought nickel	4,729,628	3,929,460	1,706,894
605.0270	Rhodium	4,513,269	2,046,559	1,340,454
862.1000	Articles imported for exhibition (agriculture, arts, education, or science)	4,000,000	4,000,000	----------
[2] 475.1015	Fuel oils, 25 degrees API or more, Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100° F of less than 45 seconds (light fuel oils)	3,011,457	----------	----------
124.1045	Sable furskins, whole, raw	2,308,192	572,983	354,164
520.3300	Diamonds, over ½ carat, cut, not set	2,108,982	339,543	541,527
601.1520	Chrome ore, not over 40 percent chromic oxide	1,427,051	1,427,051	----------
245.1000	Hardboard, valued $48.33⅓ to $96.66⅔ per short ton	1,315,829	783,624	461,030
653.2260	Metal coins, n.e.s	1,143,934	196,865	3,149,095
601.2430	Iron ore, not concentrated or sintered	1,125,331	522,626	----------
423.0060	Inorganic oxides, hydroxides, and peroxides	1,120,735	603,705	478,832
542.3320	Ordinary glass, 16-18.5 oz/ft², 40-60 united inches	863,930	453 177	423,566
	Total imports itemized above	106,703,923	58,135,153	44,474,141
	Total U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R	120,275,200	65,255,372	53,955,804

[1] Prior to Jan. 1, 1977, this item was classified under 2 less comprehensive numbers, 475.0540 and 475.0550. The 2 latter item number is represented by the figures given for trade in the 2d quarter of 1976, since in that period the U.S. imported no fuel oil categorized under 475.0540 from the U.S.S.R.

[2] Prior to Jan. 1, 1977, this item was classified under 2 now deleted numbers—475.1020 and 475.1030. The former numbers were replaced by the number listed above (475.1015) and a 2d new number—475.1025. To obtain an accurate comparison of trade in the periods before and after Jan. 1, 1977, the sum of trade in the 2 new numbers should be measured against trade in the 2 deleted numbers. In January-June 1977 this trade did not exceed the amount listed above ($3,011,457) for 475.1015, while in the 2d quarter of 1976 there were no U.S. imports of light fuel oils from the U.S.S.R.

TABLE A-2.—LEADING ITEMS EXPORTED TO THE U.S.S.R., JANUARY-JUNE 1977, APRIL-JUNE 1977, AND APRIL-JUNE 1976

[In U.S. dollars]

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June 1977	April-June 1977	April-June 1976
041.0020	Wheat, unmilled, except for relief	$257,292,345	$105,989,679	$14,241,401
044.0060	Yellow corn, unmilled, n.e.c	234,432,840	123,741,924	401,166,158
221.4000	Soybeans	154,307,498	54,789,365	31,524,441
042.2060	Rice, milled, n.e.c., medium grain	14,233,385	3,070,873	4,229,588
719.2370	Filtering, purifying, and separating machines and parts, n.e.c., nonfood	13,723,380	4,566,267	3,595,365
893.0045	Pressure sensitive tape, plastic	12,556,019	8,811,888	5,883,264
711.2020	Heat exchangers, steam generating power boiler accessories	13,475,000	1,684,900	410,000
044.0030	Corn seed, except sweet corn	11,890,088	1,000,000	----------
599.9920	Compound catalysts, except nickel	11,849,280	288,958	----------
051.7210	Shelled almonds, fresh or dried	10,578,203	2,893,501	160,160
715.2120	Molding machines, and parts, n.e.c	9,862,928	4,071,281	2,777,735
732.8930	Parts and accessories for tracklaying tractors	8,753,786	3,177,136	4,660,164
655.4510	Rubber and friction tape, except surgical	8,174,149	4,084,621	----------
715.1020	Gear cutting machines, n.e.c., valued $1,000 and over, new	8,005,333	388,249	----------
719.2170	Parts and attachments, n.e.c., for pumps for liquid	8,003,383	5,414,379	4,466,929
712.5068	Tracklaying tractors, 200 net engine horsepower and over	7,960,292	293,064	26,334,499
011.4005	Young chickens, fresh or frozen	6,726,424	3,376,336	----------
691.1015	Fabricated structural iron and steel	6,633,189	3,244,664	3,283,338
651.7619	Acetate continuous filament yarn except handwork yarn, not thrown and not textured	5,967,845	1,254,703	2,534,480
711.3230	Steam engines and turbines, 10,000 hp and over	5,822,000	2,242,000	----------
	Total exports itemized above	811,247,367	334,383,788	505,267,522
	Total U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R	1,050,904,844	451,843,876	661,876,988

TABLE A-3.—LEADING ITEMS IMPORTED FROM THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, JANUARY-JUNE 1977, APRIL-JUNE 1977, AND APRIL-JUNE 1976

[In U.S. dollars]

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June 1977	April-June 1977	April-June 1976
186.1560	Feathers not meeting Federal standards	$7,716,774	$3,954,042	$1,197,092
186.3000	Bristles, crude or processed	5,687,060	2,670,394	1,361,761
755.1500	Fireworks	5,281,109	3,334,440	2,337,667
766.2560	Antiques n.s.p.f	3,979,540	2,119,882	1,133,019
320.2032	PC white cotton shirting, n.e.s. (average yarn, no. 20)	3,747,633	1,257,524	3,411,488
186.1565	Downs not meeting Federal standards	3,314,966	2,203,756	545,284
222.4000	Baskets and bags of bamboo	2,755,751	1,157,622	834,885
360.1500	Floor coverings of pile, etc., valued over 66⅔ cents per square foot	2,680,908	1,759,364	468,257
622.0200	Tin, other than alloys, unwrought	2,664,241	----------	3,106,000
160.5000	Tea, crude or prepared	2,639,647	1,390,871	652,938
320.1038	ABC white cotton sheeting, carded (average yarn, no. 10)	2,426,392	1,156,947	1,554,337
601.5400	Tungsten ore	1,993,818	1,025,857	116,519
145.4400	Cashew nuts, shelled, etc	1,822,402	851,857	427,072
452.1200	Cassia oil	1,433,106	1,078,533	272,354
161.1300	Cassia, cassia buds, and cassia vera, unground	1,253,345	684,889	261,949
161.8300	Pepper, capsicum, etc., unground	1,243,186	934,521	1,089,031
188.5025	Gum rosin	1,234,889	803,735	----------
222.5700	Floor coverings of unspun vegetable material, n.e.s	1,215,223	669,393	491,169
156.4000	Cocoa, unsweetened, and cocoa cake	1,169,579	620,034	----------
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, sorted, etc	1,125,380	771,129	351,807
	Total imports itemized above	55,384,949	28,444,790	19,612,629
	Total U.S. imports from the People's Republic of China	100,393,771	48,320,622	39,686,191

TABLE A-4.—LEADING ITEMS EXPORTED TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, JANUARY-JUNE 1977, APRIL-JUNE 1977, AND APRIL-JUNE 1976

[In U.S. dollars]

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June 1977	April-June 1977	April-June 1976
732.0346	Special-purpose nonmilitary vehicles, n.e.c., new	$28,847,904	$20,329,669	----------
266.2120	Polyester staple, not carded or combed, etc	9,248,024	7,558,607	$4,693,444
711.5064	Parts and accessories, n.e.c., for automobile, truck, and bus engines, for replacement	2,312,266	2,038,252	----------
861.9999	Parts and accessories, n.e.c., for instruments (except industrial process) n.e.c	2,126,030	2,112,440	6,831
561.1005	Urea, fertilizer material	1,795,734	1,795,734	----------
714.3005	Digital electronic computers	1,683,709	1,680,444	----------
512.0290	Cyclic chemical intermediates, except acids, n.e.c	1,564,063	369,336	----------
599.9920	Compound catalysts, except nickel	1,493,035	120,175	1,266,926
251.8220	Pulp, sulfite, softwood, bleached	1,294,211	1,294,211	----------
719.9242	Nonautomatic valves, etc., and parts, n.e.c., of iron and steel	1,050,714	29,214	922,394
512.0993	Miscellaneous organic chemicals, except cyclic, n.e.c	743,000	----------	----------
719.3150	Oilfield equipment and parts, n.e.c	657,884	----------	620,948
732.8948	Parts and accessories, n.e.c., new, for replacement, for nonmilitary motor vehicles, n.e.c	650,858	329,880	100,402
581.2006	Polyethyl resins, high density	604,141	438,250	1,401,000
715.1002	Horizontal boring-drilling-milling machines, metal-cutting, new	432,047	432,047	----------
599.9910	Nickel compound catalysts	417,997	----------	620,424
729.4150	Parts, n.e.c., for electrical starting and ignition equipment for internal combustion engines	345,330	340,000	----------
719.2170	Parts and attachments, n.e.c., for pumps for liquid	318,605	37,454	21,562
719.9207	Control valves, electric and electrohydraulic	276,000	276,000	19,716
515.1046	Radioactive isotopes, chemical elements, compounds and mixtures, n.e.c	273,334	272,284	----------
	Total exports itemized above	54,053,643	39,453,997	9,673,647
	Total U.S. exports to the People's Republic of China	62,129,867	43,064,670	34,163,053

TABLE A-5.—LEADING ITEMS IMPORTED FROM POLAND, JANUARY-JUNE 1977, APRIL-JUNE 1977, AND APRIL-JUNE 1976

[In U.S. dollars]

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June 1977	April-June 1977	April-June 1976
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 lb	$51,965,289	$23,551,429	$31,308,996
475.2520	Gasoline	6,837,260	6,837,260	----------
646.2620	Brads, nails, etc., smooth shank, round wire, over 1 in length, over 0.065 in diameter	3,861,703	2,331,667	1,643,208
700.3550	Men's leather footwear, n.e.s., cement soles	3,600,566	1,398,002	2,150,772
[1] 608.8415	Steel plates, not alloy, not in coils, not pickled or cold rolled	3,380,136	2,329,668	1,488,913
110.4710	Frozen cod blocks, over 10 lb each	3,153,737	2,691,954	764,901
521.3120	Bituminous coal	3,042,224	2,467,974	----------
727.1500	Furniture and parts of bentwood	2,911,585	1,581,628	1,521,239
692.1090	Motor vehicles, n.e.s	2,853,078	1,543,740	1,033,470
335.9500	Other woven fabrics of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., over 4 oz per yd [2]	2,758,845	1,242,723	1,634,773
380.1240	Men's and boys' corduroy suit-type coats, valued over $4 each	2,384,896	2,040,178	439,366
403.6000	Other cyclic organic chemical products	2,062,287	687,710	2,142,868
146.7530	Strawberries, frozen, containers over 40 oz	2,050,402	1,157,550	313,807
107.3560	Pork, n.e.s., canned, boned, and cooked	2,012,131	968,957	2,337,277
407.8540	Sulfathiazole	1,768,966	651,791	1,018,448
382.1206	Women's raincoats, n.e.s., ¾ length or longer, valued over $12 each	1,564,853	231,336	880,853
110.4740	Frozen pollock blocks, over 10 lbs each	1,515,940	1,065,009	284,405
437.3200	Antibiotics n.s.p.f	1,483,155	463,184	497,867
692.3020	New wheel agricultural tractors, 35-belt hp and over	1,244,394	584,673	----------
672.1540	Sewing machines, n.e.s., valued over $10 each	1,242,235	738,136	----------
	Total imports itemized above	101,693,682	54,564,569	49,461,163
	Total U.S. imports from Poland	157,965,399	83,316,357	78,746,426

[1] Prior to Jan. 1, 1977, this item was classified as number 608.8420. Trade figures listed for April-June 1976 represent the old classification, which was replaced by 2 less comprehensive numbers, 608.8410 and 608.8415. Therefore the values given above for steel plate imports from Poland in 1977 and April-June 1976 are not exactly comparable.

TABLE A-6.—LEADING ITEMS EXPORTED TO POLAND, JANUARY-JUNE 1977, APRIL-JUNE 1977, AND APRIL-JUNE 1976

[In U.S. dollars]

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June 1977	April-June 1977	April-June 1976
044.0060	Yellow corn, unmilled, n.e.c	$55,084,768	$25,235,277	$57,937,306
081.3030	Soybean oil—cake and meal	41,211,322	6,602,050	13,178,418
271.3010	Florida phosphate hard rock and land pebble	13,704,230	7,685,889	1,600,815
732.8930	Parts and accessories for tracklaying tractors	8,043,741	5,267,085	3,035,798
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole	7,207,014	4,206,204	2,158,934
045.9015	Grain sorghums, unmilled	6,874,345	5,835,945	----------
121.0010	Tobacco, Flue-cured leaf, stemmed	4,864,111	----------	168,259
041.0020	Wheat, unmilled, except for relief	3,902,720	2,695,000	29,883,465
051.2010	Fresh lemons	2,993,607	2,993,607	1,222,704
221.1010	Peanuts, shelled, green	2,191,098	850,016	----------
599.5860	Vegetable proteins	1,938,413	957,005	467,901
411.3220	Tallow, inedible	1,900,842	----------	2,702,117
121.0090	Unmanufactured tobacco, n.e.c., including stems, etc	1,859,561	1,305,000	418,302
561.2910	Concentrated superphosphate	1,803,198	1,803,198	----------
211.6000	Sheep and lamb skins, with wool on, undressed	1,771,405	1,106,416	48,200
719.8095	Machines and mechanical appliances, and parts, n.e.c	1,733,898	1,294,757	209,997
091.3010	Lard and other pig fat, except grease	1,708,735	9,320	----------
251.7220	Pulp, sulfate, softwood, bleached	1,512,844	411,480	----------
081.3040	Linseed oil—cake and meal	1,353,072	----------	----------
719.5435	Work-holding and positioning equipment, etc., for machine tools	1,311,267	820,721	2,020
	Total exports itemized above	162,970,191	69,078,970	113,034,236
	Total U.S. exports to Poland	213,472,555	94,707,895	164,878,935

TABLE A–7.—LEADING ITEMS IMPORTED FROM YUGOSLAVIA, JANUARY–JUNE 1977, APRIL–JUNE 1977, AND APRIL–JUNE 1976

[In U.S. dollars]

TSUSA item No.	Description	January–June 1977	April–June 1977	April–June 1976
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 lb	$25,675,035	$14,481,241	$11,273,908
727.3040	Wood chairs, n.s.p.f	17,033,049	9,183,489	6,087,080
700.3515	Males' leather athletic footwear, n.e.s	14,169,352	6,371,763	7,714,696
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 in	10,497,027	5,356,819	4,791,851
612.0640	Unwrought copper, not alloy, n.e.s	10,140,897	5,688,286	14,058,150
605.2040	Silver bullion, refined	7,464,692	4,277,712	2,720,785
607.3100	Ferrochrome, over 3 percent carbon	7,320,269	4,799,461	3,265,807
727.3500	Wood furniture, n.s.p.f	4,469,555	2,419,679	1,917,690
186.1565	Downs not meeting Federal standards	4,229,256	3,245,917	489,461
688.0440	Insulated copper conductors, without fittings, 32 A.W.G. and larger	3,741,647	2,099,741	1,443,079
618.2560	Aluminum sheets, strips, and plate, not clad	2,748,081	1,566,590	3,805,357
727.4000	Wood furniture parts, n.s.p.f	2,531,262	1,271,716	1,188,086
624.0350	Unwrought lead, unalloyed, except bullion	2,411,204	----------	2,241,039
674.3504	Engine lathes, metal-cutting	1,995,467	962,983	546,401
618.1540	Wrought aluminum rods, 0.375 in and over in diameter	1,921,027	1,117,764	1,031,602
727.1000	Furniture of unspun vegetable material, and parts	1,849,193	1,124,279	610,393
646.2620	Brads, nails, etc., smooth shank, round wire, over 1 in length, over 0.065 in diameter	1,765,190	----------	416,738
607.5100	Ferrosilicon, 60–80 percent silicon	1,579,315	195,123	1,051,506
607.3700	Ferromanganese, 4 percent and over carbon	1,524,849	1,524,849	----------
626.0200	Unwrought zinc, except alloyed	1,473,677	236,256	5,637,000
	Total imports itemized above	124,540,044	65,923,668	70,290,629
	Total U.S. imports from Yugoslavia	177,734,871	90,976,345	102,098,650

TABLE A–8.—LEADING ITEMS EXPORTED TO YUGOSLAVIA, JANUARY–JUNE 1977, APRIL–JUNE 1977, AND APRIL–JUNE 1976

[In U.S. dollars]

Schedule B No.	Description	January–June 1977	April–June 1977	April–June 1976
081.3030	Soybean oil—cake and meal	$18,672,129	$14,677,123	$11,653,050
221.4000	Soybeans	12,001,104	6,209,104	----------
711.7000	Nuclear reactors and parts, n.e.c	8,901,644	8,901,644	----------
734.1050	Aircraft, passenger transports, n.e.c., 33,000 lb and over, nonmilitary, new	8,859,570	8,859,570	8,237,623
715.2259	Parts, n.e.c., for metalworking rolling mill machinery	6,716,664	4,249,854	905,852
722.1006	Steam turbine generator sets, 10,000 kW and over	6,032,400	6,032,400	----------
715.2240	Cold rolling mill machinery for ferrous metals, except tube rolling	5,730,773	----------	----------
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole	4,658,424	1,303,033	1,608,625
718.4264	Well drilling machine parts and accessories, n.e.c	4,186,609	2,041,607	2,109,107
734.9230	Parts and accessories, n.e.c., for aircraft, airships, and balloons	4,067,426	1,593,814	2,432,221
722.1018	Parts, n.e.c., for turbine generator sets	3,968,990	1,337,056	2,357
561.2910	Concentrated superphosphate	3,913,729	----------	----------
512.0978	Vinyl chloride monomer	3,425,957	839,104	1,423,690
712.5018	Wheel tractors n.e.c., 100 maximum horsepower and over	3,317,098	597,413	369,882
715.2254	Rolling mill metalworking machinery, n.e.c	3,205,294	108,471	2,354,084
732.8948	Parts and accessories, n.e.c., new, for replacement, for nonmilitary motor vehicles	3,083,206	1,771,131	455,486
321.4020	Bituminous coal	2,988,770	1,501,618	1,889,778
251.6000	Woodpulp, chemical dissolving	2,965,644	1,345,191	1,070,735
732.0320	Trucks, off-highway, nonmilitary	2,339,360	----------	----------
732.0330	Trucks with drilling equipment, new	2,176,585	----------	932,558
	Total exports itemized above	111,211,376	61,368,133	35,445,048
	Total U.S. exports to Yugoslavia	199,603,333	112,036,788	75,400,573

TABLE A-9.—LEADING ITEMS IMPORTED FROM ROMANIA, JANUARY-JUNE 1977, APRIL-JUNE 1977, AND APRIL-JUNE 1976

[In U.S. dollars]

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June 1977	April-June 1977	April-June 1976
[1] 475.0535	Fuel oils, under 25 degrees API, Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100° F of more than 125 seconds (heavy fuel oils)	$41,692,610	$29,427,084	$19,939,880
475.2520	Gasoline	10,111,134	5,425,530	----------
692.3020	New wheel agricultural tractors, 35-belt horsepower and over	7,455,024	4,162,873	3,121,933
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 lb	5,269,234	2,853,392	2,139,865
700.4540	Women's leather footwear, cement soles, valued over $2.50 per pair	3,709,346	2,073,858	1,238,833
700.2960	Men's leather welt footwear, n.e.s., valued over $6.80 per pair	2,498,472	1,056,999	109,203
380.8450	Men's and boys' suits, not knit, man-made fiber	2,497,246	118,964	299,426
360.1500	Floor coverings of pile, etc., valued over 66⅔ cents per square foot	2,406,423	1,197,061	466,647
[2] 475.1015	Fuel oils, 25 degrees A.P.I. or more, Saybolt Universal Viscosity at 100° F of less than 45 seconds (light fuel oils)	2,312,593	2,312,593	----------
107.3560	Pork, n.e.s., canned, boned, and cooked	2,181,657	1,065,769	797,802
700.2940	Leather welt work footwear, valued over $6.80 per pair	1,706,820	841,223	538,017
380.1260	Men's and boys' cotton suit-type coats, n.e.s., not knit, valued over $4	1,504,882	429,523	449,509
382.3362	Other women's cotton slacks and shorts, not knit, not corduroy or velveteen	1,458,489	634,925	720
546.5400	Glassware, n.e.s., valued 30 cents to $1 each	1,309,456	619,117	614,772
680.3509	Ball bearings, radial, outside diameter 30-52 mm	1,233,887	705,311	43,424
382.1224	Women's, girls' and infants' cotton coats, not knit, valued over $4	1,169,531	52,376	282
674.3275	Combination boring, drilling, and milling machines, vertical spindle, except numerically controlled	1,148,510	119,980	----------
380.0645	Men's and boys' cotton knit sport shirts	1,110,249	777,764	325,743
727.3040	Wood chairs, n.s.p.f	1,106,927	700,112	262,320
117.6700	Pecorino cheese, not for grating	1,019,125	461,660	266,828
	Total imports itemized above	92,901,615	55,036,164	30,615,204
	Total U.S. imports from Romania	131,996,393	75,014,170	45,202,769

[1] Prior to Jan. 1, 1977, this item was classified under 2 less comprehensive numbers, 475.0540 and 475.0550. The latter item number is represented by the figures given for trade in the 2d quarter of 1976, since in that period the U.S. imported no fuel oil categorized under 475.0540 from Romania.

[2] Prior to Jan. 1, 1977, this item was classified under 2 now-deleted numbers—475.1020 and 475.1030. The 2 former numbers were replaced by the number listed above (475.1015) and a 2d new number—475.1025. To obtain an accurate comparison of trade in the periods before and after Jan. 1, 1977, the sum of trade in the 2 new numbers should be measured against trade in 2 deleted numbers. In January-June 1977 this trade did not exceed the amount listed above ($2,312,593), while in the 2d quarter of 1976 there were no U.S. imports of light fuel oils from Romania.

TABLE A-10.—LEADING ITEMS EXPORTED TO ROMANIA, JANUARY-JUNE 1977, APRIL-JUNE 1977, AND APRIL-JUNE 1976

[In U.S. dollars]

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June 1977	April-June 1977	April-June 1976
221.4000	Soybeans	$30,278,504	$20,529,950	$16,440,226
321.4020	Bituminous coal	22,552,633	11,123,648	2,232,138
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole	16,742,247	5,864,119	6,448,227
251.6000	Woodpulp, chemical dissolving	7,022,469	4,052,061	715,465
263.1031	Cotton, upland domestic, 1 to 1⅛ in	6,548,065	----------	----------
081.3030	Soybean oil-cake and meal	5,765,992	3,036,334	2,043,436
674.7030	Electrolytic tin plate, primary	4,904,666	4,904,666	1,261,130
271.3040	Natural phosphate fertilizer	3,549,504	1,611,602	----------
044.0060	Yellow corn, unmilled, n.e.c	2,793,733	----------	----------
732.8938	Parts and accessories, n.e.c., new, for assembly, for non-military motor vehicles	2,612,703	2,589,110	109,580
512.0632	Herbicides, n.e.c	1,911,097	----------	19,404
271.3010	Florida phosphate hard rock and land pebble	1,716,884	879,279	1,996,655
715.2120	Molding machines, and parts, n.e.c., metallurgical or metal foundry	1,375,000	1,375,000	76,000
251.7220	Pulp, sulfate, softwood, bleached	1,350,000	----------	663,878
861.9946	Parts, n.e.c., for industrial instruments, n.e.c	1,244,502	455,780	511,758
711.5068	Parts, n.e.c., for internal combustion engines, n.e.c	1,193,053	678,253	5,570
734.9230	Parts and accessories, n.e.c., for aircraft, airships, and ballons	1,087,465	609,576	160,060
719.2230	Gas compressors, centrifugal and axial	1,025,115	10,115	----------
599.2080	Herbicidal preparations	907,000	12,865	----------
714.9207	Storing devices, random access, for electronic computers	896,600	35,000	208,347
	Total exports itemized above	192,073,085	57,767,358	32,891,874
	Total U.S. exports to Romania	127,198,249	62,916,074	46,175,131

TABLE A–11.—LEADING ITEMS IMPORTED FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA, JANUARY–JUNE 1977, APRIL–JUNE 1977, AND APRIL–JUNE 1976

[In U.S. dollars]

TSUSA item No.	Description	January–June 1977	April–June 1977	April–June 1976
192.2500	Hops	$1,146,552	----------	$1,270
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 lb	1,095,652	$490,696	513,061
700.3550	Men's leather footwear n.e.s., cement soles	733,099	245,126	421,250
608.7100	Steel wire rods, not tempered or treated, valued over 4 cents per pound	720,988	647,050	867,727
546.5400	Glassware n.e.s., valued 30 cents to $1 each	717,472	336,307	262,335
700.2960	Men's leather welt footwear n.e.s., valued over $6.80 per pair	694,825	345,533	103,305
700.2940	Leather welt work footwear, valued over $6.80 per pair	662,218	508,653	116,440
546.5600	Glassware n.s.p.f., valued $1 to $3 each	591,855	230,027	232,350
674.3504	Engine lathes, metal-cutting	535,961	248,142	139,264
674.3280	Boring, drilling, and milling machines, except numerically controlled, n.e.s	531,562	412,422	494,236
124.1025	Mink furskins, except Japanese, undressed	500,834	378,317	262,806
700.2718	Leather welt work footwear, valued $5 to $6.80 per pair	482,237	309,568	27,575
727.1500	Furniture and parts of bentwood	472,707	259,169	190,932
741.3500	Imitation gemstones, except beads	437,111	161,834	176,810
692.5060	Motorcycles, 190–290 cm^3 piston displacement	345,467	132,924	34,808
546.5800	Glassware n.s.p.f., cut or engraved, valued over $3 each	332,462	555,171	106,096
335.9500	Other woven fabrics of vegetable fibers, n.e.s., weighing over 4 oz/yd^2	321,576	141,187	90,068
186.1565	Downs not meeting Federal standards	319,282	319,282	----------
545.5700	Glass prisms for chandeliers, wall brackets, etc	306,509	117,582	90,952
668.2045	Printing presses n.e.s	292,491	167,305	210,607
	Total imports itemized above	11,240,820	5,606,295	4,341,892
	Total U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia	18,558,361	9,280,800	8,357,265

TABLE A–12.—LEADING ITEMS EXPORTED TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA, JANUARY–JUNE 1977, APRIL–JUNE 1977, AND APRIL–JUNE 1976

[In U.S. dollars]

Schedule B No.	Description	January–June 1977	April–June 1977	April–June 1976
081.3030	Soybean oil—cake and meal	$11,908,405	$5,417,621	$17,742,595
044.0060	Yellow corn, unmilled, n.e.c	8,845,406	----------	13,420,015
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole	7,973,577	2,552,309	2,537,515
221.0530	Sunflower seed	3,519,045	3,519,045	458,279
212.0010	Muskrat furskins, undressed	1,428,811	42,500	3,300
121.0005	Tobacco, Flue-cured leaf, unstemmed	1,427,815	192,329	2,468,008
121.0090	Unmanufactured tobacco, n.e.c., including stems, etc	495,250	70,750	----------
714.9216	Parts and accessories for basic electronic computers	446,817	345,746	303,902
051.2010	Fresh lemons	439,991	439,991	258,048
599.2080	Herbicidal preparations	379,341	----------	----------
718.2924	Offset-type printing presses, over 3,500 lb, roll-fed	359,000	359,000	----------
251.7210	Pulp, sulfate, hardwood, bleached	313,069	152,055	367,996
715.1001	Multifunction machine centers, numerically controlled, with tool changers, metal-cutting, new	291,435	----------	----------
714.9207	Storing devices, random access, for electronic computers	285,298	43,018	----------
632.8920	Pencil slats	267,244	133,148	97,296
656.9240	Made-up textile articles, n.e.c., of textile fibers, n.e.c	264,653	----------	379,592
714.9206	Input/output devices for electronic computers, and parts	256,420	236,035	238,327
729.5262	Electro-optical instruments, laboratory or scientific, for physical or chemical analysis	228,519	109,586	175,412
664.1300	Glass, unworked, in balls, etc	222,988	133,488	87,954
242.3110	Walnut logs, rough	213,256	196,267	36,488
	Total exports itemized above	39,566,340	13,942,888	38,574,727
	Total U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia	45,116,676	16,769,618	44,410,949

TABLE A–13.– LEADING ITEMS IMPORTED FROM THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, JANUARY–JUNE 1977, APRIL–JUNE 1977, AND APRIL–JUNE 1976

[In U.S. dollars]

TSUSA item No.	Description	January–June 1977	April–June 1977	April–June 1976
124.1025	Mink furskins, except Japanese, undressed	$1,409,325	$739,044	$441,164
676.0510	Portable typewriters, nonautomatic, electric	472,988	443,500	----------
722.1620	Still 35-mm cameras, valued over $10	435,346	183,493	165,041
121.5000	Pig and hog leather	391,033	265,683	158,375
546.5900	Glassware n.s.p.f., valued over $4 each, except cut or engraved	292,781	122,034	----------
494.2000	Montan wax	258,827	228,617	149,518
668.2035	Offset printing presses, weighing 3,500 lb or more, sheet-fed type	237,271	193,234	57,754
668.2045	Printing presses n.e.s	234,625	76,372	----------
546.5600	Glassware n.s.p.f., valued $1 to $3 each	208,797	94,479	63,470
121.5715	Bovine upper leather, n.s.p.f	197,250	----------	----------
546.5800	Glassware n.s.p.f., valued over $3 each, cut or engraved	179,407	89,502	104,698
676.0530	Portable typewriters, nonautomatic, nonelectric	176,755	21,074	104,148
421.4200	Sodium sulfate, crude	175,995	----------	----------
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude	173,327	----------	225,793
748.2100	Artificial flowers, etc., n.e.s	131,825	60,384	37,809
674.3280	Boring, drilling, and milling machines, except numerically controlled, n.e.s	127,151	23,799	71,453
692.2770	Parts, n.e.s., of motor vehicles	123,946	2,094	----------
668.5060	Parts of printing presses	119,115	56,296	14,642
207.0050	Articles of wood, n.s.p.f	112,733	83,204	29,702
534.1100	Ceramic statues, etc., by professional sculptors, valued over $2.50 each	111,332	38,308	54,439
	Total imports itemized above	5,569,829	2,721,117	1,678,006
	Total U.S. imports from the German Democratic Republic	8,369,877	4,121,659	2,824,164

TABLE A–14.—LEADING ITEMS EXPORTED TO THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, JANUARY–JUNE 1977, APRIL–JUNE 1977, AND APRIL–JUNE 1976

[In U.S. dollars]

Schedule B No.	Description	January–June 1977	April–June 1977	April–June 1976
044.0060	Yellow corn, unmilled, n.e.c	$11,510,450	----------	----------
221.0530	Sunflower seed	1,079,891	$1,079,891	----------
051.2010	Fresh lemon	1,010,721	1,010,721	----------
292.5010	Alfalfa seed, certified	311,399	----------	----------
283.9200	Tungsten ores and concentrates	265,334	147,408	----------
212.0010	Muskrat furskins, undressed	205,013	153,013	$108,600
684.2540	Aluminum and aluminum alloy tubes and pipes, n.e.c	188,173	95,608	----------
662.3270	Nonclay firebrick and similar firebrick shapes, except plastic or infusorial earth, n.e.c	181,078	90,539	----------
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole	179,301	56,928	----------
011.6040	Pork livers, fresh or frozen	172,605	54,837	492,067
719.3150	Oilfield equipment and parts, n.e.c	131,578	35,452	----------
664.1300	Glass, unworked, in balls, etc	127,627	42,437	184,550
051.2030	Fresh grapefruit	124,128	124,128	----------
714.3005	Digital electronic computers	122,340	12,251	----------
729.5266	Physical properties testing and inspecting instruments, electric or electronic	119,154	----------	----------
263.2011	Linters, chemical grade	116,852	44,825	102,518
629.1050	Tractor and implement tires, pneumatic	100,654	----------	----------
284.0220	Copper-base alloy waste and scrap	83,020	----------	----------
231.2060	Ethylene-propylene rubber	74,309	74,309	----------
541.7018	Preparations acting primarily on the central nervous system or sense organs, n.e.c	48,456	----------	----------
	Total exports itemized above	16,152,083	3,022,347	887,735
	Total U.S. exports to the German Democratic Republic	16,876,523	3,499,827	23,423,445

TABLE A–15.—LEADING ITEMS IMPORTED FROM HUNGARY, JANUARY–JUNE 1977, APRIL–JUNE 1977, AND APRIL–JUNE 1976

[In U.S. dollars]

TSUSA item No.	Description	January–June 1977	April–June 1977	April–June 1976
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 lb	$9,761,396	$5,505,911	$3,620,290
692.3060	Parts of agricultural tractors	3,782,859	633,351	1,042,896
686.9030	Other lamps, including household	2,024,663	1,117,564	679,999
107.3540	Pork bacon, boned, cooked, and canned	1,077,353	482,439	665,007
439.3060	Natural drugs, n.e.s., advanced	804,298		4,845
161.7100	Paprika, ground or unground	789,536	310,742	153,599
772.5105	Automobile tires, new	572,747		147,086
772.5115	Pneumatic truck and bus tires, new	515,316	156,347	142,434
692.3040	New agricultural tractors, n.e.s	440,814	232,746	
686.9010	3-way lamps, 150 watts and under	319,967	291,493	105,945
790.3900	Inflatable articles, n.s.p.f	294,750	119,963	96,383
750.2600	Whiskbrooms, valued not over 32 cents each (under quota)	281,783		64,794
437.2000	Alkaloids and compounds, n.s.p.f., synthetic	270,352	171,309	
222.6400	Articles, n.e.s., of unspun fibrous vegetable materials	247,780	165,058	46,915
435.7000	Opium	245,820	245,820	
546.5400	Glassware, n.e.s., valued 30 cents to $1 each	239,762	108,127	85,586
750.2900	Brooms, valued not over 96 cents each (under quota)	223,383	90,571	65,838
167.3040	Wine, over 14 percent alcohol, valued over $4/gal, containers not over 1 gal	197,569	79,688	120,588
542.3120	Ordinary galss 16–18.5 oz/ft² not over 40 united inches	178,782	95,853	144,893
182.9600	Wheat gluten	160,137	160,137	
	Total imports itemized above	22,429,067	9,967,119	7,187,098
	Total U.S. imports from Hungary	25,654,406	11,190,858	9,734,004

TABLE A–16.—LEADING ITEMS EXPORTED TO HUNGARY, JANUARY–JUNE 1977, APRIL–JUNE 1977, AND APRIL–JUNE 1976

[In U.S. dollars]

Schedule B No.	Description	January–June 1977	April–June 1977	April–June 1976
561.2910	Concentrated superphosphate	$6,381,600	$6,381,600	$3,662,937
732.8920	Parts and accessories, n.e.c., for wheel tractors	3,530,315	2,442,378	1,955,905
081.3030	Soybean oil—cake and meal	3,412,410		3,139,675
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole	2,694,576	1,685,363	837,222
714.9202	Output devices for electronic computers, and parts	1,100,438	865,433	7,618
211.6000	Sheep and lamb skins, with wool on, undressed	898,844	482,069	668,787
712 1005	Plants and transplanters	861,251	266	
211.2020	Kip skins	697,322	385,702	400,440
664.1300	Glass, unworked, in balls, etc	634,500	271,132	355,905
729.5992	Industrial type instruments, electric or electronic, n.e.c	547,833	24,895	6,386
715.1020	Gear cutting machines, n.e.c., valued $1,000 and over, new	540,654	56,502	
722.1014	Hydraulic turbine generator sets	457,074	457,074	
729.5266	Physical properties testing and inspecting instruments, electric or electronic	456,217	51,095	4,244
044.0030	Corn seed, except sweet corn	444,141	440,941	124,193
891.1135	Magnetic tape recorders, video	434,212	434,212	
718.5220	Glassworking machines, and parts, n.e.c	379,909	304,181	
251.8220	Pulp, sulfite, softwood, bleached	371,061		
276.5200	Mica, including waste and scrap, ground mica, etc	351,168	351,168	
712.5066	Tracklaying tractors, 130–200 net engine horsepower, new	312,000	108,000	
712.9965	Parts and attachments, n.e.c., for agricultural machinery, n.e.c	295,411	243,560	156,996
	Total exports itemized above	24,800,976	14,985,661	11,320,308
	Total U.S. exports to Hungary	31,457,713	19,380,064	15,221,374

TABLE A-17.—LEADING ITEMS IMPORTED FROM BULGARIA, JANUARY-JUNE 1977, APRIL-JUNE 1977, AND APRIL-JUNE 1976

[In U.S. dollars]

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June 1977	April-June 1977	April-June 1976
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 in	$6,676,958	$2,994,502	$2,439,692
161.7100	Paprika, ground or unground	255,122	----------	150,046
165.1500	Apple and pear juice, not over 1 percent alcohol	248,189	248,189	68,193
117.6700	Pecorino cheese, not for grating	242,283	----------	----------
676.0530	Portable typewriters, nonautomatic, nonelectric	173,893	131,575	----------
452.6000	Rose oil or attar of roses	129,813	92,313	11,313
452.3200	Lavender and spike lavender oil	100,658	55,151	----------
546.5400	Glassware, n.e.c., valued 30 cents to $1 each	72,592	53,818	31,931
439.1040	Natural crude drugs of vegetable origin	67,921	30,151	18,957
460.0500	Enfleurage greases, floral essences, etc	60,752	36,750	----------
460.8000	Aromatic or odoriferous substances, n.e.c., not artifical mixtures	58,974	----------	----------
408.6020	Aromatic or odoriferous benzenoid compounds, n.e.s	30,955	----------	----------
360.1500	Floor coverings of pile, etc., valued over 66⅔ cents per square foot	27,438	19,763	1,659
674.3232	Drilling machines, upright, single spindle, except numerically controlled	23,783	22,896	4,435
445.3010	Polyethylene resins, low and medium density	23,148	----------	----------
546.5200	Glassware, n.e.s., valued not over 30 cents each	22,316	16,996	15,417
161.5500	Mint leaves, crude, not manufactured	20,679	18,335	2,531
674.3552	Metal-cutting machine tools, n.e.s	19,819	4,253	----------
439.3040	Natural advanced drugs of vegetable origin	16,252	4,996	----------
149.2600	Prunes and plums, dried	15,484	15,484	6,446
	Total imports itemized above	8,287,029	3,745,172	2,750,620
	Total U.S. imports from Bulgaria	8,706,816	3,800,357	2,907,446

TABLE A-18.—LEADING ITEMS EXPORTED TO BULGARIA, JANUARY-JUNE 1977, APRIL-JUNE 1977, AND APRIL-JUNE 1976

[In U.S. dollars]

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June 1977	April-June 1977	April-June 1976
715.2254	Rolling mill metalworking machinery, n.e.c	$7,342,176	$5,984,126	----------
715.2235	Hot rolling mill machinery, nonferrous	2,473,075	----------	----------
729.3075	Integrated circuits, semiconductor, monolithic, digital	530,654	168,617	$202,011
891.1135	Magnetic tape recorders, video	388,424	388,424	140,140
251.6000	Woodpulp, chemical dissolving	386,481	----------	----------
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole	316,127	316,127	----------
054.2015	Great northern beans, dried, except seed, not donated for relief	300,239	300,239	----------
221.4000	Soybeans	284,568	----------	----------
641.3020	Kraft shipping sack paper	250,201	----------	----------
861.9920	Parts for testing apparatus, n.e.c	214,196	18,448	6,330
581.3210	Regenerated cellulose, except rayon	187,862	187,862	----------
715.2140	Foundry machines, and parts, n.e.c	179,899	86,847	201,120
512.0610	Fungicides	150,000	----------	----------
714.9209	Storing devices (except random access) for electronic computers, and parts	142,055	129,255	----------
541.7036	Preparations acting primarily on digestive system, etc., dosage or retail sales, n.e.c	135,633	----------	52,020
719.8095	Machines and mechanical appliances, and parts, n.e.c	107,401	107,401	1,500
719.9120	Molds for forming plastic or rubber articles	103,710	91,960	----------
718.3960	Fruit- and vegetable-processing equipment	92,652	52,835	74,518
044.0030	Corn seed, except sweet corn	82,510	40,180	----------
541.7020	Pharmaceutical preparations acting primarily on cardiovascular system, dosage or retail sale	82,322	----------	----------
	Total exports itemized above	13,750,185	8,233,321	677,639
	Total U.S. exports to Bulgaria	14,823,455	8,700,925	20,377,304

TABLE A-19.—LEADING ITEMS IMPORTED FROM ALBANIA, JANUARY-JUNE 1977, APRIL-JUNE 1977, AND APRIL-JUNE 1976

[In U.S. dollars]

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June 1977	April-June 1977	April-June 1976
161.9400	Unground sage	$249,656	$133,848	$279,331
668.2045	Printing presses, n.e.s	34,532	----------	----------
470.5500	Myrobalan and sumac	5,404	5,404	----------
161.2500	Coriander	5,307	5,307	----------
124.1020	Marten furskins, undressed, whole	1,236	1,236	----------
653.2260	Metal coins, n.e.s	825	825	689
	Total imports itemized above	296,960	146,620	280,020
	Total U.S. imports from Albania	296,960	146,620	281,892

TABLE A-20.—LEADING ITEMS EXPORTED TO ALBANIA, JANUARY-JUNE 1977, APRIL-JUNE 1977, AND APRIL-JUNE 1976

[In U.S. dollars]

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June 1977	April-June 1977	April-June 1976
321.4020	Bituminous coal	$455,625	$455,625	----------
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole	270,265	----------	----------
729.7000	Electron and proton accelerators, and parts, n.e.c	30,324	30,324	----------
512.0993	Miscellaneous organic chemicals, except cyclic, n.e.c	14,106	14,106	----------
581.2062	Polymerization and copolymerization sheets	2,878	2,878	----------
541.7058	Broad and medium spectrum antibiotics, except penicillins	1,120	----------	----------
861.9999	Parts and accessories, n.e.c., for instruments n.e.c. (except industrial process)	827	----------	----------
	Total exports itemized above	775,145	502,933	0
	Total U.S. exports to Albania	775,145	502,933	$176,655

TABLE A-21.—LEADING ITEMS IMPORTED FROM CUBA,[1] JANUARY-JUNE 1977, APRIL-JUNE 1977, APRIL-JUNE 1976

[In U.S. dollars]

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June 1977	April-June 1977	April-June 1976
480.5000	Potassium chloride, crude	$101,640	----------	----------
480.8090	Other fertilizer material	2,590	----------	----------
653.2260	Metal coins, n.e.s	426	----------	----------
190.4500	Live fish, not for human consumption	344	$344	----------
	Total imports itemized above	105,000	344	----------
	Total U.S. imports from Cuba	105,000	344	$1,460

[1] U.S. trade with Cuba has been under an embargo since Feb. 7, 1962, when President Kennedy, acting under the authority of sec. 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, issued Presidential Proclamation No. 3447 that declares the embargo. Under sec. 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 the Secretary of Commerce is directed to carry out the prohibition on exports, while the Secretary of the Treasury enforces the prohibition on imports. In both cases exceptions may be granted when determined to be appropriate by the respective Secretaries. To date, the number of exceptions granted has been minimal so that trade between the 2 countries is almost nil.

TABLE A-22.—LEADING ITEMS EXPORTED TO CUBA, JANUARY-JUNE 1977, APRIL-JUNE 1977, AND APRIL-JUNE 1976

[In U.S. dollars]

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June 1977	April-June 1977	April-June 1976
512.0380	Synthetic organic medicinal chemicals, n.e.c., in bulk	$177,280		
724.9985	Parts and accessories, n.e.c., for telecommunications equipment	125,000	$125,000	
861.7125	Dental equipment, n.e.c	45,168	45,168	
931.0050	Special transactions, not classified	23,200	23,200	
541.7076	Pharmaceutical preparations, except biologic, for human use, n.e.c	19,100	19,100	
719.1514	Air-conditioners, year-round	14,332		
678.5050	Iron or steel electrical conduit fittings	11,000		
893.0060	Articles of artificial plastic materials, n.e.c	7,060		
719.6445	Sprayers and spraying equipment, n.e.c	6,580		
931.0020	Commodities donated for relief	6,100	6,100	
533.3230	Exterior water-type trade sales emulsion paint and other water-thin paint, including dry type	5,829		
242.8020	Utility line poles, wood	3,975		
533.3220	Exterior oil-type trade sales paints, enamel and varnish, ready-mixed and in tint base form	3,180		
719.6420	Sprayers, agricultural and pesticidal, hand-operated	2,838		
893.0019	Construction plastic products, except pipe and pipe fittings	1,300		
678.5034	Steel tube and pipe fittings, forged, welding type	1,125	1,125	
861.9933	Parts, n.e.c., for electro-optical laboratory and scientific instruments	1,045	1,045	
894.3240	Gymnastics, track and field, exercise, health, and playground equipment	1,000		
	Total exports itemized above	455,112	220,738	0
	Total U.S. exports to Cuba	455,112	220,738	$9,010

TABLE A-23.—LEADING ITEMS IMPORTED FROM THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MONGOLIA, JANUARY-JUNE 1977 APRIL-JUNE 1977, AND APRIL-JUNE 1976

[In U.S. dollars]

TSUSA item No.	Description	January-June 1977	April-June 1977	April-June 1976
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, sorted, etc	$419,907	$193,666	$170,873
306.4293	Camel hair, sorted, etc	244,924	18,537	450,397
124.1018	Lynx furskins, whole, raw	89,909	5,132	
124.1057	Whole furskins, n.e.s., raw	40,508	40,508	5,800
124.1010	Fox furskins, except silver and black, undressed	5,100	5,100	
	Total imports itemized above	800,348	262,943	627,070
	Total U.S. imports from the People's Republic of Mongolia	800,348	262,943	705,386

TABLE A-24.—LEADING ITEMS EXPORTED TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MONGOLIA, JANUARY-JUNE 1977, APRIL-JUNE 1977, AND APRIL-JUNE 1976

[In U.S. dollars]

Schedule B No.	Description	January-June 1977	April-June 1977	April-June 1976
599.7700	Prepared culture media	$1,609		
512.0380	Synthetic organic medicinal chemicals, n.e.c., in bulk	1,512	$1,512	
714.1010	Typewriters, standing, electric, new	1,330		
	Total exports itemized above	4,451	1,512	0
	Total U.S. exports to the People's Republic of Mongolia	4,451	1,512	$16,641


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