WASHINGTON DELEGATION

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Trade Affairs

RDS/dk

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Roy Denman

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Note for Sir Roy Denman

EC/US TRADE 1978

Please find attached the Washington Delegation's annual analysis of EC/US trade for 1977 and 1978.

This study highlights U.S. trade with the E.C. as well as with each member country and provides an overall view of U.S. trade patterns since 1970.

cc: Cabinet of the President

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TRADE AFFAIRS

E.C./U.S. TRADE 1978

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 1: Trend of U.S. Trade with the E.C. 1970-1978
- Table 2: U.S. Imports and Exports of Manufactured Goods 1970, 1977, 1978
- Table 3: U.S. Trade with E.C. in Manufactures 1970, 1977, 1978
- Table 4: U.S. Trade by "End-Use" Categories 1970, 1977, 1978
- Table 5: U.S. Trade with E.C. by "End-Use" Categories 1970, 1977, 1978
- Table 6 A: Origin of U.S. Imports 1970-1978
- Table 6 B: ibid. Revised Geographic Breakdowns
- Table 7 A: Destination of U.S. Exports 1970-1978
- Table 7 B: ibid. Revised Geographic Breakdowns
- Table 8: U.S. Imports from the E.C. and from all Origins
- Table 9: U.S. Imports from the E.C. by Country
- Table 10: U.S. Exports to the E.C. and to all Destinations
- Table 11: U.S. Exports to the E.C. by Country

GENERAL TRADE DEVELOPMENTS 1978

The U.S. registered a \$28.5 billion trade deficit in 1978, a \$1.9 billion increase over the record deficit of 1977. The widening of the deficit ocurred despite a faster rate of growth of exports than imports. Exports increased 18.5 percent in value to \$143.6 billion while imports rose 16.5 percent to reach \$172.0 billion. Export growth was led by an 18 percent increase in manufactures exports, and agricultural exports which rose 24 percent to achieve a record level of \$29.4 billion.

Despite this growth of manufactures exports, the deterior--ation in the overall trade balance during the past three years is largely accounted for by a decline in the manufactures trade balance which shifted into deficit by \$5.7 billion in 1978.

Import growth slowed in 1978, including a \$2.8 billion decline in petroleum products to \$39.5 billion. Non-petroleum imports accelerated, particularly capital goods which soared over 40 percent in value.

Trade Balance by World Region 1978

U.S. bilateral trade balances with major trading partners underwent significant shifts in 1978. The trade surplus with the E.C. fell 38 percent to \$3 billion while the U.S. deficit with Japan widened to \$11.6 billion, a \$3.6 billion increase over the previous year. Trade with Canada continued to be in deficit (\$5.2 billion) while there was a significant improvement in the deficit with the developing countries, as reduced purchases of oil combined with strong export sales reduced the imbalance with OPEC and other oil exporting LDCs. The U.S. trade balance with the non-oil exporting LDCs experienced little change from

1977, in deficit by \$2.1 billion.

The trade surplus with the Communist countries almost doubled in 1978 to \$2.7 billion, reflecting large sales of agricultural products to the U.S.S.R. and the People's Republic of China.

The following table summarizes U.S. bilateral trade balances in 1978.

U.S. TRADE BALANCE BY WORLD REGION 1978
(\$ billion)

Area	Balance	Change from 1977
E.C.	+ 3.0	- 1.8
Other Western Europe	+ 0.4	- 1.8
Canada	- 5.2	- 1.3
Japan	-11.6	- 3.6
Petroleum Exporting		
LDCs	-16.3	+ 5.8
Other LDCs	- 2.1	- 0.2
Communist Countries	+ 2.7	+ 1.3

Source: Commerce Department FT 990

Summary of U.S./E.C. Trade Developments in 1978

U.S. exports to the E.C. increased 18 percent in 1978, reflecting overall U.S. export growth while U.S. imports from the E.C. grew 31 percent, almost double that of overall U.S. import growth. (Table 1)

The E.C. share of U.S. exports, however, remained constant from the previous year at 22.3 percent, a share more or less maintained since 1974. For the first time the E.C. share of U.S. agricultural exports fell - down from 28 percent attained in 1976 and 1977 to 24.4 percent in 1978. The E.C. share of U.S. non-agricultural exports on the other hand, rose slightly from 20.4 percent in 1977 to 21.6 percent in 1978.

The E.C. contributed 16.9 percent of U.S. imports, the second year of moderate increases following the period 1970-1976 when its share fell from 23.1 percent to 14.8 percent.

Regarding trade with the individual member states, the U.K. and the Federal Republic of Germany both accounted for 22 percent of U.S. exports to the E.C. while the Federal Republic and the U.K. accounted for 34 percent and 22 percent respectively of U.S. imports from that region in 1978.

COMMODITY STRUCTURE OF U.S. TRADE

The commodity structure of U.S. trade continues to be heavily dependent on manufactured goods exports which, in 1978 accounted for approximately two-thirds of U.S. export earnings and for over half of the import bill. U.S. trade in manufactured

goods* suffered a deficit of \$5.7 billion in 1978 following surpluses of \$13.8 billion and \$3.2 billion in 1976 and 1977 respectively. (Table 2)

Chemicals, and machinery and transport equipment ran a combined surplus of \$17.9 billion while manufactured goods by material registered a \$14.7 billion deficit. Miscellaneous manufactured articles were in deficit by \$8.9 billion.

In 1977 the U.S. had already developed a deficit on the manufactures account with the E.C. (Table 3) This deficit increased from \$2.1 billion that year to \$4.0 billion for 1978. In common with overall U.S. trade in manufactured goods, the U.S. deficit with the E.C. was greatest in the category manufactured goods by material - a category which includes iron and steel, nonferrous metals and textiles.

U.S. Trade by 'End-Use'

Analysis of U.S. trade by 'end-use' gives a useful break-down of consumer and capital goods. Capital goods contribute almost one-third of U.S. export earnings while industrial supplies (which include petroleum products, building materials and iron and steel products) comprise the largest portion of the import bill. From the table on the following page may also be seen the high propensity of the U.S. to import automobiles and consumer goods which together account for 30 percent of imports.

^{*}Defined as SITC categories 5 through 8.

U.S. TRADE BY 'END-USE' 1970, 1978

	% of	Exports	% of I	mports
Category	1970	1978	1970	1978
Capital Goods excl. Automotive	32	32	10	12
Industrial Supplies & Materials	32	27	38	48
-petroleum & products	7	1	1	• 23
Foods, Feeds & Beverages	13	17	16	9
Automotive Vehicles	s 9	10	15	15
Consumer Goods	6	7	19	15

Source: Commerce Department FT 990

The strength of the U.S. capital goods sector may also be seen in the U.S. trade balance. (Table 4) In 1978, the U.S. had a capital goods surplus of \$26.8 billion. However, capital goods exports grew only 18 percent in value while imports accelerated 43 percent to become the fastest growing import category.

The U.S. capital goods surplus with the E.C. increased from \$4.6 billion in 1977 to \$5.3 billion in 1978. Exports to the E.C. rose 27 percent while imports were up 40 percent on the previous year (Table 5).

Examination of the geographical composition of the suppliers of capital goods to the U.S. reveals that the traditional suppliers (the E.C. and Canada) have been losing ground to Japan and East

Asia in the period since 1970.

U.S.CAPITAL GOODS IMPORTS BY MAIN SUPPLIER (percent)

		E.C.	Canada	Japan	East	Asia*
Capital Goods	1970	43	22	16	6	
	1977	34	15	22	14	
	1978	33	13	25	14	
					•	
- Electrical Machinery	1970	21	18	23	18	
	1977	16	7	23	34	
	1978	11	6	27	35	
- Non-Electric	1970	51	21	15	1	
Machinery	1977	42	18	23	4	
	1978	42	14	26	4	

Source: Commerce Department FT 990

The U.S. has run deficits in <u>automotive</u> and consumer goods for almost a decade and in 1978 the combined deficit for these categories reached \$27.7 billion.

The U.S. deficit in consumer goods was a record \$17.9 billion with imports from the E.C. growing at a faster rate than overall import growth in this category (31 percent versus 26 percent). Exports experienced the opposite trend with exports to the E.C. growing 14 percent compared with 17 percent overall. The U.S. deficit with the E.C. in consumer goods totalled \$3.4 billion in 1978.

^{*} Includes Hong Kong, Taiwan, Rep. of Korea - See Appendix I

Although the E.C. slightly increased its share of U.S. consumer goods imports in 1978, its share is significantly lower than in 1970.

U.S. CONSUMER GOODS IMPORTS BY MAIN SUPPLIER (percent

	E.C.	Japan	East Asia
1970	28	34	19
1977	20	24	35
1978	21	22	36

Source: Commerce Department FT 990

The U.S. deficit in automotive vehicles increased 48 percent in 1978 to \$9.8 billion. The deficit with the E.C. rose 38 percent to \$4.0 billion. The E.C. share of U.S. auto-motive vehicles imports increased slightly in 1978 to 19 percent but in common with capital and consumer goods, this share is lower than in 1970.

Canada remains the chief supplier of automotive vehicles to the U.S. but its share is also falling, down from 60 percent in 1970 to 43 percent in 1978.

Japan's share, on the other hand, has grown to 34 percent from 11 percent in 1970.

U.S. AUTOMOTIVE IMPORTS BY MAIN SUPPLIER (percent)

	E.C.	Japan	Canada
1970	27	11	60
1977	18	29	49
1978	19	34	43

Source: Commerce Department FT 990

Origins of U.S. Imports

The E.C. share of U.S. imports increased from 15 percent to 17 percent in 1978 to a total of \$29 billion. This increase reverses the declining trend experienced from 1970 to 1976 when the E.C. share fell from 23 percent to 15 percent. (Tables 6A, 6B).

The Japanese and East Asian Shares also increased slightly (+1%) to 14 percent and 11 percent respectively while Africa's share increased from 3 percent to 5 percent. Canada, the U.S.' leading supplier fell 1 percent to 19 percent and OPEC's share declined 4 percent to 18 percent.

Destination of U.S. Exports

The E.C. remains the largest buyer of U.S. goods, accounting for 22 percent of exports in 1978. This share has been fairly constant since 1974 and, in 1978, represented a value of

over \$32 billion (Tables 7A, 7B).

Canada, the second largest purchaser of U.S. exports, registered a 1 percent decline to 20 percent in 1978. The share of OPEC (12 percent) and Japan (9 percent) remained constant from the previous year while East Asia and Latin America both experienced increases of 1 percent to reach 9 percent and 11 percent respectively.

U.S. Imports from the E.C. and from all Origins

The growth rate of U.S. imports from the E.C. far exceeded that of overall import growth in 1978 - 31 percent compared with 17 percent (Table 8).

While overall U.S. agricultural imports grew 11 percent, imports from the E.C. accelerated 38 percent over 1977. U.S. non-agricultural imports from the E.C. increased 31 percent also exceeding overall imports of this category (18 percent).

As a result, the E.C. share of U.S. agricultural imports has risen from 10 percent in 1977 to 13 percent in 1978. The E.C. share of U.S. non-agricultural imports increased from 16 to 17 percent in the same period.

U.S. import categories registering high growth rates from the E.C. during 1978 include wine (+60%), power generating engines (+61%), nonferrous metals (+52%), footwear (+49%) and glass, glassware, pottery and china (+47%). Negative growth in U.S. imports from the E.C. was experienced in fish (-18%), industrial diamonds (-14%), petroleum products (-5%), and meat (-0.5%).

U.S. Exports to the E.C. and to all Destinations

U.S. exports to the E.C. increased 21 percent in 1978, reflecting an overall export growth rate of 20 percent. U.S. exports of agricultural commodities to all areas increased 24 percent while its exports to the E.C. registered a sluggish 8 percent rise (Table 10).

U.S. exports on non-agricultural goods experienced the opposite trend with exports to the E.C. growing faster than the overall growth rate (26 percent compared with 19 percent). As a result of these growth rates the E.C. share of non-agricultural exports rose 2 percent to 22 percent in 1978 while its share of U.S. agricultural exports fell from 28 percent to 24 percent.

The U.S. registered growth in its exports to the E.C. in sectors such as aircraft and spacecraft and parts (+62%), beverages and tobacco (+53%), transport equipment (+50%), medicinals and pharmaceuticals (+49%) and office machinery and computers (+41%).

Exports to the E.C. under SITC 9 'commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere' surged by 510 percent in 1978. This is due to the inclusion for the first time of non-monetary gold bullion and scrap in U.S. trade statistics since January 1979.

The E.C. accounted for 71 percent of U.S. exports of non-monetary gold bullion and scrap in 1978.

Sectors experiencing negative growth rates of U.S. exports to the E.C. included minerals, fuels and lubricants (-14%), grains and cereal preparations (-14%), oils and fats (-8%), paper base stocks (-3%) and food and live animals (-2%).

U.S. Trade with the E.C. by Member State 1978

Tables 9 and 11 give a detailed breakdown of U.S. trade with each member state. The Federal Republic of Germany was edged out of its position as chief market for U.S. exports to the E.C. during 1978. The U.K. now ranks first with both countries accounting for approximately 22 percent of U.S. exports.

On the import side, the FRG continued to be the main E.C. supplier of the goods to the U.S. with 34 percent. The U.K. was in second place with 22 percent. The following table summarizes the rankings for all the member states in their trade with the U.S. in 1978.

RANKING OF MEMBER STATES' TRADE WITH THE U.S.

(\$ million)

	<u>U.S.</u>	Exports		U.S. Imp	orts Fr	<u>m</u>	
Rank	Country	Value	% -	<u>C</u>	ountry	<u>Value</u>	<u>0</u> 0
1	U.K.	7,119	22	F	RG	9,961	34
2	FRG	6,957	22	U	.K.	6,513	22
3	Netherlands	5,683	18	I	taly	4,103	14
4	France	4,116	13	\mathbf{F}	rance	4,054	14
5	Bel-Lux	3,653	11	В	el-Lux	1,762	6
6	Italy	3,360	10	N	etherlands	1,603	6
7	Denmark	585	2	D	enmark	694	2
8	Ireland	527	2	I	reland	320	1

Source: Commerce Department FT 990

TABLE 1

TREND OF U.S. TRADE WITH THE E.C. 1970-1978

(Millions of dollars, f.a.s. value basis)

	US Imports	%	% of Total US	US Exports	%	% of Total US	
	from EC	<u>Change</u>	Imports	to EC*	<u>Change</u>	Exports	BALANCE
E.C. (6 countries), + U.K., Ireland, Denmark		•					
1970	9,222		23.1%	11,299		26.1%	+2,077
1971	10,431	+13%	22.9%	11,141	- 1.4%	25.2%	+ 710
1972	12,489	+20%	22.5%	11,900	+ 7 %	23.9%	- 589
E.C. (9 countries)							
1973	15,605	+25%	22.5%	16,745	+41 %	23.5%	+1,140
1974	19,035	+23%	19.0%	22,068	+32 %	22.4%	+3,033
1975	16,610	-13%	17.3%	22,865	+ 4 %	21.3%	+6,255
1976	17,844	+ 7%	14.8%	25,409	+11 %	22.1%	+7,558
1977	22,209	+24%	15.0%	27,092	+ 7 %	22.3%	+4,883
1978	29,009	+31%	16.9%	32,051	+18 %	22.3%	+3,042

^{*}Exports include both domestic and foreign merchandise

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, FT 990, Tables E-3, I-6

(Billions of dollars)

			Imports	Exports	BALANCE
SITC 5	Chemicals	1970 1977	1.5	3.8 10.8	+ 2.3 + 5.4
		1978	6.4	12.6	+ 6.2
SITC 6	Manufactured goods	1970	8.4	5.1	- 3.3
	classified chiefly by material	1977 1978	21.4 27.2	11.3 12.5	-10.1 -14.7
SITC 7	Machinery and transport equipment	1970 19 7 7	11.2 35.5	17.9 51.0	+ 6.7
	transport equipment	1978	47.6	59.3	+15.5 +11.7
SITC 8	Miscellaneous	1970	4.8	2.6	- 2.2
	manufactured articles	1977 1978	14.9 19.1	7.3 10.2	- 7.6 - 8.9
SITC 5-8	Total manufactures*	1970	25.9	29.4	+ 3.5
		1977 1978	77.2 100.3	80.4 94.6	+ 3.2 - 5.7

1970: Customs value; 1977, 1978: F.a.s. value

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, FT 990

^{*}Total manufactures includes reexports

(Billions of dollars, f.a.s. value basis)

			Imports	Exports	BALANCE
SITC 5	Chemicals	1976 1 9 77	1.9 2.2	2.9 2.9	+1.0 +0.7
		1978	2.8	3.6	+0.8
SITC 6	Manufactured goods	1976	3.4	2.4	-1.0
	classified chiefly by material	1977 1978	4.8 6.1	2.2 2.5	-2.6 -3.6
SITC 7	Machinery and	1976	7.0	8.1	+1.1
	transport equipment	1977 1978	8.2 11.1	8.8 11.0	+0.6 -0.1
SITC 8	Miscellaneous	1976	2.5	1.8	-0.7
	manufactured articles	1977 1978	2.9 4.0	2.1 2.9	-0.8 -1.1
SITC 5-8	Total manufactures	1976	14.8	15.2	+0.4
		1977 1978	18.1 24.0	16.0	-2.1 -4.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, FT 990

(Billions of dollars)

		<u>Imports</u>	$\underline{\textit{Exports}}$	BALANCE
Foods, feeds, and beverages	1970	6.2	5.8	- 0.4
	1977	13.9	19.6	+ 5.7
	1978	15.4	25.0	+ 9.6
Industrial supplies and materials	1970	15.1	13.8	- 1.3
	1977	75.6	33.5	-42.1
	1978	81.7	39.0	-42.7
Capital goods, except automobiles	1970	3.8	14.4	+10.6
	1977	13.4	39.0	+25.6
	1978	19.2	46.0	+26.8
Automotive vehicles, parts, and engines	1970	6.0	3.7	- 2.3
	1977	18.7	12.1	- 6.6
	1978	24.3	14.5	- 9.8
Consumer goods (nonfood), except automotive	1970	7.6	2.7	- 4.9
	1977	22.4	8.8	-13.6
	1978	28.2	10.3	-17.9

1970: Customs value; 1977, 1978: F.a.s. value

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, FT 990, Tables E-7, I-12

(Billions of dollars)

	•	<u>Imports</u>	Exports	BALANCE
Foods, feeds, and	1970	0.8	1.6	+0.8
beverages	1977 1978	1.7 2.3	5.7 6.1	+4.0 +3.8
	3.05.0			. 1 7
Industrial supplies and materials	1970 1977	2.4 7.3	4.1 7.9	+1.7 +0.6
	1978	9.2	9.9	+0.7
Carital souds overst	1970	1.6	4.1	+2.5
Capital goods, except automobiles	1977	4.5	9.1	+4.6
	1978	6.3	11.6	+5.3
Automotive vehicles,	1970	1.6	0.1	-1.5
parts, and engines	1977	3.4	0.5	-2.9
	1978	4.7	0.7	-4.0
Consumer goods (nonfood),	1970	2.1	0.6	-1. 5
except automotive	1977	4.4	2.1	-2.3
_	1978	5.8	2.4	-3.4

*Figures for 1970 are E.C. (6) + U.K. Data for Denmark and Ireland not available

1970: Customs value;

1977, 1978: F.a.s. value

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, FT 990, Tables E-7, I-12

(Percent)

	<u>EC</u>	Other Western Europe	Communist Europe	Japan	<u>Cana da</u>	20 Latin American Republics	Near East	<u> Africa</u>	<u>Other</u>
			•						
1970	23	5	1	15	28	12	1	2	13
1971	23	5	(a)	16	28	11	1	2	14
1972	22	5	1	16	27	10	1	2	16
1973	22	5	1	14	26	11	2	3	16
1974	19	4	1	12	22	14	5	6	17
1975	17	4	1	12	2 3	12	6	8	17
1976	15	4	1	13	22	11	8	10	16
1977	15	4	1	13	20	11	9	11	16
1978	17	4	1	14	19	11	7	8	19

Source: FT 990, Table I-6, U.S. Department of Commerce

⁽a) = Less than 0.5 percent

TABLE 6B*

ORIGIN OF U.S. IMPORTS 1977-1978

(Percent)

	<u>EC</u>	Other Western Europe	Communist Europe	•Japan	Canada	Latin America	Other Western Hemisphere	<u>OPEC</u>	East Asia	Africa	Other
1977	15	4	1	13	20	8	3	22	10	3	1
1978	17	4	1	14	19	8	3	18	11	5	3

Source: FT 990, Table I-6, U.S. Department of Commerce

^{*} Beginning with this report, Table 6B will replace Table 6A to take account of changing U.S. trade patterns. For definition of countries included in new larger groupings see Appendix I.

(Percent)

	<u>EC</u>	Other Western Europe	Communist Europe	Japan	Canada	20 Latin American Republics	Near East	Africa	Other
1970	26	7	1	11	21	13	3	2	16
1971	25	7	1	9	23	13	4	2	16
1972	24	7	2	10	25	13	4	2 ,	13
1973	23	6	3	12	21	13	4	2	16
1974	22	7	1	11	20	15	6	2	16
1975	21	7	3	9	20	15	8	3	14
1976	22	6	3	9	21	13	9	3	14
1977	22	6	2	9	21	14	9	3	14
1978	22	5	3	9	20	14	9	3	15

Source: FT 990, Table E-3, U.S. Department of Commerce

^{*}Exports include both domestic and foreign merchandise.
Reexports account for 1.1 to 1.5 percent of total exports.

(Percent)

	<u>E C</u>	Other Western Europe	Communist Europe •	<u>Japan</u>	Canada	Latin America	Other Western Hemisphere	OPEC	East <u>Asia</u>	Africa	Other
1977	22	6	2	9	21	10	1	12	8	3	6
1978	22	5	3	9	20	11	1	12	9	3	5

Source: FT 990, Table E-3, U.S. Department of Commerce

^{*} Exports include both domestic and foreign merchandise. Reexports account for 1.1 to 1.5 percent of total exports.

^{**} Beginning with this report, Table 7B will replace Table 7A to take account of changing U.S. trade patterns. For definition of countries included in larger groupings see Appendix I.

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(Millions of dollars, f.a.s. value basis)

	Tot Impo		% Change 1978/		s from as % total	Imports EC	from (% Change 1978/	
<u>Product</u>	1977	1978	1977	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977	
Grand total	146,817	172,026	+17%	15%	17%	22,087	29,009	+31%	
Agricultural commodities	13.538	14,961	+11%	10%	13%	1,377	1,898	+38%	
Nonagricultural commodities	•	157,065	+18%	16%	17%	20,710	27,112	+31%	
Food and live animals	12,490	13,521	+ 8%	7%	7%	812	980	+21%	
Meat and meat preparations	1,273	1,856	+46%	17%	11%	212	211	- 0.47%	
Dairy products and birds' eggs	229 2,056	283 2,212	+24% + 8%	38% 7%	37% 5%	88 140	104 115	+18% -18%	
Beverages and tobacco	1,663	2,221	+34%	5 3 %	60%	886	1,336	+51%	
	•								
Alcoholic beverages whiskey, beer, wine. Wine, except prune wine and rice wine	1,282 374*	1,744 577**	+36% +54%	67% 84%	73% 87%	856 313*	1,278 501*	+49% + +60%	
Crude materials, except fuels	7,944	9,334	+17%	4%	4%	335	407	+21%	
(inedible) Industrial diamonds and other natural abrasives	83	9 3	+12%	45%	34%	3 <i>7</i>	32	-14%	
				134	34.0	3,	, <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>		
Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	44,287	42,105	- 5%	3%	4%	1,343	1,499	+12%	
Petroleum productscrude and refined	41,526	39,109	- 6%	3%	3%	1,197	1,133	- 5%	
Oils and fatsanimal and vegetable.	5 38	511	- 5%	6%	7%	31	36	+16%	
Chemicals and related products	5,432	6,427	+18%	40%	43%	2,188	2,787	+27%	
Organic chemicals	1,427	1,734	+22%	56%	55%	803	950	+18%	
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	21,414	27,237	+27%	22%	23%	4,794	6,144	+28%	
Rubber tires and tubes for vehicles and aircraft	855*	923**	+ 8%	41%	38%	347*	357**	+ 3%	
Textile yarn, fabrics, and related products	1,772	2,200	+24%	26%	27%	460	593	+29%	
Glass, glassware, pottery, and china	784	1,047	+34%	34%	37%	264	388	+47%	
Gem diamonds	1,453	1,973	+36%	41%	31%	591	619 2,301	+ 5% +27%	
Iron and steel; and other ferrous metals. Nonferrous metals	5,804 3,938	7,259 5,122	+25% +30%	31 % 1 2 %	32% 14%	1,811 482	733	+52%	
		•							
Machinery and transport equipment+).	35,494	47,626	+34%	23%	23%	8,205	11,106	+35%	
Machinery+)	17,664	24,404	+38%	25%	25%	4,367	6,100	+40%	
Power generating machinery, incl. engines	2,217	3,244	+46%	32%	35% 50%	701 315	1,132 442	+61% +40%	
Textile, sewing, and shoe machinery Office machinery and automatic data	638	877	+37%	49%	50%	315	442	7406	
processing machines	1,584	2,254	+42%	28%	25%	438	557	+27%	
Transport equipment	17,830	23,222	+ 30%	22%	22%	3,838	5,006	+ 30%	
Passenger motor vehicles	10,726*	13,850**	+29%	26%	25%	2,766*	3,482**	+26%	
Miscellaneous manufactured articles.	14,864	19,062	+28%	19%	21%	2,883	3,952	+37%	
	17,00 4	17,002	120%	170	210	2,003	3,332		
Clothing and accessories; leather and fur articles	4,154	5,657	+ 36%	9%	8%	360	446	+24%	
Footwear	1,848	2,585	+40%	25%	27%	466	694	+49%	
Professional, scientific, and controlling	•	,							
instruments	1,303	981	-25%	26%	41%	340	403	+19%	
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere	2,692	3,981	+48%	23%	19%	610	763	+25%	

⁺⁾ The categories "machinery-non-electric" and "machinery, apparatus and appliances" have been dropped in this report due to changes in SITC two and three-digit classifications. These have been replaced with the category "machinery". Furthermore, the SITC one-digit category "machinery and transport equipment" has been added to complete the ten single-digit SITC categories.

Sources: FT 990, December 1978, December 1977, U.S. Department of Commerce

^{*} IM 150/155, December 1977

^{**} IM 150/155, December 1978

(Millions of dollars, f.a.s. value basis)

	F	.R. GER	% of US imports		FRANCE	% of US imports from EC		ITALY	% of US imports from EC	
Product	1977	1978	from EC in '78	1977	1978	in '78	1977	1978	in '78	
Grand total	7,215	9,961	34%	3,031	4,054	14%	3,038	4,102	14%	
Food and live animals	73	136	14%	120	145	15%	58	71	7%	
Meat and meat preparations	2	3	1 %	4	6	3%	1	(a)		
Dairy products and birds' eggs	4	5		19	2 2 8	20% 7%	25 1	28 1	27% 1%	
Fish, incl. shellfish, and preparations	3	3	3%	16	0	/ 10	_	-		
Beverages and tobacco	93	136	10%	201	322	24%	133	219	16%	
Alcoholic beverages whiskey, beer, wine	9 2	134	10%	197	300	23%	125	206	16%	
Wine, except prune wine and rice wine	67	101	20%	134	208	42%	108	182	36%	
Crude materials, except fuels (inedible)	53	63	15%	42	76	19%	19	21	5 %	
Industrial diamonds and other natural					_		4 1	,	2.6	
abrasives	1	1	3%	1	1	3%	(a)	1	3%	
Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	128	3 2 5	22%	9 5	73	5%	305	238	16%	
Petroleum productscrude and refined	14	24	2 %	81	66	6%	293	221	20%	
Oils and fatsanimal and vegetable	3	3	8%	(a)	(a)	(b)	15	20	56%	
Chemicals and related products	598	795	29%	324	470	17%	206	206	7%	
Organic chemicals	203	241	25%	94	121	13%	121	117	12%	
Manuscon I I I I I I										
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1,195	1,580	26%	871	1,161	19%	549	773	13%	
Rubber tires and tubes for vehicles										
and aircraft	62	61	17%	160	184	52%	68	59	17%	
products	88	91	15%	61	73	12%	123	204	34%	
Glass, glassware, pottery, and china	89	141	36%	44	62	16%	36	44		
Gem diamonds	1 5 4 1	(a) 716	(b) 31%	2 437	2 563	(b) 24%	1 167	1 228	(b) 10%	
Nonferrous metals	151	211	29%	437 59	106	14%	23	38	5%	
				3,			23			
Machinery and transport equipment		5,985	54%		1,072	10%		1,004	9%	
Machinery		2,697			593	10%		56 4	9%	
Power generating machinery, incl. engines.	245	462		42	59	5 %	17	40		
Textile, sewing, and shoe machinery Office machinery and automatic data	169	257	53%	32	42	9%	47	56	12%	
processing machines	145	216	39%	111	112	20%	72	86	15%	
Transport equipment	2,490	3,288	66%	378	480	10%	291	440	9%	
Passenger motor vehicles	2.237	2,794	80%	69	96	3%	190	274	8%	
and the second s	2,23,	2,754	00%	0 9	90	3%	190	2/4	0%	
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	534	745	19%	473	625	16%	1,003	1,497	38%	
Clothing and accessories; leather and										
fur articles	26	32	7%	104	135	30%	156	187	42%	
Professional scientific and controlling	19	23	3%	43	67	10%	378	569	82%	
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments	176	196	49%	65	46	11%	40	17	4%	
Commodities and transactions not										
classified elsewhere	134	192	25%	100	110	14%	50	5 3	7%	

Sources: IM 150/155, December 1978, December 1977, U.S. Department of Commerce

⁺⁺⁽a) = less than \$500,000 +++(b) = less than 0.5 percent

NES	THERLAN.	DS	BELGI	UM/LUXE.	MBOURG	UNITED KI		GDOM		IRELAND			DENMARK	
		% of US imports			% of US imports			% of US imports			% of US imports			% of US imports
77	1978	from EC in '78	1977	1978	from EC	1977	1978	from EC in '78	1977_	1978	from EC in '78	1977	1978	from EC in '78
477	1,603	6%	1,441	1,762	6%	5,068	6,513	22%	234	320	1%	584	694	2%
182	217	22%	14	30	3%	78	82	8%	14	12	1%	274	288	29%
52	35	17%	1	2	1%	1	(a)	(b)	(a)	(a)	(b)	151	164	
11 9	14 12	13% 10%	(a) 1	(a) 1	(b) 1%	1 22	2 13	2% 11%	(a) (a)	(a)	(b)	27 88	33 77	
82	137	10%	3	2	(b)	360	501	38%	7	9	1%	7	9	1%
76	130	10%	1	2	(b)	356	493	39%	6	9	1%	4	4	(b)
1	2	1 %	1	1	(b)	4	7	1 %						
5 9	71	17%	37	44	11%	64	59	14%	29	32	8%	33	42	10%
2	2	6%	5	3	9%	11	7	22%	18	18	56%			
216	58	4%	41	17	1%	554	787	53%	(a)	(a)	(b)	6	(a)	(b)
212	41	4%	39	11	1%	550	770	68%	(a)	(a)	(b)	6	(a)	(b)
8	8	22%	(a)	1	3%	3	3	8%	(a)	(a)	(b)	1	1	3%
310	332	12%	134	134	5%	555	731	26%	29	71	3%	42	47	2 %
1 34	163	17%	70	62	7%	137	204	21%	18	12	1%	25	29	3%
276	343	6%	860	1,095	18%	956	1,083	18%	53	-59	1%	34	49	1%
4	7	2%	6	5	1%	43	35	10%	3	6	2%		(a)	(b)
26	29		50	51		96	127		12	13		5	6	
3	5		9	15 4 14		62 245	93 181		13 1	22		6 	7	
26 144	21 191	3% 8%	316 278	345		243	254		1	(a)		(a)	4	
42	50	7%	111	163		93	159	22%	2	3	(b)	2	3	(b)
	264	2%		262	2%		2,324	21%		76	1%		119	1%
	244	4%		168	3%		1,649			73			113	
7	9		5	5		384	552		(a)	(a)		1		
7	12		10	9		47	60		3	5		1		
21	22		4	7		72	101		7	3		6		
18	20	(b)	86	94	2%	571	675	13%	(a)	2	(b)	3	6	(b)
1	(a)	(b)	16	7	2%	253	311	9%						
5 5	89	2 %	94	101	3%	614	732	19%	2 9	4 4	1%	80	119	3%
1	2	(b)	6	5	1%	62	80		3	3		1		
(a)	(a)		1	(a)	(b)	12	18	3%	10	14		2		
10	13	3%	1	3	1%	33	91	2 3%	8	15	4%	7	22	5%
69	8 4	11%	5 2	76	10%	172	210	28%	17	16	2%	16	21	3%

U.S. EXPORTS TO THE E.C. AND TO ALL DESTINATIONS

(Millions of dollars, f.a.s. value basis)

	Tota Expor		% Change 1978/	Expor EC as of to	%	Export EC		% Change 1978/
Product	1977	1978	<u> 1977</u>	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977
Grand total	117,963	141,154	+20%	22%	22%	25,864	31,354	+21%
Agricultural commodities	23.671	29,407	+24%	28%	24%	6,626	7,176	+ 8%
Nonagricultural commodities		111,747	+19%	20%	22%	19,238	24,177	+26%
Food and live animals	14,103	18,333	+30%	25%	19%	3,479	3,406	- 2%
Meat and meat preparations	797	958	+20%	27%	24%	214	231	+ 8%
Grain and cereal preparations		11,634 1,890	+33% +18%	20% 25%	13% 22%	1,758 397	1,508 416	-14% + 5%
Feeding-stuff for animals, excl.	·							
unmilled cereals	1,572	1,921	+22%	57%	51%	889	975	+10%
Beverages and tobacco	1,847	2,293	+24%	30%	36%	547	836	+53%
Crude materials, except fuels (inedible)	12,815	15,553	+21%	32%	31%	4,159	4,769	+15%
Soybeans, except roasted as coffee	4 202	5 212	. 1.00	4.6.0	4.40	2 220	2 202	, 1.29
substitute		5,210 1,177	+19% +11%	46% 41%	44% 36%	2,039 436	2,302 421	+13% - 3%
Raw textile fibers and their waste	1,902*	3,302**	+73%	10%	8%	188*	265*	* +41%
Metal ores, concentrates, and scrap	1,197	1,839	+54%	33%	26%	400	475	+19%
Mineral fuels, lubricants, and								
related materials	4,179	3,878	- 7%	21%	20%	883	757	-14%
Oils and fatsanimal and vegetable	1,341	1,521	+13%	17%	14%	226	209	- 8%
Chemicals and related products	10,827	12,618	+17%	27%	28%	2,926	3,554	+21%
Organic chemicals	3,214	3,370	+ 5%	34%	32%	1,077	1,094	+ 2%
Medicinals and pharmaceutical preparations Synthetic resins and rubber or plastic		1,404	+30%	30%	35%	325	485	+49%
material	1,733	2,088	+20%	25%	25%	441	513	+16%
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	11,270	12,466	+11%	20%	20%	2,212	2,513	+14%
Wood and cork manufactures	538*	363**	- 32%	17%	25%	92*	115*	* +25%
Paper, paperboard, and manufactures Textile yarns, fabrics, and madeup	1,517	1,597	+ 5%	22%	22%	329	357	+ 9%
articles	1,959	2,225	+14%	28%	27%	5 3 9	611	+13%
Nonferrous base metals and alloys	1,150*	1,280**	+11%	36%	33%	416*	419*	* + 1%
Machinery and transport equipment+)	51,037	59,270	+16%	17%	19%	8,771	10,979	+25%
Machinery+)		37,022	+14%	21%	22%	6,961	8,265	+19%
Office machinery and computers		5,006 22,248	+37% +20%	46% 10%	47% 12%	1,678 1,811	2,364 2,714	+41% +50%
Automobiles and other motor vehicles and	10,520	22,240		10%				
partsAircraft and spacecraft and parts		12,235 8,204	+ 4% +40%	6% 18%	7% 21%	689 1,083	890 1,757	+29% +62%
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7,321	10,191	+39%	29%	29%	2,095	2,946	+41%
Professional, scientific, and controlling								
instruments and apparatus		3,352	+50%	35%	33%	780	1,120 443	+44% +46%
Photographic supplies	813	1,073	+32%	37%	41%	304	443	7400
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere	3,224	5,030	+56%	5%	20%	168	1,024	+510%
Gold bullion and scrapnonmonetary		1,123			71%		797	
Special category(commodities under security restrictions)	(3,208)*	(4,489)*	* +40%	12%	8%	397	362	- 9%

⁺⁾ The categories "machinery-non-electric" and "Machinery, apparatus and appliances" have been dropped in this report due to changes in SITC two and three-digit classifications. These have been replaced with the category "machinery". Furthermore, the SITC one-digit category "machinery and transport equipment" has been added to complete the ten single-digit SITC categories.

Sources: FT 990, December 1978, December 1977, U.S. Department of Commerce

^{*} EM 450/455, December 1977

^{**} EM 450/455, December 1978

(Millions of dollars, f.a.s. value basis)

	F	F.R. GERMANY % of		F	RANCE	% of US		ITALY	% of
Product	1977	1978	exports to EC in '78	1977	1978	exports to EC in '78	1977	1978	to E(
Grand total	5,823	6,815	22%	3,420	4,085	13%	2,754	3,314	115
Food and live animals	945	836	25%	263	289	8%	405	551	165
Meat and meat preparations	22	21	9%	85	89	39%	2	2	1 5
Grain and cereal preparations	400	281	19%	41	34	2%	278	363	245
Vegetables and fruit	119	147	35%	69	55	13%	23	24	65
cereals	353	342	35%	22	48	5%	96	151	155
Beverages and tobacco	152	118	14%	12	22	3%	73	85	105
Crude materials, except fuels (inedible)	913	939	20%	356	420	9%	563	654	145
Soybeans, except roasted as coffee									
substitute	415	380	17%	131	162	7%	225	225	105
Paper base stockspulpwood, wood pulp	100 25	98 39	23% 15%	68 26	60 32	14% 12%	91 50	81 73	195 285
Raw textile fibers and their waste Metal ores, concentrates, and scrap	23 78	67	14%	4	5	1%	27	57	125
netal oles, concentrates, and setup	, 0	ν,		-					
Mineral fuels, lubricants, and									
related materials	91	88	12%	146	137	18%	264	211	285
Oils and fatsanimal and vegetable	46	43	21%	13	19	9%	10	6	3 5
Chemicals and related products	450	573	16%	382	501	14%	231	343	105
Organic chemicals	92	86	8%	87	61	6%	59	103	95
Medicinals and pharmaceutical preparations	61	83	17%	68	94	19%	50	60	125
Synthetic resins and rubber or plastic									
material	75	79	15%	38	47	9%	19	21	45
Manufactured goods classified									
chiefly by material	480	519	21%	311	3 4 3	14%	243	269	11:
				711	3.3	110	2.13	203	11,
Wood and cork manufactures	33	48	42%	5	3	3%	6	5	4:
Paper, paperboard, and manufactures	73	80	22%	5 3	5 2	15%	29	33	9:
Textile yarns, fabrics, and madeup articles	68	95	16%	84	107	1.00	88	0.0	1.54
Nonferrous base metals and alloys	134	87	21%	57	107 51	18% 12%	34	90 4 7	15; 11;
Machinery and transport equipment									
data cransport equipment	2,031	2,645	24%	1,590	1,838	17%	687	809	75
Machinery		1,910	23%		1,458	18%		660	85
Office machinery and computers	385	606	26%	344	442	19%	124	157	75
Transport equipment Automobiles and other motor vehicles and	448	736	27%	332	379	14%	92	149	5 \$
parts	158	220	25%	111	120	1 3%	14	19	25
Aircraft and spacecraft and parts	280	495	28%	214	245	14%	74	126	75
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	560	696	24%	300	465	16%	153	253	9 \$
Professional, scientific, and controlling									
instruments and apparatus Photographic supplies	230 88	291 106	26% 24%	119 31	191 59	17% 13%	49 42	109 53	109 129
		100	240	71	, ,	13%	42	, ,	121
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere	32	278	27%	28	35	3%	15	20	2 %
Gold bullion and scrapnonmonetary		238	30%		1	(b)		2	(b)
Special category (commodities under security	124	79	22%	17	16	4%	109	113	319

restrictions)

Sources: EM 450/455, December 1978, December 1977, U.S. Department of Commerce

⁺⁺⁽a) = less than \$500,000 +++(b) = less than 0.5 percent

NE	NETHERLANDS		BELGI	UM/LUXE		UNI	TED KIN		Ī	RELAND			DENMARK	
		% of US			% of US			% of US			% of US			% of US
		exports			exports			exports			exports			exports
1977	1070	to EC in '78	1977	1070	to EC in '78	1977	1070	to EC in '78	1977	1070	to EC in '78	1977	1070	to EC in '78
19//	1978	111 /8	19//	1976	111 /8	19//	19/8	1n 78	1977	1978	111 78	19//	1978	111 /0
4,721	5,607	18%	3,006	3,521	11%	5,246	6,937	22%	368	497	2%	526	577	2 %
991	921	27%	303	286	8%	501	438	13%	22	37	1%	47	49	1%
37	37		36	45		29	35	15%	(a)++	(a)	(b)+++			
519	411		206	188		306	226	15%	(a)	(a)		8		
57	62	15%	23	22	5%	89	85	20%	3	4	1%	14	17	4%
353	371	38%	19	9	1%	20	17	2%	10	20	2%	16	18	2 %
56	82	10%	128	171	20%	92	300	36%	8	12	1%	27	45	5%
1,321	1,624	34%	348	384	8%	515	599	13%	5	8	(b)	139	140	3%
902	1,134	49%	112	130	6%	139	175	8%				115	96	4%
37	39	9%	38	35		102	107	25%	(a)	1	(b)	(a)	(a)	
9	14	5%	25	44		51	58	22%	2	3		(a)	2	
132	174	37%	71	73		86	96	20%	(a)	(a)		2	2	
									,	•	(1.)	5	2	(*)
168	142	19%	118	100	1 3%	92	76	10%	1	2	(b)	3	2	(b)
84	79	38%	26	20	10%	46	40	19%	(a)	1	(b)	(a)	(a)	(b)
686	753	21%	6 31	745	21%	476	5 3 5	15%	45	81	2 %	23	2 3	1%
413	391	36%	234	255	23%	177	155	14%	12	41	4%	3	3	(b)
21	60		74	92		43	86	18%	5	7		4		
92	121	24%	121	133	26%	84	102	20%	9	4	1%	4	6	1 %
259	297	12%	295	316	13%	542	679	27%	41		22		_	
7		<i></i> 0.							41	5 1	2%	41	39	2 %
56	6 51		11 32	11 36		17 78	27 98	23% 27%	1 4	2		13 4		
28	27	4%	120	108	18%	127								
59	104		21	16		127 101	159 103	26% 25%	17 4	19 4		6 6		
845	1,172	11%	910	1,210	11%	2,326	2,855	26%	211	253	2%	172	197	2 %
	821	10%		804	10%		2,235	27%		228	3%		148	2%
129	212	9%	109	146	6%	436	650	27%	114	100		38		
119	352	13%	237	406	15%	536	620	23%	10	24		35	49	
5 <i>7</i>	81	9%	177	269	30%	163	176	200	-	_		_	_	
5 4	258	15%	58	132		369	176 435	20% 25%	1 8	1 23		8 26		
261	350	12%	179	215	7%	567	863	29%	31	48	2%	44	56	2%
123	124	170												
46	82	11% 19%	49 20	61 28		186 66	304 104	27% 23%	12 (a)	22 (a)	2% (b)	12 10	18 11	2 % 2 %
20	106	10%	14	47	5%	43	518	51%	5	6	1%	10	13	1%
	76	10%		25			456	57%	,			10		
29	81	22%	E 1										(a)	(b)
23	01	226	54	28	8%	46	34	9%	(a)	(a)	(b)	17	12	3%

APPENDIX I

OPEC

East Asia

Africa

Geographical Breakdowns

Communist Europe = East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Estonia, U.S.S.R., Albania, Romania, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland.

Latin America = Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua,
Costa Rica, Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia,
Chile, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina,
Panama, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic.
(Excludes Venezuala and Ecuador, members of OPEC).

Other Western

Hemisphere = Greenland, St. Pierre & Miquelon, Belize, Canal
Zone, Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica, Turks and
Caicos Islands, Cayman Islands, Leeward and
Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago,
Netherlands Antilles, French West Indies, Guyana,
Surinam, French Guyana, Falkland Islands.

= Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Quatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuala.

= Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, Philippines, Macao, Southern Asia n.e.c., Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan. (Excludes Indonesia, a member of OPEC).

= Does not include Algeria, Libya, Nigeria or Gabon, all members of OPEC. Includes Egypt and the Republic of South Africa.

APPENDIX II

U.S. Trade Classification Systems

In this report two trade classification systems are used.

The main one is the Standard International Trade Classification

(SITC) which is used by most of the trading nations of the world.

It includes the following categories:

- 0 Food and Live Animals
- 1 Beverages and Tobacco
- 2 Crude Materials, except Fuels Inedible
- 3 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Materials
- 4 Oils and Fats Animal and Vegetable
- 5 Chemicals
- 6 Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material
- 7 Machinery and Transport Equipment
- 8 Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles
- 9 Commodities and Transactions not Classified Elsewhere (U.S. goods returned and shipments under \$251)

The second classification system used is the "End-Use" classification which is a U.S. Government system based on comb-inations of two or more numbers of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA). Although this system is not used by other nations, it has the advantage of distinguishing between capital goods and consumer goods. End-Use categories include:

Foods, Feeds and Beverages

Industrial Supplies and Materials

Capital Goods, except Automotive,

Automotive Vehicles, Parts and Engines

Consumer Goods (Non-food), Except Automotive